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CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

DECEMBER.

21.—Twenty persons killed in a steam-boat explosion near New Orleans.

24.—Death of Mr. Bevan, the banker; leaving £250,000.

The British took possession of the Island of Kabuan.

26.—The population of Paris in 1846, stated to be 1,053,967.—A tipsy woman found burnt to a cinder, in Southwark.

27.—A woman frozen to death at Broadheath, Worcester. —News that the States of Wallachia will no longer make their sittings public.—Death of the Rajah of Travancore.

28.—News of peace restored in Cashmere.—A soda-water bottle found in the belly of a cod-fish, at Blackpool.—News of continued insurrection in Portugal.

29.—The American President's Message received; very belligerent against Mexico, and justifying the annexation of Texas: continued success of the United States army in Mexico.—News of the grant of a new charter to New Zealand, creating powers municipal, legislative, and administrative; each province to have a House of Representatives: the capture of Rauparaha confirmed.—The thermometer at Paris 19 deg.

30.—The Blackburn, Clitheroe, and North-Western Junction Railway commenced.—Kossuth's opera of "Robert Bruce" produced at Paris.—Great scarcity of corn in France.

31.—Irongate Wharf, near the Tower of London, destroyed by fire.—News of continued war with the Kaffirs.—The Spanish Cortes opened by Queen Isabella.—Severe cold in London: thermometer, 16 deg.

JANUARY.

1.—Rent raised in London 1d. per pot.—Subscription opened for the relief of the Distress in Ireland and Scotland; headed by the Queen, for £2000.—The inhalation of the vapour of Ether successfully employed in London for rendering surgical operations painless.—Navigation of the Baltic in 1846 extraordinarily great: 18,765 ships passed the Sound, the largest number ever remembered.—2000 slaves unsaseered at Gallinas, on the coast of Africa.

2. Tax levied on tea and coffee to enable the American Government to carry on the War against Mexico.

4.—News of continued bloodshed in the Sandwich Islands, in the conflicts between the French and the natives.—By aid of the Electric Telegraph, a message sent from Norwich to London, and a physician reached there within 3 hours.—Increased Distress in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland.

—Death of Joseph John Gurney, at Norwich.—Amnesty proclaimed at Cracow, towards the patriots of "Captains of the Mexican City of Victoria by the Americans.

5.—News of an insurrection in Bosnia; 100 Bosnians killed by the Turks.—Large purchases of Russian Corn made on the Continent, for the supply of Ireland.—Three fires in Dublin; four persons perished.—News of the defeat of the Portuguese insurgents at Torres Vedras, on the 26th ult.; of a battle at Oporto between Casal and the Miguelites; 350 killed.—The advance on the year's Post-office revenue £85,000: Ordinary Revenue; Increase of £484,662 on the quarter, and £1,028,257 on the year.

6.—The London shipowners invited by placards to take letters of marque against the United States, under the decree of the Mexican Government.—Great depression in the English Funds in consequence of the embarrassed Continental Money Markets. Insurrection in the Canton of Friburg, Switzerland.—Leipsic New Year's Fair unsatisfactory.

7.—News from Mexico; Santa Anna and his troops rallied. —The custom of kissing the Pope's toe abandoned.—Rise in the price of coals, bread, and spirits.—Alarming Bread Riots in France.—Two labourers killed on the Eastern Counties Railway.—Total income of the country for the year ending January 5, £58,790,138 7s. 5d.; expenditure, £50,943,830 8s. 3d.

8.—News of the arrest of M. Olozaga on his entering Spain, and his imprisonment at Pampeluna.

9.—A man killed by jumping out of a train in motion on the South-Western Railway.—Inadequacy of the flourishing condition of New Zealand, and of the cessation of hostilities with the natives.—Serious riot at Pampeluna.

10.—Death of Mr. Byng, M.P., aged 83.—Twenty seamen and boys drowned by a French steam-frigate running aground off St. Louis du Senegal.

11.—The French Chambers opened by King Louis Philippe.—News of the submission of the hostile Kaffir chiefs.—Alarming Food-Riots in Dublin.—The Insurrection in Portugal crushed.

12.—A man apprehended at Sheffield for selling his wife.—Lord Lincoln declared his future line of politics to the Manchester electors.—Worth Park House, Surrey, destroyed by fire.—Continued success of Surgical Operations without Pain, by the Inhalation of Ether.—Renewed conflicts with the Kaffirs.

13.—News of the wreck of the United States war-brig *Somers* off Vera Cruz; 36 men lost.—Lamentable famine in the County of Cork.—Great Skating Match on the Cross-Dyke Wash, Lincoln, won by Clarke.—Queen's Letter issued in aid of the Distress.—The Pope himself preached a Sermon at Rome on the Festival of Epiphany.

14.—Fatal powder-mill explosion, near Exeter: two men killed.—Fall of Ashes at the Faroe Isles, supposed from Hecla.

15.—Riot at Naples, owing to the high price of bread and macaroni.—News of the repulse of an attack upon the Russian fortress of Golowin, in the Caucasus.—Seven engineers and firemen blown to atoms, by the bursting of a locomotive boiler at Philadelphia.

16.—Loss of the *Sirius*, Dublin and Cork steamer, and 20 lives, in Ballycotton Bay.—The Swedish Government protested against the Incorporation of Cracow.—Sprats taken in vast quantities on the Essex coast, and used by the farmers as manure.—Mr. Cobden entertained with great *éclat* at Genoa.—The Pope contributed £250 towards the Relief of the Distressed Irish.—News of the defeat of the Mexicans at Saltillo.

17.—Great fire in Queen-street, Glasgow: loss, £100,000. —Intense cold at Antwerp—9° below Zero.—Great scarcity at Perth: the poor ate the bark of the trees.—Great fire at Hull.

18.—Six men drowned off Compton Bay, Isle of Wight. —Commencement of the Preston, Fleetwood, and West Riding Junction Railway.—Lamentable distress at Bantry: 19 persons died of starvation.—A prohibitory export duty placed upon Lombardy Maize.

19.—Parliament opened by her Majesty in person: the Address in the House of Lords moved by Lord Hatherton, seconded by Lord Carew; in the Commons, moved by the Hon. C. Howard, seconded by Mr. Ricardo. The Distress in Ireland and Scotland, the Spanish Marriages, and a formal protest against the recent annexation of Cracow, were the main topics of the Speech.—A woman killed instantaneously by an express train, in crossing the Eastern Counties Railway.

20.—Continued Food Riots throughout France.—Great dissatisfaction in the Court of Common Council, the Lord Mayor having refused to put the third reading of a bill.—The Grocers' Company voted £1000 in relief of the Distress.—Continued Insurrection in Portugal.—The English war-vessels off Oporto.

21.—Total export of Wine from Oporto to Great Britain, in 1845, 12,065 pipes.—News of dreadful ravages by Cholera, in Bussora.—Suspension of the Corn and Navigation Laws proposed in Parliament, by Lord John Russell.—The Interris (Spanish) Ministry resigned.

22.—Frightful famine and fever at Skibbereen.—Food Riot at Aberdeen.—M. Guizot, in the French Chamber of Peers, defended the conduct of France towards Spain.—Intense cold in Canada: thermometer, 15° below Zero.

23.—News of the detection of treason at Lahore, in exciting rebellion in Cashmere: of a mutinous turbulence at Madras, (Nov. 25.)—Unusual mortality in London: deaths during the week, 1226.—A Constitution for Prussia signed by the King.

24.—Great Speculation in Grain at Alexandria.—Great Inundations in Calabria, and destruction of the Crops.

25.—Lord John Russell moved in Parliament for measures for the Relief of Ireland.—Two men struck dead instantaneously on the Great Western Railway, by an immense piece of tire from a passing express train.—General reduction in the prices of Beer, Spirits, and Bread, in the metropolis: the speculation in corn checked by the advanced value of money.

26.—A successful operation for Lithotomy performed at the Middlesex Hospital, by aid of Ether vapour.—Considerable fall in the price of Corn at the Markets of Rouen and Havre, from the United States.—Death of Mr. Clowes, the eminent printer.—Great fire at Pera (Constantinople.)

27.—The duty on the import of foreign corn suspended by a Treasury order.—Lloyd's books showed the recent loss of many grain ships on the west coast of Ireland.—King Leopold signed an Ordonnance authorising the importation into Belgium, duty free, of flour from any country whatever.

28.—A new Ministry formed in Spain, under the Duke of Sotomayor.—The American Congress resolved on vigorously prosecuting the war with Mexico.—Great fire in Boston; 100 buildings burnt.

29.—The Earl of Elgin, Governor-General of the Canadas, arrived at Montreal.

30.—News from Algeria of the defeat of the Arabs by the French.—Great rise in the prices of cotton and bread stuffs at New York: large sum of money raised there for the distressed Irish.

31.—Easton Lodge, near Dunmow, the seat of Viscount Maynard, destroyed by fire.—The South Staffordshire Railway commenced at Walsall.

FEBRUARY.

1.—Great complaint of the Immigration of Irish paupers (1124 in one day) into Liverpool.—News of the defeat of the Russians by the Circassians.—Great arrivals of corn and flour at Liverpool; prices fall.—Insurrection in Portugal: Saldanha gained supporters.—Conspiracy discovered at Lisbon; 39 principal officers immediately banished to Angola.

2.—Violent debates in the French Chamber, on the Incorporation of Cracow, and the Spanish Marriages.—News of tranquillity restored at the Cape of Good Hope.—Potatoes imported from Port Philip, Australia.—The progress of Famine and Fever in Ireland truly appalling.—The Judges reversed the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench in the well-known case of Howard *v.* Gossett.

3.—Continued Food Riots in France.—Middlesex Election: Lord Robert Grosvenor returned in the room of the late Mr. Byng.—Great excitement throughout the north of Scotland, owing to the continued destitution.

4.—News from India of the deposition of the Vuzeer Lall Singh, for treasonable connection with the Cashmere insurgents: 10,000 Indo-British troops to remain at Lahore, during the minority of the Maharajah, at the expense of the Sikhs: Gwalior in a very disturbed state.—Violent debates in the French Chamber of Deputies; M. Thiers *pro*, and M. Guizot *con*, "The English Alliance."

5.—Opening number at Wurtzburg: thermometer 44°.—Extraordinary Mirage at Ulm, repeated eight times.—(*See* page 120).

6.—A Comet discovered by Mr. Hind, in Cepheus.

7.—A man killed by a locomotive used on the Croydon Atmospheric Railway.

8.—Lord Denman gave judgment in the Court of Queen's Bench, in the Braintree Church-rate Case, that a minority could make a church-rate, if the majority refused, and that the Braintree rate was well made.—Death of Mr. George Robins, the celebrated auctioneer.

9.—The weather very severe in France; many roads impassable.—Trial in the Ball Court, in which Mr. Justice Erle decided that Executors had not control over the funeral of a deceased person, unless they had proved his will. A Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed on the Navigation Laws.—News of violent cholera on the shores of the Red Sea.

10.—In the Court of Common Pleas, Barker *v.* Lyndon, a claim upon a Railway Provisional Committee-man was defeated, there being no proof that he had attended any meetings, or authorised the debt.—£10,000 bequeathed by Mr. J. Wilkinson, of High Wycombe, to various religious institutions.—Great Snow Storm: delay of 119 mail bags: thermometer at Blackheath, 19°: railway trains much impeded. —A wretch at Lucerne sentenced to 18 years solitary confinement for murder.

11.—Death of Professor Napier, Editor of the *Edinburgh Review*.

12.—Three persons killed by the bursting of a new boiler at Dalston Corn-mill, near Archbuildings.—Thermometer at Blackheath, 6°; and on the 17th, 19°.—The first Harbour of Refuge founded at Alderney.—The steamer *Tweed* wrecked on the Alacrane Rocks, coast of Yucatan; 72 lives lost.

13.—Death of Sharon Turner, the historian.—Death of the King of Oude.

14.—A young man killed on the Newcastle Railway while attempting to enter a train in motion; and on the 15th, a person killed by a train on the South-Eastern line while crossing the rails.—Mr. O'Connell much indisposed of late.

15.—(St. Valentine.)—Three persons killed by the Post-Office, on this day, 422,000 letters and 145,000 newspapers. —Intelligence of 60,000 deaths by cholera among the Pilgrims to Mecca.—The price of bread two-and-a-half.—Debates in Parliament reflecting upon the Irish landlords, and their opposition to a real Poor-Law.—Great excitement among the French papers, in consequence of the publication of a despatch of the Marquis of Normanby, and the answer of Lord Palmerston, on the Spanish Marriages.

16.—Lord Geo. Bentinck's Bill for advancing £16,000,000 to Ireland lost by a minority of 214.—Death of Mr. Collins, R.A.—Riot at Leicester between the people and the police at an illegal fair.—Death of Lundin, bank-clerk robber, at Stockholm.—Ten persons drowned in an omnibus precipitated into the river between Bideford and Torrington.

17.—News confirming the defeat of the Miguelite General Macdonald, while fighting manfully.—The Oporto Junta until issued decrees in the Queen's name.—The Factory Bill read a second time by a majority of 59.—Abolition of the "Montem" triennial festival at Eton.

18.—News from the Cape: the Governor organising "British Kaffraria."—Great distress in Manchester: the streets crowded with paupers.—News of the wreck of the emigrant vessel, *Creole*, and fifty persons, on the coast of Cuba.—The French Ministry resolved to augment the army by 10,000 men.

19.—Wreck of the *Brechin Castle*, near Swansea Harbour: 24 persons perished.—Great excitement in Bavaria, by the influence of Lola Montes, the Spanish dancer, over the King.

21.—A schooner wrecked on the Nass Sands, British Channel: nine persons perished.—The Theatre Historique at Paris opened with a performance of nine hours.—The beautiful *Tiber* steamer wrecked about 12 miles from Oporto: crew and passengers, except four or five persons, saved; but the vessel entirely lost.

22.—Serious differences between the Marquis of Normanby and M. Guizot.—The Civil Tribunal gave judgment against M. A. Dumas for breaches of literary engagements. —The Chancellor of the Exchequer made his Financial Statement in Parliament.

23.—The General Assembly of Wallachia emancipated 60,000 Bohemian slaves, and 14,000 families.—Funeral of Dr. Buckland: the Monument in Westminster Abbey.

24.—Pacific news from the Cape of Good Hope; and intelligence of the trials and execution of the insurgents at New Zealand.—Bill carried in the House of Commons, for repealing the obsolete and disused statutes affecting Roman Catholics.

25.—Food Disturbances in Spain.—A Government Loan of £8,000,000 taken by Messrs. Rothschild and Baring, at £3 7s. 6d. per cent.—Commencement of the Ipswich and Bury Railway.

27.—Reconciliation of the Marquis of Normanby and M. Guizot.—News of renewed conflicts of the French with the natives of Tahiti.—Corn riots at Honfleur.—Severe cold at Paris: thermom. 19°.—Mr. Dunn, the barrister, sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, for perjury.—Prince Albert elected Chancellor of the University of Cambridge by a majority of 16 over Earl Powis.

28.—Burning of the Carlsruhe Theatre: nearly 200 persons killed, or severely injured.—Two British ships boarded at Amoy by Chinese pirates, who massacred the officers and crew, and carried off £36,000 plunder.

MARCH.

1.—Bread distributed to the poor in Paris.—Great excitement as to the high price of Bread-stuffs in New York.—Great Confirmation from the Santa Lucia of the Distressed Scotch and Irish.—The Mexicans gained some advantages over the Americans near Tampico.

2.—Great Meeting to petition the Crown on the late annexation of Cracow to the Austrian dominions.—Lamentable destitution in Cork, &c.—News of conspiracies at Palermo and Naples.—Intense cold in Canada: winter very severe in the north of India: snow three feet deep.

3.—Two actions between the Portuguese insurgents and the Queen's troops, the latter victorious.—The *Sphynx* steam sloop floated from off the south side of the Isle of Wight, where she had been stranded 47 days.—Exhibition of Irish Decorative Art at the Society of Arts.

5, 6.—Alarming Food Riots in various parts of Belgium. —Earl Grey's Custody of Offenders Bill, substituting for transportation abroad separate imprisonment at home, read a second time.—First train passed on the Hamburg and Hanover Railway.

7.—Terrific Explosion at the Great Ardsley Main, near Barnsley; 80 lives lost.—M. Ronge sentenced to a month's imprisonment, for preaching at Madgeburgh without permission.

9.—Great dread of famine in France.—The dispute between King Otho, of Greece, and the Sultan still unadjusted. —The Pope determined on creating an order of knighthood.—Great Meeting at Leeds against the liberal policy of the Pope discovered at Ancona.

10.—Several persons killed by a Steam-boiler Explosion, near West Bromwich.—Affecting accounts of fever and famine in Ireland: deaths averaging daily from forty to fifty.

11.—The thermometer as low as 17 deg.—Two million of French stock purchased by the Russian Government, and placed at the disposal of the Bank of France.

12.—Death of M. Martin (du Nord), Paris.—40,000 mackerel in one lake near Devonport.

13.—The young Count de Liederkeke assassinated his two sisters in a chapel near Naumur.

14.—Great fire near Nine Elms, Battersea.—Inauguration of the Amiens and Boulogne Railway.

15.—The New County Courts Act came into operation.—At Paris, four editors sentenced to fine and imprisonment, and retractation in their own journals, for libels on M. Jules Janin.—News of several massacres of officers at Mohilew, in White Russia.—Corn riots in various parts of France.—Great distress in the canton of Berne: one-fourth of the people subsisting on charity.

16.—Cries of a long debate in the House of Commons on the Annexation of Cracow: Mr. Hume's motion withdrawn. —The Scottish Railway Directors resolved to discontinue Sunday trains.

17.—The Ministry in a minority of 78, in a division on a clause of the Factory Bill.—Reported massacre of 5000 Arabians by the Russians.—Great Fire in Cherbourg Dockyard.—Plunder and Riot, owing to the great scarcity in the Loiret.—Howbury Hall, Bedfordshire, Destroyed by Fire.— Lord Wilbraham, the Representative Peer of Scotland, in the room of the late Lord Rollo.

19.—Great Scarcity of Food in Madeira.

20.—Three persons killed by a Boiler Explosion at Burradon Colliery.—Opening of the Rennes and Havre Railway. —Death of Mdlle. Mars, the Celebrated French actress.— Average number of persons employed weekly on Relief Works in Ireland, 685,334, at a cost of £345,000.—News from Mexico: Gen. Taylor routed before Saltillo.—News from India, pacific. —In an action tried at Exeter, a Railway Company allottee obtained a Verdict for the recovery of deposit money.—Reported negotiation between the Portuguese Government and the Junta.—Fire-damp explosion in a coal-mine, near Mons: 26 persons killed.—The Turkish Government alike manufactories destroyed by fire; loss £300,000.

23.—News of the assassination of the King of Burmah by one of his own princes, who had usurped the throne of Ava. —Fall of 2 arches of the Liverpool Viaduct, on the Liverpool and Bury Railwry.—20,000 mackerel caught in one take at Plymouth.

24.—A general fast observed throughout England and Wales.—Great pressure on the English Money Market.— Conflict at Dagoladoo, between Guerillas and the Queen's troops.

25.—Inauguration of Prince Albert as Chancellor of Cambridge University.—Commodore Napier had usurped the throne of Ava. —171 deaths in one week in the Cork Workhouse.

27.—Resignation of the Sotomayer Spanish Ministry; succeeded by Isturiz.

28.—Great fire in Germany: 244 houses burnt at Wedningrode.—Riot at Rome, on account of the dearness of provisions.—Gift of wheat at St. Petersburg.

28, 29.—Bombardment of Vera Cruz, by the Americans; 200 lives lost.

29.—Death of the Prince de Polignac, the Prime Minister of Charles X.—Mr. O'Connell left Paris, on his way to Italy —The French Ministry retrieved their recent defeat.

30.—Fire near Leith.—Mr. O'Connell on his return to Spain; M. Salamanca the New Minister of Finance.

31.—News from Spain of the recognition of the justice of foreign claims by the Spanish Ministry.—Continued Riots, and —Intelligence of the assassination of Captain Gibson, Dr. Howell, and the Hon. Mr. Chetwynd, by the Kaffirs.—Death of Mr. Curwood, one of the oldest English barristers.

APRIL.

4.—News of subscriptions raising in the West India Islands for the Relief of the Irish and Scotch.—Nettles sold at 3d. per lb., at Preston.

5, 6.—Riots excited at Carlow, opened by M. Soyer, at Dublin.—Continued fever and destitution in Cork, Sligo, Mayo, &c.—The British Museum visited by 19,170 persons; the new Jail-window in the Queen's Bench Prison opened to the Park.—Revenue Account satisfactory: increase upon nearly every item.

6.—Rimouia Wharf, London-bridge, destroyed by fire.— Covent Garden Theatre, (the interior rebuilt,) opened for the performance of Italian Operas.

22.—Dreadful Riot at the Central Criminal Court, for Manslaughter, in administering improper medicines; but, the prescription having been incorrectly made up, he was acquitted.—Continued distress in the northern parts of France. The Queen of Spain became popular by her late determined conduct.

23.—The Edinburgh and Bathgate Railway commenced.— The foundation-stone of a barrage lock of the Nile laid at Alexandria, by Mehemet Ali.

30.—Imperial Cabinet in great confusion.—Three British vessels anchored off Athens.

31.—The Great Steeple Chase at the Croix de Berny, near Paris: the Great Hamlet won by Lord Strathmore's St. Leger.—The United Diet at Berlin opened by the King in person.—The Queen of Spain received with great enthusiasm by the people of Madrid—riot in the evening, and some arrests.

12.—News of the Queen of Spain having unceremoniously dismissed the Duke of Sotomayor's household, and annihilated the Camarilla.—Re-appearance of Mrs. Nisbett on the stage, at the Haymarket Theatre.—Olozaga returned to Madrid, and took his seat as a deputy.—News of two decisive battles between General Taylor and Santa Anna: the Americans victorious in both.—The newly-discovered planet distinctly named "Neptune."—The Emperor of Russia determined to invest four and a half millions in foreign funds.

13.—The first commitment under the New Small Debts Act, at the Westminster County Court: the debtor to be imprisoned ten days.—The Cobden Testimonial Fund amounted to nearly £200.—News of the burning of Bucharest, in Wallachia: many lives lost.—The *Grand Duc* steamer burnt off Lumbay: 22 lives lost.

14.—The Roman Catholic Relief Bill, in the House of Commons, lost by a majority of 39.—The Government Education measure excited great interest.—News of the winter at Santa Fé, the coldest ever known there: many persons frozen to death.—The Sultan contributed great for the relief of the distressed Irish and Scotch.

16.—The House of Lords occupied for the first time by the Peers: the public subsequently admitted to view the House, by tickets, on stated days.

18.—Three murderers executed at Bugeneals, in France.

17.—News of the capture of the Algerine chief Bou Maza by the French.—Queen Christina (of Spain) continued at Paris.—Spanish troops (6000 or 7000), on the frontiers of Portugal, ready to assist the Queen.—The *Cassopus*, for *Sidon*, and other British vessels in the Tagus, to protect the Queen of Portugal.—Four-fifths of the market-town of Great Sgalonta, in Hungary, destroyed by fire.—Decisive battle of Cerro Gordo, between Vera Cruz and Mexico: Santa Anna defeated by Gen. Scott.

18.—Changes in the Greek Ministry: re-appointment of Colletti.

19.—Intelligence of the renewal of the Kaffir War; and of the death of Akbar Khan.—An United States ship-of-war arrived at Cork, laden with provisions, as a free contribution from the States, for the Distressed Irish.

20.—News from Mexico: the 6000 Guinea States won by Conyngham.—Intelligence of the destruction of an entire town in Silesia, by Fire.—News of the continued mining success in South Australia.—Reconciliation of the Queen and King of Spain.

21.—The 2590th Anniversary of the Founding of Rome, celebrated by a Banquet to 800 Citizens.

22.—The Government Education Measure read a first time in the House of Commons, by a majority of 325.—Brandeston Hall, Suffolk, destroyed by fire.

23.—Serious riots in Berlin; 175 persons arrested.

24.—Bread Riots at Stettin, in Prussia.

25.—News of the surrender of the great mountain range of Kabylia (Algeria) of the French.—Conflict near Solosas, in Spain, between Montemolinists and Queen's troops.

26.—The Greek Chambers dissolved by Colletti.

27.—The Army Service Bill, limiting enlistment to 10 years, read a second time in the House of Lords, by a majority of 14.—Education Grant of £100,000 carried in the House of Commons, by a majority of 181.—Death of Lord Cowley, at Paris.—Loss of the *Exmouth* emigrant ship, off the north coast of Ireland, and 240 passengers.—The cold so severe at Stockholm that loaded carts passed over the frozen lakes.

29.—The Queen of Portugal consented to British mediation in her quarrel with the Junta.—Upwards of 100 prisoners broke out of the Limoëro at Lisbon, others followed, and, in an affray with the military, more than 90 prisoners were killed.

30.—The House of Commons voted £620,000 for Irish Railways.—Sir Harry Smith landed at Southampton from Algeria.—Launch of the first frame of Aldborough, with £6000 worth of plate-glass on board.—A declaration signed by a portion of the Prussian Diet against its entirety.

MAY.

2.—A large circus and two houses burnt near Stockholm. —The King of Prussia decreed new bread not to be sold until after Aug. 15 next.

3.—The Factories Bill passed in the House of Commons, by a majority of 63.—Two Italian pictures painted for her Majesty, exhibited gratuitously, at St. James's Palace.— Alarming Food Riots at Stuttgard.

4.—First appearance of Mdlle. Jenny Lind, as *Alice*, in "Roberto Il Diavolo," at Her Majesty's Theatre; received with wonderful enthusiasm.—Breaking up of the Neva commenced at St. Petersburg after 150 days' ice.

5.—The Court of Common Pleas decided that an individual's name being included in the list of members of a Railway Committee is no evidence against him.—Great scarcity of food in Germany: horse-flesh eaten.

6.—The Government in a minority of thirteen, in the House of Lords, on an amendment to the Poor Law Relief Bill.

7.—Mr. O'Connell arrived at Genoa, on his way to Rome.

8.—Wheat rose at Colchester eighteen shillings per quarter within the week.—Decided improvement in the state of the Money Market.—Food Riots, about this date, at Leon, Grenada, and Badajoz.—Riots at Brussels, Ghent, and Tourney.

10.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to Parliament a loan of £8,000,000, for the relief of the Monetary Crisis: appointment of Admiral Sir Charles Napier appointed to the command in the Tagus.—Gun Cotton proved by experiment, to be more advantageous than Gunpowder in blasting rocks and mining operations.

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30.—Imperial Cabinet in great confusion.—Three British vessels anchored off Athens.

31.—The Great Steeple Chase at the Croix de Berny, near Paris: the Great Hamlet won by Lord Strathmore's St. Leger.—The United Diet at Berlin opened by the King in person.—The Queen of Spain received with great enthusiasm by the people of Madrid—riot in the evening, and some arrests.

12.—News of the Queen of Spain having unceremoniously dismissed the Duke of Sotomayor's household, and annihilated the Camarilla.—Re-appearance of Mrs. Nisbett on the stage, at the Haymarket Theatre.—Olozaga returned to Madrid, and took his seat as a deputy.—News of two decisive battles between General Taylor and Santa Anna: the Americans victorious in both.—The newly-discovered planet distinctly named "Neptune."—The Emperor of Russia determined to invest four and a half millions in foreign funds.

13.—The first commitment under the New Small Debts Act, at the Westminster County Court: the debtor to be imprisoned ten days.—The Cobden Testimonial Fund amounted to nearly £200.—News of the burning of Bucharest, in Wallachia: many lives lost.—The *Grand Duc* steamer burnt off Lumbay: 22 lives lost.

14.—The Roman Catholic Relief Bill, in the House of Commons, lost by a majority of 39.—The Government Education measure excited great interest.—News of the winter at Santa Fé, the coldest ever known there: many persons frozen to death.—The Sultan contributed great for the relief of the distressed Irish and Scotch.

16.—The House of Lords occupied for the first time by the Peers: the public subsequently admitted to view the House, by tickets, on stated days.

18.—Three murderers executed at Bugeneals, in France.

17.—News of the capture of the Algerine chief Bou Maza by the French.—Queen Christina (of Spain) continued at Paris.—Spanish troops (6000 or 7000), on the frontiers of Portugal, ready to assist the Queen.—The *Cassopus*, for *Sidon*, and other British vessels in the Tagus, to protect the Queen of Portugal.—Four-fifths of the market-town of Great Sgalonta, in Hungary, destroyed by fire.—Decisive battle of Cerro Gordo, between Vera Cruz and Mexico: Santa Anna defeated by Gen. Scott.

18.—Changes in the Greek Ministry: re-appointment of Colletti.

19.—Intelligence of the renewal of the Kaffir War; and of the death of Akbar Khan.—An United States ship-of-war arrived at Cork, laden with provisions, as a free contribution from the States, for the Distressed Irish.

20.—News from Mexico: the 6000 Guinea States won by Conyngham.—Intelligence of the destruction of an entire town in Silesia, by Fire.—News of the continued mining success in South Australia.—Reconciliation of the Queen and King of Spain.

21.—The 2590th Anniversary of the Founding of Rome, celebrated by a Banquet to 800 Citizens.

22.—The Government Education Measure read a first time in the House of Commons, by a majority of 325.—Brandeston Hall, Suffolk, destroyed by fire.

23.—Serious riots in Berlin; 175 persons arrested.

24.—Bread Riots at Stettin, in Prussia.

25.—News of the surrender of the great mountain range of Kabylia (Algeria) of the French.—Conflict near Solosas, in Spain, between Montemolinists and Queen's troops.

26.—The Greek Chambers dissolved by Colletti.

27.—The Army Service Bill, limiting enlistment to 10 years, read a second time in the House of Lords, by a majority of 14.—Education Grant of £100,000 carried in the House of Commons, by a majority of 181.—Death of Lord Cowley, at Paris.—Loss of the *Exmouth* emigrant ship, off the north coast of Ireland, and 240 passengers.—The cold so severe at Stockholm that loaded carts passed over the frozen lakes.

29.—The Queen of Portugal consented to British mediation in her quarrel with the Junta.—Upwards of 100 prisoners broke out of the Limoëro at Lisbon, others followed, and, in an affray with the military, more than 90 prisoners were killed.

30.—The House of Commons voted £620,000 for Irish Railways.—Sir Harry Smith landed at Southampton from Algeria.—Launch of the first frame of Aldborough, with £6000 worth of plate-glass on board.—A declaration signed by a portion of the Prussian Diet against its entirety.

MAY.

2.—A large circus and two houses burnt near Stockholm. —The King of Prussia decreed new bread not to be sold until after Aug. 15 next.

3.—The Factories Bill passed in the House of Commons, by a majority of 63.—Two Italian pictures painted for her Majesty, exhibited gratuitously, at St. James's Palace.— Alarming Food Riots at Stuttgard.

4.—First appearance of Mdlle. Jenny Lind, as *Alice*, in "Roberto Il Diavolo," at Her Majesty's Theatre; received with wonderful enthusiasm.—Breaking up of the Neva commenced at St. Petersburg after 150 days' ice.

5.—The Court of Common Pleas decided that an individual's name being included in the list of members of a Railway Committee is no evidence against him.—Great scarcity of food in Germany: horse-flesh eaten.

6.—The Government in a minority of thirteen, in the House of Lords, on an amendment to the Poor Law Relief Bill.

7.—Mr. O'Connell arrived at Genoa, on his way to Rome.

8.—Wheat rose at Colchester eighteen shillings per quarter within the week.—Decided improvement in the state of the Money Market.—Food Riots, about this date, at Leon, Grenada, and Badajoz.—Riots at Brussels, Ghent, and Tourney.

10.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to Parliament a loan of £8,000,000, for the relief of the Monetary Crisis: appointment of Admiral Sir Charles Napier appointed to the command in the Tagus.—Gun Cotton proved by experiment, to be more advantageous than Gunpowder in blasting rocks and mining operations.

12.—A magnificent Gold Watch presented to Lord Dudley C. Stuart, by the Polish Emigrants.—The Queen review a muster of 63.—Two thousand persons painted for her Majesty, exhibited gratuitously, at St. James's Palace.— Alarming Food Riots at Stuttgard.

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20.—Inauguration of Prince Albert as Chancellor of Cambridge University.—Commodore Napier had usurped the throne of Ava.—171 deaths in one week in the Cork Workhouse.

21.—Resignation of the Sotomayer Spanish Ministry; succeeded by Isturiz.

22.—Great fire in Germany: 244 houses burnt at Wedningrode.—Riot at Rome, on account of the dearness of provisions.—Gift of wheat at St. Petersburg.

23, 29.—Bombardment of Vera Cruz, by the Americans; 200 lives lost.

25.—Death of the Prince de Polignac, the Prime Minister of Charles X.—Mr. O'Connell left Paris, on his way to Italy —The French Ministry retrieved their recent defeat.

26.—Fire near Leith.—Mr. O'Connell on his return to Spain; M. Salamanca the New Minister of Finance.

31.—News from Spain of the recognition of the justice of foreign claims by the Spanish Ministry.—Continued Riots, and —Intelligence of the assassination of Captain Gibson, Dr. Howell, and the Hon. Mr. Chetwynd, by the Kaffirs.—Death of Mr. Curwood, one of the oldest English barristers.

APRIL.

4.—News of subscriptions raising in the West India Islands for the Relief of the Irish and Scotch.—Nettles sold at 3d. per lb., at Preston.

5, 6.—Riots excited at Carlow, opened by M. Soyer, at Dublin.—Continued fever and destitution in Cork, Sligo, Mayo, &c.—The British Museum visited by 19,170 persons; the new Jail-window in the Queen's Bench Prison opened to the Park.—Revenue Account satisfactory: increase up

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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THE NEW YEAR.

HOPE is the prevailing spirit of the Season, and, under its best influence, which is prolific of good wishes of all kinds, we greet the reader, at the beginning of a New Year and another Volume.

When standing between two periods, nothing is more natural than the disposition to look forward, except it may be the inclination to look back; most men, perhaps, do both; and at the present juncture we do not wish to be an unseasonable exception.

The year 1846 has just closed, and become as much a portion of the past as "the years beyond the Flood." Probably, no year ever passed over any one generation, that was not considered by those who saw it as an *annus mirabilis*. The present time is always the most important to those who have to live in it: thus, every year has been "momentous," or "extraordinary," or "unexampled"—equalled by none that went before it—to be matched by none that would come after it. Dryden wrote a whole poem on the year that saw the Restoration of the Monarchy, and the years that witnessed the Great Plague and the Great Fire wanted neither poets nor chroniclers. But years may be remarkable without events of such awful magnitude; and, though we cannot claim for 1846 the renown that may be fatally conferred by some overwhelming national calamity, it is still marked by occurrences that will make it remembered: it has not passed without bringing immense changes, a large degree of progress; and it does not close without a touch of misfortune to check our exultation; there is a cloud and shadow on its last hours. Amid wealth, and skill, and energy, and knowledge, unexampled in extent and degree, our power is baffled, and our pride humbled, by the presence among us of Famine and Disease, spread over a third of the kingdom. Here is the reproach of our wealth, and the abatement of our satisfaction; we cannot fully enjoy our good things, knowing that there are hunger and want at our threshold; Dives has his Lazarus at the gate; there is the fly in the "pot of ointment:" the lesson taught of old, and from on high, and intended for all time, is not wanting to us: shall we be able to do what it requires at our hands?

But for this calamity, which has hung over the whole of 1846, the results of the year would be almost wholly satisfactory. Peace has been preserved, even amid much talk of war. But the noise has been raised by the few—by diplomatists and their instruments, who disguise their petty jealousies in the garb of national questions, and endeavour to make the world believe it is interested in their squabbles. For half the past year, at least, Ministers and Journalists have been defying and challenging each other, through all the forms of official wrath consistent with official politeness, about a Royal marriage that is of no more consequence, as far as the people of France, Spain, or England are concerned, than any of the many alliances that have, in the same interval, been concluded at St. George's, Hanover-square. The whole thing was overrated and overdone. Royal Marriages, even two centuries ago, when Kings were powers, as often led to most Royal quarrels, as to the unity of interests and purpose, which is said to be a thing to be feared. Even in common life, few differences are fiercer than those between near relations; and how the Royal kindred of France and Spain have hated each other is proved from history. It is of very little consequence how they marry; of far more importance is it that the several nations should reach each other the hand; and, while all the clamour was kept up between Ministers and Ambassadors, threatening vengeance and slaughter for infractions of old treaties that everybody had forgotten and broken in turn, how were the people employed—what was their feeling as to each other? England was buying French wines, and sending out her capital to construct French railroads, and Spain was giving banquets to Mr. Cobden. Such things as these create a suspicion that, after all, the world is held together by something besides red tape—a useful thing enough in its way, but not so important as those who handle it think it is. At present, the two Governments of England and France are only frigidly polite; the *entente cordiale* has caught cold and looks chilly, and Lord Normanby expresses

WINTER IN RUSSIA.—DRAWN BY MANUEL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

resentment by absenting himself from suppers and concerts. It is to be hoped the new year will bring with it more good humour and less absurdity.

The political events of 1846, prove that the rise and fall of parties will hereafter depend more on social questions than those that once divided men into factions. Peel, as long as he led a party only, could afford to be a partisan, whose first object was to "build up" his influence with a section. But as soon as he became a Minister and led a nation, he was compelled by exigencies with which no man could dare trifle, to abandon the narrow path, and no longer "give up to party what was meant for mankind." The New Tariff was a departure from his party policy, and it was followed up by other measures in the same spirit, till, in the Session of 1846, the Corn-Laws sank after a troubled and stormy existence of thirty years. But the hour of his triumph was the hour of his fall. However good the act in itself, it was felt that it was not altogether good for him; all his past life had been a contradiction to his present course, and the cause of political consistency was avenged by his fall. Still the same necessities to which he bent will continue to exist for others; the path he took others will have to follow, either by change of old opinions, or adopting new ones, on questions yet scarcely thought of. Much of the future course of our statesmen will be on new ground. We have yet to create a plan of national education; questions of labour, and its employment have to be settled; the sanatory state of the people, their dwellings, the drainage of cities and towns, have all to be considered. A well arranged plan of emigration is yet among the things to be. These are the questions that are rising into the importance the mere cries of faction have lost: the problems they present must be solved by those who aspire to the position of the leaders and statesmen of the future. Time will bring the helping knowledge; for it is not one year, nor ten, that will see the complete settlement of some of them. Altogether, 1847 opens with more of doubt and difficulty—more in which past experience is of less avail—than many of its predecessors.

WINTER IN RUSSIA.

THE winter in Russia, we learn by recent arrivals, has set in with such rigour as fairly to entitle the empire to rank as "the icy North." We have, therefore, profited by the opportunity to introduce to our readers one of the modes of locomotion usual in Russian towns.

It appears that the genus "whips" of Russia—those who make it a point of honour to stand up for the national "drag"—generally have their sledges in winter, and droschkis in summer, harnassed to two horses; the one between the shafts, a trotter of first stamina, and his side companion free almost as air to gallop his best, which he does with extreme beauty and fire. Many a Russian phaeton has been laid low by those steeds of the Ukraine, immortalized by the story of "Mazeppa;" and strong must be the wrist, and steady and skilful, so curb and guide those horses, which even the Russians themselves acknowledge to be wild. Notwithstanding the manifest dangers of this "turn out," besides the cheering prospect of being in the country, "driving himself" by sundry packs of wolves, by wintry famine roused," and whose appetites are always extremely exigeant, the Russians love their national vehicle, to a pitch almost ultra-national.

Our illustration is from the faithful pencil of M. Manuel, a distinguished artist, whose five years' residence in Russia has enabled him to embody characteristics of the manners and customs with fidelity and picturesqueness, a somewhat rare combination of excellence even in this age of illustration.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

Foreigners of all nations are arriving like herrings or mackerel in season—by shoals. Need it be said that the most peripatetic of nations, as well as the freest to travel—the English—are the most numerous of our visitors: the list would be endless, were I to mention all the new arrivals—from Charles Dickens—just returned to sketch our follies—to young Lord Ward, come to give our galeries a contribution of two months of his revenue of £100,000 a-year. The most important arrival—for it is interesting in the eyes of political sages, as well as in those of men of pleasure—is the immediately announced return of that *grande dame* and amiable lady, the Marchioness of Normanby. Will her bland influence remove the asperity of Court intercourse? Will grand dinners, cooked by Louis, and bells, inspired by Musard, restore the gloom and laughter into the Embassy in Paris? Such are the questions put by all the *beaux* and *belles* of the two hostile quarters of Paris—the Faubourgs St. Germain and the Chaussée d'Antin, who, in past years, under the English ambassador's roof, meet on neutral ground. Our gay folks, ever hopeful, answer "Yes!"—but, the night before last, at Princess Lieven's, the greatest sage of the conclave said "No!" Still it is announced confidently, by the light of the countenance of Louis Philippe, that the Duchess de Nemours and her illustrious husband are going over immediately to visit their Royal cousins at Windsor; and, in the meantime, the Countess de St. Aulaire, our Ambassadress to your Court, announces her departure, although I believe it can scarce be expected before Easter. To the other crowds arriving in Paris, add that of Deputies hastening from all quarters to the grand field of battle—each eager to be in time to reconnoitre the position of the armies, and secure a commanding spot to pitch his tent—either to repose upon his laurels, or to retire, like Achilles, in dudgeon, and await the hour of the blandishments of the Ministerial Agamemnon. Apart, those who habitually reside in Paris—the newly-nominated provincial Deputies—are the worst dressed, the most singularly-mannered, and the most antediluvian body of men in France. At the last Ministerial réunion at M. Guizot's, I procured one of the most polished Englishmen in Paris the opportunity of beholding the strange medley. We came early—besides M. Guizot, there were no Deputies arrived but Desmousseaux de Givré, an amiable, laughing philosopher, who has the advantage, whilst he possesses a ready flow of squibs, of being too deaf to hear the attacks and angry rejoinders of his antagonists; with him was M. de Lasergne, the well-known writer of novels, *feuilletons*, and articles in the "Revue des Deux Mondes:" both these two Deputés are employed in the Foreign Office. These were followed soon by little M. Janvier, a shrewd politician, but looking the very image of an apothecary retired upon the profits of the laughs with which he has deluged a country town; and Baron d'Haubersaert, the no less striking likeness of another far different apothecary—that of "Romeo and Juliet;" but, morally, very unlike Shakspeare's hero, for he is the most mercurial of men; and is in his will, but not his poverty, that has made him the whipper-in—the Holmes—of the Conservatives of France. When the crowd of the country deputies began to arrive, it was a perfect carnival scene. Some opened in headlong, and then stopped suddenly to breathe, like the Dutchman in Washington Irving, who took a seven-miles spring to get up a hill, and then rested at the bottom to take breath. Others stopped at the first door, to examine the architectural details, and then thrust their hands into their breasts; others at the second door stuck both hands in their pockets to show independence. The amusement of your noble countryman was unlimited; but, at last, the anecdotian looks and speeches of one of these provincial representatives of the nation so excited his risible nerves, that, for fear of his breaking out into a horse laugh, he therefore withdrew, leaving the good deputies, some screwing up their courage and girding themselves for the coming fight; some lashing themselves up with anticipatory inflammatory oration, like Indians with their war dances; whilst the wide-awake were looking out to see what they could get for their votes—sooth to say, the most marketable commodities in France—whilst from the innumerable offices in the gift of Government, and from the deputies being those who are most influential in obtaining, the temptation to be a Ministerial member is almost irresistible. This multiplication of places, arising from the policy of Napoleon, who could only hold his usurped Crown secure by enlisting the whole nation either in the army or the civil service of his Government—this multiplication of offices, which is so extraordinary, that for each Judge in England, there are hundreds in France, only receiving, as pay, from £30, the lowest, and £1000 the highest—the temptation which

Council, and the Legislative Council will be nominated by the Crown. As its third estate, each province is to have a House of Representatives. This is to form the popular element of the constitution, and to embody the doctrine of self-government. In the choice of representatives, the principle applied is that of double election. A common council is to elect the representative; the borough is to elect the common council. The formation of boroughs involves a survey of the colony, a registration of its lands, and a division of the whole country into municipal districts. A Governor-in-Chief, a Legislative Council of the General Assembly, and a House of Representatives for the General Assembly, will be paramount to the provincial legislatures (or assemblies) in the way that an American Congress is paramount to the legislations of the states.

Letters from Wellington of July 25, announce the capture of the native chief Rauparaha, by Captain Stanley. Captain Stanley timed his visit to Rauparaha's pah so well, that he took Rauparaha, Charley, and three others before the latter had time to strike a blow; he also seized some 37 stand of arms and 6 or 7 kegs of powder. Rauparaha's men all decamped, and are supposed to have gone to Rangihaeata, in number about 35. Rauparaha himself, and Charley, and the three others are all safe on board the *Driver*, in irons. This is the most decisive step Governor Grey has yet taken. Rauparaha and Charley have been both at the massacre of Captain Arthur Wakefield, at Wairoa; and the settlers are in perfect ecstacy at this bold policy of the Governor.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, which left Bombay on the 16th of December, arrived by express on Monday. The intelligence is important, inasmuch as it announces a cessation of the difficulties in Cashmere

A letter from the camp of Sir John Littler, dated November 1, intimates that the advancing force had been ordered to retire, the insurgent chiefs having submitted. The misunderstandings at Mooltan have been satisfactorily arranged, and the Dewan, having been relieved with authority, has by this time returned to his capital and resumed his authority.

The Sikh Chief agreed to pay £35,000 in the shape of arrears of tribute—one-third of the territory formerly under his charge to be formed into a separate province, to be governed by Mir Bhugwan Singh. The revenue of the remaining two-thirds to be raised one-fourth above what was formerly charged on it.

The accounts from the kingdom of Lahore and the new kingdom of Jummoo, represent them as both propped up by the British troops. In Jummoo there are four armies besides the troops of the numerous mountain-Rajahs. The four armies are—first, that of Ghoolab Singh, who is struggling to obtain possession of his purchased sovereignty, composed, as it is, of the most discordant materials; second, the army (the strength of which is unknown) of the Sheik Eman-ood-Deen, who, secure in the vale of Cashmere, refuses to submit to Ghoolab; third, the force under the Lahore general, Dj Singh, which has one of the (to them) most repugnant missions of fighting for the traitor Ghoolab; and, fourth, the two British divisions commanded by Generals Littler and Wheeler, who are in possession of Jummoo, the capital, which they have undertaken to protect for Ghoolab, while he himself is engaged in the field.

From Scinde there is no news of importance. Sir Charles Napier was at Kurrachee, where the climate was pleasant.

In the interior of India tranquillity prevails. The Nizam's Government is undergoing a favourable change. He has at length named as Dewan, or Minister, the native nobleman whom the British Resident had previously proposed. He has dismissed his favourite eunuch, Mubarik Singh, had his revenue (to the tune of £300,000 a-year) restored to him, and consequently the (to them) most repugnant mission

THE INSURRECTION IN PORTUGAL.

GENERAL SCHWALBACH.

JOHAN SCHWALBACH is one of the Commanders of the Royal troops, at present operating with Marshal Saldanha, against Das Antas and the Insurgents. As evident from his name, he is a German; but he has been for many years in the Portuguese

JOHN SCHWALBACH, VISCOUNT ST. UBAS.

service. He was a favourite officer of Don Pedro, who raised him from the rank of Lieutenant to General, and gave him the title of Baron von Setubal. His latest achievement is the occupation of the place from which he takes his title (an important town). He is much dreaded by the Democrats, and they evacuated it—popular forces, Junta, and all—three hours before he arrived. The Queen's authority was immediately restored, and earolments for the Queen's volunteer battalions were proceeded with. Schwalbach is a brave soldier, and able General; he is a military commander, and nothing else, never having mixed himself up with politics at all. It is difficult to foresee what will be the issue of these convulsions. Constitutional Government is impossible; for no one can be trusted with power, and the mass of the people neither comprehend nor care for political principles.

The Miguelites are stirring again, and with some chance of success, for it is well stated by the Correspondent of a leading journal:—"It may be difficult to believe in England, but it is a fact, that after describing a circle of a league or two's diameter round the two cities of Lisbon and Oporto, the rest of the Portuguese nation is anxious to see an absolute Government established—and why not? The old hidalgo families are discontented at seeing themselves pushed aside, and their order sneered at by adventurers of all kinds. The capitalist finds his safest investment a 'bad spec.,' from the constant recurrence of revolutions. His bags of good new crowns are turned into bank-notes (at 20 per cent. discount), by a stroke from the magic pen of a Finance Minister, in whom he probably recognises a former confidential clerk. The poor, upon whom, as usual, the burden weighs most heavily, are the most ardent supporters of the Absolute party. By the abolition of the convents, whose friars distributed daily alms to the neighbouring poor, the more needy have lost, as it were, their daily bread, no poor-rate being established, as in England, to supersede that mode of relief; and, further, the multitude of friars who formerly relieved them are now sharing their poverty. The labouring man, who gains at most in this part of the country a shilling a day, is forced to shoulder a musket and leave his wife and children to starve. The above is a true picture of the state of feeling in two estates of the realm. The feelings of the third, the Crown (and no thanks to the Junta if it still occupies even this humble position), may be easily inferred. Her Majesty has, apparently, the choice of two evils—Absolutism or exile."

GENERAL DAS ANTAS.

GENERAL DAS ANTAS is the leader of the Insurrection in Portugal, as a politician and an ex-Minister; he is also the commander of the Insurgents as a General. After the action, in which he was defeated, at Chaves, by Saldanha, he retired, with a force of about five thousand men, into Santarem, where he still remains, surrounded by the troops of Saldanha. But whether there is an indisposition on the part of the Queen's General to press matters to extremes against an old companion in arms, and political colleague of former years; or whether, in the "situation," the Fabian policy of delay is really the best; certain it is, up to the present time, he has not exhibited much anxiety to come to blows. Santarem, however, is a strong place; and, when held by Massena and the French against Lord Wellington, in 1811, it kept our army more than three months inactive before it. In the present case, however, political reasons may exist against a war to the knife. The Duke de Terceira is still a prisoner in the hands of the Insurgents—a kind of hostage, or security, for the good behaviour of the Government party. The possession of the Duke's person by the Insurgents has hitherto restrained the Queen's officers from punishing their prisoners by martial law, which proclaimed death to all who were taken in arms; but none have been executed. In fact, the Government is held in check; and, though affairs look very unpromising for the Insurgents, who are what we should in England call "the Opposition," yet it is not impossible the chapter of accidents may turn up something in their favour. There is every chance that the present hostile attitude of the parties may be terminated by a negotiation, or, as it is called there, "a transaction."

Das Antas, like Saldanha, served under Lord Wellington during our operations against the French in Portugal, though, at that time, only in inferior rank. Das Antas was a subaltern and Captain in the 7th Battalion of Cacadores; bravery was the only soldier-like merit he then had the opportunity of displaying; his talents were not put to any difficult test. He became more known in the civil war between Miguel and Pedro; he and Saldanha fought together in Pedro's army, and distinguished themselves particularly in the defence of Oporto, on the 25th of July, 1833, when Marshal Bourmont, who had entered Miguel's service, was completely routed, in a sanguinary battle, the loss being enormous in proportion to the numbers engaged. From this period Das Antas became one of those soldier politicians who are so unfortunately plentiful in Spain and Portugal. It would be tedious to follow him through all the ins and outs of Portuguese intrigue for the last ten years; but the obscure subaltern has emerged from them a General, a Viscount, a Minister, and a—Rebel!

We annex a view of the ancient City of Evora, the capital of the province of Alentejo, sketched by a Correspondent, from about half a mile southward. The city lies in a fine open country, on the road from Lisbon to the Algarve, about eighty miles south-east of Lisbon, thirty miles north of Beja, and fifty miles west by south of Badajos. Evora is an Archbishop's see, has a college, several good buildings, and a noble aqueduct, attributed to Sertorius; there is, also, a handsome temple of the Roman period. The town suffered greatly in the French Invasion of 1808, for having attempted an insurrection against the invaders; many of the inhabitants were put to death. The present population is about 12,000. The view shows the Cathedral, and some of the other principal buildings, mostly in the Moorish style.

THE PROGRESS OF THE INSURRECTION.

Letters and papers from Lisbon to the 20th ult. have reached us. The news is of a very contradictory character. The Government papers allow very little to be known, and the private accounts are in many respects founded on conjecture. All that seems certain is, that the insurrection does not advance, and that little has been effected, either by Saldanha or by the troops of Das Antas.

The bulk of Saldanha's army had marched northward to meet Bomfim, who, with his own and a number of Das Antas's soldiers, had occupied Caldas. But, notwithstanding these warlike appearances, there was some probability that matters would end in a compromise. The financial embarrassments at Lisbon continued to be very great, and trade was completely paralysed. The discount on Bank of Lisbon notes was at 20 per cent.

The number of Miguelites at present in arms in Portugal is from 4000 to 5000 men in different guerillas. These are almost entirely in the province of the Minho, where M'Donnell has held his ground for more than three months. Their chief head quarters are the towns of Braga and Penafiel. They latterly made two attempts on the town of Viana, but failed in both. Miguelite emissaries have contrived to introduce 100,000 stand of arms into Portugal during the last year.

General Schwalbach had taken possession of St. Ube's, which, however, was previously evacuated.

With respect to the movements at Cartaxo and Santarem, there is little to report. Saldanha's inactivity has very much incensed the Court party, who consider that every day's delay in making a strenuous struggle for mastery is only increasing the danger and disaffection. Das Antas does not imitate the example set him by his antagonist, but he harasses and annoys the Queen's troops in every possible way which his guerillas and irregulars fully enable him to do. On the 9th ult. a party issued from Santarem and took possession of the Ponte de Salleiros, capturing a picquet guard which was stationed there, in the very sight of the Marshal, who did nothing either to prevent or avenge this insult. The Count has detached another force of 1000 men (horse and foot), under Monzinho de Albuquerque; this has joined Bomfim's division, and altogether there are now 3000 good troops opposed to the 2000 men under Freire and Lapa.

A letter from Count Bomfim had been received at Lisbon, which states that on the 10th ult. Major Busto Valdez's force encountered the column under Lapa; that the first attack was made by the guerillas and irregulars commanded by his own son, who had the worst of it at first, and retreated to the castle of Arrun, when he himself brought up a reserve, and compelled the enemy to retire, with the loss of many men on both sides, and on that of the Queen's forces of a field officer killed. The subsequent movements of Freire and Lapa towards the main body of Saldanha's force may have been occasioned by this affair.

The accounts from Oporto of the 19th ult. prove that the Queen's cause has not prospered in that city. Casal lost much valuable time in reorganising his troops after the affair of Val de Passons, and did not arrive at Vallongo until the 8th, on which day he entered at the head of 1050 infantry and 150 cavalry, in fine order. He afterwards moved towards the sea, and established his head quarters at Leça de Ballo, his left and powder magazine being at Sao Mamede, and his right at Matozinhos, on the coast. According to another letter, Casal was in full retreat, it was supposed towards Braga. The latter report, however, seems to require confirmation.

Some advices from Lisbon, received in the City, dated the 20th ult., give the following report of the movements of the Government forces:—"On the 19th, a light brigade left Cartaxo at three o'clock in the morning, taking the road to Alcoentre. It consisted of the 16th Regiment of Infantry, the 1st and 8th Cacadores, and 600 horse. An hour afterwards, the rest of the division of infantry, consisting of the 1st, 8th, and 10th Grenadiers, with eight pieces of artillery and a brigade of congreves, departed on the same road. Saldanha followed to Alcoentre. The second brigade, commanded by Brigadier Mosquita, consisting of two regiments of infantry, with fifty horse and three pieces of cannon, left for

DAS ANTAS.

Azumbuja, directing its march on Albandra. The force commanded by Antas, which was left at Santarem, consisted of four regiments of infantry. Bomfim was at Sanguinhal with his brigade, composed of four regiments of infantry, and contingents with 200 inferior horses and four pieces of artillery; and the Guerillas commanded by D. Jaime and F. de Villa Real were going in the direction of Torres Vedras."

Another letter (also from a Government writer) says—"At four o'clock this morning (Dec. 20th) an express arrived from Saldanha, which states that, when he left Cartaxo, Antas left Santarem, to which place, after having passed the Bridge of Assoca, he again returned, when a connection took place amongst his troops, and 200 of them left him and joined our brigade at Villa Nova."

SPAIN.

At the time of our latest advices from Madrid, the differences on the subject of the Ministry had been arranged, at least temporarily, and the Ministerial crisis was over. The conditions of the contract signed between M. Mon and the Bank of San Fernando had been made known officially. The latter is to continue to be the banker of the Government during the year 1847, and to receive the whole of the revenues and contributions of the State. Independently of the 67,000,000 of reals which the Bank is to supply the Government with monthly, it has undertaken to hand over to the Sinking Fund Board the amount required for the payment, at home and abroad, of the interest of the Three per Cent. Debt falling due on the 31st December and on the 30th of June, 1847.

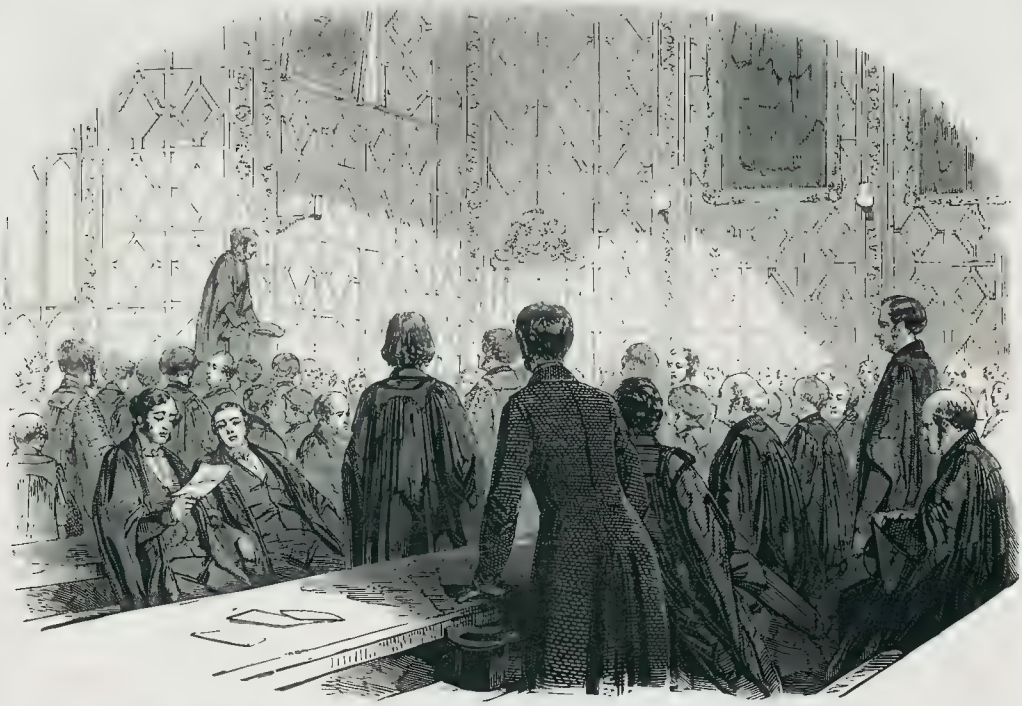
A Madrid journal of the 22d ult., says:—"Snow has fallen without interruption for a week; a great number of villages are almost buried by it. The inhabitants cannot communicate with each other; the cattle are perishing for want of food and hungry wolves prowl in the streets."

The *Gaceta* of the 22nd ult. publishes a Royal decree, whereby the meeting of the Cortes, which was to have taken place on the 25th of December, was postponed to the 31st, owing to the bad state of the roads, and the inclemency of the weather, which were likely to prevent a number of members from arriving at Madrid in due time. Although the unsettled state of the Cabinet may have contributed to the postponement of the opening of the Session, it is quite true that, in consequence of the snow and frost, most of the roads of Spain had become impassable, and that the public vehicles and couriers were delayed as much as three or four days. Nevertheless, it was believed, in some quarters, that the postponement was caused by the difficulty felt by the Ministers in arranging the terms of the Royal Speech.

Letters from various points of Navarre announce that a Carlist movement was on the point of taking place. It is also stated that the Carlist bands in Catalonia were beginning to excite some uneasiness, and that the Captain-General was about to set out himself, at the head of a light column of troops, in pursuit of the rebels.

THE CITY OF EVORA, FROM THE SOUTH.—SKETCHED BY A CORRESPONDENT.

GRAND TERCENTENARY COMMEMORATION OF THE FOUNDATION OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.



HALL OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.—DELIVERY OF THE ORATIONS.

The Third Centenary of the Foundation of Trinity College by Henry VIII., in 1546, was celebrated with great magnificence on Tuesday week (December 22) within the walls of that venerable institution. In a former publication, we have sketched and illustrated the history of the College itself (see the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Nos. 78 and 79); so that, on the present occasion, our Illustrations and the accompanying details will commemorate in our columns the splendid hospitality of the Master (the Rev. Dr. Whewell,) and Fellows of Trinity on Tuesday week.

First, it is gratifying to observe that it was a religious festival, and was duly honoured with the pious observances of public prayer and praise, with solemn music and a commemorative sermon. The day began with the usual early service in the Chapel; and at ten o'clock, the Heads of Colleges, Fellows and Scholars of the College, accompanied by such of the guests as had then arrived, assembled in the Hall, where the distribution of prizes took place by the Senior Dean, the Rev. W. Carus, who made some appropriate remarks to each of the recipients.

At four o'clock, the religious service more immediately connected with the day commenced in the Chapel, which presented a most interesting spectacle in the number of distinguished men who had been attracted once more to the scene of their youthful labours.

The Rev. John Richards, B.A., Chaplain of the College, commenced the service. The choir chanted the three Psalms selected appropriately for the occasion, viz., Psalms 145, 146, and 147. The 44th chapter of the Book of Ecclesiastes was next read as the lesson of the day, by the Rev. W. G. Humphry, M.A., the Steward; which being ended, the Rev. James Amiraux Jeremie, M.A., one of the Fellows of the Foundation, Classical Professor in the East India College, Hailey-bury, and Examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, proceeded to deliver the commemoration sermon. The Rev. gentleman took his text from the 143rd Psalm, v. 5, and his discourse was exceedingly eloquent and appropriate; but we were unable, on account of an inconvenient position, and the low tone of the preacher's voice, to take many notes of it. We understood him to open with an eloquent and feeling allusion to the advantages of a sound classical and academic course of education, and to enforce his views by a retrospect of the events which had closed each of the three centuries of the foundation of the College, the last of which the proceedings of the day were intended to commemorate.

At the conclusion of the sermon, the Rev. Joseph Romilly, M.A., read a list of the benefactors from the foundation of the College to the present day; after which the Commemoration Anthem, "O give thanks unto the Lord," was given with admirable effect. This was composed by Professor Walmisley in 1834, and has been performed on every Commemoration-day since that time, that is, for the last twelve years. The beautiful style in which one of the boys sung the solo, "The righteous shall be held in everlasting remembrance," deserves especial commendation.

THE BANQUET

At the conclusion of the service, the company withdrew to the noble Gothic Hall, and the crowning ceremonial of the day. The banquet which took place in this magnificent apartment was worthy of those olden scenes of festivity which feudal hospitality cherished, when the gallery above was wont to send forth the "bray of minstrelsy." It was served by the cooks of the College, Messrs. Hudson, and the tables literally groaned beneath the weight of viands, rich and rare, which this great House set before its guests. A scene of such glorious festivity it falls to the lot of few to witness.

The band of the Hon. Artillery Company, under the direction of Mr. Smithies performed during dinner a selection of music from popular operas, and other pieces, in admirable style.

GREAT, OR BISHOP'S-COURT, TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.—LEAVING CHURCH AND GOING TO HALL.

Dinner lasted somewhat more than an hour and a quarter, and after Grace, the anthem "Praise the Lord, O Jerusalem," by Jeremiah Clark, was sung by the choristers, the accompaniment for the military band being by Professor Walmisley, who conducted the performance. The following is the

BILL OF FARE.

25 Dishes fish, 11 ditto stewed tench
25 Tureens potage à la Pate d'Italie
16 Tureens potage à la Paisanne
17 Dishes rissoles
17 Dishes turtles
64 Boiled fowls and oysters
22 Tongues
10 Mont Ina pine cream
12 Middles hashed
11 Dishes Salle de Perdreaux aux truffes
10 Tritles
18 Ragoût pâtés
1 Roast rump beef sauce hash
12 Roast saddle of plovers
10 Dishes curries of rabbit
10 Lobster salads
10 Dishes pastry
7 Haunches mutton
2 Haunches venison
6 Sirloins beef
17 Roast turkeys
22 Pheasants
20 Wild ducks
3 Hares
1 Relish puddings
11 Sir Watkyn's puddings
1 Ginger pudding
20 Dishes apple pies
12 Dishes sausages
1 Grape basket
1 Mongst basket
6 Dishes entrets à la reforme
5 Dishes entrets à la milanese
1 Dish Perdreaux en Charlreuse
1 Hotch Potch Ryder
2 Dishes prawns
1 Meringuem pommes
1 Rice entrets à la Montmorecid
1 Dish Vanity tatoes
1 Dish Macaroni
1 Dish Kickshaw sauce
Vegetables
Boar's Head, 5 centres, and 12 pieces mottoes, 18 waxes

We regret that we have only room for a list of the distinguished company at the dais table:—

Mr. J Brown

Dean of Canterbury	Lord Teignmouth
Master of Sydney	Lord Alfred Hervey
Lord J Manners	Baron Rolfe
Master of Christ's	Master of Jesus
Lord Melgund	Mr Gaskell
Lord Norreys	The Bishop of London
Mr Justice Williams	The Vice-Chancellor
Mr Romilly	
Lord Fitzwilliam	
Master of Corpus	
Lord Montagle	The American Minister
Dean of Ely	Lord Hardwicke
Master of Pembroke	Mr Justice Coltman
Lord Castlereagh	The Master of Clare Hall
Master of Downing	Hon. Mr. Law
	Lord Godolphin
	Mr. Macaulay

The Vice-Master

These things being ended, and an overflowing supply of wine, and a superb dessert, supplied by Mr. Lishfield (the Gunter of Cambridge), having been placed upon the tables, the speaking began.

The Master said the first toast in that company was and must be our Sovereign Lady the Queen—the toast of all Englishmen coupled with an expression of affection and loyal devotion to her. And such a toast came with peculiar propriety in that Hall, for she was the living representative of their Founders, and from all her predecessors they had several countenances and support; whilst she herself had conferred grace and honour upon the College by that visit, a memorial of which was still existing in the Hall. (Loud applause.)

Toast—"The Queen."

Band "God save the Queen."

The Master proposed next "His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Royal Family." The position of his Royal Highness, and his relation to our most gracious Sovereign, secured their affection and devotion. But, in addition to any claim resting upon that foundation, it was known that he sympathised with the members of the College in the occasion which had brought them together, and they had had the satisfaction of already seeing him in that Hall. His Royal Highness had expressed great regret at being prevented from being present; for, since they had the honour of having his name upon the books of the College, they took the liberty of sending him an invitation, which he reluctantly declined. (Cheers.)

Toast—"His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Royal Family."

Band "God save the Queen."

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Toast—"His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Royal Family."

Here we should explain that the space we are enabled to devote to the record of this impressive ceremony and festival —notwithstanding the importance and splendour of the event—will not allow us to give entire the eloquent addresses which preceded and followed the toasts of the day. The report occupies six of the large and closely-printed columns of the *Cambridge Chronicle*, to which ably conducted journal we are indebted for such portions of the speeches, &c., as our Limits will enable us to quote.

The Master, in proposing the toast of th day, glanced at the joyful retrospections of the common annual Commemorations, and then adverted to the deeper and more comprehensive feelings on the present Commemoration of the age of their College reckoned by centuries. "They could not fail to remember that they were connected by that period with almost every thing that is great, and stirring, and interesting in the intellectual and moral life of England. (Applause.) Far be it from the members of that College assembled there to speak as if they had a disproportioned share; but he might say this, and with thankfulness and pleasure too, that they, as members of Trinity College, could look with pride on names which are great in that portion of the world in which the English language is known—names which stir the hearts of men from pole to pole. (Cheers.) These names were to them as household words. The translators of the Bible, Bacon, Dryden, Newton, Porson, Bentley, these were names which adorned every faculty of man, and amongst these names they had lived. Their possessions had shared the same privileges which they (the members of the College) now enjoyed: they trod their halls, and worshipped in their temple, and were to them as friends, and brothers, and members of the same family to which they themselves belonged. (Cheers.) The Master then adverted to the great changes which they had outlived, and to the "long prosperity they had enjoyed; and, standing there at that point of time, they could not but hear the cry of the centuries that were now inviting them onwards, and of the centuries that were coming inviting and encouraging them onwards too." (Cheers.)

The responsibility of advancing with the times, the extension of the cause of Literature and Science by the College, and their sympathy with the extension of academical institutions in this country, were severally referred to, as well as the reflection that the University of Cambridge had, on such occasions, furnished both their system of instruction and the persons by whom that system was to be carried on. (Cheers). As the poet said with respect to the hills of Switzerland, they had supplied the iron and the man, the soldier and the sword. (Applause.) The Master, after referring to his recommendation of the additions, studies of General Jurisprudence, Civil Engineering, and Natural History, concluded a most eloquent address by proposing "Prosperity to Trinity College."

Lord Fitzwilliam then proposed "the Master," observing, in the course of his address, that if Bacon invented the inductive process of developing truth, he, (the Master) had made that science, by his writings, more accessible to future inquirers. (Cheers.)

The Master returned thanks, and next proposed "the Bishop of London and the Clergy."

The Bishop of London, in thanking the company, adverted to the Bishops' sense of the connection which now subsists between the Church and the Universities, adding no persons could be more determined than they to uphold and maintain to the utmost of their power that connection inviolate. (Cheers.) His Lordship then referred with emotion to his election as Fellow of Trinity College, feelings which he should always retain.

The Chairman next, in a brief speech, proposed "Mr. Macaulay and the Members of the Privy Council"

Mr. Macaulay, (who is a Member of the College,) in thanking the company, declared that—"through all changes of place, through all vicissitudes of fortune, in distant countries and in civil conflicts, there had been very few days in which his thoughts had not reverted with fondness, and perhaps with gratitude, to that beloved College—to its cloisters and river, to its library rich in varied learning of many nations and of many ages, to its chapel hallowed by so many illustrious monuments and names. With feelings like these it was impossible to assist with pleasure and delight at that most interesting festival. (Applause.) They looked back that day on a former existence of 300 years—300 years of a beneficent and glorious life." "Our first century," continued the right honourable gentleman, "was one not with just pride, [illegible] Our second century we may call with pride not less just the century of Isaac Newton. If our third century can be called by no such name, it is because the civilized world in that period produced no such man. But that century is one nevertheless which we may reflect upon with just pride: it was a century of repose and intellectual activity in this kingdom; it is just one hundred years since the last battle was fought on English ground. And just one hundred years since the last scaffold was set up on Tower-hill. (Cheers.) During that century, all good flourished under the combined influence of order and toleration, and nowhere did it flourish more than here." So society can display such a list as we can show of men eminent in active intellectual life—Geologists, Philologists, Divines, Advocates whose eloquence is the pride of the bar, wise and patriotic Statesmen, learned and upright Judges. My wish is, that the age which opens this day may be such as those which precede it. May our College produce men worthy to succeed those whose portraits, as the noble Lord reminded us, adorn this Hall: may it produce Philosophers who shall follow the precedent of *our* Bacon, and the example of *our* Newton; Divines as profound and eloquent as *our* Barrow; Magistrates who, with the learning and spirit of *our* Coke, may have a larger share of the same honour; Scholars who may approach the supremacy occupied by *our* Bentley; Poets who may have the immortality of *our* Cowley with a purer taste, and the fire and energy of *our* Dryden. With a prayer like this, such as I am confident, are the wishes of many who have been drawn from this venerable retreat to the active duties of life, and who have never ceased to remember it with gratitude and affection." (Loud cheers.)

The Master then proposed "The American Minister."

Mr. Bancroft returned thanks, and, in the course of his address, adverted, in [illegible] to the Master's "History of the Inductive Science," and to Mr. Adams's recent celebration in respect of the New Planet.

The Master, in next proposing "The Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor," felicitously remarked: They of that College knew well how much their interests were bound up with the interests of other Colleges, and how much was the prosperity which they shared in common with them. If they needed any [illegible] tion of that, they would find it in the reflection that that great [illegible] astronomy by which this age would be known was due to one of the [illegible] the other side of the wall. (Loud cheers.)

The Vice-Chancellor, having thanked the company, concluded his address by reference to the good fruit which Trinity College produced. That object was to give a complete and generous education, such as, in the words of Milton, to fit a man to perform justly, skilfully, and magnanimously, all the offices that fell to his lot. (Cheers.)

The Master next proposed "The Judges."

Mr Justice Coltman rose and returned thanks, observing that no less than twelve who occupied that distinguished position had been educated at Trinity College, and to the training they had received there, their success might, in a great degree, be attributed. (Cheers.)

The Master, in a complimentary speech, proposed "The Army and Navy, and the Lord Lieutenant."

Lord Hardwicke thanked the company, and, in the course of his address, observed it was this misfortune of this nation that science, when clothed in the garb of a slop-wright in the dockyards, had had the backs of those who ought to have supported her turned upon her. The noble Lord commented in spirited terms upon the neglect of science in its connection with the construction of our ships of war, and propounded that it would yet push its way, to the benefit of this country. He paid a high compliment to Professor Ingham, who had filled the important post of training and educating young men in the science of naval architecture.

Lord Montagle, in an eloquent address, during which he commented at some length, and in enthusiastic terms, upon the beauty of the friendships formed during the career of undergraduates, proposed "The Vice-Master and Seniors."

The Vice-Master (Professor Sedgwick) thanked the company in a very luminous address. After dwelling shortly on the glory of the College and early academic training, he pointed to the religious aim to which was given to all academic studies, which he regarded as the true element of their permanency. He added—"About twenty years since, I had an interview with the illustrious philosopher, La Place [illegible] in his sick chamber, which I believe he never left. He did not many days afterwards, and the words of a dying man are held to be prophetic. I can only give a single page of the long conversation I held with this great philosopher, and it bears on the sentiments of the present assembly. 'I consider it (he said, as nearly as I can translate his words), one of the misfortunes of my life that I have not been permitted to visit Trinity College, and the chambers in which Newton lived and made his great discoveries. When a young man, I was not in a condition to travel far from home; then came the long and terrible war of the revolution; and now that we have peace, I am too old to travel, and I must die without visiting the place where Newton lived, or seeing the monuments you have erected to his glory.' He then went on to enquire into the whole framework of our academic system."

At the close of Professor Sedgwick's address, the Master said there were many toasts which ought to have been proposed, and many gentlemen whom they ought to have heard; but he thought the time had arrived when it was advisable to end the meeting.

It was now ten o'clock, and the company broke up, some adjourning to the Lodge, where the Master had an evening party, and some to the Combination-room, where coffee was prepared for them.

In connection with the above imposing Festival it gives us sincere pleasure to notice that the Society marked its sense of the long and valuable services of Mr Charles Clayden, the Steward of the Hall, by presenting to that gentleman a massive silver tankard, bearing a suitable inscription.

Upon the same day the Library-keeper, Mr. Cranwell, was complimented by the presentation of a handsome testimonial, in the shape of two volumes.

These testimonials were presented by the Master, in the Lodge.

Upon Wednesday, the day following the above grand Commemoration rejoicings, a good and substantial dinner of roast-beef, plum-pudding, mall and nonpics, succeeded by a plentiful supply of wine and punch, was given to the attendants and some of the tradesmen employed upon the occasion. About 140 partook of this supplementary treat, the chair being filled by Mr. Cranwell, and the vice-chair by Mr. Carter, the oldest servant of the College.

Nor were the twenty decayed servants and tradesmen (called beadsmen) forgotten, for each of them had 5s. for a dinner, and a bounty of a sovereign besides.

We add a few notes on the most artistic points of the proceedings of Tuesday:

The appearance of the pulpit in the Chapel was very striking; especially on the evening closed in long before the service was concluded, rendering the roof, with its panelled compartments, and the eastern end, with its magnificent altar-piece by West, almost obscure, from the want of more light than was afforded by the candles affixed to the stall to display them. This clair-obscure, however, heightened the solemn effect of the celebration, which the black gowns of those present tended not a little to increase; and which was only broken, or rather enriched, by the scarlet robes of such as had attained to the degrees of D.D. and LL.D. The service was sung in a most magnificent manner by the choir, the splendid organ adding its peculiar charms to the voices. The musical performance, position, "Oh! give thanks unto the Lord," was perfectly enabling in its effect.

When the service was ended, the mighty "Hallelujah Chorus" was played by the organist, during which the lesser-old celebrants left the Chapel, not in regular order, but in little knots; and many as they raced through the ante-Chapel, glanced at the statues of Bacon and Newton, which so appropriately adorn the building, and which will be referred to in the discourse.

Emerging from the Chapel into the court-yard, the brightly-illumed windows of the Hall gave indication of the festal preparations withinside, and contrasted strongly with the dark and gloomy appearance of the night; and many directed towards the passage leading into the Hall, whence most of the guests proceeded to the Combination-room; but, before *all* could assemble there, the dinner was announced; and, in a few minutes, the Hall was filled with the company, and the war of knives, and the rushing in and out of waiters; and many were the narrow escapes of fowls, game, and joints, as the doors of the Hall, in swinging back, almost touched the dishes many hands were bearing from the kitchen; a marvellous was the celerity with which the attendants rushed in and out of the kitchen, and bore away the good things to the Hall. Meanwhile, music was heard from the gallery, where a band was stationed to play the dinner-music during the repast. Occasionally resounding within those walls, were floating in the air. A great many persons had ensconced themselves in the gallery, in order to gain a view of the proceedings; and others stood in the passage between the Hall and kitchen, to obtain a hasty glimpse of the scene, as developed by the ever-opening doors of the Hall.

Above the minstrel gallery is suspended the canopy which was placed over the chair occupied by her Majesty at the Banquet given in the Hall of Trinity, during the Royal visit to Cambridge, in October, 1843. The canopy is by no means an agreeable adjunct to the Hall, as it is placed in a place where no canopy was ever intended to be.

There was one peculiarity in the scene at Cambridge which was very interesting. Fellows who had taken their degrees forty years or more ago, were walking in their old haunts with those who have numbered scarcely as many days in their fellowships; and, as the delivery of the Orations in the Hall, these white-headed men, full of years and honours, were listening to the arguments of the aspirants to honour, as though they were all chums of the same standing. The declamations, both English and Latin, were delivered in the Hall, by Mr. Vansittart, the successful competitor in both languages. The subject of the former was, "The three Commercial Powers—Athens, Carthage, and England;" and of the latter, "Luthert Laudatio." Mr. Vansittart also bore away the prizes for Latin Hexameters and Elegiacs. The rostrum whence the Orations were delivered was placed in the western bay of the Hall; and along the dais table were seated the Master, Dean, Fellows, and most of the distinguished visitors invited to attend the celebration. The prisemen stood in the alleys between the tables ranged down the Hall, or seated themselves in the forms or seats to the tables, and, when the Orations were concluded, were summoned to the dais table, to receive their prizes. Silver cups rewarded the three highest prisemen, that awarded to Mr. Vansittart having a cover, as the most distinguished; they were all of elegant forms and workmanship; the other prizes were books, beautifully bound.

The arrangements for the dinner were on a most sumptuous scale, and visitors were permitted to walk round the tables, and see the preparations, early in the afternoon. Amongst the decorations on the centre table were statuettes of Queens Mary and Elizabeth, as benefactors to the College; and on the tables in the body of the Hall, were a large model of the Fountain in the Great or Bishop's Court, and statuettes, bronzed, of Queen Elizabeth and Henry the Eighth; the latter the founder of the College as it now exists, and the former, of King's Hall, which was incorporated by Henry the Eighth with other Collegiate Foundations in his Charter.

A boar's head was one of the dishes at the dais table, but no ceremony attended its carrying to table, as it is a standing dish at the College from Christmas to Twelfth Day, as is likewise a very large raised pie.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE. Dec. 28.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—William Strutt Spencer has been elected a Scholar of this College.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.—The Rev. Frederick Calder, B.A., has been elected Head Master of the Grammar School, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.

CHAPLAIN TO THE BRITISH EMBASSY AT PARIS.—The Rev. Archdeacon Keating has been appointed to the Chaplaincy of the British Embassy at Paris.

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCE.—On Monday last, a person at Blackpool, on opening a large cod-fish, found, as one portion of the contents of the stomach, a soda-water bottle, firmly corked. He drew the cork, and perceived a piece of paper, which he endeavoured, but found that impossible, he broke the bottle, and found that it had been thrown overboard from the *Wisdom*, Captain Cobbett, on her passage from Sydney to Liverpool. The document had been written by a Mr. Kenny, a passenger, and dated March 27th, 1845, and stated that they had then had a very heavy gale of wind three days, the ship had sprung a leak, the pumps were choked, and they had had several of their hands washed overboard, and he communicates these particulars that he had written the paper, in hope that the bottle being washed ashore, the facts might be communicated to some newspaper for publication.—*Preston Pilot*

A MAN SCALDED TO DEATH.—On Tuesday night, Mr. Payne entered into an inquiry at Guy's Hospital relative to the death of Wm. Minet, aged 32. The deceased was a stoker in the service of Mr. Chapman, Francis-street, Lambeth. On Monday morning, about ten o'clock, he was employed at the copper, in which [illegible] about seven feet of water nearly boiling, and in which he dropped a rasp. He put a ladder into the copper, and was descending, when he fell into the water. Assistance was promptly obtained, and he was taken to Guy's Hospital, where he died in a few hours, nearly the entire surface of his body being scalded. Verdict, "Accidental Death."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan. 3. Second Sunday after Christmas.
MONDAY, 4.—Jupiter sets at 5h. 31m. a.m.
TUESDAY, 5.—Venus sets at 4h. 34m. p.m.
WEDNESDAY, 6. Epiphany—Twelfth Day.
THURSDAY, 7.—Mercury rises at 6h 34m. a.m.
FRIDAY, 8. St. Lucian.
SATURDAY, 9.—Uranus sets 11h. 46m. p.m.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending January 9.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
3 43	3 59	4 18	4 36	4 51	5 9	5 26	5 43	6 7	6 30	6 59	6 59

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*F. L. B.*"—*Almack's Great Room is 100 feet long and 40 feet wide.*

"*Restless,*" *Edinburgh.*—*The pursuit is professional and lucrative.*

Housewarmer is "a peculiar temper or disposition of body not belonging to another." (See Thomas Brown uses it as "peculiarity of constitution." (See Vulgar Errors.)

"*Constant Bristol.*—*We cannot tell.*

"*T. R. H.*" *is thanked for the intention.*

"*A Brick,*" *Castle Eden.*—"*The Mechanic's Magazine*" *is published by Robertson and Co., 166, Fleet-street.*

"*N. F. N.*"—*Buy the "Handbook of Oil Painting."* (*Wiley and Putnam.*)

"*De Dessin,*" *Derby.*—*Sketches of Events or Localities, of immediate interest, are most desirable, and will be returned, if wished.*

"*A Wolverhampton Man.*"—"*Hudson on Making a Will.*" (*Longman.*)

"*Inquisitor,*" *Brighton, must be aware of the unreasonableness of his request.*

"*T. C. H.*" *is thanked for the "Railway Antiquities" we will see.*

"*A. B.*"—*Booth's "Principles of English Composition;" Innes's "Grammar of Rhetoric."*

"1830," *Edinburgh, should apply to Mr. Wells, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.*

"*Song for Twelfth Night,*" *we have not room for.*

"*C. F. B.*" *Walsall.*—"*Wood's Lectures on Electricity,*" *a sound work.*

"*An Old Subscriber,*" *Bristol.*—"*Bond's Arithmetic.*"

"*Oldys Rex.*"—"*The Sphynx,*" *published by S. Orwood and Co.*

"*H. F.*" *should order* "*The Pen-and-Ink Drawing-book*" *of any bookseller.*

"*D. E. F.*"—*A Royal pardon is invariably granted at the recommendation of the Mercers.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Lanarkshire.*—*We give Theatrical Portraits from time to time.*

"*M. A.*" *The price of "Ford's Hand-book of Spain," 3 vols., is 24s.: 2000 copies have been sold already.*

"*Sleagh.*"—*Walker gives "Gaelic."*

"*Clorinda.*" *-The moulting of an arms should correspond with the colour and metal of the shield and fix at charge.*

"*J. H.*"—*courtesy accords his military title to a Captain in the Army, although he has sold his commission.*

"*Antiquarian.*"—*The Unicorn was introduced as a supporter to the Royal Arms by James I. It was long previously the bearing of the Bohuns of England.*

"*J. B. B.,*" *Brighton.*—*Our Correspondent's long letter shall be replied to next week.*

"*W. P. R. C.*"—*The first-class carriages on the Great Western Railway can about £200 each.*

"*A Young Waltonian.*"—*Mr. Jesse must be mistaken in asserting Walton to have been practically ignorant of angling.*

"*P. Q. R.*" *Cambridge.*—*See the Memoir of M. Le Verrier in the present Number.*

"*A Correspondent,*" *Trinity College, Cambridge, is thanked. We are indebted to the courtesy of Dr. Whewell, the Master of Trinity, for admission to the Festival.*

"*F. J.*" *Aberdeen.*—*No.*

"*G. C.*" *Stephens's "Book of the Farm" is the most complete work of its class.*

"*A. J. F.*" *Vig.*

"*Eucalpus,*" *Exeter.*—*Not for less than £100 per annum.*

"*A. M.*" *Sidmouth.*—*See Mrs Jameson's charming papers "On Legendary Art," in the "Athenæum," for the history of St. Anthony.*

"*H.*" *is thanked for the Local Poem.*

"*H. T.*" *Cornwall.*—*"Innes's First Lessons in Chess"*

"*Inquirer,*" *Somers Mews, 14, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square.*

"*W. F.*" *Maidstone, is thanked for the intelligence, though it did not reach us in time.*

A few Replies must stand over for want of room.

ANSWERS TO THE RIDDLES IN OUR LAST.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

1. Cromwell keeping the rain from Charles.
2. A hail making a largesse (large s.)
3. A [illegible] Water
4. Content in a cottage is better than a broken heart in a palace.

ETHIOPIAN CON The Prisoner of Chill-on.

THEATRICAL DO.—Because a *Miss-Fire* would have made a hit.

CONUNDRUMS.

1. Because they felt disinclined to leave their beds.
2. Goats—(G)oats.
3. Because one eats thoroughly, and the other *tho' roughly.*
4. Because one breaks when the other fails.
5. Because he was a deep black.

A triangle have been made to answer the "Sir Hylary" charade—more or less ingenious. But none of them are satisfactory. We believe it to be a "sell."

RECEIVED Her Majesty Queen Victoria's First Council, painted by Wilkie; engraved by C. Lee. The Archæological Journal, No. 12.—A School Geography, by James Cornwell.—Nursery Rhymes, with the Old Tunes.—Christmas Carols, with the Old Tunes.—Orectors of the Age, by G. H. Francis, Esq.

THE SUPPLEMENT, (gratis), to complete Vol. IX., is unavoidably deferred till next week.

The Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—Vol. I. to IV., cannot be purchased singly, but only in Volumes.

*** We beg to inform our numerous Country Subscribers, that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS may be received free from creases, if they will only request their Agents, who supplies the Paper, to send it in the same manner as it is sent *direct* from our Office. *The beautiful and expensive Fine Art Engravings* would then be received as perfect as they come from the Press; and the collection of Numbers at the end of each half-year would be in a perfect state for binding. The extra expense incurred, by increasing the size of the envelope for the Paper, would not amount to more than *three halfpence* a year for each annual Subscriber.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY JANUARY 2, 1847.

THE ZOLLVEREIN.

THE German papers have just given an account of the death, under melancholy circumstances, of Dr. List, the chief founder of the German Zollverein. The timidity of German Governments is excessive in all that relates to new experiments, political or social. They are generally behind the mass of the people in this respect; and where "pressure from without," in the shape of popular agitation, is unknown, no slight degree of merit is due to the man who, by the labour of many years, demonstrated the safety and advantage of a new financial and commercial arrangement, to authorities proverbially slow, and apprehensive of all that wears the form of national unity. Dr. List, however, lived to see his labours completely successful; and we take this opportunity of shortly explaining what the system is which he established, as considerable misconception prevails on the subject.

The German Zollverein is still regarded by many as a confederacy formed in a spirit of hostility to English manufactures, in order to exclude them from the markets of central Europe and encourage native production. This is not the case. Its name, to some extent, describes its purpose—being formed of *Zoll* (toll, or tax), and *verein* (union): it is sometimes called likewise the German Customs-Union—a very good definition. Its rise is easily accounted for if we take a glance at the political condition of Germany, where nearly 60,000,000 of people, one in race and language, have not yet obtained a national and political unity. Germany is still what France and Spain were at former periods of their history. Its people are divided into separate and independent Sovereignties, each with its separate systems of policy, military organization, and finance. The Kingdom of Spain now includes the Sovereignties of Castile and Arragon, and France has absorbed the territory that once belonged to the powerful Dukes of Burgundy.

While these States existed, they had their own frontiers, and levies of tolls and taxes; and, even after they were absorbed into the more powerful Kingdom, that, like the rod of Aaron, swallowed all the rest, still custom kept up many of the old distinctions. Even the Provinces that Louis the Fourteenth "annexed" to France—as Alsace—retained their frontier, and were considered as foreign dependencies rather than part of the Kingdom. The principle is not unknown among ourselves, for we still tax the produce and industry of our Colonies, though they are peopled by Englishmen, and form parts of the same Empire. Other provinces of France preserved remnants of the old feudal independence to the perpetuation of provincial pride and jealousies. Thus, within the bounds of what is now France, there were several lines and frontiers, each forming an impediment to commerce by barriers and duties, vexatious in operation and oppressive in amount. The abolition of these internal frontiers was often proposed by the Ministers of the two last Kings of the old Monarchy, and as often resisted by the French Aristocracy. The Revolution, however, came, and swept away the Throne and Aristocracy together, and with them all these old divisions, and made France "one and indivisible."

The evils of internal frontiers have been equally felt in Germany; but, happily, a remedy has been applied without bloodshed or violence. The Independent States of Germany are thirty-nine in number, some of them much smaller than a French province or English county. All intercourse between point and point, therefore, had to cross many frontiers, at each of which duties were payable, attended by endless trouble, expense, and vexation. Prussia, which itself consists of several provinces, formed, in 1818, the idea of an internal union for commercial purposes, under which goods imported should pay a certain duty at the first frontier, and afterwards pass free through all others. By negotiations and treaties, this principle was extended; other States joined the Union, and commercially became parts of a great whole, till, at the present time, the Zollverein includes 8252 square miles of territory, and more than twenty-five millions of people. All goods imported into this territory, pay according to the tariff at the first frontier, and are then free, just as a bale of tobacco, having paid duty at Liverpool, may be sent to the Land's End, or to Yorkshire. Thus, each State is relieved from the necessity of supporting a separate Custom-house establishment; it pays only its quota to the expense of that at the common frontier. The proceeds of all the duties are thrown into a common fund, which is divided annually among the States forming the Union, in proportions based upon their several populations. Bavaria, Saxony, Wirtemberg, Baden, Hesse, Hesse-Darmstadt, Hesse-Homburg, Nassau, Frankfort, are the independent members of the Zollverein, along with Prussia, and between these States, for all purposes of foreign trade, there are no frontiers. Austria has not joined the Union, and Russia isolates herself from all other States. In fact, the larger and independent powers do not feel the evils the Union was created to remedy. But as the States included in it, it has been of immense advantage. Smuggling has been destroyed; intercourse made more easy; taxation lessened, or more equalised; and, above all, what gives the system still greater value in the eyes of the German people, it is a step towards national unity. The Zollverein has called into existence a national coin, which passes throughout the Union; its value is two thalers (6s. English), which is equal to seven gulden; it thus represents the coins current in the north and south of Germany, and much simplifies monetary transactions. Commerce has, in fact, effected what politicians and philosophers have advocated in vain: the extension of railroads is doing still more towards levelling the old barriers that kept mankind apart. As far as England is concerned, her exports to Germany have rather increased than diminished since the establishment of the Zollverein.

IT is generally supposed that weak States stand in danger from strong ones; and, if a question of wrong arises between them, the least powerful of the two will be found the sufferer. The President's Message proves this to be a fallacy. The greater portion of that vast document is occupied by the wrongs America has suffered at the hands of Mexico. It is an Iliad of struggle and suffering, in which the United States has always had the worst. How the Republic that has no fleet, a very bad army, no cash and no credit, can have wrecked such damage to the Republic that is so much richer, so much more populous, with a fine fleet, plenty of dollars, and an inexhaustible mass of volunteers to fall back on, seems unaccountable; it is especially so, when we remember that the injured party has already deprived its persecutor of Texas, is possessing itself of California, and bids fair to absorb a very fair portion of the rest of the Mexican territory. To our thinking, America has long had hold of the best end of the staff.

It would be far better to say at once, we have made a quarrel whenever we wanted to take a province, and shall continue to do so; nobody believes that Mexico can have dealt such desperate blows at the United States as President Polk asserts. His long attempt at a justification of the war merely covers this—we will take as much of Mexico as we can get, and keep all we take. But even such a war as this, where space and climate are the enemies to be fought rather than armies, is expensive. Twenty-three millions of dollars are already wanted for the next year; and if America is blessed with a few more Presidents who exhibit their love of peace after the fashion of J. K. Polk, a dozen years will see the Republic settled down upon a respectable national debt. It is time the common sense of the people put an end to this absurd lust of territory, the worst vice of unbridled despotism.

THE LEADERS OF THE OPPOSITION.—Lord Stanley has issued a circular to the Protectionist Peers, as the leader of the Opposition party in that House; and it is reported that Lord Lincoln intends to assume the Leadership of the House of Commons.

THE WEATHER.

THE past week has been very cold, its average temperature having been only 30½°—a point 1½° below that of freezing water. The following are some of the particulars during the week:—Thursday, December 24, was a cold day; its average temperature being 31½°. Christmas Day was a fine, but a bitter cold day; the reading of the thermometer did not rise above 30° all the day, and at night it sank to 25½°: during a part of the day a keen east wind was blowing; since that time there has been uniformly cold. On Monday morning, at seven o'clock, the lowest reading occurred during the week—viz., 21½°. The reading of the barometer has increased rapidly since our previous notice. On Christmas Day it had risen to 29·7 inches, and since that time it has increased to 30·6. The barometrical changes have been remarkable during the past fortnight. The following are the extreme thermometrical readings each day:—

Thursday, Dec. 24, the highest reading was 35 deg.	the lowest was 26 deg.	
Friday, Dec. 25,	30	25½
Saturday, Dec. 26	36	25
Sunday, Dec. 27	36	31½
Monday, Dec. 28	34	31½
Tuesday, Dec. 29	35	26
Wednesday, Dec. 30	33	27

Blackheath, Dec. 31, 1846. J. G.

P.S. The reading of the thermometer this morning at eight o'clock was as low as 18°.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY DINNER.—On Thursday, upwards of 1700 persons connected with the various departments of the Eastern Counties Line, were entertained by the Directors, in a vast shed, fitted for the occasion, at the Stratford Station. The Chair was ably filled by D. Waddington, Esq. The health of Mr Hudson was drunk with great enthusiasm; and, after several other toasts, the vast party rose from the table, and were joined by their wives and families, who had partaken of tea and coffee, and dancing was then commenced with great spirit.

ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGE.—On Monday, Mr. P.W. S. Miles, M.P., for Bristol, was married, at Guernsey, to one of the daughters of Major-Gen. W. F. P. Napier. The next morning the newly-wedded pair left Guernsey for France.

POSTSCRIPT.

STATE OF IRELAND.

Our latest news from Ireland is of a very melancholy character. The *Mayo Constitution* publishes accounts of seven deaths from starvation within ten days.

ANOTHER MURDER.—On the morning of the 22nd ult., as the servant-man of Mr. Nichol, of Appletree, in the neighbourhood of Ballymena, was proceeding along the Randalstown road, his attention was attracted by a dog howling and crying; a woman lying in a field adjoining the road. Having alighted from his master's cart, he found the body of a female, having her throat most dreadfully cut, nearly to the severing of her head from her body. The body of the unfortunate girl has been identified; and there is a man in custody, charged with the murder.

FATAL CONFLICT WITH THE POLICE.—On Saturday night the police, four in number, stationed in the parish of Kilcoonty, in the county of Waterford (having a warrant against a most notoriously bad character of the name of Coghlan, for a murder committed that night two years in the parish of Rathcormac), proceeded to a house in the village of Garrane, where it was suspected Coghlan was spending the night at card-playing. On the police entering the house, the candle was quenched by one of those inside, and a most frightful conflict took place between the police and card-players, headed and encouraged by Coghlan. The police, having the worst of it inside, left the house much hurt; but Coghlan and another man, named Mooney, a very bad character, followed the police, who, it is supposed in self-defence, turned on the unfortunate fellows, and shot both dead.

THE DESTRUCTION OF IRONGATE WHARF.

FURTHER PARTICULARS

It is now believed that the fire originated in the top floor of the wharf, and was occasioned by the ignition of hemp and cotton waste, which were stowed there from a cargo in the course of being unladen from the *Hawk*, of Montrose, one of what are called the "clipper" schooners, which run between this country and the eight years ago, with the especial view of obtaining speed, in order to compete with the steam-boats plying betwixt London and Dundee, Montrose, and Aberdeen The hemp and cotton waste were, it appears, in a damp part of the warehouse, and on being stowed away in a hot part of the building, almost instantaneously ignited.

Next to the wharf premises is a private dwelling-house, which has been entirely destroyed, as would also the Marquis of Granby public house, but for the immediate and energetic exertions of the men connected with the wharf and docks.

Mr. Downing, the landlord of the Marquis of Granby, erected in the course of the last summer, at an expense of about £1000, a strong party-wall between his dwelling and the private house standing between him and the wharf, and to the thickness of this wall may be attributed the arresting of the progress of the flames. The Marquis of Granby became ignited on the roof, but, from the exertions of the men of the dock and wharf, the progress of the fire was obstructed, and the adjoining premises saved

The whole of the wharfs have been completely destroyed and reduced to a mere heap of ruins. Nothing whatever has been saved except a bale or two of leather and a few trifling things not worth mentioning. The adjoining private house has also been completely gutted, but the walls in front are still standing. The *Hawk*, clipper schooner, has been all but destroyed above the cut-water, but the hull is otherwise uninjured. The rigging and a part of the gear on and about the docks and bulwarks of the *Busy* have been destroyed, but the mast is standing, and no injury whatever has been received by the hull.

Subjoined is a copy of Mr. Superintendent Braidwood's official report of the damage done by this disastrous event:—Dec. 31, 1846, THREE, P.M.: A fire broke out in Irongate Wharf, Tower, the property of Mr. C. B. Coleman, wharfinger. The cause of fire unknown. The building belonged to the St. Katherine Dock Company, and the insurances at present are unknown. The premises are burned down.—Lower East Smithfield: Mr. Crowder, part of roof, staircase, and upper floors burned, and rest of house considerably damaged by fire and water.—Lower East Smithfield: Joshua Downing, victualler, Marquis of Granby, the building and contents considerably damaged by water and removal. Insured in the Licensed Victuallers' Office. The water-side along Irongate Stairs: the sloop *Busy*—the vessel and cargo severely damaged by fire—insurance unknown. The schooner *Hawk* similarly damaged—insurance unknown. The following engines attended at the fire in the Dockyard: The Tower and the parish ones, with 14 land engines of the Brigade, the two floats, and the West of England.

THE BLACKBURN, CLITHEROE, AND NORTH WESTERN JUNCTION RAILWAY.—On Wednesday the cutting of the first turf of this railway took place at Clitheroe, about five miles from Blackburn. A great number of gentlemen, in addition to the directors and shareholders in the line, were present on the occasion. The introduction of a railway into this locality was hailed as one of the most lively feelings of applause in the district around. The bells of the surrounding villages, including Whalley, Clitheroe, and other places, rang merry peals in honour of the event. The ceremony was performed by the Honourable Lord Ribblesdale (eighteen years of age), who cut the turf, and wheeled it to some distance from the spot. He expressed himself in the most favourable terms on the merits of the line, and immediately afterwards the procession started to Clitheroe, where a cold collation was provided, at which the health of the youthful peer was warmly drunk. Lord Ribblesdale returned thanks, and the company separated.

DEATH OF LORD ROLLO.—We regret to record the death of Lord Rollo, which took place in Edinburgh, on Thursday last. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, William, Master of Rollo. The deceased Lord was one of the sixteen Representative Peers of Scotland in Parliament—having been elected on the demise of the late Lord Gray

DEATH OF SIR FRANCIS WOOD, BART.—We regret to hear that intelligence has been received of the death of Sir Francis Wood, Bart., father of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at his seat, Hickleton Hall, near Doncaster.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Our latest letters from Paris state that the cold was unusually intense, although the weather was otherwise fair. At six o'clock on Tuesday morning the thermometer was 13 degrees below the freezing point, and, even at noon, it was still 8 degrees below it

Lord Normanby had an interview with M. Guizot on Wednesday afternoon, at which M. Guizot assured his Excellency that the Pope's Nuncio had, at the express instance of the King and the Government, renounced the intention of making an allusion to the Montpensier marriage in the diplomatic address on Friday.

The King and Queen of the Belgians left Paris on Wednesday morning for Brussels. It was said that the King would visit Paris again before his intended visit to London.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have received Cape papers to the 25th of October. The accounts from the frontier are far from satisfactory, the Kaffirs still committing their petty depredations on the cattle and other property of the settlers with comparative impunity. The papers contain the details of the Kaffir depredations, and what is most surprising is that they continue to be committed within a mile or two of Graham's Town. There is no charge made against the regular troops for want of vigilance, but there are pretty broad insinuations that they look upon the service as laborious, and require more energetic stimulants in order to pursue half-naked savages into the bush.

The Kaffirs were said to have become much dispirited, so that it was believed the war might be speedily terminated, by a combined movement on all points. This, however, could not be undertaken; for, in the absence of means of transit, it was impossible to conduct military operations on an extended scale. To remedy such a state of things, the commissariat department was actively engaged, hurrying mules, horses, light waggons, and other modes of transit to the frontier.

The ship *Catherine* had been wrecked in Waterloo Bay; crew saved.

THE ABERGAVENNY RAILWAY.—His Grace the Duke of Rutland will cut the first turf on this line early in the ensuing week. The turf will be cut at Bottesford, near Nottingham.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE.—No less than nine persons were rescued from fire on the 24th ult., by means of the fire-escapes used by this Society. The fire took place at No. 26, Edward-street, Portland-place. The interior of the house was being rapidly consumed, and great confusion prevailed, when the Conductor directed, with the help of the police, assisted five persons and an infant down the escape-ladder. Three other persons were also rescued from the back of the house by means of the short ladder.

THE NELSON RELICS.—Capt. Perrott, of Plumstead, near Woolwich, has presented to the United Service Institution an interesting relic of the immortal Nelson, for which he has received a vote of thanks from the Committee of Council. It is a portion of the deck of the *Victory*, which is now replaced by a railing and brass plate, engraved with the words, "Here Nelson fell." The piece of wood is finely carved into a mural crown, and is part of the timber cut by order of George IV., when Prince Regent. It is now placed in a glass case for the inspection of the public, with other memento of the illustrious dead.

CURIOUS SUDDEN DEATH.—On Sunday evening, while the worship of the police, assisted five persons and an infant down the escape-ladder. Three other persons were also rescued from the back of the house by means of the short ladder.

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CURIOUS SUDDEN DEATH.—On Sunday evening, while the worship of the Rev. Wm. Webber, a master cooper and proprietor of a cooperage at Blackwall-point, near Blackwall-stairs, was killed by the fall of a wall, ten feet high, bounding the premises of Mr. Langley, house and ship joiner, latter known as Ashton's Wharf, adjoining the river. The wall was erected about sixty years ago, and gave no previous indications of decay. A few days ago upwards of 70 tons of sand were delivered from a barge on Ashton's Wharf, and piled against the wall. On Wednesday Mr. Webber left his house, which is about 50 yards from Ashton's Wharf, and was passing close close to the wall, on his way to the water side, when the wall suddenly fell towards the street, and Mr. Webber was knocked down and buried under the bricks and rubbish. The unfortunate man was soon extricated, and all aids conveyed to the public-house opposite, but he was quite dead. The body appeared to have been mutilated in a shocking manner. Mr. Webber was in his 53d year, and has left three children.

THE BALANCE OF POWER.

A NEW SONG TO A VERY ANCIENT TUNE

"Balances done, mes enfans! Balances!"

The French Dancing Master.

Great Nemesis! land wa the world that we live in,
Where perjury smiles 'neath an Emperor's plume;
Where treaties and oaths are forgot—and forgiven;
Where Liberty weaves at Penelope's loom;
Where the Court of the Gaul must reopen the ball
Of Diplomacy's peril'ous canny and cool
Then flies in a fuss, when the Run or the Russ
May deem it convenient so follow the rule;

Allons donc! Call Truth from her dwelling Artesian,
Wind up the lees with all delicate speed,
Ask her whose faith has at length the Phœnician?
Which is "perfide" in this hour of our need?
She'll say Count Bresson has become quite the *ton*,
Yet Nicholas knows very well "the sweet South,"
That the Duc de Bordeaux is not yet quite *de trop*,
France gave him the sack—Spain has opened its mouth!

A truce, then, with all thy fine treaties, Vienna!
With Utrecht, Verona, and Puffendorff's puff;
No Scowoists, now a days, menace Porsenna,
And Russia's a customer ready and rough.
The Treaty long since to the four winds was scatter'd
When Belgium and Greece independent became;
And though the last remnant of Poland is shatter'd;
Bah! 'tis but a pawn won for tyranny's game.

Your Balance of Power is a flimsy chimæra;
It never existed—it ne'er can exist.
From Moscow to Rome, from Pekin to Madeira,
The sword in the scale gives the balance a twist.
Still might is not right; and another Camillus
May rise to establish that dogma again;
Meanwhile, in the tactics of peace let us drill us,
And love the Cracovienne's beautiful strain.

COUNTRY NEWS.

REPRESENTATION OF CAMBRIDGE.—The Hon. W. F. Campbell, eldest son of Lord Campbell, and a member of Trinity College, Cambridge, is to be the Whig candidate, in conjunction with Mr. Adair, for the representation of the town of Cambridge.

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE ELECTION.—There is no longer any doubt that the Whig candidate (Sir M. J. Directors), will be returned, as he is at length come forward to succeed Lord Worsley in the representation of the Lindsey division of this county, will be unopposed.

ELECTION FOR MANCHESTER.—On Monday night Mr. Bright addressed a meeting of the electors of the Ardwick district, at the Shakspeare Inn. The room was very crowded. Mr. Henry Rawson was called to the chair, and said the nomination of Mr. Bright by the Reform Association had been confirmed by a great general meeting of the electors, and by eleven district meetings, and their selection of a candidate thus endorsed must of necessity exercise a powerful influence on the result of the election, come when it might. Mr. Bright then spoke for upwards of an hour, and, in the course of his address, said he had been charged with inconsistency in now coming forward as a party candidate, after so frequently, as an advocate of League principles, advising the abandonment of political cries. But this was not an honest version of what he had said. Both Mr. Cobden and himself, in 1842, when their trade was almost annihilated, called upon the people of the country to abandon party cries and family nicknames, and to unite in driving the common enemy from their doors; but they never imagined that the agitation for other great principles of reform was to cease afterwards. What he did say was that the man who had fought and suffered for three principles for forty or fifty years past to suppose so. The same broad line of demarcation existed between parties now as ever.—The hon. gentleman was loudly cheered throughout his speech; and a resolution was carried unanimously approving of his nomination.

AGITATION FOR THE REPEAL OF THE MALT-TAX.—The agitation amongst the farmers for the repeal of the malt-tax has already commenced in Lincolnshire and the neighbouring counties. On Monday last a meeting was held at Oakham, in Rutlandshire, and at Spilsby, in Lincolnshire, when resolutions in favour of the repeal of the malt-tax were adopted. On Tuesday, a meeting was held at Brigg, Lincolnshire, and meetings are about to take place at Gainsborough and at Lincoln, for the same purpose.

STATE OF BIRMINGHAM. A letter from Birmingham says: "The weather in the Midland district has been very severe. Provisions are fast rising. Potatoes in Birmingham, are now selling at from 1s. 8d. to 2s. per peck. Bread is also advancing.

PRIMROSES AT CHRISTMAS. On the 26th of last February, Mr. Ottywill, of Ipswich, had four primrose plants from the garden of the late Thomas Clarkson, Esq., which have remained in blossom up to the present time, notwithstanding the hot summer, and the late severe frosts.

IRELAND.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The Hon. Cecil Lawless, the son of Lord Cloncurry, presided over the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday. He strongly denounced the Union, and recalled to mind Lord Byron's similitude, that it was the case of the shark and his prey. Mr. O'Connell's speech consisted chiefly of a lamentation over the existing state of distress in Ireland. He said that something must be done on a grand scale, or the people would perish in myriads. After ridiculing and abusing Mr. Smith O'Brien, Mr. O'Connell said it was true that the Repeal rent had fallen, but after the crisis had passed the people would contribute as heretofore; and the agitation should be carried on till success crowned their efforts. The rent was then drawn amid loud cheers. The amount of the rent for the week was £57 7s. 4d.

STATE OF ROSCOMMON.—Coroner's inquests were held on the bodies of three men in the course of last week; and, from the evidence adduced, it was fully proved that the wretched creatures had died from absolute hunger. In consequence of the continuance of outrage and robbery, the magistrates of the county have made an application for an additional police force to be stationed in the barony of Boyle. No man can count on the possession of his sheep or cattle for a single night.

HOUSE RIOT IN KERRY.—Three hundred men in one body attacked the Relief Committee's stores, at Kilorglin, on Monday last, and one member of the Relief Committee, the Rev. Mr. De Moleyn, a magistrate, seemed particularly obnoxious to the multitude. Fortunately for that gentleman, and for the public peace, the police kept the people at bay until further assistance arrived, and dispersed the rioters without doing any serious mischief. The cause of the attack was the stoppage of the public works in the neighbourhood the day previous. But still it is most extraordinary why Mr. De Moleyn should have been selected; for up to that time he was most justly popular. He exerted himself with Father Owen most unremittingly at the Presentment Sessions to obtain large grants for the district, and did obtain them. It can only be accounted for by the desperate circumstances of the people.

MURDER IN CORK.—The *Cork Examiner* records the brutal murder of a sister by a man named Patrick Galway, in that city, on Sunday morning. The act appears to have been committed by the culprit in a moody spirit of revenge, on some very slight provocation. The criminal has been arrested, and remanded until the result of the Coroner's inquest be known.

DEATH OF GENERAL J. GRANBY CLAY, K.C.—The above gallant and venerable field-officer died a few days since, at his residence, in Exeter. The deceased General was in his eighticth year, and had been sixty-four years in the army.

A ROYAL BOUQUET DE GIBIER.—A present extraordinary to the King and Queen of the French was forwarded from London to Paris on the 21st December, by M. Soyer, of the Reform Club, and was presented to their Majesties on the 24th, in the morning, at the Palace of the Tuileries. Their Majesties were delighted with the novelty, and, after a long examination, the King ordered it to be carried to the apartments of her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians, who was exceedingly pleased with it, and afterwards the whole of the Royal Family was summoned to see this bouquet. It was then, by the orders of his Majesty, carried by two gentlemen porters to the Council of Ministers then sitting at the Tuileries. It is reported that his Majesty intends to have a similar bouquet carved in wood, for ornamenting the grand sideboard of the banqueting-hall of the palace. The height of the bouquet is about six feet, and wide in proportion. The frame is richly-covered with holly, laurel, mistetoe, and evergreens, with a great variety of winter flowers. There were twenty-two head of game, consisting of larks, snipes, woodcocks, black pirds, teals, French and English partridges, grouse, widgeons, wild ducks, black cocks, pheasants, a hare, and golden plovers; the interstices were lightly filled with wheat and oats, the whole ornamented with tri-coloured ribbons and small flags at the corners, and fancy birds of beautiful plumage were spread in every part of this magnificent nosegay

A LONDON FOG.

ALL who are versed in our metropolitan meteorology are acquainted with those periodical visitors—"London Fogs," a dense specimen of which, by the way, was witnessed on Thursday, the last day of "dark December."

The half million of blazing coal-fires contribute the fuliginous matter, which, mingling with the vapour, produces that foggy darkness, which Londoners not inaptly term "awful." Sometimes, it is of a bottle-green colour; but, if the barometer rise, it will either totally disappear, or change into a white mist. At other times, it is of the colour of *pea-soup*, in the midst of which the street gas appears like the pin-head lamps of old. The latter is, perhaps, the genuine 'London Fog," which but too sensibly affects the organs of respiration; and a Scotch physician has asked, "if a person require half a gallon of pure air per minute, how many gallons of this foul atmosphere must he, as it were, have filtered by his lungs in the course of a day?" The "tottle of the whole" must be fearful, indeed.

SKATING.

Sometimes, the Fog is caused by a very ordinary accident—a change of wind—which may be accounted for as follows:

"The west wind carries the smoke of the City to the eastward in a long train, extending to the distance of twenty or thirty miles; as may be seen in a clear day, by any person on an eminence five or six miles from the City, and looking across in the direction of the wind; say from Harrow-on-the-Hill, for instance. In this case, suppose the wind to change suddenly to the east, the great body of smoke will be brought back in an accumulated mass, and, as this represses the City, augmented by the clouds of smoke from every fire therein, it causes the murky darkness alluded to. By accurate observation of the height of the Fog, relatively with the higher edifices, whose elevation is known, it has been ascertained that the Fogs of London never rise more than from 200 to 240 feet above the same level. Hence, the air of the more elevated environs of the Metropolis is celebrated for its pure and invigorating qualities, being placed above the Fogs of the Plain, and removed from smoky and contaminated atmosphere."

Be the cause whatever it may, our artist, Mr. Duncan, has produced a very clever picture from anything but a clear subject; and, it is one of the characteristics of the climatology of London which merits this graphic illustration.

THE SKATING SEASON.

Oh! jolly Van Frost has arrived just in town
From the shores of the Zuyder Zee,
To furbish the features of gentle and clown,
And to bid the blood circulate free.
The fish of the season, a prime pair of *skates*,
He brought, with a flask of Schiedam,
Then off to the Park, where you'll find him till dar
Cutting a nice diagram.

The Serpentine's ice he skims o'er in a trice,
And laughs at th' Humanity dregs;
He cuts the spread eagle—an elephant—beagle,
And beats all our skaters to rags.
Let's welcome his reign to the chrystallis'd plain,
For his merits are quite manifold:
Our chilblains he switches, and saves the poor fishes
From dying through pitiless cold.

Van Frost is a *conqueror*, too, in his way,
Bear witness, Napoleon!
The bravest and mightiest shrank at his sway,
When empires were lost and won.
y mankind's *state* he compelled to retreat,
Without toes to their feet, and sans noses,
For mankind Van Frost in himself was a host,
As history clearly discloses.

The shallowest waters are soonest congeal'd
As meanness is chill'd at misfortune;
But who to Old England has ever appeal'd
In vain, when distress might importune?
Then well may she skate over Time's broad domain
Without a funx pas or a blunder;
In frost or in thaw, over land, over main,
May her gallant soul never strike under.

A LONDON FOG.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.

BRINGING IN THE NEW YEAR.—DRAWN BY WILLIAM HARVEY.

THE BRINGING IN OF THE NEW YEAR.

DRAWN BY HARVEY.

God's benizon beam o'er the Year
Now cradled in by hoary Time ;
May Earth resume her pristine cheer,
And progress on her path sublime !
Too darkly glooms bleak Winter's frown,
Yet Ceres will not cast aside
Her sickle fair and glorious crown—
Bright blazon of Britannia's pride.

God's benizon direct the sail
Whose wings in freedom are unfurl'd ;
Whose pennants brave proclaim the tale
That men are brethren o'er the world :
That Heaven's best high-road is the Sea,
Fore-typed by Him who walk'd thereon—
That Man and Man were meant to be
Brothers beloved, as Son to Son.

God's blessing on our native loom,
Which still triumphantly competes
With lands that never felt the doom
Of battling after dire defeats.
But the great Cause, the true and just,
Sooner or later shall prevail ;
Struck to the earth is Conquest's lust—
Peace shall be Freedom's coat of mail.

Then welcome we with trustful hearts
The cradled Year of Forty-Seven ;
The Seasons—Agriculture—Arts,
Smile o'er the nascent child of Heaven.
Let Perfidy shrink in its den—
Fair Play shall ye be Britain's game ;
With hearts of Oak, and pluck of Men,
We scarcely shall disgrace her fame.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"B. T." You cannot Castle while in check.

"S. J. S.," Halsted.—Begin the announced New Series of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle," obtainable, weekly, through any Newsvender or Bookseller.

"S. G. H. C."—Thanks. Are you sure the mate cannot be effected in less than the stipulated number of moves?

"Sopracuta."—Enigma No. 95, in our last, can be solved, as you say, in three moves.

"J. B. T."—The New Chess work will form one of the Volumes in "Bohn's Scientific Library," price 5s. each, and will be published early in the spring. There appears to be some misplacement of the pieces in the Problem mentioned, which will be probably explained when the solution is published

"C. F."—"A. L. n."—All positions intended for publication should be subjected to rigid and frequent examination before they are sent to us. Without this, they are utterly valueless.

"G. W. G." must have the goodness to send the Problem of which he asks the solution.

"T. R.," Horncastle.—We believe your emendations are correct.

"Pio," Clonmel.—Your solutions of the Enigmas are right, but you have failed in No. 153.

"A Lover of Chess." -You are in error. A Pawn having reached his eighth square is entitled to the rank of a capital piece, and must be exchanged for one before either Player makes another move. In every Problem where the mate is to be given with a Pawn, it must be done before the Pawn reaches the eighth or "Queening" square.

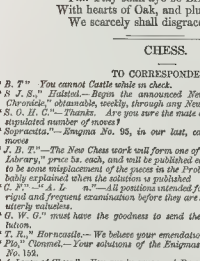
Solutions by "P. L. K.," "Sopracuta," "T. R.," "G. A. H.," "Budmanzir," "G. H.," and "Leyton," are correct. Those by "M. P.," "G. W. G," "D. B.," "F. R. S.," and "Stulus," are wrong.

PROBLEM NO. 154.

Translated from the Sanscrit by Trevangadacharya Shastree, and hitherto unpublished in England.

In this position, the player of the White men engaged to give checkmate in three moves with a PAWN, or to compel BLACK to checkmate him with a Pawn in five moves.

BLACK.



WHITE

Lively Game between Mr. Horwitz and an Amateur, Mr. H. giving his Queen's Rook, which must be removed from the Board.

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Amateur.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Amateur.
1. K P two	K P two	15. Q B to Kt 4th	K Kt to K 2nd
2. K B P two	P takes P	16. Kt takes Kt	P takes B
3. K B to Q B 4th	Q checks	17. Q Kt to Q 5th	Q to K Kt sq
4. K to B sq	K Kt P two	18. Q Kt to B 7th (ch)	K to Q sq
5. Q Kt to B 3rd	Q B P one	19. Kt takes R	Q Kt to R 3rd
6. Q P two	K B to K Kt 2nd	20. Q R P one	B to B sq
7. K Kt P one	P takes P	21. Q B to Kt 6th (ch)	K to R sq
8. K to Kt 2nd	Q to R 3rd	22. Q P one	K Kt P one
9. P takes P	Q to her 3rd	23. Kt to K R 4th	Q Kt to B 4th
10. K Kt to B 3rd	Q to Q Kt 5th	24. Q P one	Kt takes Q
11. Q to her 3rd	Q Kt P two	25. Kt to Q B 7th (ch)	K to Q sq
12. B to Kt 3rd	Q R P two	26. Kt to Q 5th (ch)	K to K sq
13. Q B to Q 2nd	Q R P one	27. Kt to K B 6th,	
14. Q Kt to Q 5th	Q to K B sq	mate.	

Entertaining skirmish between Mr. Harrwitz and Mr. W. P——g, one of the most brilliant players of the day.

WHITE (Mr. W. P).	BLACK (Mr. H).	WHITE (Mr. W. P).	BLACK (Mr. H).
1. K P two	Q P two	14. K to B sq	R to Q 3rd
2. P takes P	K Kt to B 3rd	15. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Q B to his 3rd
3. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	B to Q 2nd	16. Kt to K 6th	B to Q 4th
4. B to Q B 4th	Q Kt P two (a)	17. Q B P two	P takes P (in passing)
5. B to Q Kt 3rd	Q R P two		
6. Q P two	Q Kt P one	18. Q takes P	Q Kt to B 3rd
7. K Kt to B 3rd	Q B to K Kt 5th	19. Kt to Q R 3rd	K P one
8. Q to K 2nd	Kt takes P	20. Q P one	Q to K R 5th
9. Q to her Kt 5th (ch)	Q B P one	21. Q Kt to his 5th	Kt takes K Kt
10. Q to Kt 7th	R to R 3rd	22. Q takes Kt	R to Q 2nd
11. B takes Kt	P takes B	23. Q B to K Kt 5th	B takes K Kt P (ch)
12. Q to Kt 5th (ch)	B to Q 3rd	24. K to Kt sq	K B P one
13. Q takes Q P	R to K 3rd (ch)	25. Q takes K P (ch)	And Black resigns

(a) The opening of Q P against K P has utterly been brought into vogue in Germany by its successful adoption by Mr Bayenbrink, and the leading moves of the present game, both in attack and defence, will be found in an instructive article on this debut, which appeared in the "Berlin Schachzeitung" for September, subsequently translated for the new series of the "Chess Player's Chronicle."

ANOTHER GAME BETWEEN THE SAME OPPONENTS.

BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. W. P.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. W. P.)
1. K P two	K P two	20. B takes doubled P	Kt to K 4th
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	21. B to Q Kt sq	Q to R 4th
3. Q P two	P takes P	22. Q B P one	K B P one
4. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	23. Q to her 4th	Q Kt P one
5. P to Q 6th	P to Q 6th	24. Q B P one	Q R to R 3rd (b)
6. Q Kt P two	B to Q Kt 3rd	25. B to Q B 2nd (c)	Q to K B 2nd
7. Q Kt P one	Q to K 2nd	26. B to Q Kt 3rd	K R P two
8. Castles (a)	Kt to K 4th	27. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt takes Kt (ch)
9. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt	28. K R takes Kt	K R to K sq
10. Q to her Kt 3rd	Q to K B 3rd	29. K R P one	K to R 2nd
11. Q R P two	Q P one	30. Q to her 3rd	K to R 3rd
12. Q B to K 3rd	Q B to K 3rd	31. Q to her B 3rd	K R to K B sq
13. Q Kt to Q 2nd	K Kt to K 2nd	32. K to R 2nd	Q to K sq
14. Q R P one	B takes Q B	33. Q to R sq (d)	B to K B 2nd
15. K B P takes B	Q to K Kt 3rd	34. K Kt P two	R takes K P
16. K R to B 3rd	Castles on K's side	35. Q to K R 4th	Q to K 4th (ch)
17. K R to Kt 3rd	Q to K B 3rd	36. K to R sq	B to K 3rd
18. Q R to K B sq	Q R to K sq	37. R to R 5th	
19. Q to Q Kt 2nd	Kt to K Kt 3rd	And wins.	

(a) Both attack and defence are move for move the same as in the second game of the last match between Mr. Staunton and Mr. Harrwitz.

(b) This portion of the game is conducted with remarkable attention and ability.

(c) For the purpose of disclosing its adverse Queen from her present position

(d) The terminating moves on Black's side are marked by the usual vigour and precision of Mr. Harrwitz's best play.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 153.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K fifth	K to his 4th
2. Q B to his sq	K to Q 4th, or (a)
3. Q B to Q Kt 2nd	K to his 4th
4. K to B 4th (discovering check)	

(a) 2. P to K 6th

3. K to B 4th, and mates next move.

CHESS ENIGMAS.*

No. 97.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his R 2nd	K at his R 2nd	P's at K R 3rd, K	P's at K R 3rd, K Kt
Q at K B 4th	Q at her sq	B 5th, K 5th, Q	2nd, K B 2nd, Q
R at K Kt sq	R at K Kt sq	Kt 2nd, and Q R	B 2nd, Q Kt 2nd
R at K R sq	R at K sq	2nd	and 3rd
B at Q B 2nd	B at Q B 3rd	White to play, and mate in six moves.	
	Kt at Q B 4th		

No. 98.—By ANDERSSEN.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at R 6th	K at Q sq
B at Q B 3rd	B at K Kt 7th
R at K 5th	Kt at Q 8th
Kt at Q B 3rd	P's at Q 2nd, K B
P's at K B 6th, and	2nd, and K R 5th
K Kt 4th	

White playing first, mates in three moves.

No. 99.—By M. LOUIN.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q Kt 2nd	K at Q R 5th
B at Q B 6th	Kt at Q B 4th
Kt at K 4th	P's at Q 3d and 5th,
P's at Q 2nd and Q	Q Kt 4th, and Q
R 3rd	R 4th

White playing first, mates in three moves.

* In the Enigma No. 94, in our last, Black King's Pawn should stand on King's 5th, instead of his 4th square.

AN ADVENTURE ON THE ICE.

BY HEINRICH FICK.

SKATING is allowed by all the "initiated" to be a most delightful, exhilarating exercise, and, at the same time, most conducive to health, in a twofold respect, as giving tone to the mind as well as the body ; and no one who has ever tasted its thrilling enjoyment will give it up without regret ; but, to most of them, this sport of their boyhood will continue a cheerful companion through their later lives, which it will often cheer and enliven with the magic glow of days gone by. Having ever been a passionate votary of the gentle craft, I indulged in this pastime to my heart's content, in the cold winter of 1829-30, which I passed in Brussels. After having paid the visits to the great part of Holland, which abounded, on the frozen rivers and canals, which spread over the whole country in all directions, like a spider's web, I arranged my occupations in Brussels in a manner so as to be at liberty by two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time I skated regularly every day down the canal which unites that city with the Scheldt, and is about eight leagues in length ; a distance which I generally cleared in an hour and a quarter, or an hour and a half, provided the ice was fair. At the canal's mouth I always crossed over the Scheldt to Boom, a small ship-building town, where dinner was regularly waiting for me at the inn, at a certain hour—a meal which I relished wonderfully after the performance of my daily task. Being recruited by good cheer and some rest, I generally set out after nightfall on my return home by the same way, with a lighted torch in hand. Not meeting with a suitable companion to keep equal pace with my speed, it always fell to my lot to go by myself. At length, thawing weather set in, and softened the ice to such a degree, that, in order to prolong my sport, I made shift to substitute for the metal of my skates a pair of polished bones of a broader edge, that would not cut so deep in the ice, and help me better on. By means of this contrivance, I continued my solitary excursions, as the only skater left, like a belated swallow, for some time longer. A few days before my last run, the ether had become very mild and rainy—pools of water began to appear here and there on my course, which often forced me to a circuitous route. I arrived, however, at Boom at last, assisted by a moaning hollow moon, that was gallantly labouring in clearing the rails. On the Boom Railway a train was nine hours instead of one on the road.

A letter from Dresden states that the Saxon Government has subjected the sale of explosive cotton to the same restrictions as apply to gunpowder. No sale can take place of the cotton, unless it be coloured a deep yellow.

The late Mr. Dillon, of Liverpool, who died on the 15th December, has bequeathed the sum of £3600 to various charitable and religious institutions in that town.

A wolf was shot at Peckham on Wednesday. It was an old animal, and is supposed to have escaped from some travelling menagerie. Near its place of refuge a number of cats' skins were found, as if it had fed on the tables of the neighbourhood.

The British Museum is closed until Friday the 8th of January.

Formerly the Correspondence of all the Public Offices went free; but when the penny postage was established, that privilege, together with Parliamentary and official franks, was abolished. The different offices of Government paid for official postage, in the year which ended 31st March, 1846, £121,817 7s.

About one half of the 600 prisoners at Posen (charged with having taken a part in the late Polish insurrection) have been set at liberty. Several months must elapse before the remainder can be regularly brought to trial.

A returned convict, of the name of Brocksopp, delivered a lecture on the horrors of transportation last week, at Louth, in Lincolnshire.

The first cargo of Brazilian sugar under the New Act has arrived at Liverpool.

The *Scottish Guardian* says—"In the picture department of the Glasgow Philosophical Society's Exhibition, the visitor will be interested by No 79, which is an etching of two dogs' heads, by her Majesty Queen Victoria ; and 23, an etching by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Majesty's etching is particularly well done."

It is stated that the North American Mail, which will sail from Liverpool on the 5th inst., will carry out a large quantity of specie, upwards of half a million. Insurance has been done at 13s. per cent.

The railway between Weimar and Weissenfels was inaugurated on the 19th inst. in the midst of a heavy fall of snow. The Reigning Grand Duke and his eldest son proceeded on it to Apolda, where a splendid banquet was prepared for them. The train returned in the evening to Weimar. The day after the line was opened to the public.

The opening of the South Devon Railway to Newton was fixed for Thursday last. The line would have been opened on the 22nd, had not the unfavourable state of the weather, during the past month, retarded the progress of the works.

A letter from Senegal states that M. Anne Raffenel had set out on an expedition, the object of which was to cross the African Continent. His journey, which is to last two years, when it will bring on a battle-field, prostrate and wounded—an abandoned, pitiable object of helpless wretchedness, trodden down under the horses' hoofs of friend and foe : still, the bright image of my Fatherland's rising star of glory shot a cheering ray, and lighted up the gloom of despondency. But *here* there was no relieving ray of light ; all was sheer, blank, hopeless despair—dark as the raven night, in whose horror-girt jaws I was writhing in agonies of death : a doomed, palpitating prey to destruction ! There is, perhaps, no adventure and escape of navigators round the globe, or to the Polar regions, on record, to equal the long-protracted horrors of my situation that night, on yonder flake of ice, the recollection of which has often since haunted and dismayed me in my dreams.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A Marabout, named Sidi Abdallah, held in great veneration by the native population of Algiers, has just died there, aged 110 years. For twenty years he had not left his house, except to take a bath, and then always by night ; and during the same length of time he had not cut his beard or hair. The natives declare that he never beheld a French visage, so that unless by hearsay he could not be aware that Algiers had fallen into the hands of the Christians.

A letter from Homburg states that the Landgrave Gustavus Adolphus Friedrich, had published a rescript of the 17th ult., announcing that he had assumed the reins of Government on the place of his late lamented brother, the late Landgrave of Hesse Homburg, and ordering public mourning for three months.

All idea of raising the *Great Britain* steamer is now abandoned. Upwards of 400 proposals were made to the Directors of the Company upon the subject.

Accounts from Bologna of the 15th ult., describe the strong manifestations that have simultaneously taken place in most parts of Italy, on the secular anniversary of the expulsion of the Austrians from Genoa. Rimini Forli, and, above all, Ravenna, were lighted up, and the people walked through the streets, with banners, crying "Viva Pius IX ! Viva Italy !" Some persons have been arrested and sent to limbo. Arrests have also taken place at Modena in consequence of these manifestations. The Duke seems greatly indignant a these demonstrations.

Notwithstanding the heavy expenditure incurred by Mehemet Ali this year by his son Ibrahim Pacha's travels in Europe, and his own visit to Constantinople, his Highness has given the final orders to commence forthwith in the arsenal of Alexandria the construction of a steam-frigate for engines of 500-horse power, which are to be brought out from England.

Some of the recent private letters from Germany represent the deficiency of the potato crops in some of the small states as much greater than was supposed earlier in the season, and the sufferings of the poorer classes as much aggravated by the cold.

Greek papers to the 10th ult. represent brigandage to be as prevalent in Greece as ever. In the village of Drumio, in the province of Corinthia, the steward of the Senator Vlassi and his servant were assassinated on the 29th November, and the house robbed of about 3000 drachmas. A letter from Missolonghi announces that a band of 36 malefactors had completely pillaged the little village of Vato, near Varnaka, after having killed two individuals, and wounded two others.

The last accounts from Syria state that the Turkish Government is rebuilding the sea-wall of St. Jean d'Acre, and when finished it may be said that the entire fortifications have been rebuilt or put in perfect repair since Ct town was bombarded by the English fleet in 1840. St Jean d'Acre is the only place throughout Syria capable of offering any resistance to an invading army.

Last week, at Burnley, one of the elephants in Wombwell's menagerie bit off the tail of another. A considerable time elapsed before the bleeding could be stopped ; no ill consequence has, however, ensued.

It is estimated that on the yearly supply of the London market —150,000 beasts and 1,500,000 sheep—the saving, by railway conveyance, is £675,000

A vessel, arrived from Hamburg, has brought, among a variety of other productions, 154 barrels of Horseradish.

A serious financial crisis has declared itself at Vienna, and great anxiety is felt among the commercial classes. A letter from that city of the 15th ult. says that failures are impending on all sides. The limitation of credit by the national bank had begun to produce most alarming consequences. Second rate houses were every day stopping payment, both in Vienna and in the provinces. Nothing like the present condition of things has been known since 1840. The Bourse is deserted and business paralyzed.

The Royal Academy of Sciences, at Berlin, has unanimously elected M. Le Verrier, the discoverer of the new planet, to be its corresponding member in the class of physics and mathematics

The Berlin and Hamburg Railway was thrown open to traffic in its full length on the 15th ult. The first train destined for Berlin quitted the Hamburg station at seven o'clock, a.m.

The *Impartial du Nord* announces the speedy establishment of a great number of new manufactories of beet-root sugar in France. Several are being built in the arrondissement of Lisle, and others in the communes Fresnes, Landain, Onnaing, Thiriez, St. Saulve, and the town of St. Amand.

A Nuremberg journal asserts that Austria and Prussia had positively declined to refer the question of the suppression of the Republic of Cracow to the investigation and decision of an European Congress.

An agreement has been signed by many of the most eminent City houses, and addressed to Lord Palmerston, calling his Lordship's attention to the existing state of affairs arising out of the blockade of Buenos Ayres and other ports in the River Plate.

A letter from Pernambuco mentions the discovery of a conspiracy among the blacks to raise that city into an independant state.

It appears that the late Right Hon. Thomas Grenville, by a codicil to his will, cancelled his bequest of his library to the Duke of Buckingham, and has left it to the British Museum.

The German journals contain accounts of heavy falls of snow in that country. Between Aix-la-Chapelle and Cologne trains stopped running on the 19th ult. In the tunnel beyond Dürsu two or three engines were buried in the snow, and 300 men were employed in clearing the rails. On the Bonn Railway a train was nine hours instead of one on the road.

A letter from Dresden states that the Saxon Government has subjected the sale of explosive cotton to the same restrictions as apply to gunpowder. No sale can take place of the cotton, unless it be coloured a deep yellow.

The late Mr. Dillon, of Liverpool, who died on the 15th December, has bequeathed the sum of £3600 to various charitable and religious institutions in that town.

A wolf was shot at Peckham on Wednesday. It was an old animal, and is supposed to have escaped from some travelling menagerie. Near its place of refuge a number of cats' skins were found, as if it had fed on the tables of the neighbourhood.

The British Museum is closed until Friday the 8th of January.

Formerly the Correspondence of all the Public Offices went free; but when the penny postage was established, that privilege, together with Parliamentary and official franks, was abolished. The different offices of Government paid for official postage, in the year which ended 31st March, 1846, £121,817 7s.

About one half of the 600 prisoners at Posen (charged with having taken a part in the late Polish insurrection) have been set at liberty. Several months must elapse before the remainder can be regularly brought to trial.

A returned convict, of the name of Brocksopp, delivered a lecture on the horrors of transportation last week, at Louth, in Lincolnshire.

The first cargo of Brazilian sugar under the New Act has arrived at Liverpool.

The *Scottish Guardian* says—"In the picture department of the Glasgow Philosophical Society's Exhibition, the visitor will be interested by No 79, which is an etching of two dogs' heads, by her Majesty Queen Victoria ; and 23, an etching by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Majesty's etching is particularly well done."

It is stated that the North American Mail, which will sail from Liverpool on the 5th inst., will carry out a large quantity of specie, upwards of half a million. Insurance has been done at 13s. per cent.

The railway between Weimar and Weissenfels was inaugurated on the 19th ult. in the midst of a heavy fall of snow. The Reigning Grand Duke and his eldest son proceeded on it to Apolda, where a splendid banquet was prepared for them. The train returned in the evening to Weimar. The day after the line was opened to the public.

The opening of the South Devon Railway to Newton was fixed for Thursday last. The line would have been opened on the 22nd, had not the unfavourable state of the weather, during the past month, retarded the progress of the works.

A letter from Senegal states that M. Anne Raffenel had set out on an expedition, the object of which was to cross the African Continent. His journey, which is to last two years, when it will bring on a battle-field, prostrate and wounded—an abandoned, pitiable object of helpless wretchedness, trodden down under the horses' hoofs of friend and foe : still, the bright image of my Fatherland's rising star of glory shot a cheering ray, and lighted up the gloom of despondency. But *here* there was no relieving ray of light ; all was sheer, blank, hopeless despair—dark as the raven night, in whose horror-girt jaws I was writhing in agonies of death : a doomed, palpitating prey to destruction ! There is, perhaps, no adventure and escape of navigators round the globe, or to the Polar regions, on record, to equal the long-protracted horrors of my situation that night, on yonder flake of ice, the recollection of which has often since haunted and dismayed me in my dreams.

Two Weeks in November. By Mrs. Gore. 3 vols. (Colburn.)

Mrs. Gore has a peculiar talent for the delineation of fashionable life, and the present work is a very amusing specimen of her powers. The plot is slight, but the characters are well drawn, and the dialogue is lively and natural. The scene is laid in the country, and the "two weeks" are spent in a round of visiting, dining, and dancing. The heroine is a young lady who has been brought up in the country, and is introduced into the gay world by her aunt, a fashionable widow. The contrast between the simplicity of the one and the artificial manners of the other is well sustained throughout. The heroine is loved by a young nobleman, who is also admired by a married lady, who is jealous of the attentions paid to the heroine. The jealousy of the married lady leads to a duel between her husband and the nobleman, which is prevented by the heroine, who, by a stratagem, induces the husband to leave the ground. The husband, however, is wounded by the nobleman's friend, and the nobleman is obliged to leave the country. The heroine, who has refused the nobleman's offer of marriage, is left to mourn his absence. The husband recovers, and the married lady, who has been separated from her husband, is reconciled to him. The heroine is married to a rich old gentleman, who dies, and leaves her a widow with a large fortune. The nobleman returns, and the heroine accepts his offer of marriage. The characters are well drawn, and the dialogue is lively and natural. The scene is laid in the country, and the "two weeks" are spent in a round of visiting, dining, and dancing. The heroine is a young lady who has been brought up in the country, and is introduced into the gay world by her aunt, a fashionable widow. The contrast between the simplicity of the one and the artificial manners of the other is well sustained throughout. The heroine is loved by a young nobleman, who is also admired by a married lady, who is jealous of the attentions paid to the heroine. The jealousy of the married lady leads to a duel between her husband and the nobleman, which is prevented by the heroine, who, by a stratagem, induces the husband to leave the ground. The husband, however, is wounded by the nobleman's friend, and the nobleman is obliged to leave the country. The heroine, who has refused the nobleman's offer of marriage, is left to mourn his absence. The husband recovers, and the married lady, who has been separated from her husband, is reconciled to him. The heroine is married to a rich old gentleman, who dies, and leaves her a widow with a large fortune. The nobleman returns, and the heroine accepts his offer of marriage.

The Chambers of the States of Hanover have just addressed a petition to the King, beseeching him to extend the civil rights of the Jews ; and, particularly to abrogate Lex Imperial law, passed at Augsburg in 1571, forbidding Jews to pass to Christians such credits as they might have on other Christians.

In Switzerland, the frost has been so intense, that, at Neufchatel, last week, the thermometer fell to 27 degrees below zero of the Centigrade scale (17½ below zero of Fahrenheit). On the banks of the lakes the thermometer stood at 20 Centigrade. The weather has also been very severe at Florence. There had been a heavy fall of snow, and the ice was so firm that skating took place daily : two sledges also were seen -a very unusual sight for the Florentines —driving through the streets. The frost at Florence, on the 19th ult., is described as being of Russian severity.

The *Frankfort Journal* entirely confirms the report of the annihilation even of the name of Poland. It says, "The fate of Poland is decided. It is to receive the title of New Russia, and is to be divided into two Governments, viz., that of Warsaw, and that of Lublin. Instruction is to be given in the Russian language. Several Latin schools are to be transformed into special schools Prince Paskewitch is to be replaced by Prince Gortschakoff."

OUR DOMESTIC COLUMN.

TO A CHILD'S QUESTION ON CHRISTMAS DAY.

Now rustling on the blue, cold river's bank,
The withes are gathered, basket makers' store,
The rushes fall where they grow green and dank,
And form "Chairs to mend" from door to door.
Ice crisps the pool, where swallow did skim o'er,
Strange water-fowl are here; but where are they,
The flocking children that were seen no more
'Mid wint'ry corn crops, a sunshine holiday?
Come shrinking round the hearth, they now forgot to play

There is a land far sunnier than our own,
Strange fruits and flow'rs, strange men not clad as we,
But in an all, for ever luv'd and known,
Through witnesses of things full strange to see.
For there came God, to teach us charity.
He as it lived him could his visit pace,
But close when he came down to think and be
As a small child, with God's thoughts in his face,
Leaving his heaven to that around an infant's place.

The helplessness of infancy, the shame
Of homeless want, through fears he deign'd t' abide—
Taunts of the wicked, the High Council's blame,
Sorrow and tortures:—thus, he lived and died
Night came and went, and came, and opened wide
The tomb; as he had promised, it was so.
Who can know God? Who wondered by his side,
Thro' years, their teacher, now they see and know;
And, witnessing 'twas God, through all lands suffering go.

All lands were loose their *faith*: Faith opes the heart,
To take in feelings tow'rd great truths unseen;
And of times after death makes us a part;
Strangely they mixed to *be* with what hath been;
The sculptor carved some shape of awful mien,
Or to rude stock, or stone, men knelt in prayer;
While for them heav'n high roofs in marble sheen.
Then, told the witnesses, God dwelt not there,
But in pure hearts had rear'd his temple fair.

But, lat'ning, heard of God, who liv'd and died,
To prove Himself the Being He had made;
They saw a life that firing wrote it sadly—
A death, in an undying trust array'd.
And their hearts fell on what He wrought and said
And they might be his own if they would be.
Altar and fane went down, and blood was stay'd
Of sacrifice—for on that fatal tree
Wherein He died was Heaven's full offering free.

So began *Christian* truth in life and feeling;
Men learn'd the way to heaven was in His path
To walk (His life an angel's trust revealing):
To live as brothers, calming strife and wrath,
Not set apart by differing clime or cloth;
Not won by seeming, nor ourselves a show,
The high and pure discerning as He hath.
We, as our fathers, at this tide forego
All common cares, through love of Him who came below. G. B.

COTTON

THE nomenclature of Science is sometimes outrageously droll. Now, who could possibly imagine that *Gossypium Religiosum* did not mean something about clerical intelligence, or ecclesiastical *on dits*? Nothing of the kind. It simply designates species of Cotton in which the cotton pod's juvenile nankeens rejoiced; and why Linnæus gave it the epithet of "*religiosum*" would puzzle Œdipus himself to conjecture

As various as they are valuable are the species of this plant; but three chiefly are known to commerce—the *herbaceous*, the *tree cotton*, and the *shrubby, or religiosum*; the first being the most valuable of all. The importance of this plant to mankind generally, and to England in particular, may be estimated from the fact, that, in this country alone, the Cotton Trade adds to the national wealth thirty millions a year; which, with about ten millions for the raw material, counter full ninety short of forty millions annually! Well and truly has this trade been called "the right arm of British commerce." From it arose the Peels and the Cravrights: through it are eighteen or twenty millions annually expended on human life in England and Scotland: by it was Manchester founded; and it constitutes the pith and sinews of that wonderful town up to this hour.

But Cotton has not only benefited Man in a manufactural and commercial, it has also been a blessing in a medical point of view. Cotton flat is the best cure for burns and scalds—a fact, like many others of utmost import, discovered through the agency of the merest chance. A Negress was working in a cotton-field in Jamaica, which was growing near a fire; she fell in, and was burned dreadfully. Wrapping up the screaming sufferer in cotton, the mother ran for medical aid. On her return, the child was out of pain The cotton had cured him.

Yet another phase was wanting to the celebrity of this plant, and that is now supplied. The "villanous saltpetre" will have a sinecure employment so far as fire-arms are concerned. Sir Frank Crossley, of Manchester—Schönbein or Otto explosive cotton—and why Germans, who are no fire-eaters, should amuse themselves with those inventions is a question almost worthy of fair solution. Nitric acid is the solution for cotton.

LINES BY SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Sir Walter Scott, when a very young man, visited the Roman wall between Newcastle and Carlisle, and gathered some flowers, which he presented, with the following verses, to a young lady, with whose beauty he was charmed:

Take these flowers, which, purple waving,
On the ruin'd rampart grew,
Where the sons of Freedom braving,
Rome's Imperial standards flew.
—*The Patriotes*, No. 8.

Warriors from the breach of danger
Pluck no longer laurels there;
They but yield the passing stranger
Wild-flower wreaths for Beauty's hair.

NURSERY RHYMES.

An ingenious antiquary, Dr. R. F. Rimbault, has proved the antiquity of the following Songs of the Nursery.—"Sing a Song of Sixpence" is as old as the 16th century; "Three Blind Mice" is found in a music-book, date 1609; "The Frog and the Mouse" was licensed in 1580; "Three Children Sliding on the Ice" dates 1633; "London Bridge is Broken Down" is of unfathomed antiquity; "Girls and Boys come out to Play" is certainly as old as the reign of Charles the Second; as to the "Lucy Locket lost her Pocket," no one has the time of which the song of "Yankee Doodle" was written "Pussey-cat, Pussey-cat, where have you been?" is of the age of Queen Bess; "Little Jack Horner" is older than the 17th century; "The Old Woman Tossed in a Blanket" is of the reign of James the Second, to which Monarch it is supposed to allude.

TO REMOVE OLD IRON-MOULD.

Dr. Thomson recommends that the part stained should be re-moistened with ink, and this removed by the use of muriatic acid diluted with five or six times its weight of water, when it will be found that the old and new stain will be removed simultaneously.

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY

A furrier, of New York, named Knox, has caused the following advertisement

"Furs! Furs!! Furs!!!
"The Fur that warms a monarch,
Warmed a bear."
"Now is the weather your discontent,
Made glorious summer by the Furs of Knox."
[Shakspeare improved.

HINTS ON CROTCHET.

A steel crotchet needle is generally advisable;—with expert workers it makes the most even stitches, but an ivory is easier to work with.

The second sized netting silk is prettiest for purses

The coarsest or crotchet silk is best adapted for bags, with steel or gold beads

Where many colours are required in a pattern, and the same do not very frequently occur, it is advisable to introduce them in short lengths instead of carrying on each thread. This should always be attended to when working with purses.

When beads are used, they are to be strung on the silk with a needle

The average number of stitches for the length of a purse, in fine silk, is one hundred and eight. In coarse silk, one hundred and ten.

From ninety to one hundred stitches form the circle of a purse in fine silk

One hundred and thirty stitches may be taken for the round of a bag in crotchet silk.

A table-cover, in six thread fleecy, is generally computed at about four hundred stitches in length

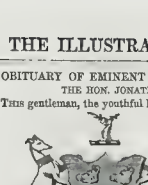
Borders of flowers may be worked in crotchet, but it would be impossible to convey a complete idea even to the most experienced worker, unless accompanied with coloured patterns, which the nature of our illustrations precludes us from offering. But the expert needlewoman will soon perceive the best method of copying any pattern of this description she may desire.

WOMAN'S PERCEPTION.

The perception of a woman is as quick as lightning. Her penetration is intuition; almost instinct. By a glance she will draw a deep and just conclusion Ask her how she formed it, and she cannot answer the question. A philosopher deduces inferences; and his inferences shall be right; but he gets to the head of the staircase, if I may so say, by slow degrees, mounting step by step. She arrives at the top of the staircase as well as he; but whether she flew there is more than she knows herself. Whilst she trusts her instinct she is scarcely ever deceived, and she is generally lost when she begins to reason. *Sherlock.*

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE RON. JONATHAN BARRINGTON FORBES.



THIS gentleman, the youthful heir of the noble house of Forbes, died a few days since, aged 18. He was a member of the University of Oxford, and resided at Oriel College. Few families in Ireland—a country flourishing in ancestral celebrity—hold a more distinguished place than that of Forbes; and, from the earliest period, the name occurs on the page of history, as borne by warriors, statesmen and patriots.

In the struggle for national independence against Edward I. of England, Alexander de Forbes, a man of great personal valour, lost his life in defence of the Castle of Urquhart, in Moray, and in two centuries after, Sir Alexander de Forbes, distinguished also as a soldier, went to France, to oppose the English under Henry V., carrying with him, in his train, one hundred horse and forty lances. He was the first peer of the family, and the common ancestor of the subsequent Lords Forbes, the Forbeses of Pitaligo, and the Forbeses Earls of Granard. In comparatively recent times, Alexander, tenth Lord Forbes, adopting the profession of arms, rose with considerable rapidity to the rank of General in Adolphus, of Sweden; and, during the rising of '45, another scion of the race, the famous Duncan Forbes, Lord President of the Court of Sessions, rendered the most important service to the House of Hanover.

The youthful heir of the noble line of Forbes, whose death has occasioned this brief reference to his distinguished ancestry, was the eldest son of Walter, present Lord Forbes, by Horatia, his wife, daughter of Sir John Gregory Shaw, Bart., and grandson of the late General Lord Forbes, by Elizabeth, his wife, eldest daughter of Walter Hunter, Esq., of Polmood, Co. Peebles.

GENERAL GEORGE MICHELL.

THIS gallant officer, who would have completed his eighty-ninth year if he had survived only a few days longer, died, on the 22nd ult., at Fisherton-de-la-mere, near Salisbury. His first commission bore date 8th February, 1776, and that of full General 10th January, 1837. In 1793, and the two following years, he served in Flanders, and participated in the actions from Tourney to Bremen, the sieges of Valenciennes and Dunkirk, and the affairs at Famars, Cateau, Tourg, and Geldermalsen.

General Michell was known to every person residing at Salisbury and its vicinity from the singularity of his habits, and many tales are told of his eccentricities. He repeatedly called in the poorest of his neighbours to share the hospitalities of his table, and he dispensed, with the most bountiful benevolence, aid and comfort to the poor.

COUNT POLLON.

NOMEN, COUNT DE POLLONE, or, as usually called, Count Pollon, was a very distinguished nobleman in Sardinia, and had earned a high reputation in the diplomatic service of that country. He was a Major-General in the Sardinian army, and a Knight of the Order of St. Maurice, in Belgium. For many years past, Count Pollon was Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Sardinia, at the Court of Saxe-Weimar. His great integrity, his amiable disposition, and his agreeable manners, rendered him a general and esteemed favourite in this country, to which he was particularly attached. The Count died on the 22nd ult., in consequence of a cold, caught while shooting at Shrubland Park, about a month ago: he was interred, at his own request, in the cemetery at Kensal Green. Count Pollon is succeeded in his title by his brother. His mother and sister are also living.

PRINCE ROHAN GUEMENEE.

ROHAN GUEMENEE is a branch of the illustrious house of Rohan, and a Princedom, having estates and residences in Bohemia and France. The venerable head of this princely family, whose death we here record, Prince Victor Louis Mérédacr, Prince of Guémenée, Duke of Bouillon, Duke of Montbazon, and a Field Marshal in the Austrian service, was born the 20th July, 1766. He was the son of Prince Louis, and succeeded his brother, Prince Charles, the 24th April, 1836: he espoused, by dispensation from Rome, his niece, the Princess Bertha de Rohan, Duchess of Bouillon, and inherited her duchy at her decease, the 22nd of February, 1841. The Prince died on the 10th ult., at his estate in Bohemia; and his honours devolve on his nephew, Camillus, now Prince of Guémenée, and also Prince of Rochefort and Montauban.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—A very moderate supply of English wheat has been received up to our market-day, and the demand for it has been very firm, and prices fully supported. These circumstances, together with the brisk advices received from the whole of the country districts, had considerable influence upon the minds of both holders and dealers. Although we cannot call the English wheat trade brisk, on account of the absence of supply, the transactions consequent on the short arrivals have been to a quantitative extent to us, in some instances, 2s per quarter. Free foreign was in excellent request, and some fine cargoes of Odessa, as fully 2s per quarter more money. Corn under lock was held at a similar advance. The best parcels of barley produced 1s per quarter more money, the value of all other kinds being steadily supported. Although the supply of malt was on the increase the sale was firm at 1s per quarter more money. Very few fresh oats were on offer The trade was steady, at an improvement of quite 6d quarter. Beans, peas, and flour—the supplies of which were short—were firmer, and the quotations exhibit an upward tendency.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 3690; barley, 2050; malt, 5640; oats, 1960. Irish: Wheat, —; barley, —; malt, —; oats, 4130. Foreign: Wheat, 3360; barley, 600; malt, —; oats, 2640 Flour, 4180 sacks, 7890 barrels.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 65s to 71s, ditto white, 68s to 78s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 52s to 66s; ditto white 68s to 73s; rye, 42s to 44s; grinding barley, 32s to 34s, distilling, 34s to 44s; malting ditto, 46s to 50s; Lincoln and North Country ditto, 34s to 36s; brown ditto, 42s to 46s, Kingston and Ware, 71s to 72s, Chevalier, 72s to 73s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s to 21s, potato ditto, 22s to 24s, Youghal and Cork, black, 23s to 27s; ditto white, 27s to 29s, Irish beans, new, 41s to 45s; ditto old, —s to —s; grey peas, 42s to 43s; maize, 47s to 49s white, 30s to 34s, bollers, 35s to 36s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 50s to 60s; Suffolk, 47s to 50s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 47s to 50s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, —s to —s; Dantzig, red, 64s to 68s ditto white, 70s to 75s per quarter. *In Bond.*—Barley, —s to —s; oats, new, s to s; ditto. feed, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 32s to 37s; Baltic, s to s per barrel.

Tea Sale Market.—Holders of congou have been firm, and this week's prices are well supported. In other kinds of seeds next to nothing is doing. Linseed cakes are firm, but not dearer

Linseed, English, sowing 50s to 60s, Baltic, crushing, 44s 0d to 46s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 44s 0d to 46s. Hempseed, 36s to 38s per quarter. Canary, quite steady enquiry, and fresh Mustard-seed, 5s to 10s; white ditto, 8s to 10s. Tares, 5s 6d to 6s 6d per bushel. Rapeseed, new, 42l to 43l per last of ten quarters Linseed cakes, English, 11l 0s to 11l 10s; Foreign, 10l 0s to 11l 2s per 1000. Rapeseed cakes, 5l 5s to 5l 10s per ton. Canary, 55s to 60s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s; white, —s to —s.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9d to 9½d; of household ditto, 7½d to 8½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 61s 6d; barley, 42s 2d; oats, 26s 10d; rye, 43s 7d; beans, 43s 6d; peas, 43s 6d

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 60s 0d; barley, 42s 11d; oats, 26s 4d; rye, 43s 1d; beans, 43s 8d, peas, 43s 8d.

Duties on Foreign Corn - Wheat, 4s 0d; barley, 2s 0d; oats, 1s 6d; rye, 3s 0d; beans, 3s 0d; peas, 3s 0d.

Tea.—Although only a moderate business has been transacted in this article during the present week, prices are well supported.

Sugar.—The best qualities of West India Sugar are held at a trifle more money; while the value of all other qualities is well supported. Mauritius and Bengal parcels are quite as dear. Refined goods move off freely, at full quotations.

Coffee.—Although the supplies of Coffee on offer are by no means large, the general inquiry is inactive, at late rates

Rice.—There is a fair business doing in most descriptions, at full prices.

Provisions.—Owing to the generally cold weather, Irish butter moves off freely, and, in some instances, a trifle more money has been paid for the best qualities. English butter is in good request, and quite as dear The best foreign butter is fairly steady, at full prices, but other kinds hang on hand. Bacon is steady, at extreme currencies. Lard, and all other provisions remain quite as dear

Tallow.—In this market, a full average amount of business is doing, but we can notice no further improvement in value. P. Y. C. on the spot is selling at 34s to 34s 6d. Town Tallow, 34s per cwt cash.

Oils.—Business to a fair extent is passing to this market, and prices have an upward tendency.

Hops (Friday).—The show of samples here to-day was by no means large, considering the extensive produce of the late season. The very finest qualities are steadily enquired, and previous rates were fairly supported. In all other kinds, exceedingly little business was transacted, yet we can quote no alteration in value. Sussex, 4os to 70s; Weald of Kent ditto, 80s to 98s; Mid and East Kent ditto, 85s to 102s Per cwt.

Coals (Friday).—Adair's, 18s 6d; Wylam, 21s 3d; Harton, 22s 9d; Haswell, 22s 6d, Berwicks and Co., 21s 3d; and Hesleurth, 22s 6d per ton.

Seeds (Friday).—The supply of boasts on offer to-day being more than adequate to meet the wants of the buyers, the best trade was ill a sluggish state, per we can notice no alteration in prices. With sheep, we were nowhere ely supplied; while the sale for that description of stock was steady, but by no means brisk, at full prices. Calves were in moderate request, at a trifling advance on last week's quotations. There were in the markets only 92 beasts, 80 sheep, and 3 cows from abroad. Of all sorts coll, at from 21s to 21s each, including their quarters, inclusive of

Per 8lb. to stink the offals.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime large oxen, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 4d to 4s 6d; coarse and inferior sheep 3s 10d to 4s 0d; second quality ditto, 4s 2s to 4s 4d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; prime South Down ditto, 5s 0d to 5s 2d, large coarse calves, 5s 10d to 6s 2d; prime small ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d, large hogs, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 0d. Suckling calves, 18s to 28s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 18s each. Beasts, 480; cows, 186, sheep, 3070, calves, 176; pigs, 70

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—We had a steady trade here to-day, at full prices.

Per 8lb. by the carcass Inferior beef, 3s 10d to 4s 0d, middling ditto, 3s 2d to 4s 4d, prime large ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d, prime small ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 10d; large pork, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; inferior mutton, 3s 6d to 3s 8d, middling ditto, 4s 10d to 4s 8d; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; small pork, 4s 4d to 4s 8d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From Our City Correspondent.)

There has been a good demand for Money during the past week, and extensive transactions took place at the end of the year. The price has consequently advanced about ¼ per cent. upon the best securities, and good bills are rather in advance of the Bank of England rate

The amount of business transacted in the English market during the week has been extremely limited, and Consols have only varied about ¼ per cent. In Ireland the aspect of affairs is considered more favourable, and this caused some fantasy towards the close of business. Prices left off at a slight decline compared with Monday's quotations. Exchequer Bills continue heavy, and quote also a point worse. Business generally has been limited to the daily purchases, and sales made on behalf of the public, and the dulness that has prevailed is always anticipated at the termination of the year. The subjoined list will show the last quotations:—Three per Cents. Reduced Annuities, 94; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 93½; Long Annuities, 30 years, 9 11-16; Consols for Opening, 16 pm.; Exchequer Bills, £1,000, 1d., 9 pm.; Ditto, £500, 11 pm.; Ditto, Small, 8 pm.

The principal occupation in the Foreign Market has been the preparation for, and settlement of accounts, not only for the half-month, but for the year. The amount of business has consequently been less than usual, and the fluctuations proportionately slight. Spanish has been inactive; and the news that the Bank of San Fernando had undertaken to find the dividend on the Three per Cents., both for January and July next, did not influence a purchase on Thursday; the only transaction being in Passives. Mexican has been firm at 24¼ to ⅝, at which price it closes. Portuguese is heavy at 38; on the last day of 1845 its quotation was 60. Grenada Bonds are 20. Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents. are 51; at the termination of 1845, the price was 62¾, showing the steadiness and confidence of the public in this Stock. The Four per Cents. Certificates are, nominally, 93. From the small amount of business transacted at the close of the week, no actual quotations can be given of the prices of the other Foreign Securities.

Although activity and some extensive transactions characterised the commencement of the week, dulness and decline marked the close. The account was rather heavy, and some of the Shares that had been most dealt in, declined upon the close of transactions. French shares are heavy, and the market closes anything but buoyantly. The following are the prices of shares last dealt in Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 2¾ ex. int.; Birmingham and Dudley, 7 premium; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 11¼; Bristol and Exeter, 76; Buckingham, 1 premium; Caledonian, 30; Ditto, Half Shares, 2½; Chester and Holyhead, 25½; Direct Northern Scrip, 2½; Eastern Counties, 23½; Ditto New, 7⅞ pm.; East Lincolnshire, 3½; Ely and Huntingdon, 14½; Gosls, Great Northern &c., 23; Great Northern (London and York Registered), 24½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 28½; Great Western, 131; Ditto, Half Shares, 75½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 17½; Ditto, New, 7½; Leeds and Bradford, 79½; Leeds and Thirsk, 16½; Liverpool, Crosby, and Southport, 3½; London and Blackwall, 8½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 58½; Ditto, Fifths, 4¼; London and Greenwich, 5½; Ditto, Preference, 1 London and North Western, 109½; Ditto, Quarters, 27½; Ditto, New, 16½; Ditto, Fifths, 2⅜; Ditto, £40 (M. and B.), 7½; London and South Western, 69½; Ditto, New, 2⅞; Ditto, Tenths, 5½; Ditto Scrip, 6, Ditto, ditto, 4½; London and York, 2½; London and North Western, Lynn and Ely, 17½; Lynn and Dereham, 16½; Ditto, Fifths, 11½; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 1¾ pm.; Manchester and Southampton, 1½; Midland, 130; Ditto, New, 6⅝; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 107; Newcastle and Berwick, 34½; Norfolk, 19½; Northern Counties Union, 1½; Ditto Half Shares, 15½; Ditto Quarters, 3¾; North Staffordshire, 9½; Portsmouth Direct, 4½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 5½; Ditto, ditto, Class B, 2½; South Eastern and Dover, 40½; Ditto, No. 3, 2½; Ditto, No. 4, 3½; South Wales, 3½; Taw Vale Extension, 2½; West Riding Union, 2½; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 9½ x in; York and Newcastle, 38½; Ditto Preference, 7½; York and North Midland, 19½; Ditto Half Shares, 46½; Ditto Scrip, 2½. Ditto Preference, 14; Ditto East and West Riding Extension, 18½; Northern of France Constituted, 10½; Rouen and Havre, 26½, Sambre and Meuse, 4½; London and Hamburgh, 28½.

SATURDAY MORNING. Consols did not fluctuate yesterday, closing at 93⅜ ⅞ for the Opening. The only registered bargain in the foreign speculative Stocks was done in Mexican at 24¼. The Share Market was better in tone, but without any change of quotations worthy of record.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, DEC. 29.

WAR-OFFICE, DEC. 29.

1st Life Guards: Lieut. the Hon. W. H. S. Cotton to be Captain, vice Anderton; Cornet and Sub-Lieut. H. W. Boulton to be Lieutenant, vice Cotton; E. C. J. Lord Elliott to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, vice Boulton.

2d Light Dragoons. Cornet E. J. Thackwell to be Lieutenant, vice Ireland, T. C. B St. George to be Cornet, vice Thackwell. 6th Major Lord G. A. F. Paget to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Vandeleur; Capt. H. Fane to be Major, vice Lord G Paget; Lieut. F. B. Baron Maule to be Captain, vice Gerrard; Cornet and Adjutant H. Gerrard to be Lieutenant, vice Barron; Cornet and Sub-Lieut. Hon. Montgomery. 9th: Surgeon R. J. G. Grant to be Surgeon, vice Wood. 16th Surgeon A. Wood, M.D. to be Surgeon, vice Grant.

Coldstream Foot Guards Lieut.-Col. Lord T. Cecil to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice J. H. Trevor; Lieut. Hon. A. Cochrane and Capt. C. A. Windham to be Captain, and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Lord T. Cecil; Ensign and Lieut. (Adjutant) F. C. B. Seymour to have the rank of Lieutenant and Captain, Ensign and Lieut. G. J. W. Melville to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Windham; W. H Reeve to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Melville.

1st Foot: S. H. E. Muller to be Ensign, vice Rivers. 5th: Capt. S. B. Jeffries to be Captain and Lieut.-Col. vice Wemyss; Lieut. Hon. W. H. C. Pelter to be Captain, vice First Lieutenant, vice Master; G Beauvoir to be Second Lieutenant, vice Potter. 13th: Assist.-Surg. T. Yaupert to be Surgeon, vice Gilchrist. 17th: Lieut. J. C. Taylor to be Adjutant, vice Palmer 27th: Acting Serg.-Major W. Crealer to be Ensign, vice Dickson. 30th: Ensign J. Sawyers to be Lieutenant, vice Moore. 32nd: Ensign C. Rowe to be Lieutenant, vice Anderson; F. J. G. Saunders to be Ensign, vice Barclay; Ensign H. J. Tolcher to be Lieutenant, vice Anderson. 34th: Ensign J. Chaplain to be Lieutenant. 51st: Capt. C. Parker to be Captain, vice Ward; Lieut. J. F Brickdale to be Captain, vice FitzRoy; Ensign E. S Sawyers to be Lieutenant, vice Maher; Ensign R. G Beauvoir to be Lieutenant, vice Sandilands. 54th: Ensign and Adjt. J. Cooper to be Lieutenant, vice Powys; T. H. Harrison to be Ensign, vice Brackenbury. 56th: Ensign H. Wilson to be Lieutenant, vice Maddison; E. W. Armstrong to be Ensign, vice Bickerstaff 60th: J. T. La Prade to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Cowper. 67th: Lieut. De Lacherois Jekyll to be Captain, vice Hamilton—Lieut. W. Hay Mackenzie to be Captain, vice Graham. Ensign F. Pratt, vice Coape. To be Ensigns: Gent Cadet E. Bunbury; Gent Cadet J. A. Johnstone. 73d: Ensign H. Wilson to be Lieutenant, vice Price. 77th: Ensign H. W. Palmer, to be Lieutenant, vice Taylor. 77th: Ensign R. Mostyn, to be Lieutenant, vice Walpole. W. Rundle, to be Lieutenant, vice Moreton. 85th: Brevet-Major C. H. Brewer, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Sir J. G. Le Marchant; Major R. Taylor, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brewer; Capt. J. Hankinson, to be Major; Lieut. Taylor; Lieut. R. L. Parratt, to be Captain, vice Patterson; Lieut. Lord Spencer Scott Compton, to be Captain, vice Hankinson; Ensign W. A. Fisher to be Lieutenant, vice Parratt; Ensign the Hon. William Stuart Knox, to be Lieutenant, vice Lord Compton; H. H. Edwards, Esq., to be Ensign, vice Fisher; J. Chichmaster, to be Ensign, vice Knox. 94th: Lieut. W. H. Dore, to be Captain, vice Deere; Ensign H. T. Deane, to be Lieutenant, vice Dore; E. H. Lewis, to be Ensign, vice M'Crea.

2nd West India Regiment: Ensign A. W. Dickson, to be Lieutenant, vice Hill; C. De Blaquiere, to be Ensign vice Dickson.

BREVET

Lieut.-Col. Lord T. Cecil of the Coldstream Foot Guards, to be Colonel in the Army; Capt. S. B Jeffries, of 5th Foot, to be Major in the Army; Capt. G Fitzroy, of 51st Foot, to be Major in the Army

UNATTACHED

Lieut. H. Capadose, from 8th Foot, to be Captain, without purchase.

HOSPITAL STAFF

The Rev. W. W. Jackson, M.A., to be Chaplain to the Forces.

Assist.-Surg. J. T. O. Johnston, M.D., from the 60th Foot, to be Staff Surgeon of the Second Class; Assist. Surg. A. A. Pruen, from the 1st Foot, to be Staff Surgeon to the Forces.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, DEC. 28.

Ensign Le Geyt, of the 92nd Foot

Has Gentleman Cadet the Hon. J. J. Bury, to be Second Lieutenant, in the Royal Regiment of Artillery, read, to be Second Lieutenants, in the Corps of Royal Engineers, vice De Butts, promoted.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

T. W. CLARK, Strood, Kent, brewer

BANKRUPTS.

MARY ANN SHENSTON, Brewer-street, Golden Town, scale-manufacturer. W. W. COLEMAN, Southampton, provision merchant. R. BREWER, Great Waltham, Chelmsford, Essex, draper. J. B. MORRIS, Kingston-upon-Hull, ship-broker. J. P. MOORE, Plymouth, chemist and druggist. T. NORTON, Birmingham, builder.

FRIDAY, JAN. 1.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, JAN. 1.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Colonel the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H., to be her Majesty's Master of the Ceremonies, in the room of Sir Robert Chester, Knt., resigned.

WINDSOR CASTLE, JAN. 1.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint George Edward Anson, Esq., to be the Keeper of her Majesty's Privy Purse, in the room of Major General Sir Henry Wheatley, resigned.

WINDSOR CASTLE, JAN. 1

His Royal Highness Prince Albert has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Charles Beaumont Phipps to be Private Secretary to his Royal Highness, in the room of George Edward Anson, Esq., resigned.

ST JAMES'S PALACE, JAN 1.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieut.-Col William Henry Cornwall to be her Majesty's Assistant-Master of the Ceremonies, in the room of Col. the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H., promoted.

The Queen has also been pleased to appoint the Hon. Spencer Lyttelton to be her Majesty's Marshal of the Ceremonies, in the room of Lieut.-Col. William Henry Cornwall, promoted.

WAR OFFICE, JAN. 1.

Royal Horse Guards: Lieut. T. Brunt to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Trent.

1 Dragoon Guards Regimental Major R. J. Gray to be Adjutant (with the rank of Cornet), vice Knight.

1st Foot: Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. Carruthers to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Beamgardt; Brevet Major M. S. H. Lloyd to be Major, vice Carruthers; Capt. D. St. Vincent Hamilton to be Captain, vice Graham; Lieut. C. K. A. Yonge to be Captain, vice Lloyd; Ensign W. W. Kirby to be Lieutenant, vice Yonge; J. C. L. Gordon, Esq., to be Ensign, vice Kirby. 3rd: Assist.-Surg. J. Jago, M.D., to be Surgeon; F. Smith to be Assistant-Surgeon. 55th: Ensign R. C. Clifford to be Lieutenant, vice De Wesselow; W. Barry to be Ensign, vice Clifford. 76th: Capt. F Grehan to be Captain, vice D. St. Vincent Hamilton.

Brevet: Major Regiment: Major R. J. Gray to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brent; Brevet Major L. S. O'Connor to be Major, vice Hill; Lieut. A. W. Mackenzie to be Captain, vice O'Connor. Ensign R. Johnstone to be Lieutenant, vice Mackenzie; S. Head to be Ensign, vice Johnstone.

BREVET.

Capt. W. Blezy, of the East India Company's Depot, at Warley, to have the local rank of Major, in the East India Army, while so employed.

The under-mentioned Cadets, of the East India Company's Service, to have the local rank of Ensign, during the period of their being placed under the command of Lieut.-Col. Sir Frederick Smith, of the Royal Engineers, at Chatham, for field instruction in the Art of Sapping and Mining:—D. C. Hume, Gent.; R. H. Hutchinson, Gent.; F. W. Pulle, Gent.; J. Watson, Gent.; A. S. Johnstone, Gent.; E. H. Sankey, Gent.; J. S. G. Close, Gent.; J. A. Fraser, Gent

UNATTACHED

Lieut. J. M. Brown, from the 32nd Foot, to be Captain, without purchase

BANKRUPTS.

G WHITE, Chichester, Sussex, patten maker. G. F. HOWE, Chester-place, Kennington, Surrey, merchant. F. A. HANNAFORD, High-street, Exeter, bookseller W GIBBS, Wilford, Gloucestershire, baker. R KIRKE, Leeds, linen-draper. J. GRIFFITHS, Liverpool, stationer. T. MORRISON, Waverton, Liverpool, builder.

M. LE VERRIER.

Pending the controversy respecting "the Discovery of the Planet exterior to Uranus," the presentment of M. Le Verrier will, doubtless, be acceptable to our readers. The official confirmation of the discovery by the Minister of Public

M. LE VERRIER.

Instruction, in France, M. de Salvandy, contains the following statement of the respective claims of M. Le Verrier and M. De Galle:—

"1846.—A great discovery one of the rare efforts of the human mind has conferred honour on France and on your reign. A French youth, Le Verrier, of the Academy of Sciences, by the unaided power of profound thinking, using the mathematics as its instruments, has grasped, in the regions of space beyond our solar system, a Planet which, but for him, might have remained for ever undetected by observation. In general, observations have preceded science; but, in this case, science has only had to follow the steps of theory, and to look at the exact point indicated for the unknown star which theory alone had as yet seen (by the mind's eye). There has not, in the history of science, occurred any more striking event than this. It would be impossible to produce a more remarkable computation of the series assigned to our astronomical system. In recommending M. Le Verrier for the Legion of Honour, I also recommend M Galle (of Berlin who has been the first to discover the Planet Le Verrier He thus united with M. Le Verrier in a discovery which has astonished the scientific world." M. Le Verrier has, accordingly, been raised to the rank of Officer of the Legion of Honour; and M. Galle to that of Chevalier of the same Order. Other honours, too, await the French discoverer in his own country. The Minister of Public Instruction has informed the Principal of the College of Saint Lô—where M. Le Verrier received his literary education—that a bust of that astronomer, from some eminent chisel, will be given to the college. From Caen, it is stated that all the students of the two departments of Calvados and La Manche are about to subscribe for a testimonial, in the form of a medal or an optical instrument, to the same discoverer, their compatriot.

At the recent Anniversary Meeting of the Royal Society, too, a Copley Medal was awarded to M. Le Verrier, for his discovery, and received for him, at his request, by Sir John Herschel.

M. Le Verrier has published in the *Comptes Rendus*, many valuable papers on his researches upon comets, and upon planetary motions. In the *Connaissance des Temps*, for 1843, he published an elaborate memoir upon the secular variations of the elements of the orbits of the seven principal planets. In the *Connaissance des Temps* for 1848, is a valuable paper from him, on the theory of the planet Mercury; and, just published, in the additions to the *Connaissance des Temps* for 1849, is a full account of the successive steps he followed, &c., for the discovery of the New Planet.

The discovery has likewise been claimed by Mr. J. C. Adams, of St. John's College, Cambridge, to whom we perceive our Correspondent, "P. Q. R.," of Cambridge, thinks we have done less than justice in our previous accounts. We beg, however, to remark, that we have only spoken upon published facts. A valued correspondent is, he believes, "in possession of nearly all that has been published upon the discovery, and, as it is England that we have honourable position, thanks to Mr Adams, notwithstanding the actual discovery was made independently of him altogether. If confidence were felt in Mr Adams and his friends as his results, it certainly seems very strange that they should have been kept silent for nearly two years; and that, for the greater part of this time, not a single telescope was directed to the predicted place. Those who had the results would not use them, neither would they let others do so. We certainly do not wish to detract from the merit of Professor Challis or Mr. Adams, both of whom are deserving of honour—the latter particularly; yet we cannot do an act of injustice by withholding the merit of the discovery from M. Le Verrier, to whom it certainly belongs. We wish to say no more on this subject till Mr. Adams is in print—M. Le Verrier has this advantage."

We perceive that Professor Challis has just furnished to the Observatory Syndicate, at Cambridge, a Report of his exertions to discover the New Planet, founded on the theoretical Calculations of Mr. Adams. We regret that we have not room to reprint this interesting document, which reflects high honour on Mr. Adams, Professor Challis, the University, and England in general.

"In the whole history of astronomy, I had almost said in the whole history of science," asserts the Astronomer Royal, "there is nothing comparable to this discovery. * * * The motions of Uranus, examined by philosophers who were fully impressed with the universality of the law of gravitation, have long exhibited the effects of some disturbing body: mathematicians have, at length, ventured on the task of ascertaining where such a body could be; they have pointed out that the supposition of a disturbing body moving in a certain orbit, precisely indicated by them, would certainly explain the observed disturbances of Uranus; they have expressed their conviction with a firmness which I must characterise as wonderful, that the disturbing Planet would be found exactly in a certain spot, and presenting exactly a certain appearance; and in that spot, and with that appearance, the Planet has been found. Nothing in the whole history of Astronomy can be compared with this!"

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

"THE FIRST AND LAST INN IN ENGLAND"

This singular hostel is situated in the parish of Sennen, about three-quarters of a mile from the Land's End, in Cornwall. As the traveller advances further from Inland, he may read upon one face of the sign-board "the Last Inn in England;" and, upon the opposite face of the sign-board, as he approaches the house from the Land's End, "the First Inn in England." It is, altogether, a traveller's "wonderment;" and, although the house is small, the landlady assured our Correspondent he could be provided with a dinner of "fish, flesh, and fowl," in the course of an hour. Sennen lies about nine miles south of Penzance, over rather a wild country; and at three miles distance from Sennen is the famed Logan or Logging Stone, probably formed by the decomposition of granite, but long regarded as a relic or memorial of Druidical superstition.

In *Delmon's Magazine* for the present month is an interesting anecdote of this locality, which may be quoted here:—

"The Land's End, in Cornwall, consists of a promontory covered with greensward, of which the granite cliffs present to the ever stormy sea that dashes against that coast, a grand and most precipitous rampart. The descent from the high road, distant about a quarter of a mile from the sea, to the very brink of the cliffs, is by an extremely steep smooth lawn. Some years back a gentleman on horseback was run away with on this spot. Horse and rider were seen rushing down the green declivity with ungovernable speed, and the immediate destruction of both seemed inevitable; but, upon the very ledge of the precipice, the horseman had the luck or dexterity to let himself drop on the turf, thus saving his life. The horse leapt into the sea, and the impress left on the sod by his hinder feet, about a yard from the brink of the precipice, has been preserved to this day in commemoration of the event."

The late Sir Henry Fetherstonhaugh, Bart.—Sir Henry Fetherstonhaugh, Bart., late of Up Park, Sussex, has left the whole of his estates, real and personal, to his relict, Lady Fetherstonhaugh. The personal and funded property was estimated at £30,000. He lived to the advanced age of 92

The late Mr. Alsager. The will of the late Thomas Massa Alsager, Esq., has just been proved by his executors and trustees, H. H. Cannan, Esq., of Tulse Hill; John Oxenford, Esq., his nephew; and Alexander Dobie, of Lancaster-place The personal estate was valued at £25,000. The will was executed in the presence of three witnesses, on the 12th of November, three days before he expired. He has left to his son, Thomas Hicks Alsager, when of age, his share in the *Times* newspaper; in the meantime, the profits to be applied for the benefit of all his children. But if his said son should not arrive at that age, his interest in the *Times* to be valued at six years' average, and to be offered to his nephew, Mr John Oxenford; and should he decline to purchase, then to be offered to any one of the proprietors of the paper, or sold, as most advantageous to the estate. The trustees to sell all his real estate. Mr. Alsager leaves to each of his executors £50, and appoints them guardians of his children. He bequeaths all his personal estate to his daughters, equally amongst them. His age was 67.

The "Great Britain" Steamer.—A report from Mr. Brunel, on the state of the *Great Britain*, and on the best means to be adopted for saving the property, has been circulated among the proprietors. He reports the ship to be, as yet, essentially uninjured, and that the injuries could easily be repaired if the vessel were in dock. He rejects altogether the notion of breaking the vessel up, but he is of opinion it would be impossible to complete the preparations for floating her under three months, and, in the meantime, the ship must be protected, or, at the end of three months, she will be valueless. As the best means of protection, he recommends that the exposed part of the ship should have a shield, formed by a mass of faggots bound together by ropes, and secured by rods run vertically through the mass, and chains laid horizontally, and binding the whole tightly to the ship. Mr. Brunel calculates that to form this shield effectually, would require eight or ten thousand faggots, and he has given directions for immediately procuring the quantity, and setting about constructing this means of protection.

Surgical Operations Without Pain.—Accounts were recently received from the United States, of several surgical operations which had been performed without pain to the patient, the insensibility being produced by the inhalation of the vapour of sulphuric ether. The inhalation has since been tried in London with success in the extraction of teeth. Mr. Liston has performed two surgical operations at the North London Hospital, as he says, in a note to Dr. Booth, "with the most perfect and satisfactory results." It has not been attended by an unfavourable results in Boston, nor in the trials made of it here. The patients inhale the vapour through the mouth, while the nose is held, and the mouth-piece has a valve by which the expired air is made to pass into the room. In the first trial, made, on the 19th ult., by Mr. Robinson, of Gower street, a young lady had a molar tooth drawn, and the whole process of inhaling, extracting, and waking, was over in three minutes. She had no sense of pain; not a muscle moved during the operation, and she awoke in half a minute after quite unconscious of what had occurred. On the 21st ult., Mr. Liston amputated the thigh, and operated in a case requiring excision of both sides of the great toe nail, "one of the most painful operations in surgery," with the same results. At St. Bartholomew's Hospital, six patients had teeth extracted on the 24th ult., before Mr. Lawrence and the medical officers of the Hospital, and all the patients were insensible to pain. It is said that the process has been used at Boston for some time, and that many hundred teeth have been drawn, that limbs have been amputated, breasts and tumours cut out, and arteries tied, by the distinguished surgeons there.

The Father of the French Bar.—The senior member of the Paris bar is at present M. Girard de Bury, who has just completed his 100th year. At the period of the Revolution, after the dissolution of the Parliaments, he was named Juge, and sat at first at the Châtelet, and afterwards at the Minimes. On the 22nd ult. a family *fête* took place at his residence, at Petit-Montrouge, on the occasion of his completing his 100th year. Several members of the Paris bar were present, and amongst the rest, M. Berryer. In the evening, it was M. Girard de Bury himself who led off the ball with one of his young relatives.

BOAR-HUNTING IN FRANCE.

The forests of Crecy and Arman Villiers, in the department of Somme, belonging to her Royal Highness Madame Adelaide, were, a short time since, reported to the official authorities to be greatly infested with wolves and boars. Accordingly, orders were sent to the keepers to use all their exertions to get rid of the predatory visitors. About a fortnight since, the Prince de Joinville, desirous of ascertaining how far these orders had been carried into execution, his Royal Highness journeyed to the forest, attended only by one servant, to carry and load his gun. On reaching a hunting party in the forest, the Prince found that three boars had already been killed, and that three more, with a wolf, had been given chase to. His Royal Highness joined in the pursuit, and after two hours' hunt, the three boars were killed, one falling by the hand of the Prince, at the moment the boar was making a desperate rush at him.

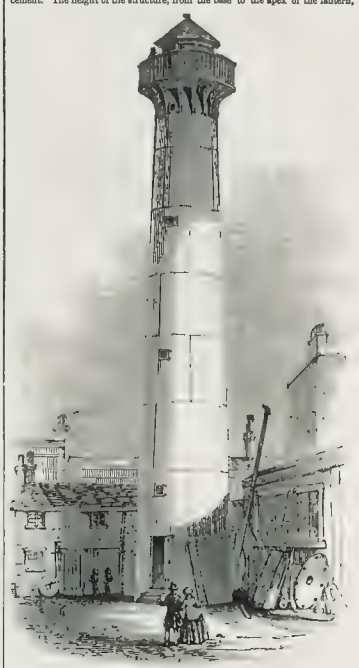
The wolf and the wild boar are common in forests of any extent in France, and the chase of these animals is a systematic sport; and in great hunting establishments, the equipage used for the purpose forms a separate department, in which particular officers and attendants are employed.

THE FIRST AND LAST INN IN ENGLAND.

THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE BOAR-HUNTING IN THE FORE-T OF CRECY.

CAST-IRON LIGHTHOUSE.

This Lighthouse is intended for the Point de Galle, in the Island of Ceylon. It is constructed of cast-iron plates, varying from 1½ inch to ¾ inch in thickness, united at the joints by wrought-iron bolts and nuts, and finally secured by iron cement. The height of the structure, from the base to the apex of the lantern,



CAST IRON LIGHTHOUSE FOR CEYLON.

is 80 feet; the diameter at the base, 12 feet 6 inches; the diameter at the top, 7 feet; the extreme diameter of the cap, or gallery, 12 feet. A railing, 4 feet in height, surrounds the gallery, for the protection of the attendant whose occupation it is to keep the glass windows clean. The weight of the whole structure is about 50 tons. The lantern is of brass, glazed with thick plate glass, and roofed copper. It is lighted by 13 brilliant argand oil burners, each of which is fitted with a beautifully polished silvered parabolic reflector, forming a fixed light, with a horizontal range of upwards of 180 degrees.

A spiral staircase is provided, and secured to the interior of the tower, for ascent to the lantern. The two uppermost floors are lined with sheet iron, leaving a space for a free circulation of air, by which their temperature will be modified.

The base of the tower will be secured to the rock on which it is to be founded, by stout iron bolts and nuts passing through a strong flange provided for the purpose; and in order further to insure the stability of the whole structure, the lower portion, for about 20 feet upward, will be occupied by masonry, through which a staircase will be formed. The cost of the Lighthouse, when erected, will be about £3000.

The maritime service is greatly indebted to Mr. Alexander Gordon, C.E., for the successful introduction of this peculiar construction of Lighthouse, which, from its great economy, and the facility which it offers for transport and prompt erection, cannot fail to interest every Government in the protection of its coasts, which, from the coolness, and other practical difficulties attending similar structures of stone, has been unwillingly deferred. This Lighthouse is the third on the same principle which has been constructed in this country under the immediate direction of Mr. Gordon, viz. one for Morant Point, Jamaica; one for the Island of Bermuda; and the subject of the present notice, for the Island of Ceylon. The tower is of truly elegant design; it has been constructed by Messrs. Robinson, Engineers, of Flinders, on whose premises it is now erected; at whose works, also, the first of the above-mentioned Towers (for Jamaica) was made. The beautiful lighting apparatus of this, as well as the Jamaica Tower, was manufactured by Messrs. Deville and Co., of the Strand.

THE CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES AND BURLESQUES.

HAYMARKET.

LYCEUM.

Our contemporaries have given, in the past week, such copious details of the different holyday entertainments, that there is little necessity for us to enter into an exact [illegible] of them. Each has been [illegible] and, although we have [illegible] remarkable we [illegible] But as regards the [illegible] has failed to [illegible] hits which [illegible] more than [illegible] pleasure which accompany the progress of a burlesque. People do not hiss them as they would a dull play, because they have a traditionary conventional idea that they ought not to do so. But they sit, and yawn, and vote the whole affair a bore; only tolerated like some of the dull old remedies on account of their [illegible]. The secret of this *quasi* we will try to show.

Whilst everything else has been progressing with marvellous go-a-head speed for the last twenty years, pantomime has not only not kept pace with the spirit of the time, but has actually fallen far behind it. Everybody except pantomimists and managers of Vauxhall Gardens is aware that what amused our grandfathers becomes but a sorry entertainment at the present day: certain practical jokes must always command a laugh, as we have urged. There are ludicrous associations connected with putting a sweep in a milk-pail, or knocking over an image-man; and an assault upon any of the recognised authorities (especially a policeman) is sure to be hailed with shouts from the gallery. But, when these are over, the insipidity of the attempts at comicality, and want of sustaining interest in the action, become very tedious. Not one person in one hundred has the slightest idea what the *Harlequin* and *Columbine*, *Clown* and *Pantaloon*, are running about after. All their connection with the opening [illegible] they go, because [illegible] and [illegible] their various [illegible].

The want of any meaning in these pieces arises, we take it, from the distinclination of dramatic authors to trouble their heads about pantomimes: and when they do, we know their efforts are rarely [illegible]. The opening scenes, in which all the fun and humour now [illegible] are [illegible] as if [illegible] quently the Clown is the last [illegible]. And as the [illegible] are as much the most conventional [illegible] in nothing but what they [illegible] their own ideas, and that a very limited one, and utterly opposed to all innovation; it follows that very few things calculated to surprise an audience result from their labours. Topics of the day, on which all the tricks and situations in a pantomime should be based, are the most difficult things to seize readily upon, although they are constantly before our eyes, and everybody knows them when allusion is made to them. In their place are substituted jokes of the dullest or most feeble description, although the subjects for [illegible] they no longer see anything else to make [illegible] at the [illegible] strike us. "Oysters has not [illegible]" placard which turn down after the [illegible] and [illegible].

It is generally acknowledged, as we have stated, that amusement is only to be found in the openings of the pantomimes; and that the dreariness begins as soon as the characters are changed. We think that a great deal might be [illegible] during a pantomime a [illegible]. Let us [illegible] the [illegible] made [illegible] and farce [illegible] but work at the [illegible] pieces [illegible] the Clown and [illegible] Columbine. We would [illegible] Mr W. H. Liston as an [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

presence of the Earl of Westmoreland, our English Minister at Berlin. Within the last fortnight, the Drury-Lane Manager has addressed a formal notice to the Swedish Nightingale, that he will not give up his prior claim, and that he will not consent to her singing at any other theatre but Drury-Lane. It has been asserted by a contemporary that Jenny Lind has resolved to stand her ground of any action Mr. Bunn may bring against her, having received a special guarantee for the costs and damages; but a letter in her own handwriting has been received in London, in which she declares that she will not sing in Italian whilst Mr. Bunn's contract exists.

Our letters from Rome of the 10th ult. state that Madame Oury, the *pianiste*, and Mr. Oury, the violinist, were giving concerts with success.

DEATH OF MR. KEARNS.

In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, it has been the constant care of the writer of the musical department, to draw attention to the merits of the instrumentalists, whose abilities are too often concealed from public view by the general term of "orchestra." Mr. Kearns, who died on Monday last, in his fifty-third year, was for many years a viola player at Her Majesty's Theatre, the Ancient and Philharmonic Concerts, and had been engaged for the band of the Covent Garden Royal Italian Opera, by Mr. Costa. But few professors, however great in name, possessed the extraordinary talent of Mr. Kearns, and no one was more accomplished in the philosophical and historical bearings of art. Mr. Kearns was, however, one of those musicians who preferred to work for others, rather than for his own name; and thus the artist, who was the main mover and working man of the English Opera in Mr. Arnold's palmy days, was scarcely known to the general public. Mr. Kearns scored the works of all the great composers for many years, for theatres, festivals, military bands, &c. His notion, in justice, ought to have appeared in many operettas, &c., which others got the credit for. He was a first rate master, and the celebrity of Miss Hawes, our unrivalled contralto singer, may be ascribed in his valuable tuition. Mr. Kearns was the writer of the scores for Spohr's "Azor and Zemira," Weber's "Der Freischütz," Maverbeer's "Robert le Diable," Mirschner's "Vampyr," &c., developed extraordinary skill in orchestral combinations. Weber was so much pleased with Mr. Kearns's arrangement of his great opera, that he presented our English artist with a sketch of the original "Freischütz" overture. Mr. Kearns's last engagement as a tenor player, was at the Birghham Festival, returning from which he caught a cold that led to his death. We regret to learn that he has left a large family unprovided for. He was a member of the Philharmonic Society, and of the defunct Musical Fund, but, unfortunately for his widow and children, did not belong to the Royal Society of Musicians.

DEATH OF MR. CALKIN.—We regret to announce the decease of this respected member of the musical profession, who expired on Thursday afternoon, at his house, in Fall Mall, in the 66th year of his age. Mr. Calkin was a pupil of Spagnoletti, and was a member of the Birghham Sacred Harmonic Society, which he caught a cold that led to his death. We regret to learn that he has left a large family unprovided for. He was a member of the Philharmonic Society, and of the defunct Musical Fund, but, unfortunately for his widow and children, did not belong to the Royal Society of Musicians.

INTERESTING MUSICAL DOINGS AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

WINDSOR, Thursday, Dec. 31, 1846.

In the course of last summer, we understand that Dr. Felix Mendelssohn had the honour of forwarding to her Majesty a copy of the score of Racine's tragedy of "Athalie," the choruses, &c., of which have been set to music by him, and performed at Berlin, after the two Greek tragedies of "Œdipus" and "Antigone." The music of "Athalie," from what we hear, is quite worthy of his author, who has in it shown the flexibility and powers of his genius, by giving to its choral parts a very different character to that of the Greek tragedies, which, by their Pagan and etymological features, resemble in no manner the more exalted and pure character of this scriptural subject.

It is highly gratifying to find that such works as these should be so well appreciated and encouraged by our Gracious Queen and her Royal Consort, and that no expense nor pains should be spared by these illustrious patrons of art for its promulgation. "Athalie," which would have been performed in London last season, if, as we have heard, Mdlle. Rachel's bad state of health had not precluded all possibility of her reading Racine's *chef-d'œuvre*, is, we understand, to be now read, by order of her Majesty, in the presence of the Court, at Windsor Castle, on the night of the 1st of January.

M. Brassour, Professor of French language and literature at King's College, at the Charter House School, &c. &c., has had the honour of being appointed to read the tragedy; and a numerous and select *troupe* of choristers from the chapel, Ancient Concerts, and E. exe Hall, headed by three *soli* singers, with the addition of several leading instrumental performers from London, will rehearse and contribute, with her Majesty's private band, to the performance of this new and classical composition. Several preparatory rehearsals have already taken place at Buckingham Palace, and first with the Queen, has occurred to-day, at Windsor, in the Grand Reception Room, at the entrance of which, coming from St. George's Hall, a proper amphitheatre has been erected, to contain the reader, the singers, and three trumpets, who would be heard from the side doors, were the tragedy acted. Instead of being read. The orchestra, with its conductor, Mr. Anderson, is at the foot, and before the amphitheatre: this well-planned arrangement will give as much as was possible, for such an occasion, a scene effect to the *coup ensemble*. We doubt not, from the favourable reports that have reached us of the well going of the rehearsals, that the final one, which is to take place on Friday morning, with all those sharing the honours of this interesting performance, will ensure to the production of this grand work the success it deserves, and afford to her Majesty, His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Court, the high intellectual entertainment expected, and so well deserved by the illustrious promoters of this most interesting musical event.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Gold?

Thus much of this will make black white—*foul fair.*—TWELFTH *Night.*

It is fit to commence the year's notice of the popular pastimes which that genius the course with the Queen of Sports, whose popularity has won for it unquestioned precedence. Striking as the advance of the taste for horse-racing was during the last four or five seasons, there is proof that in the coming one the Turf will be on a scale of magnificence such as it has certainly never yet attained since its establishment in this country. The observation, true to the letter, applies, however, most emphatically to its national character. For example; the Derby at Newmarket, once the high place of that resource of latter chivalry, is by no means progressing, *pari passu*, with its march elsewhere. Even the new contrivance in aid of exciteuent, the handicap, instead of improving is on the decline. Last year the great Handicap Stakes for the Craven Meeting had 170 nominations, while in the present they amount bat to 76. Contrast this with the demonstrations at almost all the leading courses in the kingdom, and you will perceive that the one is on the wane, the other in the zenith.

It was but the other day that the Spring Races at Epsom were little better than the exhibitions in Olympics at the Rosemary Branch, or any such meeting in the metropolitan suburbs prone to the sport; whereas they are endowed with one race alone having a bonus of £500, and which will probably be worth the winner on the 16th of April next, some twelve or fourteen hundred pounds. This was the result of the efforts of a few liberal spirits of London, with spirit enough to see what might be done, and energy enough to do it. A vast number of the influential stakes of the year closed last night: so far as might be gleaned from the betting on the course of the day, these will greatly exceed all former precedent. Indeed, it could scarce be otherwise, from the supply of blood stock which our great studs are now annually producing. The "Book Calendar," published at Newmarket, gave the names of upwards of fifteen hundred mares used in 1845 in breeding race-horses. According to that authority, nearly fourteen hundred animals appeared on our courses in the year, a number far in excess of any on record. To judge from the growing taste, too, of this, especially calculated to serve the convenience of the racing circles, called the *Turf Club*, is in process of organization, an institution that certainly seemed to be called for by the exigency of the case.

Thus fares the prospect of the lover of horse-racing—a pastime peculiar to our country, and in its spirit adapted to the times in which we live. It has, indeed, a conclusive about it: it is social in its connection—meaning of the term—if not moral in the most convenient sense. But we are hardly to look for very rigid properties in a holiday saturnalia: whatever Smell-fungus may say or do in the contrary, there will be "room and verge enough" as long as there are palates to relish and purses to pay for them. And, *apropos* of paying, is that portion of Turf economy to betting now, not only the offset, but the cause of so much having reference to the course. Of the thirteen hundred gentlemen, name above spoken of, how many ran upon their merits? how many did their *devoir* how many succumbed to circumstance? This is an inquiry, perhaps, impossible as an abstract proposition; but, nevertheless, to be grappled with generally. It is our purpose, during the coming season, in dealing with racing, to keep our eye upon the speculation connected therewith, with a view to show how

Much of this will make black white.....

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The three favourites were in good demand; but, although backed for upwards of £200 each, left off at nearly the same prices we quoted in our last. The investments in other horses were in small amounts, and without any influence on the market

TWO THOUSAND GUINEA STAKES.

5 to 1 agst Flexel (t) 5 to 1 agst Glenelg (t)

CHESTER CUP

50 to 1 agst Newcourt (t)		66 to 1 agst Punch (t)
60 to 1 — Diomed (with an entry—t)		66 to 1 — Pam (t)
	30 to 1 agst Mermaid and Morocco (t)	

DERBY.

6 to 1 agst J. Scott's lot	33 to 1 agst Insulaire	50 to 1 agst The Liberator (t)
6 to 1 — J. Day's lot	28 to 1 — Old Port	50 to 1 — Christopher (t)
13 to 2 — Van Tromp (t)	40 to 1 — Miss Mowbray	50 to 1 — Bingham (t)
13 to 1 — Epi ode (t)	40 to 1 — Project le	50 to 1 — The Helver
170 to 8 — Flexel (t)	45 to 1 — Tantivy	66 to 1 — War Eagle (t)
25 to 1 — Glenelg (t)	45 to 1 — Conyngham (t)	100 to 1 — Clarendon (t)
28 to 1 — Wayward		

,000 to 90 agst The Liberator,'Christopher, and Conyngham, in one bet (t)

OAKS.

3 to 1 agst Slande (t)	10 to 1 agst The Farmer's Daughter
10 to 1 — Clementina (t)	25 to 1 — Claribel

THURSDAY.—The prices the same as on Monday, and the investments generally on a small scale; in short, a particularly dul. wind up to the year.

CHESTER CUP.

50 to 1 agst Annler		66 to 1 agst Crown Prince (t)
66 to 1 — Punch (t)		66 to 1 — Pam (t)
	100 to 1 agst Bannockburn (t)	

DERBY.

15 to 1 agst Epirote (t)	40 to 1 agst Red Hart (t)	50 to 1 agst Cossack (t)
25 to 1 — Faust	40 to 1 — Margrave	50 to 1 — The Dey of Chaos (t)
25 to 1 — Glenelli	40 to 1 — Miss Martin c	100 to 1 — Occasion (t)
33 to 1 — Lmiedale	50 to 1 — Conyngham (t)	
	100 to 1 agst Browning (t)	

OAKS

10 to 1 agst Clementina (t)	14 to 1 agst The Farmer's Daughter (t)

SCOTLAND.

CASE OF COPYRIGHT. An interesting case of copyright came before the Jury Court of the first division of the Court of Session on Wednesday and Thursday, the 23d and 24th ult., and was as follows:—The late Archibald Constable, publisher, applied to the late Dugald Stewart to furnish preliminary dissertations on mental philosophy for the supplement to the fourth, fifth, and sixth editions of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and at completion paid him the sum of £1800, being a sum equivalent to double the sum at which Sir Walter Scott and other distinguished contributors were remunerated. On the failure of Constable, Adam and Charles Black purchased the property of the "Encyclopædia," and after some years issued a seventh edition, in which the dissertations of Stewart were included, besides being published in a separate form, in common with other treatises furnished to the work—but were in the latter edition withdrawn from sale within the sixteen years of copyright. The action was brought by Professor Stewart's son, on the ground that his father had disposed of the dissertations for insertion in the supplement alone, and he craved damages from Messrs. Black for the copies of "piratically" sold in the seventh edition, as well as in a detached shape. The Jury unanimously found for the defendants.

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL DECISION.—A case of great importance to the commercial interest, since the extension of the railway system has given so much facility to our postal arrangements, has just been decided in the Jury Court at Edinburgh. The facts of the case are, that a house in the iron trade, at Glasgow, addressed a letter to a firm that had been their customers at Liverpool, offering them two thousand tons of pig iron at a certain named price. On the evening of the day on which this letter was received by the house at Liverpool they replied, accepting the terms, and from letters which passed between the parties at Glasgow declined to fulfil the engagement voluntarily offered by themselves. The ground of their objection was, that the letter was not dispatched from Liverpool until a quarter past six o'clock in the evening, whereas there was an immediate post at half-past two P.M. This they contended was not in due course, and on that point issue was joined. The Jury, after due deliberation, gave their verdicts in favour of the plaintiff. Damages to the amount of £500 were sent by any post, dispatched on the same day, should be held as in due course.

BIRTHS.

On Friday, the 26th, at 11, Dalston-terrace, Mrs. James Williams, of a daughter.—On the 30th ult., at Bridge-house, the lady of Samuel Peacock, Esq., of a daughter.—On the 2nd inst., at 2, Cumberland-terrace, the lady of Commander Henry A. Ross, R.N., of a daughter.—On the 3rd inst., at Hyde-park-gate, the wife of Mr. John Chubb, St. Paul's Churchyard, of a son.—On the 27th ult., the lady of Wilson Marr Hodgson, Esq., of a daughter.—At Chapelcombe, Dorset, the lady of John Humphery, Esq., M.P., of a daughter.—At Montagnu-place, Russel-square, Lady Fellowes of a son.—On the 31st ult., at Stanley Hall, Mrs. Cyril Lewis Hopkins, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Stockwell, J Nightingale, Esq., to Julia, daughter of J. Nolthorpe, Esq.—At Camberwell Christopher Liddell, Esq., to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Benjamin Smith, Esq.—On the 24th instant, at Edgbaston Church, near Birmingham, by the Rev. H. Pirell, M.C., Samuel Thomas Newman, to Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Parsons, both of Birmingham.

DEATHS.

At St. Duke-street, Westminster, aged 87, Jane, widow of the late Samuel Momfray, Esq., and sister of the late Sir Charles Morgan Bart., of Tregegar-park, Monmouthshire, having survived her brother only 17 days.—At Brighton, Ann, relict of John Telford, Esq.—At Bradstone, Essex, Hannah, wife of the Rev. Bernard Seale.—At Canterbury, Georgiana May, the wife of Major Randall Jackson.—In the Queen's-parade, Bath, Mary Ann Deacle, aged 83.—On the 22nd ult., almost suddenly, of apoplexy, aged 54, the Rev. T. W. Thirlwall, B.D., domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of St. David's.—At Falmouth, Ann Charles, relict of the late Rev Charles Baker

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NIGHTLY OVERFLOWS to the Splendid JUVENILE HOLIDAY FETES at ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. Batty.—Every evening, by desire, and for the amusement of the Royal Prince Albert, and the Royal Family.—Unrivalled Success of the Grand Christmas Pantomime, introducing the Pas de Fascination by Madame Pablo to conclude with a most magnificent and novelty MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1847, and during the Week, at Half-past Six, 47th Time the Magical Romance of THE DEVON BOOR AND THE TWELVE WITCHES, illustrated by Batty's SCENICS OF THE CIRCLE, by his extensive Corps of British and Foreign Equestrians, with his beautiful and unrivalled Troop of Arabian Steeds; with Humorous Performances by Mr. Somerset as Clown. Concluding with the successful Comic Romancian, Fairy scene of Mr. Somerset as Clown. Concluding with the successful Comic Romancian, Fairy Pantomime of the FORTY THIEVES; or, Harlequin Ali Baba and the Merry Men. Dresses by Mr. and Mrs. Batty. Music by Mr. Leach. Machinery by Mr Leach. Dresses by Mr. and Mrs. Batty. The Music Composed and Selected by Mr. T. Cooke. Scenes and the whole arranged and produced by Mr. W. H. Batty. Commence each evening at 7 till 9

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SACRED CONCERTS, CROSBY HALL.—FIFTH SERIES. THIRD CONCERT, TUESDAY, JANUARY 5th, 1847.—Anthem, "Behold I bring you glad tidings," Pierce.—Misses Rainforth and Dassauer, "O Loving Power," Handel.—Mr. Francis, "Angels ever bright and fair," Handel.—Miss Rainforth, "Praise, O Zion," Naumann.—Recit. and Air, Mr. Lockey, "Call forth thy powers," Handel.—Miss Rainforth, "Lord and Master mine," Beethoven.—Miss Rainforth, "O Lord, God," Marcello.—Mr. J. A. Novello, "Behold, O Lord, Thy tender children," Pergolesi.—Trio and Chorus, "Thanks be to God," Handel.—Miss Mounsey, Miss Rosanna, "The Blind Maiden," Proch.—Trio, Misses Rainforth and Rosanna and Mr. Francis, "Praise the Lord, O my soul," Spohr.—Grand Chorus, "Hallelujah," with Chorus, "Methinks I hear the full celestial choir," Dr Crotch.—Miss Rainforth, The Alps, F. Schubert.—Duett, Misses Rainforth and Dassauer, "Praise the Lord, ye servants of the Lord," Handel.—Miss Rainforth and Mr. J. A. Novello, "Praise Jehovah," D. Koning —Chorus, "Praise ye Him in 3rd Jn," Mozart.

The Programme of the remaining Concerts will be sent to each Subscriber's residence. The remaining Concerts will take place on the following Evenings:—Wednesday, January 27th, 1847 | Friday, February 19th | Friday, March 5th and 19th.

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LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS MAKING.—MRS. H. JONES, of No. 8, Argyll-street, Regent-street, begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that she has a Class for Young Ladies, for Instruction in the above Branches, which commences on the 1st of every month, and takes place on Tuesday evening, January 5th, 1847. The Class to be delivered on January 5th, 1847, consists of four lessons, at 1l. 1s. the course, or 5s. 6d. each lesson. One hundred Albums, one hundred and fifty Reticules, and many other elegant and useful articles, to be Disposed of by Raffle, at the Close of the Course.

GRAND TWELFTH NIGHT DISTRIBUTION.

ALL PRIZES. T. TEATES, Confectioner, 23, Strand, and 9, Duke-street, Westminster, established upwards of 80 years, begs to inform his friends he intends to distribute Twelve Hundred Pounds worth of rich Twelfth Cakes, in 3000 shares at 5s. per share, to take place on Tuesday evening, January 5th, 1847. The Cakes to be delivered on January 6th, 1847. Each share for at 5 guineas, and at 2 guineas, one hundred at 1l. 1s., one hundred and sixty at 5s., and 2000 at 1s. Persons residing in the country can have a Cake forwarded by the Post-office order, and have the number required to make the amount of the Cake awarded by return of post. Rocks, Balls, Suppers, Dinners, and Wedding Cakes, in the first style, at the lowest prices. High Almond Iced Wedding-Cakes always ready. Iced Stands, and every description of Rocks, Glass, China, Chandeliers, Lamps, &c., lent on hire.

COUNTY FIRE OFFICE, 50, Regent-street, Established 1807.

—It is respectfully notified to parties Insuring Property in this Office, the Premium on which fall due at Christmas, that the same due'd be Paid within Fifteen Days after Christmas Day. The Insurances lying at the Inland Office will be found in the several Agencies.

The terms of the County Fire Office are highly advantageous to the assured, who is secured to a large extent on public appreciation. All claims are settled with promptness and liberality. Full particulars will be immediately forwarded on application at the Office, or to any of its Agents who are appointed in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom and Ireland.—JOHN A. BEAUMONT, Managing Director

MUTUAL INSURANCE BENEFIT INSTITUTION, 3, Threadneedle-street, London.

Instituted 1839. Under the Patronage of the Duke of Sussex.

Present Patrons—The Duke of Cambridge, Lord Dunmore, &c. &c. &c.

INSURANCE of 1l. 2s. 4d. to 500l. on CHILDREN, YOUTH, and MATURE LIVES, may be secured by cash, or by ... ions, payable Monthly or Quarterly, at the Office, 3, Threadneedle-street.

EXAMPLES.—The Premium for a Child, aged 3d. will secure 20l to be paid when a Child, now under 7 years old, becomes 14 years of age.

The monthly payment of 3s. 6d. will secure 50l to be paid when a Child, now under 2 years old, becomes 10 years of age.

The monthly payment of 3s. 6d. will secure 50l to be paid when a Young Person, now under 21 years old, becomes 60 years of age.

Other ages, and higher or lower sums in same proportion Should the Child or Youth die before the above sums are due, all money paid on will be returned And Insurers can, at any time, borrow two-thirds of the value of their Insurance, on the security of Policy, without any other expense than interest for the amount at 5 per cent. per ann

ANNUITIES, Immediate or Deferred, from 12l to 150 per ann may also be Insured

Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal, and Tables of Payments, may be obtained at the Office 3l, Threadneedle-street, London or of any of the Agents

PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE, 50, REGENT-STREET, LONDON Established 1806. Invested Capital, £1,320,000

Annual Income £140 000. Bonuses Declared, £520,000

Claims paid since the establishment of the Office, £1,520,000.

PRESIDENT—The Right Honourable Earl Gray.

DIRECTORS.

The Earl of Macclesfield.	Frederick Squire, Esq
Sir John Osborn, Bart.	Rev. James Sherman.
John Deering, Esq	Thomas Bell, Esq.
Alexander Henderson, M.D.	Richard Sharwood, Esq.

1. The Rates of Premium are those adopted by the principal Life Offices, the Rate without bonus is lower than that of most other offices

2. The Bonuses are added to the Policies, or applied to the reduction of the Premiums, or may be received in cash as soon as declared, at their annual value.

3. Loans are granted upon the surrender of Life Office, or the Policies are purchased at their fa r value.

4. If a party neglect to pay for the renewal of his P... he may repair the ob... at any time within 12 months, upon proof of good health, and pay

Bonuses paid upon Policies which have become Claims

Life insured.	Sum insured	Sum paid
	£	£ s. d.
John Wharton, Esq., Skelton Castle	5000	7706 5 0
Sir John Saunders Sebright, Bart.	5000	7653 13 3
Sir William Wake, Bart.	5000	7503 0 0
Earl Strathmore	3000	7188 15 0
Nov. H. W Champneys, Canterbury ..	3000	4509 1 1
The Marquis Wellesley	3000	4311 0 0
Earl Cathcart	3000	1862 4 11

Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained upon application to the Agents of the Office in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom; and at the head Office, No. 50, Regent-street

JOHN A. BEAUMONT, Managing Director.

LEGAL and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, No. 10, Poultry-street, London. Established 1836

The attention of the Public, and particularly of persons contemplating Assurance, is invited to the several very important improvements which have been made in the Policy of the Society, at the termination of the first decennial period from its establishment

Among other advantages now for the first time offered by the Directors of this Society, are these:—

1. Persons Assuring their Lives in this Office, may, without payment of any extra premium, reside in New South Wales, Cape of Good Hope, Canada, Northern States of North America, and in any place distant more than 33 degrees from the Equator: and may also, without any extra charge, pass by sea between any two places in the same Hemisphere, distant more than 33 degrees from the Equator.

2. The charging of low rates of extra premium for permission to go to the East Indies, the West Indies, or to any place distant less than 33 degrees from the Equator.

3. The immediate issue of the policy in force when the party's life is assured goes out of the limits allowed provided that the requisite additional premium be paid as soon as the fact of such departure becomes known to the party interested in the policy

4. Persons who have appeared before the examining medical officers of the Society, are not required to appear also before the Board of Directors The amounts Assured by policies will be paid in all cases of death by duelling, or by the hands of justice In case of suicide by the party who is entitled to the benefit of the policy, the value of the premiums received will be returned Notices of assignment of policies will be acknowledge.

The persons Assured by this Society are entitled to receive one-fifth of the profits The first division will take effect at the present time (31st December, 1846) One-fourth of this division will be very shortly declared.) The future periods of divis on will not exceed seven years No admission or entrance fees are required

Medical officers for the examination of lives proposed for Assurance are in attendance at the Office every Tuesday and Friday at two o'clock.

By order of the Board, R. T. EDMONDS, Actuary.

HORSES and STOCK taken into STRAW-YARD or to GRASS, Loose Boxes for Hunters or Aged Horses, with hay and corn if required. The Parks and Fields are warm and well sheltered, with sheds for stormy weather. Apply to J. REX. Farmer, West Hill, Wandsworth, Surrey.

MEDICO-GALVANIC INSTITUTION, 25, Coventry-street, for the cure of Paralysis, Nervous, Asthmatic, Stomach, and Liver complaints. Conducted by Dr. REID and assistant, both English graduates. It aims to disconnect Ga.vanism from quackery, by treating eligible cases only, and at moderate terms Attendance, from seven to five

DEFORMITIES OF THE SPINE, &c.—Mr. COLES'S PATENT SPINAL SUPPORTING BODY for the treatment of every variety of Distortion of the Spine and Chest. It contains, under the semblance of an ordinary stay, the Prone Couch and six varieties of exercises, calculated for restoring muscular energy, and for the due co-ordination of contortile parts. It can be effectively employed at home, or at school, and without quitting the superintendence of the family surgeon An Illustrated Guide to its use is published, price 1s., by HOUL STON and STONEMAN, 65, Paternoster-row, London

ALL this hubbub, in two or three provincial towns, about the Tea Duties, will most likely end, as usual, in smoke Even if there be a reduction, will the public have the benefit of it? Half-crown tea-boards! That is the price at which the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY supply a useful Stock in Cu bags; other sorts, 2s. 10d., 3s. 4d., and 3s 10d.: Coffees, 9d., 1s., and 1s. 2d.—Offices, No. 9, Great Saint Helen's Churchyard.

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons in the Polka, Cellarius Valse, and Valse a Deux Temps, at all hours, to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age wishing private instruction, at their own residences. An Evening Class on Monday and Friday. A Juvenile Class on Wednesday and Saturday. Terms may be had on application as above.

PIANOFORTES.—The cheapest house in London to purchase these first-rate instruments is at H. TOLKIEN'S, manufacturer, 26, King William-street, London-bridge. H. T. having completed his extensive alterations begs his friends to view his splendid stock of PIANOS, which is not to be equalled by any maker, and at about half the price charged by them. H. T.'s Cabinet Grands, each price £35. Old instruments taken in exchange.—TOLKIEN, 26, King William-street, London-bridge.

ELEGANT PICTURE-FRAMES, &c. — JEPHTHA'S DAUGHTER. WM. FOLLIT, 68, Fleet-street, has designed chastely ornamented frames, for this beautiful Engraving, at a cost hitherto unattempted. Subscribers who have not obtained the Print, are solicited to forward their orders to receive the same to WM. FOLLIT, which will ensure the good impression. Manufacturer of superb Looking-Glass and Picture-Frame Designs. &c., on receipt of six stamps.—FOLLIT'S Old-established Economic Carving and Gilding Establishment, 68, Fleet-street.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The accurate reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers, or any other house. On receipt of a remittance for 4l. 4s., Jones for 3l. 3s., one will be sent free Read Jones' Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a Twopenny Stamp

SILVER TEA and COFFEE SERVICES.—Printed lists sent gratis into the country, in answer to a post letter, with full particulars of size, weight, and prices, of the various well fin ished and extensive assortment of the Silver Services in the Show-rooms. Either tea-pot, sugar-basin, cream-ewer, or coffee-pot, may be had separately T. COX SAVORY and Co., Silversmiths, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch street), London.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Watchmakers, No. 9, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, request the attention of purchasers to their stock of London-made PATENT LEVER WATCHES, which are manufactured by themselves, in their own house. In silver cases, with the detached escapement, and jewelled; the prices are five guineas and a half, 6l., and 6l. 6s. each; or in gold cases, 10, 12, 14, and 16 guineas each. The very large stock offered for selection includes every description, enabling a customer to select that which is more particularly adapted to his own use

SILKS and SATINS for EVENING and MORNING DRESSES. Good Fancy and Glacé Silks, at 1s. 6d. per yard.

Rich Glacé and Fancy French Silks, at 2s. 6d.

Rich Watered Silks, Black and Coloured, at 2s. 6d

Very Rich White, Black, and Coloured Satins, at 2s. 6d.

The Richest Black, White, and Coloured Pou de Soies Damas, at 7s. 6d., 8 wide.

Patterns sent for Ladies free of expense in any part of the Kingdom.

Address KING and SHEAFH, 264, Regent-street

N.B French Merinos, Cloths, and all yard wide Muslins, two yards wide, 10½d.

CHILDREN'S FROCKS, COATS, and PELISSES; Infants' Cloaks, Hoods, Hats, and Bonnets; Long and Short Robes, French Cambric Caps, Day and Night Gowns, Robe Blankets, Lawn and Cambric Nightcaps, with every other requisite in Baby Linen, at SHEARMAN'S, 7, Finsbury Pavement, several hundreds of Children's Dresses constantly on view, from the useful Infant at 1s. 6d. medium 5s 6d. to 10s. 6d., up to the rich embroidered Silk Velvets, &c., with every ... requisite required for a young family; thus obviating the trouble and inconvenience ... ing complained of in going to different Warehouses for Ladies free of expense in any part of the Kingdom.

Address as above.

MESSRS. NICOLL, Registered PALETOT Makers, 6th and 7th Vic., cap. 65, and TAILORS to their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, Prince George of Cambridge, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, &c., respectfully beg to announce that the same moderate prices are still maintained; and that the Fashionable Winter Over-coat, the Paletot, is patronised by Lords, Princes, and the High Nobility. The present season in which one has been so highly patronised for both its useful qualities and sentimental appearance, having the late summer features and true bad cold, by London; at 114, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill; and of the recognised agents in the country

TROWSERS! TROWSERS!! TROWSERS!!!—A good pair, 6s. 6d., in this garment are seldom be obtained. NICOLL, Fashionable Trowsers' Maker and Tailor, 22, High Holborn, after many years' experience and study in this garment, which, from the nature of construction, that he can fit gentlemen with this garment better than any other person in London.—Address as above. N.B. Observe the Number 22 by the high perfect ease for stooping, sitting walking, or riding A well-assorted stock of the newest Designs in Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings.

BERDOE'S WINTER OVER-COATS REALLY WATERPROOF.—An extensive and superior assortment of first-rate Outside Garments, adapted for every purpose, combining elegance with durability, may now be inspected at this well-known and universally admired PALLIUM, may now be inspected both at his West End and City Establishments. The established reputation for efficiency and respectability of W. B.'s well-known Garments, obtained by ten years' extensive trial, renders any further observations upon them unnecessary. As both establishments are business will continue to be conducted upon the principle of supplying at equitable charges, satisfactory articles, such as will ensure permanent satisfaction and future confidence. W. BERDOE, Tailor and Over-Coat Maker, 96, Cornhill, north side, and 96, New Bond-street, near Oxford-street, (recently opened.)

TO THE TEA-DRINKERS throughout the KINGDOM.—The Public has been anxiously awaiting the result of the present high rate of the Tea Duties, we will endeavour to show the present market value of Tea, which the public now well know, on all descriptions, pay a duty of 2s 1½d. upon every pound

of Coffee, which, with the increase of importation, &c.

BLACK Teas.	British Sterling rate of Duty.	Sterling rate to Purchaser.
	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Congou, Mixed leaf kinds from 11 to 13 or from 14 to 16	1 1 to 1 3	from 1 0 to 1 2
Blackish leaf .. 14 .. 16	0 11½ .. 1 1 ..	2½ .. 1 3 .. 1 5
Strong ditto .. 18 .. 21	1 3½ .. 1 6 ..	2½ .. 1 8 .. 2 0
Pekoe flavour .. 23 .. 29	1 5 .. 2 2 ..	2½ .. 2 7 .. 3 0
Souchong .. 15 .. 24	1 4 .. 1 11 ..	2½ .. 2 6 .. 3 3
Flowery Pekoe .. 31 .. 34	1 10 .. 2 6 ..	2½ .. 3 2 .. 3 10
Orange Pekoe .. 18 .. 54	1 3 .. 3 0 ..	2½ .. 3 6 .. 5 5
GREEN		
Twankay .. 13 .. 22	0 11 .. 1 3 ..	2½ .. 1 1 .. 1 10
Hyson .. 20 .. 71	1 7 .. 3 10 ..	2½ .. 1 9 .. 4 0
Young Hyson .. 26 .. 64	1 3 .. 3 0 ..	2½ .. 2 7 .. 5 4
Imperial .. 26 .. 64	1 3 .. 3 0 ..	2½ .. 2 7 .. 5 4
Gunpowder .. 35 .. 85	2 0 .. 4 8 ..	2½ .. 4 6 .. 7 0

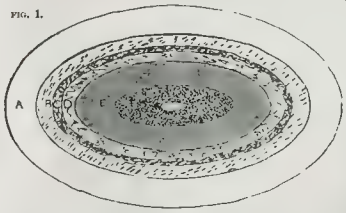
[illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [

NEW OXFORD-STREET.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

class above-mentioned, may, by filtration, be sufficiently cleansed for even table use. But, as regards the waters of the Thames! The class of foreign substances that enter into combination with it, as it sweeps along and gathers up the vomitings of the metropolitan sewers, put all artificial filtering at defiance; it may be fined, but never can be sweetened so as to render it wholesome and palatable for culinary purposes. On this point all are agreed; the question now is, *how can the evil be remedied?*

Differences of opinion have existed on the subject of supplying London from

FIG. 1.



the lower spring in the chalk formation, called the London Basin; some having thought that the experiment would involve the exhaustion of the rivers Wandle, Lee, Verulam, Brent, Colne, and others; that the supply from such source would be uncertain and insufficient; and that a series of wells, adequate to raise enough for the consumption of London, would exhaust each other. Without presuming to set this important question at rest, we will endeavour to explain, by reference to diagrams, the construction and extent of the so-called London Basin; believing that a correct idea of its magnitude will materially aid in estimating the probable supply to be expected from it.

Figs. 1 and 2 show the surface and sectional arrangement of the main strata; and also convey a very nearly correct idea of the proportion that London and its suburbs bear to the whole formation. A, Fig. 1, represents the area of the denuded surface, or chalk hills, forming what may be termed the rim of the Basin;* B, stratum of green sand; C, rubble; D, mottled sand; E, plastic or London clay, through which no water can penetrate; F, a thin layer of gravel, sand, loom, &c.; G, proportionate space occupied by London and its environs.

* See Geological Map for exact form.

FIG. 3.

The belt or rim A comprises an area of from 1000 to 2000 square miles; upon this surface the average annual fall of rain is 21 inches; and, deducting about one-third for evaporation, &c., every square mile will furnish upwards of THREE MILLIONS—every 100 square miles upwards of 320 millions; and the supply from the whole area of the denuded surface will exceed THREE BILLIONS of hogsheads of water annually, or ten times more than the present supply to the Metropolis from all other sources put together—which, according to returns published for 1845, amounted to 314,553,012 hogsheads

Below the chalk formation is a stratum of blue sand, held in a lower bed of blue or weald clay, through which the water from the chalk cannot escape.

Of the arrangement of the fissures, or water vessels in the chalk, different opinions exist. The Rev. Mr. Clutterbuck has inclined to the opinion that the connection is so extensive and ramified that the raising of water from one well in the chalk, would be simultaneously felt by other wells drawing from the same source; others are in favour of the opinion that the fissures are independent channels, each having a column of pressure varying according to the altitude of its origin in the sides of the Basin. The relative value of these opinions will be best explained by the following facts. In 1841, Mr. Robert Stephenson was engaged for a London Company, who proposed sinking works in the vicinity of the Birmingham Railway for raising water from the chalk; this being also in the vicinity of the Rev. Gentleman's residence, it was objected to on the ground that the Wells in the neighbourhood would be drained. In reply to this Mr. Robert Stephenson offered to try (at the Company's expense) any experiment that Mr. Clutterbuck might propose to test the fact. Accordingly, on the third of March in that same year, the experiment was made as proposed by Mr. Clutterbuck, that gentleman personally superintending the carrying it out. The experimental engines were put to work for three days and nights, but without, in the slightest degree, reducing the level of the water in the neighbouring Wells, supposed to be within the influence of the works. In Trafalgar-square both the deep well pumps were put to work for a long period, raising six hogsheads per minute, for the purpose of lowering, if possible, the water in the old Artesian Well, in St. Martin's Workhouse, scarce 300 yards distance, but without producing any effect.

At Ramsgate, in a similar formation, but not within the London Basin, is a Well, sunk in 1836 by the Water Company; this is within forty yards of an old Well, sunk many years ago in the chalk; and it is a fact quite in keeping with the generally observed results, that the lowering the water in the Company's Well does not in the least affect the level of that in the old one. These facts go far to prove that the chalk is divided into cells, each independent of the other, and each capable of supplying a continuous stream of water of greater or less magnitude.

Of the Wells in the Metropolis, but few are entitled to the appellation of "Artesian"—that is, of obtaining their supply from the chalk—the majority of them only entering the sand immediately below the clay; this was the case with the well in Covent Garden, which, for upwards of fourteen years, failed to supply the ordinary wants of the market, and was, in fact, chiefly valued as a standing argument against Artesian projects of all sorts; but having, within the last six months, been deepened and carried 90 feet into the chalk, now yields an abundant supply for the entire demands of the market; is constantly worked, without materially reducing the level of the water.

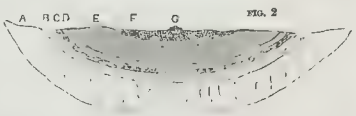
Fig. 3 shows the position, and Fig. 4, the relative depths of twenty-five of the principal Wells in and about the Metropolis, all of which, except No. 6, are partly constructed by boring and driving pipes varying from six to ten or more inches in diameter; but, as was before observed, many of these do not penetrate the chalk, and, therefore, do not really come under the denomination of Artesian Wells, as commonly understood.

REFERENCES TO DIAGRAMS
FIGS 3, AND 4.

1 Brentford Brewery
2 Chiswick } Horticultural Gardens
3 Ditto } Brewery
4 Hammersmith } Mr. Scott.
5 Ditto } Mr. Bird.
6 Knightsbridge
7 Berkeley-square.
8 Camden Town.
9 Tottenham Court-road, Meux and Co.
10 Liquorpond-street, Reid and Co
11 Chiswell street, Whitbread and Co.
12 Brick-lane, Spitalfields, Hanbury and Co.
13 Castle street, Long-acre, Coombe and Co.
14 Covent Garden Market.
15 Upper Thames-street, Calvert and Co.
16 Trafalgar-square, Government.
17 Lambeth-walk, Brewery.
18 Southwark, Bethlem.
19 Southwark, Potts and Co.
20 Southwark, Barclay and Co.
21 Pimlico, Elliot and Co.
22 New Cross, Naval School.
23 Regent's Park, Colosseum.
24 Ditto. Zoological.
25 Royal Mint, Tower Hill.

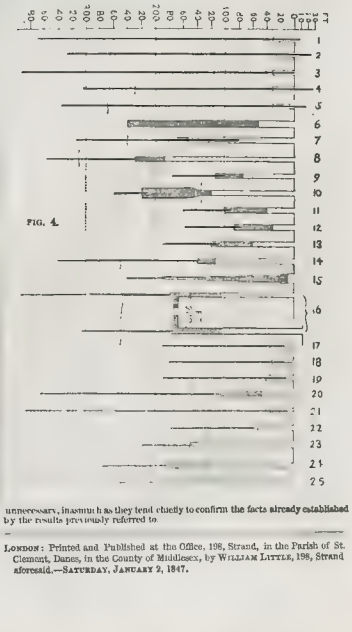
On reference to Fig. 4, it will be seen that in Nos. 1, 2, 4, and 5, the water rises from 10 to 30 feet above the surface; these and some others penetrate the chalk at the depths indicated by the short ragged line; those not so marked do not reach the chalk.

FIG. 2



The height to which the water rises in the several Wells is remarkably dissimilar; the difference being 130 feet between Nos. 4 and 8. The power of supply also varies considerably; but it would occupy too much space to give a detailed account of these interesting operations; and it is for the present rendered

FIG. 4.



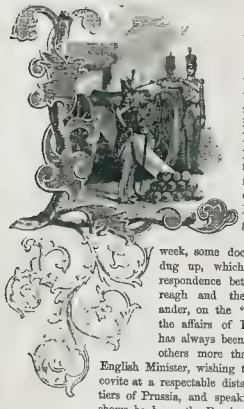
unnecessary, inasmuch as they tend chiefly to confirm the facts already established by the results previously referred to.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement, Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1847.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 245.—Vol. X.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1847. SUPPLEMENT GRATIS [SIXPENCE.

UNFORTUNATE NATIONS.



LIFTING the veil from State mysteries is one of the many, and among the best, offices of time, through whom the world is often helped to late knowledge and tardy explanations. It has taken thirty years to reveal all that was done in behalf of Poland at the Congress of Vienna.

Within the last week, some documents have been dug up, which contain the correspondence between Lord Castlereagh and the Emperor Alexander, on the "arrangement" of the affairs of Poland, whose fate has always been in the hands of others more than its own. The English Minister, wishing to keep the Muscovite at a respectable distance from the frontiers of Prussia, and speaking in a tone that shows he knew the Russian much better than he trusted him, pleads hard to the Czar for forbearance and generosity, and urges him to consent to the making Poland an independent kingdom, with a real existence. He shows what a good political "fender" it would form between Prussia and Russia, which, without it, would be always in danger of collision. Considering the arguments were written more than thirty years ago, they do great credit to Castlereagh's sagacity—the events of the past month were foreseen by him with singular clearness: but, like most good advice, it was all thrown away. With the deepest respect and most sincere regard for his adviser, the Emperor replies that he will agree to no such arrangement; having got Poland, he'll keep it, or, at least, his share of it; indeed, he rather makes out that he has been "done" by his Royal brothers, and is obliged to put up with the worst portion of it. He does not like independent kingdoms; does not think the Poles could stand alone if they were allowed the chance; and, finally, he won't do it because he does not choose—a reason that might have saved us all the others. So a compromise was the utmost that could be made of the business. Poland was allowed a nominal independence, that all parties knew to be a mockery; Cracow was made a "free city" without a shadow of freedom; and Russia, Prussia, and Austria were left to do as they liked with their own: what they have chosen to do we now perceive.

But, amid all the negotiations about Poland, one thing must strike everybody—the absence of care, thought, respect, or regard for the Poles themselves. Neither Emperor, Minister, nor Congress think of them for a moment but as so much material, to be cut up and used, or kept together in a mass for the state convenience of the contracting parties; a flock of sheep sold at a fair have quite as much voice in their transfer as the Poles had in the bargain of which they were the objects. Nay, when they are specially mentioned, it is with some unfavourable expression; Castlereagh, who was inclined to do his best for them, calls them "a frivolous and disorderly people." There is something significant in this; nothing happens in this world without causes; how came Poland to sink to this utter vassalage, and, large, populous, and fertile, to fall into the misery of weakness? How came she to descend to be the eternally pitied and never helped, to become perpetually "that unfortunate nation?" We will try to ascertain.

The truth is, that when sympathy has to convert itself into action, the difficulty of doing anything becomes apparent. There are some men and nations whom it is impossible to help; there is no spring or energy left in them, and their course is from one fall to another into the lowest depths of misery and degradation. Poland seems to have been one of these "unfortunate nations." Everybody was always anxious to lend her assistance, but her internal condition furnished nothing on which they could base their efforts. In 1814, England tried to secure to Poland a national independence, as far as it could be done by advice and representations; Prussia and Austria wished to have an independent State between them and Russia. Everybody seemed anxious and interested, and yet nothing effectual was done; a nominal existence, and the shadow of an independence, were all that resulted, and now even those are destroyed. The utter extinction of Poland as a State, is one of those phenomena which can only be explained by causes acting within the nation itself, as well as those to which it was exposed from without. These causes have occupied the attention of Historians; and, from one of the latest who have written on this subject, we borrow a few passages, which will be at once new to the English reader, and interesting from the events now passing.

Arndt, one of the most liberal of German writers, says in his "Enquiry into the Comparative History of Nations":—"Our unfortunate neighbours, the Poles, have had for centuries a tragic history; it does not date merely from the last century of our era. The Russians we may detest and denounce, for they are victorious and powerful, and think themselves much more powerful than they are in reality. The Poles we must lament for and pity; if we overlook what is occurring among them, the cry of

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—FERN-TREE VALLEY, MOUNT WELLINGTON.—(SEE PAGE 20.)

Poland may become that of Germany and Europe. But, with that sympathy, we must still judge all things, good and evil, as they exist. The feeling that the Poles awoke in Europe, in their emigration across it, to France and England, after the fall of Warsaw, was a natural one; yet, with every many, that feeling cooled down, when they became more intimately acquainted with them. Let no one cast a stone at his neighbour for a passing failing or an offence: we may all be liable, in turn, to a similar reproach. At present, every heart in Europe is inclined to feel for the down-trodden and martyred Poles; but truth is truth; History is the stern judgment-bar of nations, and the writer can only record according to what he finds, in dark characters or bright, graven upon the tablets of the past. The history of Poland exhibits instability, frivolity, ferocity, and confusion, from its beginning to its end. The Pole has always been a great boy, without the innocence and candour of youth —or the grey-haired man, with all a youth's passion and heedlessness. He was gay, proud, fond of pleasure—passing lightly from the ball-room to the duel-ground—spurring his horse and flourishing his sabre to admiration. But, if you ask, what have been his works, his deeds, his labours—close the book at once; he has none to show you. His castles are in ruins, his estates mortgaged, his peasants delivered up to the extortion of Jews and money-lenders. He would saddle his last horse, don his last embroidered suit, and, swinging the sword of his grandfather, in the face of ruin, with the morrow pass away into repentance and beggary: not much milder can we make our judgment of him. Why have such nations as Poland and Ireland been created, who are always dependent, infants, in a state of pupilage? Can any one determine? The Irishman is amiable, truthful, with something child-like in his dependance. The Pole, compared with him, is more cunning, more adroit, more polished, more licentious, and by so much the more hard to help than the other: he belongs to that class among individuals that families are obliged to renounce as hopeless casaways and profligates. The Pole has lost his wealth and power not merely through frivolity and carelessness, which, even in nations, may sometimes find a sort of excuse: no, he has squandered them away amidst the crimes of pride, injustice, falsehood, disobedience, and treason. He has always had before his eyes examples of civil policy, legal government, and national industry, in Sweden, Prussia, and Germany. He has not been—like the Irishman—placed beyond the influence of European arts and knowledge; yet his insolence and vanity would never learn anything; he would never acquire the strength necessary to his national existence—not even through war, which for centuries he waged against Sweden, Russia, and Turk: Tyrannical nobles above, wretched serfs below, Jews and usurers between them—that was all; no third condition; no other middle class but them; no citizens in the towns; no industry, no frugality; no preserving toil; borrowed splendour covering the beggar's rags; licentiousness, cruelty, extravagance, and dissipation—such was Poland for three centuries. And with these, could a land and kingdom exist? Poland could not but fall! We can enjoy the light, lively, boasting spirit of the Frenchman; we appreciate the silent, stiff, Englishman, the proud Spaniard, the quiet German: why should we not admire, also, the light and cheerful disposition of the Slavonian? Yes, we do so; but delight and pleasure end where misfortune and misery begin, especially when they seem deserved; and such appears to us to be the misery of Poland. Even in the sixteenth century, when the Swedes, with twenty thousand men, drove eighty thousand Poles before them; again, in the eighteenth century, when Field Marshal Munnich, with thirty thousand troops, forced a King upon it; again, under Catherine the Second, when Russian armies, ten thousand and twenty thousand strong, entered the country of twelve thousand square miles, were able to play the lord and master, the Poles were warmed with blood and scourges, 'Reflect for once, and at last, and begin, at least, to create something like order and Government among you.' They were equally warned by the prophetic and mourning voices of patriots among them; but they were voices crying in the wilderness. The people were too light; and because they were too much in the hour of trial, they have been scattered like chaff before the wind."

The reader may be inclined to think that "If faith, these be very bitter words." But they give a clue to a side of the question never touched on at public meetings, in platform speeches, and strong resolutions. The great want the friends of Poland have always felt was something they could rally round—some man, some name, some system. But they have not been found. The greatest efforts of the Poles themselves have produced nothing but insurrections and plots—not the things that build nations. They were eight millions strong, and had many fine military qualities; yet they could not preserve their existence. It was because they wasted their strength in civil wars and the insane feuds of their nobles. Once they turned back the invading Mahometan from the frontiers of Europe; but the same courage was not always so well employed; in their later conflicts, they lost by fighting what they gained in the field, and even the heroic achievements of the last revolution were rendered fruitless by scandalous quarrels and intrigues. It would hardly be too much to say that their most formidable enemies have been found among themselves. It is this that explains the remarkable peculiarity in the fate of Poland, that, with the sympathy of all Europe, the efforts of Cabinets, the dislike of the Western Powers of the encroachments of Russia—with all this, nothing has ever been done, but she has been blotted out from the list of nations. It may seem harsh to tell the unfortunate how and where they have been to blame; but when there is such constant fatality, it seems impossible but that there must be many faults.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF A REAR-ADMIRAL.—Rear-Admiral of the Blue Francis Beauman died at Genoa last month. He was a Lieutenant of 1796, Commander 1805, Captain 1807, and obtained his flag promotion in November, 1841.

DEATH OF LIEUT.-COLONEL BROOKE FERMAR.—This veteran Peninsular officer expired, late in the past week, at his residence near Boulogne.

NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL.—A Court-Martial was held on Tuesday, on board the *St. Vincent*, 120, flag-ship at Portsmouth, Rear-Admiral Superintendent Lyde Parker, C.B., President; Captain Pasco, of the *Victory*, Captain Chads, C.B., of the *Excellent*, Captain Milne, of the *St. Vincent*, and Captain Giffard, of the *Pembroke*, members; Mr. D. Greetham, Deputy Judge Advocate; to try Mr. Thomas King Beatty (1840), assistant surgeon of the *Daphne*, 20, Captain Onslow, just arrived from the Pacific, on a charge of insubordination, &c., preferred by Captain Onslow. The charges were deemed to have been fully proved, and the Court sentenced Mr. Beatty to be cashiered.

LAUNCH OF THE STEAM FRIGATE "DAUNTLESS."—A new steam frigate, to be fitted with a screw propeller, was launched from Messrs. Pitcher's premises at Northfleet, Thames, on Tuesday. The ceremony of naming the *Dauntless* was performed by the Right Hon. Lady Emily De Burgh, a daughter of the Earl of Charlemont, her Ladyship having handed to the bow of the vessel by Admiral Sir Charles Ogle. So soon as this was done, and the bottle passed to a sailor, who drunk success to the *Dauntless*, the signal was given, and the workmen having knocked away the shores, the *Dauntless* floated from off the slip, amidst the cheers of several hundred spectators, and the workpeople of the yard. The *Dauntless* was immediately hauled into the basin, preparatory to being docked, and got ready to be navigated to Glasgow, to have her engines and machinery put on board. This frigate is intended to carry twenty-eight guns, in twenty-four 32-pounders on the main deck, and four 6-pounders on the upper deck. She is to have Napier engines of 540 horse power; her tonnage is 1453, and the length 216 feet, and breadth 39 feet

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY.—Accounts have been received from Bombay, which mention the serious illness of Lieutenant General Sir Thomas M'Mahon, Commander-in-Chief at that Presidency. It is understood that, in the event of the gallant officer resigning the appointment, his successor in office will be Sir Charles Napier.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

In the way of entertainment we have great advantages [illegible]. You have only theatrical entertainment on the stage and by festive character- we have performances everywhere—off the boards, and by characters of real life; and by these theatricals our year begins, and these theatricals are at Court.

We cannot call them Christmas.

Full justly was January, and the present one particularly, devoted to the custody of Janus the double-faced, ever-changing God, whose temple was shut, and whose rites were abolished, during peace. For, at the New Year festivities at the Tuileries, never was the double-faced art—that for which language is said to have been given to political men—more thoroughly practised, and the aspect of the times, as regards foreign relations, was never more favorable since 1830.

Of all the mummers of the day—a few solemn, the remainder more or less jocose and satirical none had a more difficult part to play, were it only to keep his countenance, than Lord Normanby. All eyes were fixed upon him. On this part of his Sovereign, he had to look grave, if not forbidding; and, in his own character, he had to remain himself—that is to say, affable and courteous, and in all things gentlemanly. He did his spiriting *à merveille*; he looked at the King dignified and severe at the same time as respectful; whilst every now and then he turned to the youthful and fairer members of the Royal Family, all smiles, with compliments such as utter the most gallant cavaliers. Lady Normanby, as I foretold, is returned; but nothing is changed. The Court is as forbidding as ever; Guizot and his Lordship are at daggers drawn, and three times have I met the former's rival, M. Molé, and the English Embassy. Nor does there appear any prospect of immediately restoring amity. In the heart of Louis Philippe—if he possess such an organ—in his *amour propre*, at all events, still festers and rankles the last sentence of a letter sent by an august hand to England, in answer to that in which the Royal Statesman attempted to colour and garnish over the Montpensier marriage. The words were these—"You are the first King of France who has not kept his word of honour, and has betrayed his guest!" Oh: that unfortunate conversation at Eu! it will be the extinguisher of Royal visits

Our universally artistical population is at this moment absorbed by the fates of the different theatres, most of whose destinies are either dawning in sunshine, or sinking in clouds below the horizon of public opinion. As to the former, the new theatre—the new lyrical stage of the well-known composer Adolphe Adam—has found at last "a habitation and a name" in the *locale* of the Cirque, the Astley's of Paris. The new abode of conjurors, ventriloquists, rope dancers, and other professors honourable of the marvellous, has opened on the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle, and there has been enthusiastic applause for everything within, from the bright frescoes on the walls to the neck-or-nothing feats on the stage. As to the new theatre of literary reprieval, A. Dumas, it has excited much amusement here; whilst the lessee is coolly, or rather *hotly* taking sketches of society in Algiers, on the very eve of the approaching campaign. The privilege of erecting the theatre having been obtained through the Duke de Montpensier, it was to have been called the Theatre Montpensier. But when, on the termination of the exterior of the edifice, the Ministers were appealed to for authority to inscribe its title on the façade, the Minister of the Interior, the Intendant of the Civil List, and the Steward of the Royal Revenues, inexorably protested against the contemplated title. "The theatre may fail," urged that most unromantic personage, "whilst very romantic A. Dumas may be on the point of bankruptcy; and then the Royal Duke, his name and influence being involved, cannot do less than advance five or ten thousand pounds to his *protégé*; and when that is gone, he must advance more. I profess against this folly." And so it appeareth is, that parsimonious was withdrawn, and that this theatre, destined principally to perform dramas drawn from the novels of Dumas, so full of anomalies, anachronisms, and defying all classic souvenirs of the past, has been definitively christened Théâtre Historique!

Whilst such is the incipient career of the new theatres, the two oldest and most important in France are on the eve of complete revolution. A committee of judges is now sitting, as you know, to decide the fate of the Théâtre Français; they have put the ruling spirit of the establishment to question and to torture, to extract the secrets of the mysteries, and it is supposed that, mainly decided thus, instead of the artists governing themselves, instead of the real literary republic, so singularly established by the most absolute of Sovereigns, Louis XIV., a monarch is to be re-cast to the form of its direct opposite.

Still more portentous is the state of things at the Académie de Musique. M. Pillet, a clever partisan and writer for the press, as a reward for his devotion to a past Ministry, was raised to the direction of this splendid, but ruinous, establishment. Under his *régime* he has fixed his residence at six years. Openly, madly in love with a *prima donna*, to her he yielded all power and all profit; she reigned supreme, and excluded all talent that might eclipse or even approach her own unquestioned gifts.

Each Journal in turn has fired its broadside at the establishment, and demanded that the Government supplies should be stopped. These are enormous. The Chambers vote to the Académie 800,000 francs per annum; it has found for nothing; and, in fact, what, in England, would be equal to a contribution of £45,000 per annum. One feels how enormous this is when one knows that the subscription before the season at one of the first theatres in Europe, amounts to more than £15,000; and at your enormous Opera in London, where you accumulated such a superfluous number of first-rate dancers as well as musicians, the subscription before the beginning of the season, I hear, has never, in the best of years, exceeded £34,000. All the cry arises from Government rewarding its newspaper adherents with offices, for which they are the most incompetent: and of this system, we had the day before yesterday another outrageous instance. M. Mazeppa, late political writer in the *Courrier Français*, M. Bridoisan, late editor of the defunct Government evening journal the *Messager*, and several other of the political quill driving fraternity, have been named by ordonnance such a Government commissary to superintend a particular railroad: no doubt the lives of hundreds being destined to be sacrificed to their ignorance of engineering generally, and of railroads in particular. Such follies committed openly, and without unmeaning version, is a illustration of the "system with method" possessing France.

FRANCE

There is no news this week in the French papers of striking importance, and, in the meantime, they are chiefly occupied upon conjectural topics

The Bey of Tunis embarked at Toulon to return to his dominions, on the 25th ult., on board the *Labrador* steamer, his suite accompanying him in the *Dante* steamer

The King and Queen of the Belgians arrived on Monday evening in Paris from Brussels, by a special train of the Northern Railway.

The usual felicitations were made to Louis Philippe on New Year's Day. As no direct allusion was made to the marriage of the Duke de Montpensier, the Marquis of Normanby was present on the occasion among the diplomatic body. The King, in answer to their address, read by the Pope's Nuncio, said—"I am deeply touched by the sentiments you have just expressed for France, for my family, and for myself, in the names of the diplomatic body, and of the Sovereigns whom you represent at my Court. I feel, with you, the confidence that Heaven will continue to bless our common efforts to secure the maintenance of general peace, that fruitful source of all the prosperity of states and of the happiness of their people. It is as much in my own name as in that of the Queen and of all my family, that I thank you for the interest that you feel in the renewal of the family joys which Providence has reserved for us, and which are to us so precious it, one of the sweetest consolations that could be accorded to us. You know how agreeable it is to me to receive, through your organ, the expression of the wishes of the diplomatic body."

In the course of his reply to the address from the Chamber of Peers, the King said "May our example convince States and Kings that Monarchy and Liberty may live and prosper together, by that they cannot do so, except at the price of mutual confidence. If the national will has raised me to the Throne, it is because the tenor of all my life presaged that all my efforts would tend to insure the triumph of this principle, and that there was nothing I sought to be apprehended from me. You have so well seconded me in the task, that in this seventeenth anniversary we can congratulate ourselves on having happily accomplished it. I hope that, with your loyal assistance, as long as it shall please God to preserve me in this world, we shall continue to strengthen our institutions and the prosperity of France. I thank you for your felicitations on the marriage of my son; I see with pleasure how much this event, so happy for my family and myself, has been appreciated by the Chamber of Peers."

This reply was followed by cries of "Vive le Roi!"

His Majesty, in acknowledging the address from the Chamber of Deputies, said "I am much touched with the sentiments that you express for my family and for me. You know well how devoted all who belong to me are to France; but the expression of these sentiments is at once so dear to my heart, and so great and a great consolation for what we have suffered. The way in which you have spoken of the marriage of my youngest son has gone straight to my heart. It is delightful to me to see that this alliance, which can but consolidate the good relations which have so long and so happily subsisted between Spain and France, is generally appreciated in the two countries in the way in which you have just expressed it, and that there is no doubt but that it will contribute to their reciprocal independence and for the constitutional liberty which both enjoy."

It was remarked that the various bodies were a shorter time in the Royal presence than usual, and that the delays between their introductions were unusually long This, it was surmised, was to enable his Majesty to take as much rest as possible. The diplomatic corps had to wait like the rest.

The young Duchess de Montpensier, who is the first of the ladies of the Royal family dressed in white, pink being the prevailing colour for the rest. The young Duchess presented quite a blaze of diamonds, and looked exceedingly pretty.

Some interest has been excited at Paris in the recent purchase of M. Rothschild the elder, known Paris banker, to London, in order to purchase bullion from the Bank of England for the Bank of France. The *Presse* has an article upon the subject. After stating that the delays between the two Banks were authorised the purchase of bullion to the amount of 20,000,000f., *La Presse* adds:—

"That which is most remarkable in this important operation is that the Bank of France has not had recourse to the Bank of England, except to purchase from it purely and simply the precious metals at the price fixed for any ordinary purchaser, a price which secures to the seller a very considerable profit. In order to pay for this specie, the Bank of France has procured the necessary funds by contracting a loan with certain English capitalists, to be repaid at a distant period, which may be extended, if necessary. We most congratulate the Bank of France on having avoided incurring any obligation towards the Bank of England. No doubt the Directors of the Bank of France would have found the same accommodation from the Bank of England which they afforded the latter in the year 1839; but it was better, for many reasons, that they should not claim that reciprocity, and that the respective situation of the two Banks should remain such as it was created by the precedent to which we have referred."

The *Débats* of Monday devotes three spaces usually allotted to its political leaders to a review of a work by M. Ardant, a writer on military subjects, and a member of the Chamber of Deputies, whose object appears to be to protest against the contemplated outlays of money upon coast fortifications. He agrees with English writers who argue that, while France and England have vast means at their disposal for mutual annoyance, invasion from either side could hardly be undertaken with any likelihood of success. M. Ardant particularly insists on the various disconformities that Steam has introduced between the old system of defence and the present, and alludes to the additional security possessed by France against invasion from England, and by England against invasion from France, in the railroads, which must greatly enable either Government to send troops off rapidly to the coast. The *Débats* does not expressly declare itself in favour of the conclusions of the writer, though, in general, it appears to agree with them.

SPAIN.—OPENING OF THE CORTES.

The Session of the Spanish Cortes was opened on the 31st ult., by Queen Isabella, with the following speech

"Messieurs the Senators and Messieurs the Deputies,

"With [illegible] the most lively satisfaction than to find myself once more amongst you, and to yield myself again to the hope that your loyalty and your utmost efforts will be devoted to cement the union of the Throne with the institutions of the Monarchy, and to continue the work of the prosperity and happiness of our beloved country.

"I have contracted a marriage with my august cousin, Don Francisco d'Assis Maria de Bourbon, in accordance with my announcement to the late Cortes. I hope that Heaven will bless this union, and that you also, gentlemen, will join your prayers to those which I offer up to the Almighty. The marriage of my beloved sister has likewise taken place—an announcement of which was also made to the late Cortes.

"In our relations with Foreign Powers there is no change worthy of remark.

"The internal tranquility of the country that first blessing of nations—has been constant, in spite of all the attempts made to disturb it. I am confident that legitimate opinions, harmonising in the vast and free field of our Constitution, will discountenance factions whose objects are inimical to the public peace, and will contribute to consolidate the Constitutional Government, and to efface the traces of the troubles which have for so long a period of time agitated the country.

"In order to attain this important end, I have granted to the persons implicated in the late troubles an amnesty as ample as the good of the State permitted; and, for the good of the State, I shall consider how much further I may, at a future time, be enabled still further to extend a similar amnesty to those who, with grave reasons, have hitherto been made to benefit by it. I am confident that legitimate opinions, harmonising in the vast and free field of our Constitution, will discountenance factions whose objects are inimical to the public peace, and will contribute to consolidate the Constitutional Government, and to efface the traces of the troubles which have for so long a period of time agitated the country.

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"It is a great satisfaction for me to be able to announce to you that, thanks to peace and to the reforms to which the preceding Cortes gave their support, the public prosperity has made remarkable progress. My efforts will be especially directed to the extension and increase of those advantages; and I reckon, in this respect, upon your co-operation and assistance

"The different branches of the Administration of the State have undergone great ameliorations; these are owing to the regularity which has been introduced in the payment of the public servants of the State, the preservation of public tranquility, and the order and harmony which the laws recently established have introduced into the Government machinery.

"In the organisation of the army some reforms imperiously demanded by the public good have been accomplished, and improvements have been produced a considerable saving in the expenses, and it is a matter of great satisfaction to me that their introduction has in no respect injured the rights nor prejudiced the interests of the classes who compose this interesting portion of the people. As regards their discipline and soldier-like appearance, the state of both the land and sea forces is all that can be wished, and the fidelity of the men forms a sure guarantee that the sacred objects committed to their care are sheltered from every danger:

"My solicitude and that of my Government has not been less directed to the state of the marine. For the first time during many years the labour connected with all the branches of the service has been carried on under cover. Works of reparation on a large scale have been effected within the arsenals, and an impulse has been given to naval architecture, in public, as well as private, dockyards, which will enable the vessels of the fleet effectually to perform their public duties, as well as protect the mercantile marine, the rapid increase of which is a fact to the most flattering hopes

"The revenue of the State is advancing progressively, and there is room to hope that it will be still more considerable when the projected alterations in the law shall have been carried into execution. My Government shall inform you on the subject in the proper manner.

"Some ameliorations have also been introduced into the import system; and the pernicious defects that existed in it will disappear as soon as all the data that are inquired after with the utmost solicitude, to arrive at a just and equal division of contributions, shall have been contained.

"My Government shall present to you the Budgets of receipts and expenditure for the year 1847. You will find in them that amelioration and economy which it has been possible to introduce. I regret that the past troubles, and even those of Navarre, which most heavily produce good results, do not permit me to commence from the present moment all the reductions that I desire

"It has been also impossible for my Government to arrive at the regulation of the public debt, in virtue of the authorisation which I had given them. Nevertheless, as I ardently desire to satisfy the just demands of the State creditors, both Spaniards and foreigners, the measures that shall appear best adapted to arrive at this end shall be submitted to your wise deliberations.

"Conformably with the law of the 9th June, 1835, a loan of 200 millions reals (two millions sterling) has been contracted for the purpose of completing the new roads and works that are commenced; as several lines, which are to form the vast plan of international communications which Government has proposed to realise.

"Besides the Budget, other measures required for the public good shall be proposed to you

"A fixed and suitable dotation of the public worship and the clergy is an urgent duty of religion; for the good of religion is for that of the State. My Government shall shortly present to you a law on this important subject

"Deputies, Senators, and Deputies, with the aid of Providence, and while the efforts of all are directed with courage and firmness in the pursuit of the same aim, that the ameliorations introduced in a political, economical, and administrative point of view will be consolidated, that such ones will be introduced, and that, after so much agitation, peace, order, and prosperity will be restored to this nation blessings to which her great qualities and her many virtues give her so great a claim."

There is no news of importance in the Madrid papers, but on the 30th ult a report was in circulation at the Bourse that Cabrera had entered Catalonia at the head of 1000 men.

THE WEST INDIES AND MEXICO.

The *Clyde* arrived at Southampton on Thursday, with the West Indian and Mexican mails.

The news from Mexico is rather adverse to the cause of the United States. General Taylor had attempted to negotiate with Santa Anna for peace, who had refused to treat with him. Not a single American soldier remained in arms on Mexican ground, or an American man-of-war blockaded a Mexican port. Santa Anna had published a letter in the Mexican newspapers, entirely approving the late proceedings of the Congress, and declaring his abandon of the ships was off Tampico, awaiting the arrival of the troops from America, to make a land attack on Alvarado. Santa Anna had collected 25,000 troops at San Luis Potosi, to which place the Congress of Mexico had removed. They occupied Saltillo with 5000 men; and a report was current in Vera Cruz that Santa Anna had advanced against him with 9,000 men, and compelled him to fall back on Monterey. The American prisoners being in a state of insubordination, the Mexican Government were making strenuous efforts to strike a decided blow.

DEATH OF JOSEPH JOHN GURNEY. This gentleman, who has been so long before the world as the character of a philanthropist, died at Norwich, on Monday last.

A RARE LUNAR OCCURRENCE.—In the present year, there will be thirteen full moons and in January, not one in February, two in March, and one in each succeeding month. A phenomenon of this kind will not occur again for many years.

RISE IN THE PRICE OF BEER.—In consequence of the increasing price of barley, the principal brewers have had a meeting, at which it was resolved to raise the price of beer 5s. per barrel, or 1½. per butt. The price of beer has, therefore, been raised in many parts of the metropolis 1d. per pot, and a rise to the same extent on porter and ale will become general. We believe that there has not been any advance in the brewers' charges for malt liquors for the last seventeen years.

A WOMAN SUSPECTED OF POISONING HER HUSBAND.—On Tuesday at the New Bailey County Court-house, Salford, Susannah, the widow of the late Samuel Binns, formerly of Barton-upon-Irwell, was charged with having poisoned her husband, by putting arsenic into a breakfast pie which she had made for his supper. It was stated that Johnson died about three or four weeks ago, in circumstances of suspicion, and that an inquest was held on the body. On the evening before his death he partook heartily of a pie, which the prisoner, his wife, had prepared for his supper, and soon afterwards he was seized with vomiting and other symptoms of poisoning, which resulted in his death. The surgeon, who made a *post-mortem* examination, stated to the Jury that he found no marks upon the stomach, but that the coatings of the stomach had the appearance of having been strongly affected with arsenic; and he further stated that, having heard that a surgeon who had attended deceased in a previous illness had administered antimony, he could not say that death was produced by poison, because the effects of antimony would resemble those of arsenic. This being the only evidence against the widow on that occasion, she was set at liberty, and the Jury found what is called "an open verdict," leaving the Coroner the option of calling them together again, should anything further transpire. The additional evidence produced in court, on Tuesday, was that the prisoner, a fortnight or so before the death of her husband, had bought some arsenic at the shop of a druggist in the neighbourhood; and this having come to the knowledge of the police, they obtained a warrant against her, and apprehended her. The inquest was adjourned.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The *Nuremberg Correspondent* of the 28th ult. quotes a letter from the banks of the Maine, stating that King Leopold has accepted the mission of mediating between Queen Victoria and King Louis Philippe.

The *Shrewsbury Journal* states that the rent roll of the late Sir Charles Morgan, Bart., was little short of £90,000 per annum.

Letters from Constantinople of the 17th ult., mention that on the 11th a salute of 21 guns announced the birth of another son of the Sultan, who was named Mohamed Zis-ed-Din. Colonel Robert Taylor, the English agent at Bagdad, had arrived at Constantinople, on his way to England.

Last Saturday the rudder of the *Edgar*, sunk at Spithead in the year 1711, just 71 years before the loss of the *Royal George*, and recently recovered by the operations of Major-General C. W. Pasley, C.B., was presented by that gentleman to the United Service Museum.

Letters from Vienna, dated the 24th ult., confirm the reports relative to the health of the Archduke Palatine of Hungary, who is again seriously ill. Prince Metternich, whose recent indisposition was occasioned by a slight attack of apoplexy, is now convalescent.

Accounts from Athens of the 19th ult., represent that considerable excitement had just been created there by the publication, in the Athenian newspaper, the *Epoi*, of a document forwarded to the editor from Munich, in which it is asserted that the Court of Vienna has proposed to the three protecting Powers of Greece—England, France, and Russia—to replace the present constitution by a charter similar to that of Bavaria, and to occupy Greece for ten years with an auxiliary corps of 8000 Austrian troops.

The transmission of messages by the New York and Philadelphia electric telegraph was recently suspended for several hours by the following curious incident:—"A large owl was found suspended from the wires, with his talons entangled among them, the copper wire having been twisted round the iron cords. The owl was dead when discovered, and it is supposed that he had lighted upon the iron wire, and while in that position the other was blown against him, and a connection being thus formed, he received a shock of the electric fluid, which deprived him of life."

A county conference, chiefly of Congregational Dissenters, has been held in Lewes, at which Thomas Turner, Esq., M.P., Henry Fuller, Esq., M.P., and Joseph Sturge, Esq., of Birmingham, attended, and addressed the meeting, and it was resolved by the conference to form a county association, and to raise a fund of £10,000 for promoting the complete voluntary system.

It appears, by a paragraph in the *Nuremberg Courier*, that there is a project of marriage between Count Trauttmansdorff and the youngest daughter of Archduke Charles of Austria, the Princess Caroline.

The number of workshops, warehouses, and private dwellings, that were entirely destroyed by fire in the past year, was 1,264. The number of similar buildings that were slightly damaged by fire, water &c., was 976, making a total of 834.

A letter from Berlin of the 25th ult. states, that by Royal ordonnance the long formula hitherto in use in courts of law, when an oath is taken, is to be replaced by the words, "I swear before God to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." The witness is to hold up the thumb and the two first fingers perpendicularly, in sign of the Holy Trinity, the other fingers bent down.

The Pope has abolished the custom of kissing the cross on his slipper, commonly called "kissing the Pope's toe," and, instead, extends his hand to be kissed.

In consequence of the excitement in the Liverpool market for the raw material, a letter states, the price of paper has been advanced one half-penny per pound.

The Emperor of Russia had, it seems, a much narrower escape from [illegible] than was at first reported, [illegible] Upon the occasion, when the [illegible] was passing, it was observed that upon the [illegible] water, which was up to his breast, with the Emperor on his shoulders, to the shore.

Amongst the novelties in the shape of joint-stock companies to which the present age of speculation has given birth, is one for an insurance against rain, the company, for a premium of 30s., undertaking to guarantee all loss from peculation to the amount of £50.

The *Journal du Cher* states that on the 27th ult. some disturbances having taken place at Marenil, in consequence of the dearth of provisions, the Deputy Mayor, M. Pasquier, repaired to the theatre of the riot, and had scarcely opened his lips to harangue the multitude, when he dropped dead.

The Earl of Elgin, the new Governor-General of Canada, has embarked at Liverpool for his destination.

On Tuesday a hawker stood with his barrow close to Temple-bar, selling green peas, just arrived from Holland, at 6d. per quart, shelled. They were with a ready sale.

The sale of pictures at the Liverpool Academy's Exhibition, has this year amounted to £1700

A Secret Consistory was held at the Quirinal Palace at Rome on the 6th inst. The Pope announced that he had raised to the Cardinalate Mon. G Balaffi, Archbishop and Bishop of Imola, and Mon. F. Maccai, Governor of Rome. His Holiness afterwards preconfirmed ten Bishops. The following appointments have recently been made, viz :—Cardinal Amat, to be Legate at Bologna, in the room of Cardinal Vanicelli Casoni; Cardinal Ferreti to be Legate at Urbino and Pesaro; and Monsignor Grassellini to be Governor of Rome, instead of Cardinal Marini.

The *Scotsman* announces that Lord John Russell will bring in a bill for the [illegible] in the present session.

Some valuable additions to works of antiquity have been made to the [illegible] and crew of her Majesty's surveying vessel *Beagle*, who, when prevented by the bad weather from prosecuting their surveying labours afloat in the waters of Scalbo and Scapulo in the Grecian Archipelago, amused themselves in digging and excavating about the ruins of the ancient Halicarnassus. From one of the tombs a coffin was extracted containing two eggs, which might easily be confounded with "newly laid" ones, though nearly 2000 years have elapsed.

According to the estimate made by the officers of the Royal H[illegible] the number of [illegible] in the course of the present year in Kensington Gardens, from the commencement of the frost up to the 4th instant, was 240,000, and yet only one fatal accident has occurred.

A Mr. Eleazar Judd, aged 106, died on Monday night week, at Mrs [illegible] Lincoln. Previously to his last illness he had been in the habit of walking [illegible] miles a day.

The Government have determined at once to supersede the Admiralty mail packets employed between Malta and Marseilles, and Dr. Pearce's steamers [illegible] Company are to carry the Indian Mails and Marseilles from Malta.

The Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, which was recently opened [illegible] the route to the far-famed Gretna, and if the contemplated [illegible] be carried into effect, the journey between Liverpool and Edinburgh will be performed in [illegible] hours.

The Constantinople letters of the 19th ult., state that a short time [illegible] Albanian mercenaries [illegible] the district of Banaluka, in Bosnia, by the chief Aganey and at the instigation of Austria. The instrument used on this occasion was the Albanian chief Ibrahim Pasha. About the middle of September he attacked and laid a heavy fine on the city Velkera, and on [illegible] refusing to pay the [illegible] demands, he [illegible] from [illegible] and [illegible] the Pasha [illegible] Known [illegible] Pasha [illegible] Bosnia [illegible] Pasha [illegible] Bosnia [illegible] Pasha [illegible] Bosnia

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—HOBART TOWN.—FROM KANGAROO BAY.

807,924 bushels of wheat, 174,405 of barley, 221,105 of oats, 13,319 tons of potatoes, and 29,880 tons of turnips. The live stock consisted of 15,350 horses, 85,302 horned cattle, and 1,145,089 sheep. There were 493 convictions in the year before the Supreme Court and courts of quarter session, of which 172 were crimes against the person, and 321 for crimes against property.

By another return, we find the military charges of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land to be, in the year 1843-44, £189,005 10s. The net civil expenditure for New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land in the year was £220,027 18s. 8d. Three appendices appear in the document, giving a detail of the military, civil, and naval charges, in one of which some useful information is given respecting the convict establishments in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land supported by Great Britain. It appears that in the one year 1843-44) the charges for the transport of convicts and of stores for convict departments amounted to £59,688 1s. 1d.; of which £3,376 17s. was on account of New South Wales, and £56,309 4s. 1d. for Van Diemen's Land. The provisions and stores for the convicts in the year on their passage to the settlements amounted to £29,423 16s. 10d.; and for clothing, stores, and tools for the convict departments, and miscellaneous expenses, £59,915 6s. 10d. The establishments for the superintendence of convicts, police, and gaols in the penal settlements, cost Great Britain in the year, £69,215 6s. 10d.

These documents show the necessity of some immediate revision of the convict system; as well by its cost as by its inefficiency.

Again, we learn from late journals, the insubordination of the military, and their frequent outbreaks, had become so alarming, that many of the inhabitants contemplated the carrying of pocket arms; and it was feared that some future excesses on the part of the soldiery, with whom remonstrance had proved ineffectual, would terminate in bloodshed. Among the proposed measures of retrenchment in the Government expences, any reduction in the large and costly police establishment is deprecated by the Van Diemen's Land Colonists in general.

We have annexed two views of this fine Colony, from *Tasmania Illustrated*, a beautiful work, by Mr. I. S. Prout, published in Hobart Town, not long since.

The entire surface of the island is estimated, roughly, at 24,000 square miles, or about 4000 square miles less than the extent of Ireland. The country is, however, but yet imperfectly explored, having been in the possession of the British little more than 40 years.

One of the Illustrations shows the capital, Hobart Town, or Hobarton, as it is now called. It is built upon an undulating surface, receding from a cove on the left of the river Derwent. Seen from the water, it seems to run up before you on a variety of ascents, and to spread itself upon the hills in the distance. Mount Wellington, which, during nine months of the year, is capped with snow, and which rises 4000 feet above the sea-level, stands at the back, in darkness and sublimity, and overlooks the surrounding scenery. The town is well laid out, and some of the houses are large and handsome: a commercial establishment has lately been completed here, at a cost of £4000.

The companion View presents a specimen of the luxuriant vegetation of the settlement—Fern-tree Valley, Mount Wellington. The forests consist principally of different kinds of Eucalyptus, pines, and tree-like ferns. They are all evergreens, and have a sombre olive hue, without a single lively tint, except that of the native cherry, to break the monotony.

PORTUGAL.—VICTORY BY THE QUEEN'S FORCES AT TORRES VEDRAS.

The *Bijou* steamer has brought us Lisbon letters and papers to the 28th ult., by which we learn that the insurgents, under Bomfim, had sustained a serious defeat at Torres Vedras, on the 23rd.

The *Duero* contains an official account of this battle, addressed by the Duke of Saldanha to the Queen. This document is written in rather a bombastic strain, but we gather from it that, on the 20th, Saldanha obtained a trustworthy account of Bomfim's plans, and on the 22nd, at half-past ten in the morning, he determined to attack him. The Marshal, before recounting his achievements, gives a long description of the lines of Torres Vedras. At a quarter past eleven, on the 23rd December, the firing commenced, and the Queen's troops, having done their duty in "a glorious manner," were victorious. Colonel Fernando de Fonseca particularly distinguished himself, and though the Queen's troops were harassed by the horrible state of the roads, put the enemy, says Saldanha, were beaten on all sides. The action was so decisive in its results, that of the entire force of the insurgents not a man escaped, all who were not killed or wounded having been made prisoners. The loss on the Queen's side is stated to have been 386 (including 38 officers) in killed, wounded, and missing; but all private accounts agree in stating it at a much greater number, and some go even so far as to say that it did not fall much short of 800 men. The casualties on the insurgents' side were much fewer, as, during a great part of the action, they fought from behind walls and barricades, and it was only towards the close, when the Queen's troops had forced their way into the town, that the bayonet came into play. Even then the issue was very doubtful, as the insurgents retired into the castle, where, if the conflict had been renewed next day, they would have been able to fight at still greater advantage; but three companies of the 2nd Infantry, who had charge of Fort Forca, went over in a body to the enemy, and that post—the key of the position—lost, the castle became untenable; and surrendering, or being slaughtered to a man, was the only choice left. The insurgents, in consideration of the gallant resistance they made, were allowed to march out with some of the honours of war—the officers with their swords, and the men with their knapsacks.

A Lisbon letter gives the following account of the affair:—

"Bomfim was, on the 22nd of December, very strongly posted at Torres Vedras, having possession of the lines, the redoubt of San Vincent, two bridges covering his flanks, the old tower, and the town. Saldanha, having divided his troops into four brigades, made the onset at about ten o'clock A.M., on the 22nd. The first he sent to attack the redoubt of San Vincent, which they did in good style; whilst this was going on two other of his divisions attacked the bridges simultaneously, and, after a hard struggle, the redoubt was surrendered (some assert, treacherously), and the 300 men who defended it gave up their arms.

TORRES VEDRAS.—FROM THE NORTH.

The bridges were taken one after the other, and then the 4th division, by Saldanha's orders, entered the town on the south-west side, and thus Bomfim and about 1500 of his men were completely hemmed in the old Moorish tower, where he had posted some of his troops. On the following day (the 23d), Saldanha having got his cannon into position, sent a summons to surrender, ere he opened fire, on which the whole of the troops (1500 in number), then remaining under Bomfim's command, together with the chiefs, have laid down their arms. The prisoners taken were Bomfim, Mouzinho (who was badly wounded, and is since dead), Villa Real, the two Valdez (Bomfim's sons), and many others. Mouzinho, who was formerly Minister of Marine, has left a large and helpless family. The regular troops being disarmed, were also retained as prisoners. The armed peasants and guerillas either took themselves off or were allowed to disperse, and numbers of them have since joined Das Antas.

Bomfim and his principal officers were brought into Lisbon on the 26th of December, and then immediately lodged on board the *Duana* Portuguese frigate which was lying in the river."

It is certain that seven Queen's officers have been killed, and 31 wounded; and one of these, Captain Pedro de Sousa de Canavarro, of the cacadores, has lost both his eyes, and Lieutenant-Colonel Mathew Padrao, of the infantry, a leg. Saldanha states in his despatch that 900 infantry, 400 cacadores, and 200 horses left the fort, and that the Duke vowed to her most faithful Majesty not to lay down his arms till the rebels were subdued.

It was thought at Lisbon that if the Septembrists and Miguelites coalesce, the Queen's Throne incurs a real danger.

That there is a probability of their coalescing is already apparent, for the two insurgent parties were already negociating at Oporto—the Oporto Junta having named Mendez Leite to conduct the conference, and the Miguelites Colonel Gaudio.

Das Antas was at Tagarro on the day after Saldanha's victory at Torres Vedras, and remained there during the night following. Saldanha ordered part of his forces to Cercal, and another portion to Cadaval, his evident object being to cut off Das Antas's retreat to Oporto. On the appearance of his advanced guard however, Das Antas's picquets precipitately retired, and, with the main body of Das Antas's force (which, including irregulars, is now under 9000), fell back upon Leiria, about 70 miles from Lisbon, and 35 from Coimbra.

Saldanha marched from Torres Vedras on the 26th ult., northward, with his army recruited and newly organised after the action, including the embodiment of the 700 men who came over from Das Antas at the close of the battle. His design is to pursue Das Antas closely, but the latter will probably attempt to raise the siege of Oporto.

The *Iberia* has since arrived with accounts from Oporto to the 1st inst. A battle had been fought between Baron Casal and the Miguelites, under M'Donnel in the immediate neighbourhood of Oporto. They were not completed when the fire commenced on Cruz da Pedra, the key of the position, valiant resistance being offered from within. Casal ordered an attack to be made on both sides at Flamos and Conega, and for a whole hour Casal's corps was engaged at Cruz da Pedra; the right advanced to Conega, and the left towards Flamos. Three times they advanced on the trenches of the latter, and three times were they repulsed. They rushed a last time to the charge, and succeeded in reaching the other side. Casal then excited his men to force the whole entrenchment. They poured into the town on all sides, and, rushing through the streets, reached the square of Santa Anna. M'Donnel fled with 25 men, taking the road to Carvalho d'Este and stopped to sleep at the foot of Povoa de Lanhoso, on the night of the 20th. On the 21st, he went in the direction of Senhora do Porto, as if he were going to Penafiel. The loss, on the part of Casal, was 106 killed and wounded. Of M'Donnel's men, whose bodies lay strewed in the streets, 312 were buried, including many unarmed people. At the last, no quarter was given to any one found in the streets. A series of plunder and excesses was then enacted by the troops, which lasted from the 20th till the 22nd.

When the *Iberia* left, every preparation was being made at Oporto to resist the threatened attack of Saldanha. The fortifications were nearly complete.

A Lisbon letter of the 31st Dec., brought by the *Iberia*, says: "Saldanha has commenced his march northward, in pursuit of the insurgents under Antas. His head-quarters yesterday were at Caldas, and he was to reach Alcoba[illegible] to-day. Antas has the start of him by about eight leagues (thirty miles). [illegible] cavalry, which has been sent on in advance of the rest of Saldanha's force. The *Duero* contains a decree, abolishing trial by jury in political and some other cases.

A wide stride towards absolutism. Typhus fever has broken out on board the *Rodney*, 90, in this port. There are no less than sixty cases, but only one death as yet."

The Lines of Torres Vedras, famous in the military annals not only of Portugal, but of the whole world, were the barrier which for the first time checked the rapid flight of the French eagle. It was there that the armies of Napoleon for the first time found an invincible obstacle. Torres Vedras is itself the strongest part of these lines. The heights of St. Vincent, covered by a magnificent redoubt in very good condition, that of Forca, and that of Sues, on the right bank of the river Ceandro (in Napier's "History," and the map of the Lines, this is marked as the Zezandre), are flanked by the fire of the Castle, which may be considered as the true citadel of these works, whose corps it defends. Between these heights and the town runs the Cezindro, which is crossed by three bridges, approached by considerable paved ways, which are all enfiladed by the fire of the Castle, and flanked by the fire of the redoubts. This exceedingly strong position had been carefully occupied by the rebels, whose leaders had frequently said to the inhabitants of this town, that, even though the forces under Saldanha's command were four times what they were, he should be beaten if he dared to attack such a position.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.—FROM A SKETCH MADE IN THE GREEN ROOM.—CHARACTRES IN "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE."

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.

Our Illustration pourtrays the majority of the cleverly-working company of Sadler's Wells—that prosperous home of the Olden Drama, now that she is driven from the very houses in which, a few years since, it was attempted to set up a monopoly of her wealth of intellect.

The group has been sketched in the Green Room of the Establishment, and it shows the performers dressed for their very effective representation of Shakspeare's "Merchant of Venice." In the centre, seated, is Miss Laura Addison, as "the gentle *Portia*," by the performance of which this lady had added to her merited fame. On the opposite side of the table is Mr. Scharf, a comic actor from one of the Liverpool theatres, as the clown *Gobbo*; and *vis-a-vis*, is *Old Gobbo* (Mr Williams). To the right, in the front, is Mr Phelps, as *Shylock*, "the Jew that Shakspeare drew;" next is Mr George Bennett, as *Antonio*, "the Merchant;" and, to the right, is Mr. Hoskins as *Gratiano*. In the rear are *Salarino*, Mr. Fenton; *Bassanio*, Mr. H. Marston, one of Mr. Macready's company a Drury Lane; and Mr Branson, the *Salanio*. To the left of the table, is *Nerissa* Miss Cooper, who will be remembered as a promising actress in Madame Vestris's Covent Garde: company an expectation which has been fully realised. To the left is *Jessica*, a niece of Mrs. Warner. In the rear is Mr. Knight, as the *Duke* and the tall figure, wearing the gay bonnet, is Mr. Morton, as *Lorenzo*, the lover of *Jessica* The play is altogether very judiciously cast; and we are happy to add, has proved very attractive.

GEORGE BYNG, ESQ., M.P.

Mr. George Byng, the oldest member of the Legislature, "the father of the House of Commons," has just announced his intention of quitting public and political life. When this Parliament expires with the close of the ensuing session, he does not intend to offer himself again to the electors of Middlesex. Thus terminates a connection between a constituency and its representative of unex-

MR. BYNG, M.P.

ampled duration. He was returned for the county in 1790, and has sat for it without interruption till the present day; and, when he retires, will have completed a political service of fifty-seven years—in itself the term of more than an average life! It almost confounds the faculties to endeavour to reckon up the changes in men and systems this Nestor of St. Stephen's has witnessed, what empires have grown and decayed, what Kings and Sovereigns have passed away, what Ministers have risen and fallen! He himself briefly touches on the improvements he has witnessed, in his farewell address

"I have lived to see every disability by reason of religious opinions removed the representation of the House of Commons placed upon a most popular, and, in my judgment, sound and substantial, foundation all restriction upon the procurement of human food in the course of permanent abolition—the people of England contented and prosperous at home—their power universally felt and respected abroad, and their policy and free institutions exercising a most beneficial and salutary influence in every quarter of the globe."

Mr. Byng, of Wrotham Park, Middlesex, is the son of the Hon. Robert Byng, brother to Lord Strafford, and great grandson of the celebrated Admiral Byng. He was born in May, 1764, and, therefore, entered Parliament comparatively young. He was the friend and follower of Fox, and was always a steady supporter of liberal principles, though not an active or leading advocate of them. His career, therefore, has not been eventful: he never held office; he never headed a party; and the respect in which he was held secured him from the conflicts in which others have wasted temper, reputation, and fortune. The reflections excited by such a life as that of the venerable member for Middlesex are well expressed by a contemporary: "A connection of fifty-six years standing between a popular representative and his constituents is one of the noblest proofs that can be offered of the healthy spirit of English institutions, and of the value attached in England to *character* in public men. In England the example of a great constituency like that of Middlesex adhering through all the changes of fifty-six years to the same representative is a proof that there may be as much constancy in the bestowal of power by popular choice, as in the political arrangements of the closest aristocracy, or of the most uncontrolled despotism. Talents, however showy, are not alone sufficient to secure a hold upon any electoral body, but the instances are numerous in which rectitude of intention and consistency of conduct are found to render the connection between representatives and constituencies as firm and lasting as if elections took place for life."

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE HOUSE OF MILTON, AND TREE PLANTED BY HIM,

IN PETTY FRANCE, WESTMINSTER.

Few eminent men have been so happily associated with their places of abode as John Milton.

By a remarkable faithfulness on the part of his biographers we are enabled to note the entire series of localities rendered famous by his residence, from the house in Bread-street where he was born, to that humble abode in Bunhill fields, where at last, in physical darkness, but with transcendent illumination of those inner powers which vanquish space and material impediment, he completed his temporal career in poverty and contumely, yet not without a prophetic vision of the justice which time would render in acknowledgement of his high mission.

The intermediate stages in the career of Milton, between the first and the last of his London abodes, are each characteristic of his fortunes, and of the progress whereby he was raised to a considerable degree of political consequence, which, however, departed on the death of his patron, Oliver Cromwell, that strong and daring swimmer in troubled waters, who may be said to have held his adherents between drowning and salvation by the hair of the head. In Aldersgate-street, the attention of Milton was occupied in the practical work of conducting the education of his nephews and a few other pupils. From this place, likewise, issued the first of a series of polemical treatises, viz., "The Reason of Church Government" St. Bride's Churchyard witnessed the unpropitious commencement of his ill-assorted union with a vain and selfish woman; and the separation which ensued was succeeded by the publication of a treatise on divorce, some of whose arguments, however, Milton failed to justify by his own conduct; for, in spite of that incompatibility of disposition, which he urged as a sufficient ground for severing the marriage bond, a reconciliation was effected at the house of a relation in St Martin's-le-Grand.

Milton's next residence was in Barbican, and here a house is still pointed out upon questionable authority, however, as that inhabited by him. Hence, he presently removed to Holborn, where he still carried on the education of a few scholars.

But the "Tenure of Kings and Magistrates" and the "Iconoclastes" were works which by the time had distinguished their author as one suited to a higher but more perilous trust than the tranquil business of the pedagogue; he presently removed to Whitehall at the behest of the Council, and became a participator in the mysteries and intrigues of Government under the nomination of Secretary to the Council for Foreign Languages. After remaining upwards of two years in Whitehall, Milton removed to Petty France in 1652, where he continued to hold the office of Foreign Secretary. The trust and emolument of this appointment were no sinecure in such hands, and the demands of the Government, together with the zeal of its instrument, produced a succession of works, among which the most conspicuous was the "Defensio pro Populi Anglicano," that were the admiration, not only of England, but of the whole of Europe, and directed the eyes of all men towards their author, as the defender and justifier o

MILTON'S HOUSE AND TREE PLANTED BY HIM IN PETTY FRANCE WESTMINSTER

a revolution the most stern and eventful in the world's history. But the public career of Milton was closed in blindness ere the period which must have involved the political dissolution had yet arrived. It appears that, in 1655, he resigned the office of Foreign Secretary, continuing, however, to reside at his house in Petty France, retaining the friendship of the Protector, and receiving the homage of many distinguished foreigners, some of whom are said to have visited Italy and expressly to behold Cromwell and to converse with the author of the "Defensio pro Populo Anglicano" and controversial opponent of Salmasius, the pugnacious Leyden professor, who was said to have erected his throne upon a heap of stones, that he might have them at hand to throw at every one's head who passed by.

Aubrey, who testifies to the admiration which brought many foreigners hither for the sake of seeing Milton, likewise adds the fact of a degree of veneration seldom accorded until time shall have consecrated all that appertains to a great name. He says they would also "see the house and chamber where he was born." The house of Milton's nativity is no more; and, with one exception, those which he subsequently inhabited have likewise disappeared. The only unquestionable London residence of the great Poet is that of which a representation accompanies this brief notice.

Such pious pilgrims as would look upon it ere it, also, shall be swept away (for it is condemned), may easily discover it by wending to No. 19, Duke-street, Westminster. But the view will fail to be completed when they arrive, for it represents that part which is now considered to be the back of the premises, and was taken from the garden which crowhile belonged to Jeremy Bentham Dandelea, however, this was originally the front, the latter room having existed in that aspect, facing Whitehall. This room, on the first floor, was, for some time, inhabited by William Hazlitt, whose association with the spot will somewhat enhance its interest in the eyes of such as may visit the place.

The house, in its best time, must have been but homely: it is now the tenemented dwelling of poverty, and neglect and squalor have invested its walls and chambers. The tree, of late sort occasionally called the cotton willow, but properly of the poplar tribe, said to have been planted by the hand of Milton, is now separated from the house by a wall which bounds the neighbouring garden.

A little stone tablet appears over the upper window, inscribed by the piety of Jeremy Bentham, in this wise:—

Sacred to Milton,
Prince of Poets

But utility more utilitarian than even Jeremy Bentham ever dreamed of hath need of the sacred ground, and the house of the poet must give way to its demands. Be it so. If the thing be of necessity it is wrong to condemn it; if it be inevitable it is equally vain to be over clamorous in regret. Yet, while we submit with decency to provisions more substantial than such as minister to the predilections of the antiquary and the chronicler, let us show such veneration as the time yet admits of.

ZIGZAG THE ELDER.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan 10.—First Sunday after Epiphany.
MONDAY, 11.—Hilary Term begins —Plough Monday.
TUESDAY, 12.—Outbreak at Sheffield, 1840.
WEDNESDAY, 13.—Cambridge Term begins.
THURSDAY, 14 Oxford Term begins.
FRIDAY, 15 Venus sets 4h. 52. p.m.
SATURDAY, 16 Battle of Corunna, 1809.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge for the Week ending January 16

Monday.	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday.	Saturday
M. | A.	M. | A.	M. | A.	M. | A.	M | A.	M | A.
h. m. | h. m.	h. m. | h. m.	h. m. | h. m.	h. m. | h. m.	h m | h m	h m | h m
8 14 | 8 50	9 03 | 9 36	10 36 | 11 12	11 49 | 0 0	0 18 | 0 45	1 06 | 1 36

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Mysterio*" will find the desired information in the "Farmer's Almanac," or in *Dr. Rham's* "Dictionary of the Farm," a very useful work.

"*S. R.*" (The Christmas Carades in our Number of Dec. 26.) *We have received several Letters in reply to these Riddles, which we have not space to acknowledge separately. We believe the "Sir Hilary" Charade to be by the late W. M. Praed, not by Sir W. Scott. "S. R." informs us that he heard the word* Bonnes *grace mentioned as the only word "Sir Hilary in the Charade) spoke by way of prayer. In Dr. Jamieson's*) *Dictionary,* Bongrace *is mentioned as a forehead-cloth, or covering for the forehead.*

"*A Student of History*"—*Hallam's "History of the Middle Ages" extends from the middle of the fifth to the end of the fifteenth century. (Price 24s.) Hallam's "Constitutional History" extends from the accession of Henry VII. to the death of George II. Mr. Hallam's works are published by Murray, Albemarle-street. Histories named by our Correspondent. The "Gallery" contains a mass of useful information*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Edinburgh, had better consult a Surgeon; we cannot speak, with confidence, of such technical matters*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Huddersfield. "Hints on Etiquette," published by Longman and Co*

"*M. D. Y.*" *and "Bumpkin."—Æsthetics, in the fine arts, is the science which derives the first principles in all the arts from the effects which certain combinations have on the mind, as connected with nature and right reason. It is intimately related to sentiment, and links together with feeling the different parts of a composition.* (Buchanan's Technological Dictionary.)

"*Ludi Bavarici,*" *Cambridge.—We are not aware of the reported abolition of the "Montem" after this year be authorised by the Provost and Head Master of Eton College*

"*Stanton.*" *Yes, to both questions*

"*F. W.*," *Bedford-street.—The MS. is left at the Office, for return.*

"*J. M. W.*," *Isleward. The Sketch shall be engraved as soon as consistent with other arrangements*

"*J. T.*" *Cornwall.—Address, Dublin.*

"*Ino.-Rumbing.*" *We cannot speak of the performances in question.*

"*M. S.*" (*various*), *is thanked.*

"*M. B.*" *The information from Bishop Wearmouth did not reach us in time.*

"*H. P.*" *Address, care of Mr. Mitchell, Old Bond-street.*

"*E.*" *should apply to a respectable Stockbroker.*

"*B. R.*" *is thanked for his suggestive letter.*

"*Y. E.*," *Brighton.—We have not room.*

"*J. D.*" *His Royal Highness Prince Albert obtained a Prize at the Smithfield Cattle Show of 1845.*

"*An Old Captain,*" *Cork. We are not in possession of the information sought, or would cheerfully afford it.*

"*A Young Sculptor,*" *Manchester. A small volume on Anatomy applied to Art has lately been published. (Highley and Son, Fleet-street.)*

"*T. C. H.*" *traces the Railway Transmission and Two Tables to a communication to the "Mechanic's Magazine," No. 19, Jan. 3, 1823. We have not room for his paper, or would print it.*

"*Alice.*"—*Normal signifies*—1 *Perpendicular, as, a normal line which forms with another line a right angle* 2 *Relating to the rudiments or elements of education; as, a normal school.* (Buchanan's Technological Dictionary, *just published.*)

"*Curious.*" *Your friend is correct.*

"*J. B. B.*"—1 *The Sculpture in question is not in the British Museum.* 2. *Intelligence from the Arctic Expedition is very anxiously looked for.* 3. *The Shilling fee will suffice*

"*An Irish Subscriber.*"—*We really cannot answer as to the Uniforms of the Colonial Regiments of Rifles*

"*An Old Subscriber*" *has put a question which it would, probably, occupy two or three days to decide. We can only give, at an approximation, that, at present, there are about 2150 miles of working Railways in Great Britain.*

"*J. B. C.*" *Vauxhall.—Westminster Bridge was completed in* 1746; *the funds being raised by lottery. Its management is in the hands of twenty-four Commissioners, twenty-one at by virtue of their office; fifty-seven by virtue of their seats in the House of Commons, as representing the metropolitan counties; and eleven as elected by virtue of the Bridge Act, 9th George II. For the History of the Bridge, see No. 77 of* THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

"*Constance,*" *Stoke Newington.—Probably, next Examination.*

"*J. A. V.*" *Windsor.—The Penny Postage Stamp, if no mistake not, were originally black.*

"*Sabra-al-Yemen,*" *Aden, is thanked for his long letter, assuring us that Pasha is compounded of two Persian words, Pas, meaning the feet of, and Shah, a King: namely, the king's feet*

"*A Subscriber*" *may search the Register, by application to the Registrar of the District: the fee is trifling*

"*J. C.*" *should address her letter to Mr. Alderman Farebrother, Treasurer to the Distressed Needlewoman's Society, Lancaster-place, Strand*

"*A Constant Reader.*" *The precise proportions of the ingredients of Gunpowder are (Sporting) Nitre, 75; Charcoal, 12; Sulphur, 10: thus differing from the reputed ancient mode. The charcoal is prepared from alder, willow, or dogwood.*

"*A. F. T.*"—*The British Navy consists of 671 ships and vessels of all classes, of which number 270 are in commission; the number of officers is 7940.* —(*See the Times of Tuesday*).

"*L. S. F.*" *Major and Minor differ from each other by a semi-tone.*

"*R. S.*" 1." *No fold-sewn. The letter declined.*

"*T. T.*"—*The quotation, "The man who has no music in his soul," &c., is from "The Merchant of Venice." The other line is not Shakspeare's.*

"*Z.*" *Islington.—A note addressed to one of the Secretaries of the Church Missionary Society, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, would, doubtless, elicit the information required.*

"*A. F.*"—*Curtis's short Treatise on the Eye, published by Whittaker and Co.*

"*I. M. H.*," *Islington. Christmas evergreens are employed to deck houses at Christmas, because of their use among the ancient Romans as the emblem of peace, joy, and victory. In the Christian sense, it may be applied to the victory gained over the powers of darkness by the coming of Christ.*—Bourne.

"*J. E. H.*," *Northallerton. The suggestion shall be considered.*

"*A Young Watchman.*" *In the reign of James I., certain parts of Surrey were considered to belong to Windsor Forest, and a few years after the accession of Charles I., attempts were made to include within the Forest limit the western part of Surrey. These vexatious claims, through the advocacy of Noy, of "ship money" notoriety, were decided in favour of the King; they were, however, set aside by an inquiry in* 164., *revived by Charles II., but again defeated by the landowners; and since that time, the bailwick of Surrey has been considered as portion of the Forest only.*—(*See the "New History of Surrey,*" vol. I, pp. [illegible] 196.)

"*A Subscriber.*" Rococo (*French*) *signifies, generally, trivial, burlesque, satiric It has, also, a specific application to the back-style of French art in the reign of Louis XV.*

"*L. M. P.*," *Compton Ledge, is thanked for the information as to the Christmas Tree Custom; such traces of existing customs are peculiarly interesting.*

MULREADY'S "CHOOSING THE WEDDING GOWN." "*W. B.*," *Oldham.*—"*An Artist*;" *and "An Old Subscriber.*"—"*AN Amateur Artist.*" *Brighton.*—*We can only see the colours of the dresses of the figures: the lady wears a blue hat with white feathers, and amber dress over a green skirt; complexion fair, hair light; the cravat upon the chair at the end of the counter is crimson; shawl; the pouch blue, and counter brown, the mercer has a dark puce coat and blue stockings; hair, powdered: the boy at the further counter has a blue coat and cap; and the shopwoman, brown dress, lighter brown shawl, and puce ribbon in her cap: the candle-shade is blue, and the figures on the shop walls are rose-colour and blue.*

"*H. P.*," *Dublin, is thanked for his suggestion for the recovery of the Great Britain; though we have not room to print it.*

"*No-Ho,*" *St. Clere's. Strawberry Hill has been occupied since the sale.*

"*A Leeds Subscriber.*"—*A translation of "Berthelet on Dyeing" is announced.*—*Apply to Highley and Son, Fleet-street.*

"*A Widow,*" *Honiton.—If a person die intestate, and have a wife and children, guardians of the property goes to the widow, and the remaining two-thirds among the children, in equal proportions.*

"*A Reader.*" *The late Sir M. Biscoan did not serve the office of Lord Mayor of London, but of Dublin.*

"*J. G.,*" *Dungannon.—It is difficult to say who is the greatest Naturalist of the present day. Owen, Agassiz, and Edward Forbes are distinguished for their Zoological researches; and the sound philosophy of the eloquent Humboldt can scarcely be too highly rated. (See his "Cosmos").*

"*Harriett S.*" *See "Prout's Elementary Drawing Book."* (*Bogue, Fleet-street.*)

"*Agrippa*" *is thanked for his suggestive letter on Buckingham Palace; but we have not room to insert it.*

"*Anna.*" *The Print is not published coloured.*

"*Crossed Cheques.*" *The ground in dispute is too nice for us to decide*

"*Port Hope,*" *Upper Canada.—We have not room for the Sketch, &c.*

"*Surpass.*" *A Gerund is a kind of verbal noun in Latin, which governs cases like a verb. A Supine is another kind of verbal noun.*

"*J. G. B.,*" *Windsor, is thanked for the Sketches; though we have not room to engrave them*

"*S. P. P.*," *High Beech. The same as last reply.*

"*G. S.*" *may be accommodated by calling at the Office.*

"*A Welsh Mountaineer,*" *Vale of Clwyd. Order "Hints on Ecarté," of any Bookseller*

"*C. O.,*" *Chelmsford, will be more likely to obtain accurate information as to the Branch Bankers in question, in his own town than elsewhere*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Wales.—Holdsworth's Nets" Law Dictionary,*" *price 9s. to be had, by order, of any bookseller.*

"*Curry, junr.*" *Address a note to the Ordnance Office.*

"*J. W.*"—*We have not room for the Song. We do not know Mr. Wilson's town address*

"*Gamma,*" *Huddersfield. The practice of the Trade governs the length of the day's work, in apprenticeship.*

"16,128" *is thanked; but we have not room.*

"*Pyro.*"—*See "Whist, illustrated by Kenny Meadows.*"

"*A. B.,*" *Lichfield, may, probably, recover by action at last.*

"*Argus,*" *Manchester.*—*The London Catalogue of Books published in the Present Century,*" *price 21s.*

"*Eleu.*" *We cannot speak of the Establishment in question.*

"*Chatsworth.*"—*Her Majesty's Visit to the "Queen of the Peak,*" *in* 1843, *will be found illustrated and described in No. 64 of our Journal.*

"*W. P. C.*" *Apply to the Rev. W. Hetherington's Charity for the Blind; Clerk, G. Trollope, Esq., Christ's Hospital, London*

"*J. W. B.*" *See "Macdonnell's Dictionary of Quotations" "Johnson's Dictionary,*" (*unabridged*), *contains many quotations, as does, also, "Chambers's Cyclopædia of Literature." See John Herschel's "Treatise on Astronomy" quoad the information required. The "Philosophical Magazine" contains a daily meteorological register.*

RAILWAY LEGISLATION "*R. H.*"—*There has been an alteration in the standing orders, by which proof of service of a notice upon a proprietor or occupier of property, may be shown by affidavit instead of viva voce evidence*

"*H. F. T.*" *Lyon's Bonded Debt as it is not yet in operation. A preliminary notice of a month, in the Gazette, was required, and that was only inserted about the middle of December*

"*Merchant.*" *See Perceval's "History of Italy."*

"*J. R.,*" *Rothwell. The Police Act and Game Laws may be had, by order, of any Law Bookseller: we cannot state the prices.*

"*J. J. P.*" *Dublin. The Subject for his letter on the Extinct Irish Deer: but we think the matter had better be left to Professor Owen and the Archæological Association, who have more time than a public journalist can spare for the decision of such matters*

"*M.'s*" "*Thought for the Rich*" *is well intended, but objectionable in its phraseology.*

"†††"—"*Grandpapa's Evening Tale*" *is much too long.*

"*L. P. S.*" *The question was answered in our Journal about two months since.*

"*Alpha,*" *Weston.—The nights of November* 12 *and* 13 *of the year* 1846 *were both wholly clouded over in London, so that there was not a star visible.*

"*We have not seen any account of observations of meteors on those days, at any place Opinion is divided with respect to whether they are wholly within our atmosphere or not; but we are inclined to the belief that they are so.*

"*R.*" —*White and Black*

"*Curiosia.*" *We will endeavour by next week to obtain the information our Correspondent seeks.*

"*A Weekly Subscriber.*"—*There are instances of arms, without any crests, appertaining to families. The mode of proceeding to supply the defect is by memorializing the Earl Marshal, through the Garter Herald's Office, to grant a new crest. The expense is about £50. An application to any member of the Heralds' College, Doctors' Commons, will effect the purpose.*

"*An Inquirer.*"—*The Baronet, Charles Percy, youngest son of Algernon, first Earl of Beverley, married, in* 1822, *Anne Caroline, grand-daughter and heir of the late Bertie Bertie-Greathead, Esq., of Guy's Cliff, county Warwick. Both Mr. Percy and his wife are dead.*

"*Esculapius*" *The Durham University offers opportunities for a Clerical preparation at a lower rate than Oxford and Cambridge.*

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Scotland Delineated. Part 1.——Knight's Weekly Volume. CXI.——Life of Dr. Johnson.——Brashaw's Guide.——The Shepherd's Manual.——Kenny's Manual: Chess.——Work-Table Magazine.——Post Magazine Almanack. 1847. Tait's Magazine.——Fine Arts Journal. No. 9, Vol. I.——Maland Florist.——Griffin's Chemical Recreations. 8th Edit.——Landseer's Deer Stalking in the Highlands.——The English Matron, by the Author of The English Gentlewoman, &c.

Music.—Rembrandt's Cathedral Service.——The Elfin Farewell.——The Musical Times. Novello.——Haydn's Creation. Novello. Parts 2 and 3. Handel's Messiah. Novello. Parts 5 and 6.——Haydn's Creation. Whittemore. Part 1.——Handel's Messiah. Whittemore. Part 1.

SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.—With each copy of the present Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is given a SUPPLEMENT, containing the Chronology of the Remarkable Events of the last Six Months; and the Title-page and Indexes to Vol. IX.

*** We beg to inform our numerous Country Subscribers, that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS may be received free from crease, if they will only request their Agent, who supplies the Paper, to send it in the same manner as it is sent *direct* from our Office. *The beautiful and expensive Fine Art Engravings* would then be received as perfect as they come from the Press; and the collection of Numbers at the end of each half-year would be in a perfect state for binding. The extra expense incurred, by increasing the size of the envelope for the Paper, would not amount to more than *three halfpence* a year for each annual Subscriber.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1847.

AMID the gloom cast over public affairs by the distressing state of Ireland, it is satisfactory to see that the power of this country to bear up against the pressure remains undiminished. If the enormous expenditure of public money now going on in Ireland had to be supported on a falling or a failing revenue, our position would be most discouraging; but, as far as financial returns can be taken as indications of prosperity (in the money meaning of the word), we have much to congratulate ourselves upon. The reductions of commercial duties have not been followed by a diminution of revenue; on the contrary, there is a large increase in that department in which the reductions have been made. The figures and details will be found elsewhere. They are full of encouragement for the advocates of reducing duties to the "revenue point;" and, were we freed from the expenditure which the failure of one of the chief articles of food will occasion, it might be possible to effect the reduction of some of the most obnoxious of our taxes—the Window Duty, for instance, and (though it is almost hoping against hope) the Income Tax. But no Minister will absolutely give up and abolish a source of revenue with the future prospects of Ireland rising so darkly before him: it may be that an immense outlay of the public money will be required in that country for years to come. The inability to cultivate the earth for the ensuing year, which is described as existing over a wide surface, and the precariousness of the crop that is sown, must render us anxious for at least the two ensuing years To meet these prospective evils, it is of the last importance that our revenue should be kept fully up to its largest average; if possible, raised above it. It is this that makes the present revenue returns more than usually satisfactory.

THE subscription for the relief of the distress in Ireland and Scotland, headed by her Majesty, promises to be a magnificent proof of collective generosity. But, large as the amount may be, it cannot, unfortunately, be out of proportion to the misery to be alleviated. The accounts grow darker every day; and there is intense suffering altogether beyond the reach of official boards. The old and infirm cannot work, neither can women or infants; and disease is fast swelling the list of those incapable of the aid that depends on the ability to toil. What can be done with them? All that depends on legislation requires time, and that rolls along slowly when its stream bears such a mass of misery. The wisest laws that the ablest of Statesmen could frame would not touch the present hour and its needs: we must relieve the pressure of the instant, and, under cover of that respite from immediate danger, try and make the demand on charity less necessary. It is a frightful prospect when millions—when manners equal to that of whole nations—are thrown upon public

THE WEATHER.

The weather has changed considerably since our last notice. The frost has disappeared, and dull, gloomy weather has succeeded to it. On Thursday, Dec. 31, the day was exceedingly cold. At 7h. in the morning, the reading of the thermometer was 16 deg., a point lower than it had been since the 14th of December The average of the last day of the year was only 27 deg.

January 1 was also a cold day; its average temperature was 30 deg.; some snow fell during the day. On January 2, the average temperature was 29 deg. Sunday, January 3, was a gloomy day; sleet began to fall in the evening, which was succeeded by a fall of snow, and immediately afterwards the temperature increased to nearly 39 deg., and it has continued at about that point, with scarcely any variation, since. On the night of the 6th, by the present time, the sky being nearly wholly covered by cloud, the air fully charged with moisture, with rain occasionally falling, and, altogether, the weather has been very gloomy. The following are the extreme thermometrical readings each day:—

Thursday, Dec. 31, 1846,	the highest reading was 35 deg	the lowest was 16 deg.	
Friday, Jan. 1, 1847,	.....	.....	27
Saturday, Jan. 2	.....	.....	25
Sunday, Jan. 3	.....	.....	30
Monday, Jan. 4	.....	.....	35
Tuesday, Jan. 5	.....	.....	34
Wednesday, Jan. 6	.....	.....	40

Blackheath, Thursday, Jan. 7, 1847. J. G.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

DEPARTURE OF THE COURT FROM WINDSOR TO CLAREMONT.—WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—This afternoon, at a quarter past three o'clock, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Royal Family, left the Castle, in a close travelling carriage and four, escorted by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards, for Claremont. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal rode in the carriage with the Queen and the Prince Consort. In the second carriage were the Ladies in Waiting upon her Majesty and the Prince. Their Royal Highnesses Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, and the infant Princess Helena, attended by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, rode in the third carriage. The Lady in Waiting upon the Queen, and the remainder of the Royal suite, followed in three other of the Royal carriages and four. Their Excellencies Monsieur and Madame Van de Weyer, and Sir Robert and Lady Peel, left the Castle this morning, shortly after ten o'clock, for Slough; proceeding thence by the Great Western Railway to town. His Excellency the Russian Ambassador took his departure about the same time, for the metropolis.

THE BARONESS BRUNNOW.—We regret to learn that the Baroness Brunnow is again suffering from unfavourable weather at Ashburnham House

PARLIAMENTARY BANQUET.—The Marquis of Lansdowne (President of the Council), as muniterial leader of the House of Lords, has issued cards for a grand full dress banquet on Monday, the 18th instant, at Lansdowne-house, to the mover and seconder of the Address, and a large party of peers.

COURT APPOINTMENT.—The Hon. Spencer Lyttelton has been appointed to succeed Lieut.-Colonel Cavendish as Master of the Ceremonies to the Queen.

PROPOSED ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGE.—A marriage is about to take place between Viscount Ebrington, son of Earl Fortescue, and the eldest daughter of Right Hon. Colonel Dawson Damer, M.P., brother of the late and uncle to the present Earl of Portarlington.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S PARLIAMENTARY DINNER.—Lord John Russell will give a full-dress dinner to a numerous party of members of the House of Commons, on Monday, the 18th of the present month, at his official residence, in Downing-street.

HOCKEY HALL.—Viscount Melbourne, who is entertaining Lord and Lady Beauvale, the Hon. Mrs. Lamb, and a small party, at Brocket Hall, is expected to arrive in South-street, on the 14th instant.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE. JAN. 7

THE HULSEAN PRIZE.—This prize (£100) has just been awarded to A. M. Hoare, B.A., of St. John's College.

HULSEAN LECTURER.—The Rev. Dr. C Wordsworth, of Trinity College, and canon of Westminster, has been elected lecturer for the ensuing academical year. Term commences on Wednesday, the 13th inst.

CONSECRATION OF NEW CHURCHES.—During the present month of January three new churches will be consecrated in the metropolis, viz., St. Jude's, Whitechapel, St. Andrew's, Oxford-street, and the Mariner's Church, near the north entrance to the London Docks, all of them having been erected within the last twelve months.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

LONDON.

REPEAL OF THE WINDOW DUTIES.—On Wednesday, a numerous meeting of delegates from the various metropolitan parishes was held in the Court-house, Marylebone, for the purpose of devising the best means of forcing upon the attention of Government, in proposing their financial schemes to the ensuing session of Parliament, the necessity of carrying out a total and immediate repeal of the window duties. Mr. John Williams, of the Regent-circus, occupied the chair. Mr. H. C. Wilson said he begged to trespass upon the meeting for the purpose of proposing a resolution. It appeared that, in consequence of the approach of the ensuing session, all classes were at work endeavouring to impress upon the Minister the necessity of a repeal of those taxes which bore heaviest upon themselves; but, whether it was a repeal of the malt-tax, of the duties on tea, or any other tax whatever, they must all sink into the shade, as compared with the necessity of a repeal of the obnoxious window duties—duties less than seven years of which had not been in existence, and had been last year disqualified from being on the register of voters, solely in consequence of the operation of this tax. Mr. Wilson concluded by moving a resolution to the effect, "That it is the opinion of the ensuing session, to which the members for the borough of Marylebone, the City of Westminster, and Lord Duncan, the member for Bath, be invited to consider the propriety of appointing a deputation to the Government, urging the necessity of an immediate and total repeal of the obnoxious window tax." After several speeches, a vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE AMENDMENT OF THE LAW.—A meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday, at their Rooms, Regent-street, for the purpose of admitting some new members, and of hearing a communication from Mr. Boyle, of the State of New York (advocate), upon the law of registering deeds and instruments in the United States.—Lord Brougham presided.—Mr. Stewart, Q.C., read the report upon the subject of registration of deeds in the United States. The document, which was of a voluminous character, described the great facility for registering legal instruments in the United States, and the economy with which letters of administration and probates of wills were obtained. The practice referred to was that which prevailed in the State of New York, but the law, with differences of detail, was the same in all the States. In the State of New York there is a registrar of deeds, who takes cognizance of the legal records to which the report referred; but where there is no registrar of deeds, the State is divided into two counties, each county having an officer, bound in sureties, who, by virtue of his office, is the recording officer of that county, and takes charge of all records which may be examined at his office, without fee or reward. The registration of instruments affecting title to real estate is constituted, by the existing law of the State, in the county where the property is situated, and the filing the instrument in the office of the county is considered sufficient notice to the world of the estate created, in the several counties separately in which it may be situated, if there should be several; that being done, the registration is complete for all legal purposes.—Mr. Boyle read a resolution, but which was not completed for all legal purposes.—Mr. Boyle read a resolution, but which was not carried, to the effect that the meeting either as to the approval or disapproval of the whole or any part of the details. The meeting then adjourned to the first Wednesday in February.

FREE READING ROOMS FOR THE LABOURING CLASSES.—A society has been established, having Lord Ashley at the head of the movement, for "the purpose of providing free reading-rooms for the labouring classes of the City of London."

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—On Monday, the extension of the Electric Telegraph from the Nine Elms station to the South Western Railway, as far as the south side of Waterloo-bridge, was completed. The instrument is contained in a small case in a wrought-iron safe, fitted as a post close to the curb on the west side of Waterloo Bridge-road; in this they are secured to a brass plate, having short projecting pins, upon which they are fastened with a key. The entrance is extremely complex. Should the present weather continue, the whole of the contemplated extension will be completed in a very short time

ANOTHER RISE IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—On Thursday morning the bakers at the Weigh-of the metropolis made a further rise in the price of the four pound loaf. The best wheaten bread is now selling at 10½d., and "Household" at 9½d. the quartern. In Somerstown and the vicinity of St. John's and Bloomsbury, the best wheaten bread has advanced from 8½d. to 9d., and seconds, from 7½d. to 8½d. The price of the best flour is 10d. per quartern, but an inferior article can be purchased as low as 9½d.

MORTALITY OF LONDON.—The number of deaths in the metropolis during the week ending last Saturday, as made up by the Registrar-General, amounted to the extraordinary number of 1,510; viz. males 781, females 729. This is the largest number registered in any one week for the last seven years, exceeding the average of the last five winters by 442. The principal increase is on those deaths arising from diseases of the organs of respiration and of the lungs, which are 204 above the quarterly average. The best wheaten bread has advanced from 8½d. to 9d., and seconds, from 7½d. to 8½d. The price of the best flour is 10d. per quartern, but an inferior article can be purchased as low as 9½d.

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ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF COAL.—A numerous meeting of the representatives of collieries on the Tyne, Wear, and Tees, was held at the Assembly Rooms, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Monday last, when a proposition for raising the price of coal 3s. per chaldron of 53 cwt was adopted.

MEDICAL USE OF THE TELEGRAPH.—A message from Norwich to London was sent by telegraph at six o'clock on Monday morning, for a physician to attend immediately a highly-respected gentleman in the neighbourhood of Norwich. At a quarter before ten, A.M., he arrived by a special train, the whole time occupied in conveying the message and bringing the required aid being but three hours and three quarters, the special engine performing the distance from Shoreditch to Norwich in three hours and a quarter.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE INAUGURATION OF THE NEW LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.

Michael Staunton, Esq., the new Lord Mayor of Dublin, gave his inauguration dinner at the Mansion House, on Tuesday evening. The Lord Lieutenant, the Chief Secretary, the Commander of the Forces, and the Lord-Chancellor honored his Lordship with their presence. The speeches were very short, very good-humoured, and tributes quite free from political asperity. O'Connell made no way a word about "the Repeal," and he shook hands most cordially with the Right Hon. T. B. C. Smith, his successful prosecutor on a late occasion now Master of the Rolls.

The Lord-Lieutenant, in responding, when his health had been toasted by the company, said, "The Lord Mayor has been kind enough to speak of me in very flattering terms. He has told you that my anxiety had been directed to assuming the government of Ireland; and I can only assure you, as an Irish proprietor, that all I can do conducive to the interests of the country I will do. No exertions on my part shall be wanting to make all the benefits of my possession and station in the position in which I am placed to benefit Ireland. (Cheers.) His Lordship has also told you that I accepted the government of this country, which her Majesty has been pleased graciously with respect to the high private character and distinguished public character of the Chief Magistrate of the second city in the British Empire. The Lord Mayor has truly said that we are met here on neutral ground; and I can assure you that the pleasure I feel upon this occasion is not at all lessened by that circumstance. I think there ought to be occasions when persons of all creeds and politics should meet together, forgetful of past differences for the promotion of common objects, and I don't know what would be a more suitable period for such a meeting than an occasion like this, when we meet together to do honour to the Chief Magistrate of this country. (Applause.) In the station which I have the honour to hold, as the Minister of the Crown who is most immediately connected with the affairs of Ireland, I have endeavoured so to shape my conduct as to secure the approval of all classes in this country. (Loud applause). We have fallen upon times of no ordinary difficulty and danger. It is not for me to say in what manner we have been enabled to meet the extreme difficulties—the many responsibilities that have been thrown upon us; but it may not perhaps be improper for me, as an individual, to state on the present occasion, that my anxiety and toils of office have been very much lightened by the great kindness and co-operation which I have received, without any distinction of party, in the intercourse of private society, and in the discharge of my public duty, from all classes in Ireland. (Applause.) The Lord Mayor has reminded you that my official connexion with Ireland has been very short. It is true, indeed, that it has been very limited; but it has lasted long enough to leave on my mind a warm appreciation of Irish kindness, and to create in my heart a sincere devotion to Irish interests. I can therefore, I assure you, that nothing would have induced me to come to this country in the situation of Chief Secretary of Ireland, knowing so little as I do of the country, if I had not known that I should have been acting under an Irish Lord-Lieutenant, co-operating with Irish gentlemen intimately acquainted with the feelings, habits, and character of the people, and the nature of Irish local institutions." (Cheers.)

Mr. O'Connell, in returning thanks, when the health had been proposed, expressed the gratification he felt at standing upon neutral ground, and said he hardly knew how to act in such a position

Mr Staunton, the new Lord Mayor of Dublin, is the proprietor of the *Dublin Weekly Register*.

THE ADDRESS.—The Right Hon. Lord Carew, Lord-Lieutenant of Wexford, has been unanimously chosen by the Cabinet to second the Address, in reply to her Majesty's Speech, in the House of Lords, on the 19th instant; and, in the House of Commons, it will be moved by Mr. Charles Howard, and seconded by Mr Ricardo.

CABINET COUNCIL.—A Cabinet council was held yesterday. All the Ministers were present, except the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has not returned to town since the death of his father, and the Marquis of Clanricarde, who is in Ireland. The Lord Chancellor came to town from Brighton, to attend the Council.

DEATH OF COMMODORE BING.—Commodore Daniel Pring, of the West India, Halifax, and North American station, died on board the receiving-ship *Imaum*, 72, at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 29th of November last

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.—The Dublin correspondent of the *Herald*, in his letter of Tuesday, says—"The contents of the provincial journals received in town this day are, if possible, more gloomy and alarming than any we have had for some weeks. The deaths by starvation in the north and the south-west of Ireland, are averaged for the past week *twenty-five a day*."

DESTRUCTION OF THE DEE MILLS AT CHESTER.—A fire, involving the loss of a serious amount of property, broke out on Wednesday morning, in the centre of a lofty range of building, known by the name of the Dee Mills, at Chester. These premises, which are situate on, and attached to, the west side of the old Deebridge, are used as corn mills, and are in the occupation of messrs. Jones, Gamon, Palin, and Moss. The mills were originally of great antiquity, having been in existence as early as the year 1119, when they belonged to the Crown, who granted them to Sir Richard Grosvenor, in whose family they still remain. Every room was filled with grain to the very roof, and scarcely a single bag has been rescued uninjured from that portion of the pile which was the scene of the conflagration. The whole of the upper floors must be completely fallen a prey to the flames is insured in the County Fire Office, and the stock is also partially insured; the other two warehouses at present unhurt are likewise protected by the same fire-mark from the same office. Fortunately there were no victims of a like calamity within the last 57 years, having been totally destroyed by fire on the 26th of September, 1789, and again in March, 1819. The loss sustained by the present fire is supposed to be about £8000

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Sunday morning, an old man, named Fisher, suddenly fell down in Kensington Church, during the performance of early service. He was conveyed to the vestry-room, where it was ascertained immediately that life was extinct.—An awful instance of sudden death occurred in one of the cells of Vine-street police-station, about eight o'clock on Sunday morning. The deceased, whose name is Thomas Disten, was taken to the station about seven o'clock on the previous evening, in a state of intoxication. He was grabbed up in one of the cells, and visited by the gaoler every half hour during the night. On Sunday morning, when the gaoler visited him for the last time, he found him dancing and singing, and told him to be quiet. The deceased made use of an improper expression, and turning round towards the gaoler, fell to the ground with violence. The gaoler picked him up, and placing him on one of the seats, was alarmed to find that the man was dead. A surgeon was soon in attendance, who pronounced that death had taken place during a fit of apoplexy The Jury at the inquest returned a verdict of "Natural death from ossification of the valves of the heart, accelerated by drink

SUICIDE BY PRUSSIC ACID.—An inquest was held on Monday, by Mr. Carter, at the Surrey Canal Tavern, as to the death of Mr. Charles Young, aged 33, the collector of the paving and lighter rate of the Deptford Pier Company, as reported by the evidence that about eight on Wednesday evening the deceased went to the above house, and ordered a rump steak and some wine, and whilst it was getting ready, he appeared in a very excited state. He said he had been out collecting, and he was very tired. He had his dinner, and drank several glasses of wine, when a friend who was in the room observed that he had something in his hand, which he took to be the wine glass. Soon after he fell back in his chair, and died. He was called to, but made no answer; and upon Mr. South, the landlord, coming in, the smell of prussic acid was very strong, and a bottle was found on the table which bore a partially outlined label. Stalker was then sent for, but before his arrival, Mr. Young was dead. It transpired that the deceased had had some summonses to deliver for non-payment of the rates, which he had failed to do, and fearing he would lose his situation thereby, he had been in a very desponding state lately. Verdict, "Temporary insanity

MURDER IN CUMBERLAND.—Last week, a man, named William Stalker, murdered his wife, at the village of Caldbeck, Cumberland. Stalker has been for many years a respectable farmer at Wille Riddings, where he brought up a large family, and was about to quit the farm, and keep a grocer's shop in Caldbeck. On Tuesday evening he and his wife went to the farm to milk the cows and, not returning at the usual time, about two hours afterwards, one of their sons repaired to the farm, to look after his father and mother, and, on entering the house, fell over something lying on the floor, when he hunted, on recovering, he returned to Caldbeck, and other persons went back to the farm-house, who found poor Mrs. Stalker lying murdered on the floor. From the black marks which were discovered on both sides of her neck, it was presumed that she had been strangled. Search was made for the murderer, who was found the next morning sitting under a hedge in one of his own fields, and confessed that he had murdered his wife by strangulation. Stalker had been in a state of mental debility for some time past. The family is one of the most respectable in the locality. An inquest was held, and a verdict of "Wilful Murder" returned. Stalker was then committed for trial.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.—Soon after one o'clock on Tuesday morning a coal train from the Claycross and Staveley collieries drew up alongside the platform at the Derby's Langley station, for the purpose of detaching some waggons of coal at that place. The morning was very foggy, and the driver not being certain as to the exact position of the "points," stopped the train before arriving at the signal post, and called to the policeman on duty, said he should be glad to know whereabouts the "points" were. The policeman then turned on the red signal and ran to the "points," with the intention of "shunting" the waggons. He observed the coal train in meantime detach the break waggon and putting it some few yards back on the main line. Soon afterwards a heavy luggage train, propelled by two engines, was running at a fearful speed directly into the coal train. The driver and stoker of the first engine attached to the luggage train fortunately observed the policeman's hand signal, and threw themselves off the engine without sustaining injury; but the two on the second engine were instantaneously killed. The two engines with their tenders were crushed together. Three or four coal waggons were knocked to pieces, and about the same number of luggage trucks entirely destroyed. On the arrival of a party of men from Watford immediate means were adopted to extricate the bodies of the unfortunate men, a work which was accomplished with no small difficulty. Within a short time of the accident two luggage trains from the north arrived at Langley, and both the York and Lancaster up-mails came within less than two hours. As both lines of rail were blocked up, all traffic was necessarily stopped. The mail trains returned to the Boxmoor station, where they remained, and subsequently came on to Langley, but it was after seven o'clock before the line was clear at that station to allow any trains to pass. An inquiry into the circumstances attending the accident was commenced on Wednesday, before Francis Goldsmith, Esq., Coroner for Hertfordshire, at the Bell Inn, Primrose Hill. All the above particulars were borne out by the evidence given before the Coroner. The engineer of the first of the

"BRUCE," BARROILHET. "MARIE," STOLTZ. "ARTHUR," BETTINI.

SCENE FROM ROSSINI'S NEW OPERA OF "ROBERT BRUCE."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

CONVENTUAL CHARITY. Painted by GERARD VAN HARP.

THIS is one of the fourteen pictures lately bequeathed to the National Gallery, by Richard Sutton, Esq. [illegible] to the pictures, placed in the same part of the Gallery, and though not of superior excellence, nevertheless, in some instances, as being the works of masters, of whose style the Institution did not previously possess specimens.

The "Conventual Charity" is an attractive picture, on wood, 2 ft. 7½ inches high, and 1 ft. 9 inches wide. The scene represents the Prior of a Convent and his followers distributing bread to needy and hungry wayfarers. There is a great deal of life in the composition: the recipients of the holy man's bounty are of all ages, and variously pleased at relief in old suffering; the blind man, led by the youth, is an interesting pictorial group; and the three children—one looking gratitude to the prior, a second eagerly devouring the welcome gift, and the third receiving it from the holy man's hands—are all in good keeping with the "charity" of the scene. The drawing is vivid; and the picture, as well from its pleasing subject, as from its treatment by the painter, is popular with the visitors to the Gallery. It can scarcely fail to kindle welcome

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—"CONVENTUAL CHARITY."—PAINTED BY LA HARPE.

[illegible] Virtue, through all time
[illegible]cally sublime—
Hallow'd by every clime and creed—
My foes that in the battle bleed—
By humblest cot, by princely dome—
[illegible]
[illegible]
Its benizon—bless'd Charity!

Thou art Religion's test and [illegible];
Thou whose all spotless [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
To feed and clothe the helpless poor.

'Twas good, 'twas good, at the Baron's gate,
Who laid aside his haughty state;
And with his own brave hands bestowed
The loaves upon the wrinkled crowd—
The "*Feast-Divine*"—the Lord was he;
[illegible]
And nobly still enacts its part.

'Twas good, 'twas good, at the Church's door,
When Charity succour'd the shivering poor;
[illegible]
The soul will pour its genial stream.

THE CHRISTMAS PIE. Painted by HUNT.

[illegible] piece of boyish ecstasy:—

LET them talk as they list of their pies and their patties—
Their hoe-cake and oat-cake, galettes and gateaux—
The Mince Pie of all cakes the aristocrat is,
The best of the lot, as each epicure knows.

'Tis lined with prime beef, with good fruit for relief—
Nutmeg and currants, and spices enow;
Well-seasoned—the Season will do it, fair reason—
E'en Majesty honours the Mince Pie, I trow.

'Tis the fit food at Christmas—both savoury and stable,
Unwordly to place 'neath confectioner's yoke
Most warmly 'tis welcomed to every table
Which hails Merrie Christmas with good cheer and joke.

[illegible]
Could very well all other dainties decry.

Ay! the twelfth cake so proud, the admired of the crowd
Need crow not so loud o'er the pie that we laud—
Though its sugar-crust sheen, with Lords Commons and Queen
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
And stoutly must strive to the last "crack of doom"—
Though Famine's foul ear o'er one Island hath driven,
And flings on the other forebodings of gloom,
Yet, still let us hope that from Heaven's high cope,
Fair Plenty may come on the pinions of Spring—
That Ceres shall nourish—and Commerce shall flourish—
And England her heart-hymns of jubilee sing.

MUSIC.

FIRST PERFORMANCE OF "ROBERT BRUCE."

[illegible] MM. Cogniard
VARÉ and ALPHONSE ROYER. Scenery and Decorations by MM. Thierry
Séchan, Diéterle, Desplechin, Philastre, and Cambon.

The scene witnessed at the Académie Royale de Musique in Paris on Wednesday night (Dec. 30) on the first representation of Donizetti's long promised

on the play bills, at the hour for opening the doors. The amateurs were very angry at the disappointment, the caprice of Madame Stoltz, the *prima donna*, being openly stated to be the cause of the last *défaut*. It may be presumed that there was no very kindly feeling on the part of Wednesday's auditory,

[illegible]

here is taken, note by note, from the tenor introduction of "Zelmira," but was transposed for Barrolhet; the adagio was well received, but the cabaletta produced little effect. After the Humding Chorus from the "Donna del Lago," came a little of Niedermeyer's strains to introduce *Arthur* (Bettini), the faithful adherent of *King Edward*. *Arthur* sings of his love for *Marie* (Mdme. Stoltz), the daughter of *Douglas*. Then *Marie* has her delicious air known as the "O Mattutini," which Sontag used to sing so divinely. Here the transposition for

THE CHRISTMAS PIE.—PAINTED BY HUNT

[illegible] have forgiven the

[illegible]

[illegible] Chorus, and a Quatuor from *Bianca*, changed into a Sextuor, the strella of which,

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

reception-room, and took their seats; when immediately the performance commenced. We regret that circumstances will not admit of our entering, at length, in those critical details which Dr Mendelssohn's admirable work ought to elicit from us, and to be obliged, for the present, to content ourselves with stating that the vast plans of this composition—its dramatic, and at the same time its sacred character—the grandeur of its choral parts—the beauty and sentiment of its solo and concerted pieces—its massive and also delicate orchestration, render it quite worthy of the pen of its author

To the three principal singers engaged for the occasion—Miss Kirkham, Miss Morgan, and Miss Davis—did justice to the high importance parts allotted to them, and sang most effectively, amongst many concerted pieces, the trio, with the words, "Dun cœur qui t'aime." The chorists and the orchestra were not less perfect; and Mr. Baker Chesterton, who had the honour of presiding at the Organ, gave to his *organ* a power and degree of solemnity which were quite sublime, and excited general admiration.

We want words to portray the beauty, the pathos, the dignified tone, and classical recitation of M Brassour. We say recitation, because the great singer, although Leading the tragedy in his hands, very seldom had recourse to its contents to deliver the melodious *poésie* of Racine; and his standing up, instead of being seated, enabled him to add, by his action, a great degree of dramatic effect to his delivery, which, we have reason to believe, from the compliments paid him verbally by her Majesty and Prince Albert, at the conclusion of the performance, seemed to have been highly approved of by these illustrious personages

We cannot conclude this hurried notice without alluding to the exertions which we know Mr. Andersen, the Director of her Majesty's private band, made to render himself worthy of the confidence placed in him. Nothing could be better than all the *material* arrangements made previously by that gentleman; and the greatest praise is also due to him for the very careful and able manner in which he conducted the music.

After the performance the performers found an excellent supper prepared for them; and concluded this festive evening by drinking the loyalty that was shown them; and having the gratification, in cordial and exulting toasts, to wish Happiness and long life to their gracious Queen and the Royal Family.

MUSICAL CHIT CHAT

There have been divers Concerts during the week. The Ethiopian Serenaders have been a source of attraction at the St James's Theatre, and at Crosby Hall. On Tuesday night, the third of the Sacred Concerts, under Miss Mounsey's direction, was given at Crosby Hall, with Misses Rainforth and Bassano, Messrs Lockey, Francis, and J. L. Nowell, as the principal vocalists. On the same evening, Mr. J. L. Downe, first flautist of the Italian Opera at New Orleans, [illegible] at Bingrove's Rooms, in Mortimer-street, with Mrs. A. Gibbs, Mrs. J. Roe, Messrs. Allen and Collins, Mr. Weiss, and Signor Fumagalli, for singers. The instrumental soloists were Signor Casolani (contrabasso), Messrs. Hancock, W. J. Reed, and Guest (violoncelli), Mr. Dean (clarinet), Mr. Nicholson (oboe), and Mr. Downe (flute). Mr. C Blagrove was the accompanyist. On Thursday, Mr. J. L. Hatton, the pianist, vocalist, and composer, gave his entertainment at the Marylebone Literary and Scientific Institution, with the aid of Mr. J. W. Roe.

On Friday evening a Concert was given in aid of the funds of that excellent Institution, the Western Ophthalmic, at the Hanover-square Rooms, under Mr. Brinley Richards's direction, nearly all our leading native vocalists and instrumentalists *living* their gratuitous services. The Society's Concerts, given at Exeter Hall, for the last time this season, on Friday night, with Madame Caradori Allen, Miss Hawes, Mr. Manvers, and Mr. Phillips, as the principal vocalists. This evening is the meeting of the Western Madrigal Society. On Monday will be the ninth Concert of the Society of British Musicians. At the annual Choral Concert, at Manchester, Beethoven's "Mount of Olives" and Spohr's "Last Judgment" were performed, conducted by Sir George Smart. The vocalists were Miss Birch, Miss E. Birch, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. H. Phillips; Mr. C. Seymour led the band, and Mr Barlow was the organist. Letters from Rome state that Mr Ourry, the violinist, and Madame Ourry, the pianist, had been giving concerts, under the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire, with great success. A new ballet, by M. Fenzl, the music by Lindpaintner, called "Le Fils des Esprits," had been successfully produced at Stuttgard. The Lady Elizabeth of M. Taxer, in Berlin, was brilliantly attended. The oratorio of "David," by Klein, was well received on the 17th ult., at Berlin. The *danseuse*, Lola Montez, is about to retire from the stage, and settle at Munich

The Carnival season began at the Scala, in Milan, on the 27th of December, with Verdi's "Attila." Marini, the great basso, sustaining the principal part. He was supported by Madame Frezzolini, the tenor, Gardoni, and Miss Kemble, the star of the Scala in the late season, as she was of the Carlo, at Naples, was Madlle Stephanoni, a vocalist of some beauty, and one who bids fair to be at the head of the profession. She will be heard in London this season, at the Benefit at Covent Garden Theatre. The rehearsals of the chorus singers at the Royal Italian Opera have commenced. The renovation of the theatre is going on with the greatest activity, and the workmen are employed night and day. The prevailing colours will be white and gold, with crimson draperies. Grieve and Telbin are painting the new scenery, and M.M. Ferri and Versini, of Paris, the drop curtains. Mr. Holland is the Leader, and Mr. Alberti has the entire direction of the plans. Mr. Wilson is giving his Entertainments in Dublin. Balfe's "Bondman" has attracted crowded houses to Drury-Lane Theatre throughout the week. Mr. King sustained Shylock's part of *Antonio* with great ability. Both in the singing and acting. Mr. Loder's "Night Dancers," and Mrs Rodwell's "Seven Maids of Munich," are the attraction at the Princess' Theatre

THE THEATRES.

The Theatres are running on very smoothly with their Christmas Entertainments. Fortunately, a holiday audience is not a very discriminating one: they go to the playhouse almost as a point of superstition, and make up their minds to be amused; so that, just at present, whether the pieces are good, bad, or indifferent, the houses are all comfortably filled. We fulfil our last week's promise of noticing the Transpontine pantomimes.

The old Arabian Nights story of "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves" has been taken for the groundwork of the Pantomime at ASTLEY'S, and a very excellent Christmas Entertainment has been made from it. The action of the old drama, upon which the success of the piece was originally founded, has been pruned, and made good fun of. We are not sure, however, whether our feelings of respect for the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments" are not somewhat upset, by finding its legends turned into Harlequinades. For we are sorry to say that the fullest extent, and almost regarded the volume with awe, as we pondered o'er the doings of its Genii, and Ghouls, and African Magicians, in whom we placed a [illegible] faith that we quite avoided Mr. Lane's unenforceable, although, no doubt, correct nomenclature, which entirely altered all our old friends—the Calenders and Vizirs especially. At the same time, we should be sorry for our prejudices on this point to have deprived the Transpontine audience of a charming Pantomime There is evidence of some care and outlay in the manner in which it has been produced—the fairy scenes being especially brilliant; and all the topics of the day are hit at—those concerning Free Trade and Cheap Bread being especially applauded by the denizens of the New Cut. The company of pantomimists [illegible] is an excellent one. Its members are active, graceful, and well up, in their [illegible]

A very good piece by Mr. Edward Stirling, of the true minor theatre melo-dramatic school, has been brought out at the SURREY, called "The Hand of Cards Game Life: Stakes Death;" out of which is engendered a show that it is of [illegible] thrilling interest" to successful dramas of its class—combining romantic incident with the occurrences of every-day life—of which "The Wreck Ashore" stands at the head. The instance, amongst the Surrey successes is called "The King of the Castle; or, Harlequin in the Land of Dreams" and is one of the good old-fashioned sort, full of fairies and grotesque monarchs, and comical heads; and such fun, such rumbustious fun, ensues, that the most noble personages of the characters, that the elder of the audience, at last, almost seem from sympathy and laughing. The Dublin family sustain the principal parts; and they are very good performers. In addition that they are according to their names in the bill, all of one family, a contemplative mind may be lost in bewilderment as to the scene of flip-flaps and tumbling they must present when at home. In addition to the feats of pantomimic agility "the only competent person," *Punch*, is introduced. It seems a *sine qua non* with the Surrey audience that their Pantomime should be a good long one; and, in this respect, they must be fully gratified.

The VICTORIA has brought forward a translation of the French drama, "Le Docteur Noir," which enjoyed such a long life at the Porte St. Martin theatre The piece, however, is notin itself by any means a good one. It owed its great success in Paris to the fine acting of Frederick Lemaitre and Mademoiselle Clarisse: and the splendid *mise en scène* which accompanied its production. The Pantomime, as we said last week, looked well, judging from the programme; and everything [illegible] carried out, its title, "The Birth of the Steam Engine," promising [illegible] allusions to the topics of these "go-a head" times, in which the different railway speculations only could be worked. Each piece must have attached to it something a little above the common run of Pantomimes. The House, at its present low price of admission, has been densely crowded

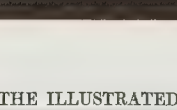
M. Perier's engagement at the FRENCH PLAYS is drawing to a close. His performance, coupled with that of "la reine des soubrettes," Mademoiselle Brohan, has proved most attractive. And on the off-nights, or on the occasions the off-mornings too, the Ethiopian Serenaders cause long lines of carriages to be in waiting in King-street, while the audience within are laughing at the "Buffalo Gals," admiring the energy of "Bones," or silently listening to poor "Lucy Neal."

PITIES OF DISTRESS IN IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—A most praiseworthy [illegible] has been made for raising a bountiful fund, out of which real distress may be alleviated in the more distant parts of Ireland and Scotland, and upon a scale commensurate with the unfortunate occurrence of the occasion. The list of subscriptions is headed by her Majesty, for £3000; Prince Albert subscribed £500, the Duchess of Gloucester, £200; the Duke of Devonshire, £1000, the heads of the firm of "the Barings," £1000; Jones Loyd and Co., £1000; Baring Brothers and Co., £1000; Overend and Gurney, £1000; Messrs Smith, Payne, and Smith, £1000; Truman, Hanbury, and Co., £1000; and [illegible] other parties comparatively large amounts. In addition, penny subscriptions are actively carried on by tradesmen in the metropolis, the sums thus raised being also weekly forwarded to the distressed districts

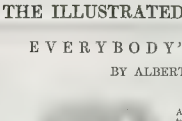
THE PROPOSED NEW CITY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—The inconveniences arising from the want of space in Giltspur-street Compter, which has long been found wholly inadequate to carry out a proper system of classification, will speedily be remedied, the goal committee having an intention to erect a building within five miles of the Royal Exchange, for the new house of correction for the City of London.

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

BY ALBERT SMITH.



ANY have been the answers addressed to us respecting the Charade relating to Sir Hyde's behaviour at Agincourt. Some of our Correspondents deserve great credit for the evident distance they must have travelled in the realms of invention to fetch their answers: but none of them are satisfactory We must again state our belief that it is perfectly unanswerable: albeit it is the best imitation of the real thing that could well be conceived. By the way, we hear that it is generally said to have been written by the late Mr. Praed, and not by Sir Walter Scott, as we stated



cuts ask for another puzzle. Here is one for them—

WHY IS THIS THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO GO TO, TO BUY POULTRY?

One or two of our fair Correspond-

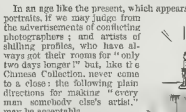
THE DOMESTIC DAGUERREOTYPE.

In an age like the present, which appears a most rampant one, with respect to portraits, if we may judge from the advertisements of conflicting photographers; and artists of shilling profiles, who have always got their rooms for "only two days longer!" but, like the Chinese Collection, never come to a close: the following plain directions for making "every man somebody else's artist," may be acceptable

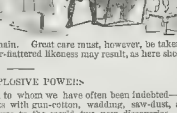
Place your subject between a candle and the wall. Then draw the outline of his shadow with charcoal, and a bold profile will remain. Great care must, however, be taken to place the candle properly, or an over-flattered likeness may result, as here shown.

NEW EXPLOSIVE POWERS.

A talented friend—Mr. Straggles, to whom we have often been indebted—has made several elaborate experiments with gun-cotton, wadding, saw-dust, and other explosive substances; and gives to the world two new discoveries. He finds that the common domestic chesnut is a most dangerous and powerful engine; and, in fact, that Captain Warner's scheme has failed, inasmuch as to defend the passes of Temple-bar against any force, if government will only secure him the baked apple and chesnut stall on the Strand ruins. The following cut, taken by permission from his forthcoming pamphlet, shows the manner in which he made the discovery, by being himself driven back by a species of infernal machine under the direction of a female Fieschi.

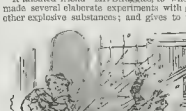


The Gun-water, or *Eau de Carrare*, he describes as equally powerful; in fact, it is now manufactured under the pressure of several atmospheres, strong enough to be used to settle disputes at the West End: a blow with the cork being considered sufficient to satisfy all the requisites of honour. Lamentable accidents have, however, taken place by charging the water with too much gas, when the bottles have gone off spontaneously at dinner, from the heat of the room, and produced the terrible results pictured. In fact, as we before feared, modern chemists are proving the world to be one great detonating ball, only waiting until it is fragmized some other planet "to burst up," as the American poet finely observes, "and smash all creation teetotally."



DANCING LONDON.

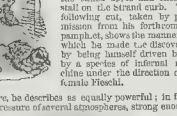
The lively Terpsicho...an saint, St. Vitus, of whose remarkable activity in the Middle Ages we hear such wondrous legends, appears to have re-visited London; and not only come himself, but turned a host of Tarantula spiders loose upon town to infect the public: for nothing is now heard of all over London but dancing. Castles, Rosinis, Frascatis, and other marvellous names are rising up everywhere; and it is said, that, when Mr Grattan Cooke finishes his season at the Holborn Baths, M. Juillien will take them for his new Egyptian Quadrilles, in the last figure of which—"The Rising of the Nile" a grand effect will be produced by turning all the water on at once. It will be not rid of as at the next dance by what the "Gent's Fashionable Slicomakers" call



POLKA LUMPS.

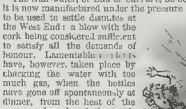
M. Juillien has, with HERR Koenig, passed several nights lately in the British Museum, to see if the head of Memnon vocalised at all at daybreak, as the ancients reported it to have done. He has not as yet heard it; but, as soon as he does, he will enter into an arrangement with the trustees, to add it to his orchestra

Our Artist, who is always at one or the other of these popular resorts, is bringing out a work, called "The Book of the People," as a companion to The Heads of the same intelligent class. From his graphic portfolio, we select



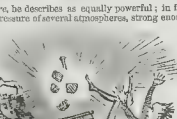
THE POLKA AS IT OUGHT TO BE DANCED.

He next pourtrays the indecent attitude of the painful savages who still give way to the toe-and-heel atrocities of



THE POLKA AS IT OUGHT NOT TO BE DANCED.

And lastly, with especial reference to the public dancing-rooms,



THE POLKA AS IT IS DANCED.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The "first flower of the *Turf*" for 1847 has just made its appearance in the shape of the first number of the *Racing Calendar* for the present year. It is a goodly massive. The nominations for the stakes which closed on New Year's Day, show, in almost every instance, the progress of the popularity of our great National Sport. The Chester Cup has 177 subscribers—a prodigious multitude named for a race on a course where more than half a dozen can run with convenience. In like manner, the plates are full to overflowing—thirty for Lord Westminster's prize of that ilk; forty nine for the Cheshire Stakes; and so forth. And these are none of your *rebâte* either. Most of the best horses in England are engaged for the meeting Lord by the pleasant waters of the river Dee. Speculation, too, has set in assert its issues, the mighty Cup being already established as a marketable commodity. Now, suppose we gossip a little about the prices at which its bargains are offered. There were four animals in the betting among the very wide awake division in the provinces, early in the week, namely, Fitzallen, Newcourt, Antler, and Corn Cob. The odds were 50 to 1 against each. Now the first was not out at all last year—neither was the latter—whence you may argue (if you please) that they are this year the fresher for their holiday, or (if it like you better) that eclipses in '46 are not the most profitable runs on the turf for '47. It is the fact, as we opine, that Newcourt has gone to Northleach, there to be got ready for operations. We should not be surprised if Isaac Day did not back him, and got him well home. He will, very probably, be thought cheap at half his present price. Antler will, perhaps, be in on flattering terms; but what's the use of that? His temper is too fugitive—we can't trust him.

But the reader is anxious to learn how and when a little money is to be honestly got out of the Chester Cup. The easiest thing in nature—with nerve and patience. We'll tell an absolute secret, and is under the "rose" in almost every instance, not to mention the chance of some second Eclipse being hacked at your own figure—and then lay against him, and win, of course: such a game as Red Deer won't be played again this century. Leaving, however, these theories for the present, and the general status of the Turf, with a general expression of congratulation, we will deal with the most important fact of the *Calendar*—the weighting for the Newmarket Handicap

With comparatively a small entry, we find its top weight, Alarm, sentenced to carry 9st. 4lbs., probably to let him have another "shy" at the burden -9st. 4lbs. having beaten him in the autumn for the Cambridgeshire. The result will be, however, the same, to all sober calculation We don't mean, nevertheless, this exception, to set down all we think won't win or can't win not always synonymous with terms when applied to the issue of a handicap—(or indeed of any other race) but just to touch on those nominations which have least the appearance of forlorn hopes. Foremost, then, of the likely lot is Sting, with 8st. 6lbs. on him, on a pound less than he was once expected to win the Derby with. Still, despite his Epsom performance, and his playing a *walking* gentleman at Doncaster, his achievement at Newmarket for the St. Leger was a good one He shall be a winner for us. So shall Wood Pigeon, at 7st. 11lbs.; ditto Refraction, carrying a pound less. On our creditor side, also, shall stand Collingwood, Brevissima, and so should Projectile, only he won't start, we imagine. Some stupid reader may growl, "Why d'ye allow him 6lbs. than all these?" The folks with brains in their heads will appreciate our delicate way of giving a hint. The "tag-rag-and-bob-tail" is *uncommon* bad that's the fact but it ought not to be quite unpeopled, "*experto crede*," by any means. Suppose we say in the lot under 8st. with the few elegant extracts quoted above. It won't be a bad bet to take long odds against your side; without being vulgar, we—"wish you may get it."

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The nominations for the Chester Cup have exceeded all precedent as well as expectation, but have not, as yet, added materially to the labours of the book-makers. The Derby speculations were ruled entirely by last week's prices, but were generally in small sums. The horses most in request were the three favourites, Lunedale and War Eagle. The Oaks was touched upon, and the Farmer's Daughter backed freely at 12 to 1.

CHESTER CUP.

50 to 1 agst Newcourt (t)	66 to 1 agst Parch (t)	66 to 1 agst Crown Prince (t)
50 to 1 — Uncle Ben (t)	66 to 1 — Bye (t)	66 to 1 — Rose ckburn (t)
50 to 1 — Duke of Rich-	66 to 1 — Red Rover (t)	100 to 1 — Master Downes
mond (t)	66 to 1 — Rebellion (t)	(t)
	66 to 1 — Lamb (t)	

DERBY.

15 to 2 agst Van Tromp (t)	35 to 1 agst Melbourne an	50 to 1 agst The Liberator
15 to 1 — Epsom Lively	40 to 1 — Red Deer	50 to 1 — Projectile
17 to 1 — Planet (t)	45 to 1 — Wood Pigeon (t)	66 to 1 — The Reverend
25 to 1 — Sting (t)	45 to 1 — Lucifer Matches	66 to 1 — Antler
25 to 1 — Collingwood	45 to 1 — Refraction (t)	66 to 1 — War Eagle (t)
35 to 1 — Lunedale (t)	45 to 1 — Marpessa colt	Freyer
	100 to 1 agst Whetstone (t)	

OAKS.

15 to 1 agst Slander	12 to 1 agst The Farmer's Daughter (t)
15 to 1 — Amazonina (t)	16 to 1 — Miami (t)

THURSDAY Laziness was on too small a scale to call for a word of observation

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES

4 to 1 agst Planet (t) | 5 to 1 agst Gratitude (t)

NEWMARKET HANDICAP.

Mr. B Green's horses, The Lamb and Comet, were declared to be struck out on the publication of the Handicap this afternoon.

CHESTER CUP.

The only bets to our knowledge were 66 to 1 agst The Flash, and 100 to 1 agst Red Rover to £5 each.

DERBY.

15 to 2 agst Epsom (t)	35 to 1 agst Lunedale	50 to 1 agst The Liberator (t)
25 to 1 — Sheriff (t)	50 to 1 — Christopher (t)	66 to 1 — War Eagle (t)
	100 to 1 agst Lunatone (t)	

OAKS.

16 to 1 agst Miami (t)

SCOTLAND.

INCREASE OF DISTRESS. The accounts from the Highlands and Islands of Scotland are very distressing. The labouring population of Sutherlandshire, Ross-shire, Inverness-shire, Argyleshire, the Western Islands, and the Zetland Islands, are at this moment threatened with starvation in consequence of the total failure of the potato crop. Already have many of these poor people perished from cold and famine, and more horrible are the sufferings of the destitute Irish, we believe they are quite equalled by those of the poor inhabitants of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland; but, as there are no Coroner's inquests in Scotland, and but few local newspapers, deaths from starvation take place, and the public are uninformed of the occurrence. Under these circumstances, the Edinburgh Committee for the Relief of Destitution in the Highlands, have determined to appoint a deputation to proceed to London for the purpose of holding a public meeting and laying the claims of the suffering population of the Highlands before the people of England

HORRIBLE MURDER WITH RELEASE IN SCOTLAND.—The Scotch papers, particularly those of Edinburgh and Glasgow, continue to record numerous robberies, committed with great violence and audacity, within their respective localities. We give a specimen from the *Glasgow Herald*:—On Wednesday evening, about six o'clock, while a respectable man, just arrived from Dunkeld, was going up a stair in 35, Charlotte-street, he was seized by the throat by one villain, knocked down by another, and his vest, guard-chain, and under coat torn open by a third, for the purpose of rifling his pockets. Fortunately his watch was securely placed in his fob, and the cries of "Murder! Police!" in the interim, seemed to have scared the robbers, who ran off, leaving the first kicked man to the mercy of those on the side of the street. In the struggle the poor man's teeth were driven through his lips.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE WORKING CLASSES.—Another instance of the beneficial results attending the popular exhibition of works of science and art, and of the perfect safety with which the public may be admitted to inspect them, has just occurred in Glasgow, under the auspices of the Philosophical Society of that city. The machines, manufactures, paintings, and antiquities, were exhibited in the City Hall. "The exhibition," says the *Scottish Guardian*, "was thrown open gratuitously on Monday to the working classes on Friday the 2nd, and Monday the 4th of January. On Friday, 16,206 people were admitted; on Saturday, 18,600; and on Monday, the number amounted to above 19,200. The number in the hall was usually between 1000 and 1500 at a time; and it would have been impossible for persons in any station of society to have shown more anxiety for the safety of the objects confided to them."

IRELAND.

POOR RELIEF MEETING AT ANDOVER.—On Tuesday morning, a highly respectable meeting was held in the Town-hall, Andover, to take into consideration the present condition of the poor residing in and around Andover, and to devise means for their relief. Thomas Philips, Esq., Mayor, was voted to the chair. Letters were read from Ralph Etwall, Esq., M.P. for the borough, and H. B. Cokes, Esq., of Long Parish, regretting their inability to attend, through indisposition, each inclosing a cheque for £20; and a letter from the Rev. Mr. Dyson, of Tidworth, was announced. Various resolutions were proposed and agreed to. The borough was divided into four districts, and four gentlemen were appointed to go round to the dwellings of those who can afford to subscribe, and solicit all to contribute to this much required charity

THE PENINSULAR MEDALS.—A commission has been appointed to decide upon the medals which are to be presented to the officers and men who served in the Peninsula, under Wellington, and other commanders. Sir Charles Dalbiac is appointed President of this body, and his colleagues are two other field-officers of distinction. The medal will be struck as soon as informed, nineteen medals, commemorative of battles, sieges, &c., and it is estimated that some millions of these will have to be provided

THE SCARCITY OF FOOD IN FRANCE. A letter has been received at Manchester from Mr. Cobden, M.P., dated Marseilles, Dec. 29, 1846, from which we give the following interesting extract:—"I find an immense movement in corn here. The port is crowded with ships. Upwards of 1,200,000 quarters of wheat have been imported, and nearly all of it is gone into the interior, chiefly in the direction of Lyons, by cars. The roads are so cut up by the traffic that they resemble rivers in mud. The French Government has suspended the navigation laws, and corn is brought in free of duty, by ships of all nations, from any ports. A large portion of it is imported here from the Black Sea, in Greek ships. I hear there is still a vast supply in Southern Russia—that the Russian harvest is most abundant."

SUSPENSION OF TRANSPORTATION.—Circulars have been sent to various parts of the country from the Secretary of State for the Home Department, stating that in consequence of the suspension of the transportation of the convicts to Van Diemen's Land, it would be necessary to provide increased accommodation in the gaols—requesting to know the greatest number of prisoners confined in the gaol in one year, and promising to pay the cost of maintenance of convicted prisoners.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER RAILWAY CASE.

In the SHERIFF'S COURT on Thursday, an action was tried, Pelhill, to recover the sum of £19 19s. for services rendered by the plaintiff as clerk to the Cambridge and Colchester Railway Company. The defendant, who was sued as a provisional committeeman, pleaded that he was not indebted.

Mr. Lush said, that although recently there had been several contesting elections as to the liabilities of provisional committeemen, yet in this case he could not conceive what the defence could be, as the defendant's name appeared in the Prospectuses as one of the provisional committeemen and directors, and he attended most of the meetings. The plaintiff only entered one minute a week, which could not be deemed unreasonable. The plaintiff had brought an action against another gentleman for a part of his salary, but for that p. t the defendant was not liable

Mr. W. H. Alkin was called, and proved that he saw the plaintiff at the offices of the company, in the Old Jewry Chambers. The defendant joined the company on the 26th October; attended a meeting on the 1st of November, 1845, and moved a resolution for an adjournment of the meeting: and he handed that adjourned meeting on the 8th, when an amalgamation with another line was proposed, but it was not carried out. He could not say that he had seen him at any meeting before the 24th of October, and the 8th November; and it was probable that he only joined for the purpose of an amalgamation to render it a substantial company.

A document was put in, in which defendant and others entered into an agreement with plaintiff and another person, as promoters and trustees of the company, to take up shares, and act as provisional committeemen and directors.

Mr Udall objected to its admission as evidence, on the ground that it was not stamped.

The Under-Sheriff took a note of the objection

Mr Udall, for the defendant, submitted that there was no evidence to go to the Jury. It had been shown that the plaintiff was employed in August, and as there was no proof of the terms, it must be taken as a general hiring for a year. He quoted "Fossett and Cash, 5 Ad., and Ellis," in support of that argument

The Under-Sheriff said the question had not been raised before, but he thought that, even in the absence of the agreement, the case raised the question the jury whether defendant had adopted the agreement, and availed himself of the services of plaintiff

Mr Udall contended that, at all events, the defendant could only be liable from the 24th of October to the 8th of November; and urged that plaintiff might be deemed a trustee, and did the work in that capacity.

The Under-Sheriff said the question was, did the defendant hold himself out as liable, and did the plaintiff rely on him. Every case depended on the peculiar circumstances.—Verdict for defendant.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED MURDER.

On Wednesday, *George Wilmott*, 55, labourer, was indicted for cutting and wounding Susannah Haynes, with intent to murder her In other counts the intention of the prisoner was laid to be to do the grievous bodily harm to her.

It appeared from the evidence that Mrs. Haynes lived with her husband in a cottage [illegible] Mr. Haynes was employed [illegible] The prisoner lived in the same neighbourhood, and appeared to have been on friendly terms with the prosecutrix and her husband up to the time of the [illegible] action in question, which took place in the evening of the 14th of November. At that time it appeared that the prisoner went to the cottage, where Mrs. Haynes was alone at the time, awaiting her husband's return to supper, and after some ordinary conversation, while the prosecutrix was in the act of turning towards the fire, she received a tremendous blow upon the head from the prisoner. She seized him, and a struggle took place between them, during which she received other injuries, but at length her cries brought assistance, and the prisoner made his escape. The prosecutrix was found in a fainting state, and almost covered with blood; and it appeared from the testimony of the surgeon that the injuries she received were of a very serious character, and that at one time he apprehended a fatal result. When the prisoner was apprehended he admitted he had assaulted the prosecutrix, and said he had done it for satisfaction and revenge.

The prisoner in his defence denied that he had ever said anything about satisfaction and revenge, but said that on the night in question he went to the prosecutrix's cottage, and they had a little dispute, and she [illegible] of the collar, and threatened to give him in charge for deserting his wife. This irritated him, and he took up the candlestick and struck her on the head in order to make her loose her hold, but she kept pushing him along, and when she got him outside, she left hold of him, and he walked away; and this, he said, was "the long and short of it."

The Jury found the prisoner "Guilty" upon that count in the indictment charging his intent to be to do grievous bodily harm, as I

Mr. Justice ERLE sentenced the prisoner to transportation for life.

THE CASE OF SWINDLING IN CHURCH

Robert Warmington Crosther, 34, described as a labourer, was indicted for felon.ously forging and uttering an order for £30, with intent to defraud Messrs. Dixon, the bankers, Cannery-lane

It appeared that the prisoner had been employed as clerk to an attorney named Shearman, who kept an account at Messrs. Dixon's, and it was proved that the forged cheque was in the handwriting of the prisoner, and one of the notes that had been paid for it was afterwards found in him

The prisoner received a good character from his brother, who is a clergyman of the Church of England, and several other respectable persons.

The Jury found him "Guilty," but recommended him to mercy, and Mr. Justice Maule sentenced him to be transported for ten years.

There were other charges of a similar character against the prisoner, and the clerk at the new church at Chelsea applied to the Court to order the restitution of some money that was found upon the prisoner, and which had been obtained from him by a forged cheque, that had been given to him by the prisoner in payment of the church fees upon the occasion of his marriage. It appeared, it appeared, given the clerk an order for £5 upon Messrs. Dixon, and received the difference

Mr. Justice Maule said, he should not make any order, but he did not think the policeman ought to object to give up the money under the circumstances.

ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER

On Thursday, *Mathew Ford*, aged 21, described as a coachman, was tried for feloniously killing and slaying William Lee Riddy

Mr Ballantine stated the case to the Jury. The prisoner and the deceased were the drivers of rival omnibuses, running from the City to Brixton It appeared that the deceased and the prisoner were driving towards Brixton between four and five o'clock on the 14th of December last, and that they commenced to run against each other. After running nearly equal for some time, the omnibus driven by the prisoner got slightly a-head of that which the deceased was driving, as they passed the George Canning public-house, near Acre-lane. The prisoner's omnibus was at this time in the middle of the road. The deceased whipped his horses on and attempted to pass when the prisoner pulled right across the deceased's horses—the two vehicles came in contact—the omnibus of the deceased, having been pulled to the right, was knocked against a lamp-post, and the deceased was thrown off, and, falling under the horses, he received serious injuries, of which he died in a few days

Several witnesses were called, who proved the facts of the case; and from whose evidence it appeared that both parties were equally guilty; and that it was the uniform practice of some of the Brixton omnibuses to pursue a system of furious driving, to the imminent danger of the public

Mr. Clarkson having addressed the Jury

Several very respectable witnesses were called as to character, who spoke of the prisoner as a sober, careful, and well-conducted young man.

Mr. Justice Maule summed up.

The Jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

POLICE.

ROBBERY FROM THE UNIVERSITY CLUB HOUSE

A clerk, named *Francis William Schultze*, who was apprehended at Leeds, has been examined at MARLBOROUGH-STREET, on a charge of having stolen upwards of £700 in notes and gold from the University Club, in Suffolk-street, Pall-mall. The circumstances which led to the apprehension of the prisoner at Leeds were these:—He made his appearance at Leeds about a week ago, and took up his [illegible] Hotel. The style in which the prisoner lived, the quantity of [illegible] which he made, and the large sum of money apparently at his command, soon to his youthful appearance, excited so much suspicion that a communication was made to Read, the high constable, as information had been received of a large robbery of notes and gold from the University Club House, and as the description of the offender's person exactly tallied with that of the visitor at the Royal Hotel, the constable concluded that the parties were one and the same person, and accordingly the prisoner was taken into custody. The prisoner was soon afterwards identified as the individual who stood charged with the robbery in question

Mr. Charles Willich, secretary to the University Club, said the prisoner was his private clerk, and lived in the house in Suffolk-street. On Thursday week, witness placed in a box about £700 in notes and money, and this box was locked up in the safe in the office. The money placed in the cash-box consisted of £50, £10, and £5 Bank of England notes. On Christmas-day, witness found that the cash-box had been taken out of the safe. The box was afterwards found in a [illegible] at the top of the house, occupied by the prisoner, broken open, and robbed of its contents.

Edward Read, high constable of Leeds, said that on Monday last, in consequence of information he received, he went to the Royal Hotel, Leeds, and had an interview with the prisoner. Witness had also an account of a robbery in London, with a description of the offender's person, and, on seeing the prisoner, he told him that he was not the individual described in the circular, at the same time asking him he need not answer the question unless he pleased. The prisoner would make no confession, but as witness felt confident the prisoner was the party respecting whom the communication had been made to the police, he took him into custody. Witness found on the dressing-table upwards of £12 in silver. In a bag he found 320 sovereigns. In the prisoner's pockets he found £220 in five pound notes, a ten pound note, and a fifty pound note. Witness also found on the prisoner a gold watch, gold guard, and breast-pin, all of which he produced

George Spencer, clerk to the Club, said he received a cheque on Drummond's for £836 10s. 1d. from Mr. Willich to get cashed on the 24th of December. He obtained from the bankers three £50, thirty £10, and sixty-four £5 notes, besides the balance in cash. The money was placed in the cash-box, and this box was deposited in the safe. Witness placed the key of the safe in a drawer under the counter, which drawer witness locked up

Charles Spratt, clerk at Drummond's, said he paid a cheque in notes and gold to the last witness. He could not, however, say what the numbers of the notes were which the witness received

Mr Long said it was necessary to have evidence on this point, and, therefore, he should order the prisoner to be remanded for that purpose.

ANOTHER LADY SWINDLER.

On Saturday last, at GUILDHALL, *Elizabeth Baker*, a respectable-looking female, about forty years of age, was charged with defrauding the National Linen Company, at the corner of Farringdon-street and Fleet-street, of goods to the amount of nearly £30

Mr Lewis stated the case. About the 7th of December the prisoner called at the warehouse, with a person she represented to be her husband, to look at some Brussels carpeting she had selected a day or two before, when she said she was going to furnish a house. The husband approved of the choice made by the lady, and the carpet planner was sent to take measure. He was shown the two parlours of the house, No. 51, Herbert-street, New North-road. She also ordered some curtains. The goods were sent home on the 16th, and were [illegible] for on delivery. The party was entirely a stranger, and did not ask for credit; and if he had supposed the goods were not to be paid for directly, the prisoner would not have sent them. Instead of paying for them when the invoice was presented, she wanted more goods, and when these were taken she still wanted more. She was going to have a party on Christmas Day. The last goods were sent on the 23rd of December, and then she evaded payment by saying that she had been to Fleet-street, and arranged to pay on Saturday, when a cheque would be given for the amount upon the production of the receipt. The [illegible] that what the lady said was true, and that his employers were content to be paid at that time. On the very next day, however, she removed from the house, and the application on the 26th was fruitless. She was, however, traced to have taken a house in Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn. Mr. Williams, the manager at the Company's warehouse, went, accompanied by an officer, and entered the house by stratagem. Two blankets, and some articles of trifling value, the property of the prosecutors, were all that remained; but a dozen hats, some caps, and other articles supposed to have been obtained by fraud from other tradesmen, were seized. Mrs. Baker accounted for the absence of the carpets, &c., by saying that they had been taken under an execution. The officer had great difficulty in forcing from her a pocket-book containing a number of duplicates

Mr. Williams, and other persons belonging to the National Linen Company, proved that the goods were sold for payment on delivery. It appeared that the house in Bartlett's-buildings was taken by a short gentleman, a civil engineer, who gave the name of Robert Sparkes, who referred to Mr. Baker, of 51, Herbert-street, and Mr. Meymott, of Charles-street, Northampton-square. Mr. Baker was not at home, but Mrs. Baker, the prisoner, gave him an excellent character, and said he had been for four years the tenant of one of their houses

Mr. Head, for the prisoner, put questions as to who gave the character, how the house was entered without a warrant, &c., as he was sure his client must be discharged, as he would bring actions at law.

One of the witnesses admitted that, though he took the bill, and was to be paid on delivery, he did not ask for the money.

Mr. Alderman Johnson said he should give the complainant a further opportunity of finding the property, and Mr. Sparkes, and he remanded the prisoner.

THE ROBBERY OF THE WARWICK AND LEAMINGTON BANK

It will be recollected that in July, 1845, a clerk in the Warwick and Leamington Bank, named *Wm. Thos. Haynes*, was stated to have stolen a parcel, containing one hundred £10 notes, with which he had been intrusted by the firm to deposit in the post-office at Warwick; and that Daniel Forrester, accompanied by superintendent Roby, of the London police, apprehended the accused at Calais, but was prevented from taking him away by the defective condition of the international law between the two countries.

Haynes, last Saturday, suddenly gave himself up to John Forrester, at the MANSION HOUSE, stating that it was his determination to meet the charge before the Lord Mayor, and, if necessary, before the Central Criminal Court. He appeared to be very much dejected, and was accordingly committed.

George Blaynay, the brother of the prisoner, was taken for the robbery soon after the commission of it, he having, it was believed, received the parcel from his brother, and a man named Jennings was apprehended on the charge of having been receiver, and both were at the ensuing assizes convicted, and sentenced to a limited term of transportation, while the prisoner, who has thus given himself into custody, escaped to France

John Forrester having stated to the Lord Mayor the fact that the prisoner had called upon him to give himself up for trial, the prisoner, in answer to the question of the Lord Mayor, said he was ready to meet the charge

The prisoner was remanded, and directions were immediately forwarded to the Warwick and Leamington Bank to send witnesses to town

On Tuesday, he was again brought up

Mr. Mullins, from the firm of Bush and Mullins, solicitors to the Committee of Bankers for protection against forgeries and frauds, attended for the prosecution

Mr Sommerville, one of the persons connected with the Banking Company, stated that the prisoner was the person named in the warrant in the possession of Daniel Forrester, the officer

The prisoner said he had no observation to make, and was delivered up to Daniel Forrester, for the purpose of being conveyed to Warwick for examination.

THE FLORES EXPEDITION FOR SOUTH AMERICA

Much interest was excited at the THAMES Police-office, on Tuesday. *Colonel Richard Wright*, Consul-general for the state of Equador, and alleged to be the head of an expedition which was about to be fitting out from this country for South America, was charged, at the instance of Inspector Forrester, of the Thames police, with a violation of the 2nd section of the Foreign Enlistment Act, 59th of George III., cap. 69.

Lieut. W. Sleigh, R.N., was held to bail on a similar charge on the 27th ult., it being understood that he was about to take the command of the naval armament intended to join the expedition. The Grand Jury at the Central Criminal Court have returned a true bill for Misdemeanour against Capt. Sleigh, but the case has been removed by *certiorari* into the Queen's Bench

The chief witness in support of the information was Captain Harvey Tuckett, who had accepted an appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel in the expedition. When the Captain's evidence was concluded, he was cross-examined by Mr Ballantine

Mr. Ballantine: I presume I may take it, Captain Tuckett, that you are the informer in this case?—EXPLAIN.

Mr. Ballantine: And became so because you could not get [illegible] No: I claimed it on my own behalf, and not at the other office.

Mr. Ballantine: Come, answer my question plainly, yes or no?—No.

Mr. Ballantine: Then what other motive had you?—Colonel Wright has not duly behaved himself towards me and the officers under me, but has made my victuals my word of honour to the half-starved recruits, who were without food or clothes.

Mr Ballantine: You say you were a Captain in the 11th Dragoons?—Witness: Yes, about eleven years since. If you choose, I can give you the date of my commission

Mr Ballantine: No, I do not desire to know more about you than my position absolutely requires. Pray was that the last profession you followed?—Witness: No; I was a merchant in the City

Mr. Ballantine: What merchant?—An East India merchant

Mr. Ballantine: In what commodities did you deal?—In everything that you could name. (Loud laughter)

Mr. Ballantine: Then you were what is called a general dealer?—No; I was an East India agent, and furnished the messes with wine, plate, and other commodities

Mr. Ballantine: Oh! that is what you call an East India merchant. I believe you failed in that capacity?—I did.

Mr. Ballantine: Well, what did you try next? I think you turned actor. Yes, and played at the Queen's, the Lyceum, and other theatres.

Mr. Ballantine: Who recommended you to Colonel Wright?—Mr. Henderson, secretary to the Spanish bondholders

Mr Ballantine: Did you, on the day prior to Colonel Wright's, you were perfectly destitute?—I did not. I had £25 with me, and no person could call himself destitute with that sum.

Mr Ballantine: What expenses were you put to that would warrant a demand of £[illegible] The expenses of my outfit.

After the production of some documentary evidence, Mr. Yardley said he considered that it was a case which could be met by bail; whereupon Mr. Portbury said he was instructed by the Customs to require higher bail than was put in for Captain Sleigh, who held a subordinate position in the expedition.

Mr. Yardley considered that the defendants were held to bail, himself in £400 and two sureties in £200 each, it would be quite sufficient security

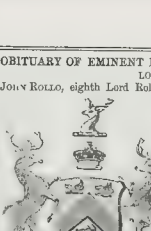
The securities were immediately entered into, and the case was remanded for a week. The defendant is a man of high distinction, and has frequently been at the Royal table.

SUICIDE AT ETON.—An act of self-destruction was committed on Sunday morning by a man named Samuel Chapman, aged 56, who, for the last twenty years, had been in the employ of Mr. Rogerson, manufacturer of soap, of Eton. He was discovered upon his knees on the floor of his sleeping room, at his lodgings, in Brocas-lane, surrounded by blood. He had inflicted a wound in his throat two inches deep, severing his windpipe, and several times he had struck [illegible] with the blade of a large pocket-knife, without a handle. Mr. Hammond, surgeon, who was immediately sent for, sewed up the wound; the man begging that his life, if possible, might be saved. He expired from exhaustion, in consequence of the loss of blood, in less than four hours afterwards

FEARFUL DEATH OF A BRIDE.—On Saturday week as Mr and Mrs. Jacques, of Jarrow, who had been married only five days, were proceeding along a railway near to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, they came to an inclined plane, up which Mr. Jacques proposed they should ride upon the waggons. His wife assented, and on attempting to get into the waggons she fell, and seven of them passed over her. She was immediately taken up and conveyed to Newcastle Infirmary, where she died shortly after. Mr. Jacques had conducted a school in Jarrow, and he and his wife were on the eve of going to a more extensive field of labour when this fearful accident happened.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

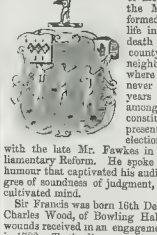
LORD ROLLO



JOHN ROLLO, eighth Lord Rollo, of Duncrub, county Perth, died last week. His Lordship succeeded to the title sixty-two years ago, at the decease, in 1782, of his father, James, seventh Baronet, and sat in Parliament as a Representative Peer for Scotland. He was born 22d April, 1773, and married, 12th June, 1806, Agnes, daughter of William Greig, Esq., of Gaj field Place, by whom he has left issue three sons and two daughters.

Early in life Lord Rollo served in the Scots Fusilier Guards, and carried the colours of that regiment at the battle of Lincelles, in Flanders.

SIR FRANCIS LINDLEY WOOD, BART.



THIS venerable and much respected Baronet died on the 31st ult. His illness was short; and his son, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, only arrived from London this Monday previously. Sir Francis performed the duties of a country gentleman's life in the most exemplary manner, and his death has cast a deep gloom throughout the county of York, and more especially in the neighbourhood of Hickleton, near Doncaster, where he constantly resided. Sir Francis never went into Parliament, but for forty years he took an active and leading part among the Whigs of Yorkshire, in support of constitutional principles. He proposed the present Earl Fitzwilliam at his several elections for that county, and co-operated with the late Mr. Fawkes in the meetings held to promote Parliamentary Reform. He spoke in public with a heartiness and good humour that captivated his audience, and, at the same time, with a degree of soundness of judgment, clearness, and ability, that bespoke a cultivated mind.

Sir Francis was born 16th December, 1771, the elder son of Captain Charles Wood, of Bowling Hall, a gallant naval officer, who died of wounds received in an engagement with Sufferin, the French Admiral, in 1782. To the Baronetcy he succeeded at the decease of his uncle, the late Sir Francis Wood, who obtained the creation, with a special limitation to his nephews.

By Mary Anne, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Samuel Buck, Esq., of New Grainges, Recorder of Leeds, Sir Francis Wood leaves, besides the present Baronet, Sir Charles Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is married to Lady Mary Grey, daughter of the late Earl Grey, another son, Samuel Francis, and one daughter, Anne, wife of John Walbanke Childers, Esq., of Cantley, Co. York.

PEREGRINE EDWARD TOWNELEY, ESQ., OF TOWNELEY, COUNTY LANCASTER.

AMONG the great landed proprietors still to be found in the ranks of the untitled aristocracy, the Towneleys, of Towneley, whether regarded for wealth or ancestral distinction, may be classed in the foremost position. The family pedigree can be authentically deduced from the time of Alfred the Great; and scarcely a generation has passed away, from the remote period when the designation of Towneley was first assumed, in which the name cannot be honourably traced. In 1481, Sir Richard Towneley received Knighthood from Lord Stanley at Hutton Field, in Scotland, for his gallantry on that occasion; and his son, Sir John Towneley, was also a memorable person of the time. He enjoyed the estate nearly sixty years, and augmented it by numerous purchases, enclosed the Park at Hapton, and built the tower; founded the Chauntry of St. Mary, at Burnsley; erected the Chapel at Towneley; lived to see the marriage of his grandson, Sir Richard Towneley, with the richly-portioned heiress of Wymbish of Nocton; avoided the Pilgrimage of Grace, that ruined so many of his neighbours, and at last died, full of years and honours, about 1540.

At the outbreak of the great Civil War, the Towneleys ranged themselves under the Royal banner; and their chief, Charles Towneley, Esq., of Towneley, fell at Marston Moor. In the sequel, they suffered severely by sequestration; so severely, that their fine demesne of Nocton (rendered familiar to the public during the past year in connexion with Lord Ripon) was obliged to be sold by Richard Towneley, eminent as a philosopher and mathematician, in order to repair the breaches thus caused. Despite, however, of these losses—which affected in an especial degree the old Catholic families—the landed estate that descended to the respected gentleman whose decease we record, was of great value—estimated at full £50,000 per annum.

Mr. Towneley died at Towneley, on the 31st ult., in the 85th year of his age. He was only son of the late John Towneley, Esq., and first cousin of Charles Towneley, Esq., the accomplished collector of the Towneley Marbles. By Charlotte Theresa, his wife, daughter of Robert Drummond, Esq., of Cadlands, Hants, he leaves a daughter, Frances, Lady Camoys, and two sons, of whom the elder, the present Charles Towneley, Esq., of Towneley, is married to Lady Caroline Harriet Molyneux, daughter of the late Earl of Sefton.

In this brief summary of the Towneley family, we had nearly forgotten to allude to one of its most distinguished members—John Towneley, the learned tutor of the Chevalier de St. George; a man of high literary attainments, who made a translation of "Hudibras" into French, displaying a most extraordinary knowledge of the stranger tongue, by adapting to its idiom the peculiar phraseology of that singular poem.

WILLIAM RALPH CARTWRIGHT, ESQ., M.P.

THIS gentleman, the descendant of an old and influential house, members of which represented Northamptonshire for centuries, sat in Parliament for that county uninterruptedly, with the single exception of the session of 1831, from 1708 to 1836. At the death of Mr. Pitt Mr. Cartwright was the mover of the Address to the King, praying that the debts of the deceased nobleman be paid out of the public purse.

The family from which he sprang derives from a common ancestor with that of the late well-known Major Cartwright, and enjoys extensive estates in Northamptonshire. During the Civil Wars the then head of the family espoused the cause of the Parliament, and suffered severely. His mansion-house of Aynho was burnt to the ground, and his property fined to the extent of £800.

The late Mr. Cartwright, whose death took place on the 4th instant, was born 30th March, 1771, and married twice. By his first wife, the Hon. Emma Maude, younger daughter of Cornwallis, first Viscount Hawarden, he had a large family, the eldest of which is Sir Thomas Cartwright, the distinguished diplomatist; and, by his second, Julia Frances, daughter of the late Colonel Richard Aubrey, he also leaves several children.

DAVID BOOTH.

THIS gentleman was a native of Yorkshire, and was entirely self-educated. In the early part of his life he followed commercial pursuits, but, the love of letters becoming with him an absorbing passion, he settled in London as a literary man, and, during a subsequent course of more than fifty years, he devoted himself ably and industriously to the composition and editorship of literary works. Among his productions the following occur:—"The Tradesman's Assistant," "The Art of Wine Making," "The Art of Brewing," "The Principles of English Composition," together with a grammar and various treatises, reviews, and poems. Mr. Booth died recently, at Balgarve Mills, Yorkshire, at the advanced age of 81.

STRANGE SUICIDE.—On Wednesday an inquest was held before [illegible] at the Princess Charlotte, Albany-road, Camberwell, on the body of Mrs. Grace, aged 60. Mrs. Burgess stated that the deceased resided at 1, Albany-place. She was the sister of Mrs. Smithe, of St. John's-wood, who left a fortune for the education of her children, and the witness was executrix. Witness stated how deceased had taken poison. Coroner: Did want possibly cause this?—Mrs. Burgess: Oh, no! she had a private fortune, but even would also lived in private lodgings, she denied herself the common necessaries of life. The witness had no doubt her mind was not in a proper state. The deceased was under the impression that everything they had for dinner was too expensive. She would say in common dinner, "why, can we afford this, Martha?" when, in fact, she was trustee for children of great property, and possessing good property herself. Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

DECORATIVE ARTS.—THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY'S CHURCH, AT CHEADLE.*

EXTERIOR, FROM THE SOUTH.

THE Church at St. Giles is situated in the town of Cheadle, a small town, near the moorlands of Staffordshire, having a weekly market on Fridays, which is well attended. The town is a somewhat old-fashioned-looking place, perched on the declivity of a hill, but yet it possesses no very old houses, nor any half-timbered, venerable mansions, as relics of by-gone days. Its church, on the higher portion of the hill, is as plain and ugly a structure as can well be imagined, and the numerous local stones about the places where the "rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep." Formerly, a great trade was carried on in the manufacture of brass; but, of late years, that trade has, in a great measure, ceased. The town can boast of having gas works. The country round Cheadle yields abundance of coal, of good quality, and the tall chimneys of the shafts of the coal mines peep up by the road, and amid the trees which clothe the neighbouring hill-sides; and children and old people may be seen on the road, driving before them asses, laden with huge lumps of coal, just from the pit's mouth.

The country round Cheadle is extremely picturesque. [illegible] from Stafford or Lane End, in many parts, very beautiful, being exceedingly diversified now winding up hill, and now in a valley and therefore offering every variety of landscape, both far and near.

On approaching Cheadle, the downward windings of the road display the town, the houses rising up the hill-side, and high over all towers the lofty spire of St. Giles's.

This truly magnificent structure, erected at the sole charge of the Earl of Shrewsbury, does infinite honour to its architect, A. Welby Pugin, Esq. The style of architecture is the "decorated" Gothic, and, certainly, neither labour nor expense has been spared to produce so perfect a specimen of the revival of mediæval art as St. Giles's presents.

The Church consists of a western tower, of (including the cross) nearly 200 feet in height above the church-yard; a nave, having north and south aisles, with corresponding porches, a chancel, with sacristies, and an organ-loft on its northern side; a Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament attached to the south aisle, and a Lady Chapel.

The Church has a most imposing appearance, viewed from the west. Its lofty tower and tapering spire are thence seen in all their majesty; and the niches, pinnacles, and windows of the spire produce a most picturesque display of light and shade.

Entering the garth, or churchyard, by the western lich gate, the chief entrance, or west door, arrests the eye by its peculiar appearance. The doors are of English oak, strongly braced, their surfaces painted red, and bordered with engrailing of iron, gilt; and within this bordering appear rampant lions, also gilded, nearly covering the whole door, and, in fact, being the iron-work of the hinges, and forming the heraldic achievements of the Talbots. The doorway is deeply moulded with a square label, and is decorated in the mouldings with Lons' heads and oak branches, well sculptured, and in the spandrils of the arch are Talbot shields and foliage. In the tower buttresses, on either side of the door, are niches, having canopies, and in them are placed stone statues of St. Peter and St. Paul—the nimbus over the heads of the figures being of metal, gilded. Over the door is a window of three lights, the jambs and arch being enriched with foliage, and in the story above this are the small windows of the ringing chamber, and then rise the gracefully-formed windows of the belfry, which, eight in number, are divided by a mullion into two lights, having quatrefoils in the heads of the arches; perforated lead-work fills up the spaces between the mullions.

The bells, six in number, are borne by a strong, braced oak framing, which springs from stone projections in the wall in the ringing chamber. They were cast by Messrs. Mears, of Whitechapel.

The spire is octagonal; and springing from eight pillets at its base, are crocketted ribs, which gradually diminish in size and projection, till, at several feet from the apex, they terminate in gablets with bosses. Resting on the stone weatherings, and at the angles of the spire, are four gablets, and above these are as many niches, having beautifully wrought canopies and pinnacles. Within the niches are stone images of the Latin Doctors, the size of life, sitting on thrones. There are four windows, having crocketted gables, at the base of the spire, and similar, though smaller, ones at the angles just above the pinnacles; and four, very small, near the top of the spire. A cross, of iron and copper, partially gilded, having a cock at its summit, is securely fastened to, and terminates, the spire.

In the buttresses at the south-west angle of the tower, two niches are made, having floriated mouldings and sculptured corbels. In the southern niche stands an image of St. Giles, and in the western is a kneeling figure of the Earl of Shrewsbury holding a model of the Church, as founder of it, which he is supposed to be offering to St. Giles; St. John the Baptist, the patron Saint of the Earl, is represented standing beside him.† On the corbel under St. Giles, a hind is sculptured, and on that under the figure of the Earl, the arms of the Talbot family with the proper supporters. The south porch is of most exquisite design. The angle buttresses are very solid and massive in appearance. The label of the arch is crocketted, and is finished by a corbel bearing an image of Our Blessed Lady, with our Lord, under a canopy of beautiful workmanship; and in quatrefoils, on either side, are angels with thuribles. The interior of the porch is groined with intersecting ribs rising from six engaged pillars, and adorned with foliage and bosses. On either side of the inner doorway are stoups for holy water. The pavement of the porch is of encaustic tiles having rich devices, and the following scripture in lines of tiles, "We will go into the house of the Lord with gladness." The external roof of the porch is of stone, the vertical joints being covered by ribs, terminated by gables above the string course. At the east end of the south aisle the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament commences. Its buttresses are more massive than those of the aisle, and in a niche in the one at the junction of the aisle and Chapel is placed an image of the Resurrection of Our Lord. The roof of this Chapel is ridged with a beautiful cresting, having crosses, gilded, at intervals.

The east end of the nave, which rises several feet above the chancel, is terminated by a small belfry, having pinnacled buttresses at its angles supporting a small spire, with intermediate gablets, &c. The sanctus bell is hung in this belfry, and round it these words are cast: "Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus." This bell is rung at the beginning of the canon.

The eastern end of the chancel has two large angle buttresses, having at their angles of junction floriated niches containing images of St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist, and immediately over the great window, in a niche, is a figure of Our Lady with Our Lord, and under the sill of the window, within three quatrefoils, Angels are sculptured bearing holy emblems. A richly floriated cross of stone terminates the gable, and a similar one is on the gable of the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament.

The view of the exterior of the Church, which we give, shows the principal portion of the parts described. It is taken from the S. E., and is the point of view from whence the Church has the most picturesque appearance. Its lofty spire towering in rich and beautiful outline above the nave, aisles, and chancel; the details of the eastern end, and Chapel of the Sacrament; the high pitched roofs, surmounted by elegant cresting, with gilded crosses at intervals, the sanctus belfry, the south porch, and the stone cross in the churchyard near it, produce a charming composition of graceful forms and varied ornaments.

On the north side of the chancel are the sacristies and organ loft, which last is approcheable by a newel staircase, in a turret, weathered with stone, and surmounted by a lion.

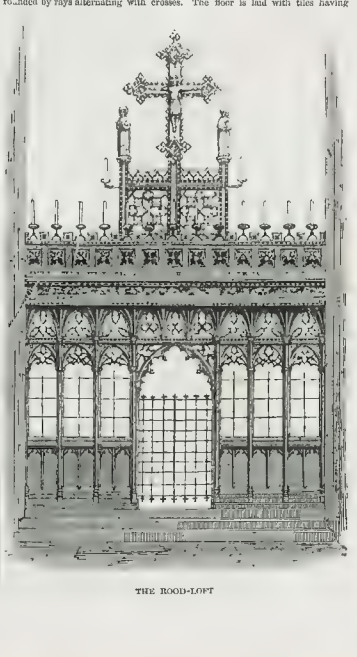
The north porch is of much plainer design than the south, though in size it is similar. Like that, the roof, externally and internally, is of stone, but is merely ribbed on the interior. The floor is laid with encaustic tiles, and this scripture, "I was glad when they said unto me we will go into the house of the Lord." In the niche over the external arch is an image of Our Lord in the act of benediction.

The interior of the Church is in the highest degree magnificent and impressive; for the pillars, walls, and roof, are enriched and fretted in every part with colour and gilding; to the gorgeous effect of which the "storied windows, richly dight," add their many-coloured charms, and, by diminishing the brilliancy of the day light in the Church, destroy that tendency to *glare* which so much decoration would otherwise produce, and render the whole exquisitely picturesque and beautiful. Probably, so perfect a Church was never erected in England before, as none is a *completeness* in its building which defies words to express, or representations to give an idea of. In the architectural portion of the building, the proportions and arrangement are most exact and skilful; whilst the decorative portion is equally to be admired, each symbol and enrichment having its peculiar reference to the portion of the Church for which it was designed.

The nave is divided from the aisles by eight pillars, four on each side, supporting, with four engaged pillars, ten arches. The capitals of the pillars are exquisitely foliaged, all differing in design, and richly gilded. The pillars are octagonal, and each painted in different patterns, the ground colours being red and blue, but so richly diapered with small patterns and ornaments, that but little of the ground colouring is visible. The mouldings of the arches, also, are most elaborately painted; and the walls above the arches are coloured blue, and enriched with minute ornaments. Above every arch are two circles of copper, on which are [illegible] from ancient Italian [illegible] The roofs are [illegible] framed, of [illegible] oak, and all the beams, rafters, &c., are [illegible] and diapered with colours and rich patterns, each principal [illegible] a shield, [illegible] presenting alternately [illegible] a musical [illegible] and the ceiling is painted to represent azure, with gilt stars. The floor is laid with encaustic tiles of rich patterns, arranged in [illegible] and stone alleys, with borderings of inscription tiles containing sentences from the office for the consecration of a Church. The seats are open, but quite plain, without poppy heads or any other decoration, being simply paneled. They are made of elm, and the warm tint of the wood is extremely pleasing in its general effect, harmonising with the colours of the walls most admirably. The tower, which is open to the nave to the height of the floor of the ringing chamber by a large arch of several feet in depth, profusely ornamented in its moulding, is separated from it by a wrought iron screen of good design, having large gates. A poor-box is placed on each side of the great arch. The floor of the tower is laid with tiles having the armorial bearings of the Talbot and Comyn families thereon, intersected by borders. Four sexfoil-shaped coronæ of iron and brass, painted and partly gilded, are suspended from the roof by chains and counter-weights. Six tapers are ordinarily put into each corona; but, on festival days, branches having four tapers each are substituted for the six single lights. The following scripture is painted round each corona:—"† Domine da nobis lucem."

The walls of the south aisle are painted red, and ornamented with crosses, surrounded by floriated circles of elegant design; the ceiling is blue, and starred, to correspond to that of the nave, the rafters, beams, &c., having a rich continuous pattern painted along them. The western end, or bay, of this aisle is partitioned off by oak screens, supported by brass shafts, and thus is formed into the baptistery. The font, which is octagonal in plan, is made of alabaster, and is fixed upon a step in the centre of the baptistery. The sides of the bowl have quatrefoils, in deeply-recessed panels, surrounded by a floral moulding, containing emblems of the Evangelists, and angels bearing crowns. From under the pedestal, at the corners, four monsters are represented as escaping, emblematic of original sin being washed away by baptism. The font cover is of oak, and consists of a canopy, supported by eight flying buttresses, with pinnacles, quatrefoils, &c., terminating in a finial, to which are affixed the chain and weight for raising and lowering it. The wood work is all richly painted and gilded, and most of the ornamental work in the alabaster is gilded likewise. The annexed Engraving of the font shows its general form and ornamentation. The stained glass window of the baptistery is divided by mullions into three lights; the centre one having a representation of St. John the Baptist holding the Lamb; above, the Holy Spirit is descending, surrounded by rays and seven stars. Three praying stools are placed in this aisle, and on the one opposite the Chapel of the Sacrament this inscription is carved—"† Adoremus in æternum sanctissimum sacramentum."

The Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament is divided from the south aisle by a stone arch and a screen of brass, and on the wall, over the arch, is painted an extremely rich and beautiful cross, surrounded by angels as in adoration, and this inscription, "† Adoremus in æternum sanctissimum sacramentum." On the pavement in front of the arch are these words, "Domine non sum dignus," and on the risers of the steps to the Chapel, "† Panem Angelorum manducavit homo;" and "† Panem de cœlo dedit eis." The open screen of wrought brass is one of the most sumptuous pieces of workmanship it is possible to imagine. It consists of four arches springing from shafts, and the openings filled with smaller shafts supporting crosses, terminated with fleurs-de-lis, enshrouded in an arched formed framework, rising from the shaft below, and joining it again above the cross. The top of the screen is an open cresting, exquisitely wrought into fleurs-de-lis and crosses, and over the principal shafts are crowns for tapers. The lower panels are filled with perforated circles, having quatrefoils within them also of open work, enclosing chalices with the Blessed Sacrament and the Lamb alternately. This screen was nearly two years in hand, and is most wonderfully wrought, the workmanship being so elaborately and highly finished. The interior of the Chapel is most splendidly decorated and gilded. The groining of the roof, which is of stone, is diapered with elegant enrichments, the spandrils being filled with passion flowers and foliage, and circles containing lambs, bordered with a flowing pattern; the bosses represent vine leaves and grapes. A pattern of vine leaves decorates the lower portion of the walls, whilst the upper part is adorned with crowns surrounded by rays alternating with crosses. The floor is laid with tiles having



THE ROOD-LOFT

* We give the annexed Series of Illustrations as specimens of the progress of the Decorative Arts in this country; as well as of the taste with which the architect, Mr. Pugin, has carried out the munificence of the noble founder. For the purpose of insuring originality, we commissioned one of our Artists, Mr. J. L. Williams, who minutely inspected the superb edifice; and we, accordingly, present to our readers the results of his visit, in the full confidence of their artistical accuracy.

† This niche forms the subject of the initial letter at the commencement of this article.

appropriate symbols upon them, as the Lamb and Cross, and the word "Sanctus" within a border.

The altar is of alabaster, and winged cherubim fill the compartments into which it is divided: the sculptured work and cherubim are relieved with gilding. The reredos, or back of the altar, is of tiles, made of the finest porcelain, exquisitely enriched with gold, and the tabernacle in its centre, made of metal, is enamelled in fine taste. The east window is divided into three lights by two mullions, and is filled with stained glass, the centre light having an image of Our Lord under a lofty canopy, terminated by a cross: under the feet of our Lord is this scripture, "† Amen, amen, dico vobis, ego sum panis vivus qui de coelo descendi." Figures of the Evangelists occupy the other portions of the window. The stained glass in the side windows represents cherubim holding labels with texts in honour of the Blessed Eucharist, surrounded by a pattern of vine leaves. A lamp hangs from a coronal depending from a boss in the centre of the Chapel, and is continually burning. The coronal is divided into six parts, and is inscribed, "† Virtus, † honor, † sapientia, † charitas, † benedicta, † fortitudo," symbolic of the attributes of God. The candlesticks and other furniture of the altar are of the richest description, and ornamented with appropriate symbols.

A lofty and wide arch divides the chancel from the nave, in its mouldings and thickness covered with painted ornaments; and, above the arch, filling the wall to the roof, is a noble painting, executed by Hauser, at Rome, of the Doom or Last Judgment. It is crowded with figures, and, in its effect, admirably adapted to the place it fills. Extending across the chancel arch is a beautiful rood loft, made of oak, and profusely decorated with colour and gilding. It consists of a centre doorway, a richly decorated arch, the spandrils filled with tracery, with three arched compartments on each side, separated by shafts, whence rises beautiful graining, which overhangs, as in some old examples, still remaining. The spandrils of the graining are painted blue, and sparkled with stars, whilst the headings of the arches and arches of the graining are ornamented with elaborate tracery. The lower portions of the compartments are paneled with trefoil-headed arches. The bressumer is most exquisitely carved, having foliage, grapes, &c., and this scripture, "† Christus factus est obediens usque ad mortem; mortem autem crucis: propter quod et Deus exaltavit illum, et donavit illum nomen quod est super omne nomen." Thirteen pierced quatrefoils protect the sides of the loft, and above them are as many candlesticks for holding wax-lights, and between these latter are pierced battlements. The great rood or crucifix rises from the centre of the loft; the cross is crocketted at the sides, and at its extremities are the emblems of the Evangelists in floriated quatrefoils. Images of the Virgin and St. John are placed on pedestals, which are joined by exceedingly rich tracery to the foot of the crucifix, and at the sides of the pedestals are sconces and wax-lights. The gates of the rood loft are of iron, painted blue. The annexed Engraving of the loft shows the general form and character of this beautiful work of art more clearly than words, and to that we refer our readers.

The chancel, nearly as wide as the nave, but not so lofty, is more elaborately and splendidly decorated than any other portion of the Church, its walls being wholly gilded, and its roof, arched and divided into panels by moulded ribs, is profusely adorned with gilding also; angels holding scrolls, with scriptures from the Te Deum, Benedicus, &c., encircled with garlands, are painted, at intervals, on the walls, connected by quatrefoils and foliage; and in the panels of the roof are monograms of the Holy Name, having radiating borders; gilded stars, likewise, add their richness to the roof. Immediately under the ceiling, a stone string-course runs on each side of the chancel, having angels sculptured on it, and gilded and painted. In the south wall is a large arch, having gates, which opens into the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament, and, nearer the altar, are the sedilia, on the three steps leading to the platform of the altar. These are surmounted by beautiful canopies and pinnacles, and on the backs of the seats are carved emblems of priest, deacon, and sub deacon. In the north wall, opposite the sedilia, is a deeply-moulded and recessed arch, most exquisitely ornamented; under which is the sepulchre for the Easter [illegible] of the Entombment adds to its decorations. [illegible] into the sacristies.

The High Altar is made of alabaster, its front adorned with rich tabernacle work, under which are sculptured angels, seated on thrones, playing on musical instruments, the whole being enriched with colour and gilding. The reredos of the altar is most elaborate, its centre compartment having a sculptured representation of the Coronation of Our Blessed Lady, whilst in three niches on either side are angels with tapers and thuribles. Above these is a string-course with angels, crowned with a pierced bratticing level with the sill of the east window; metal brackets at the ends of the string-course, projecting from the wall, sustain curtains of tapestry, having ciphers worked on them.

The east window, the tracery of which is of excellent design, is filled with stained glass, representing the genealogy of Our Lord. In canopied niches on each side of the window, are images of St. Giles, the patron saint of the Church, and St. Chad, the patron saint of the diocese. An ancient corona of wrought iron, most exquisite in design and execution, hangs in the centre of the chancel. This corona was brought from Flanders.

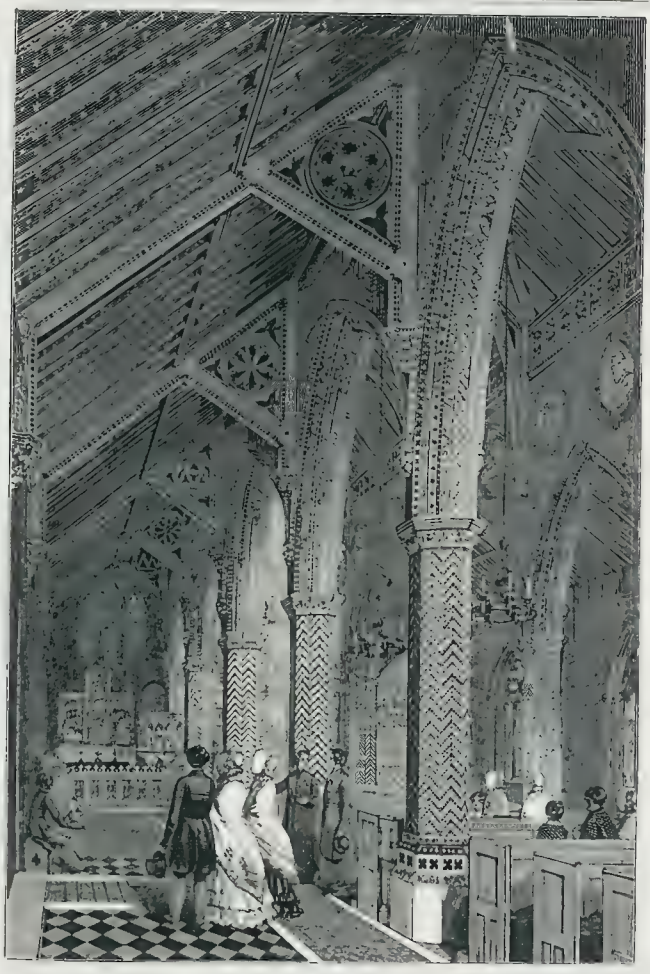
The walls of the north aisle are painted blue, with the letter M, enriched by a floriated border, diapered upon it. The floor is, like the nave and south aisle, laid with encaustic tiles, and along the side and end walls of both aisles, a stone seat is built; and to the height of about four feet five inches the walls are lined with glazed tiles of a deep blue colour, ornamented with patterns in yellow.

The Lady Chapel is in the eastern bay of the north aisle, and is divided from it and the nave by a low screen of oak, paneled, with quatrefoils painted in them, and crested with iron wrought into fleurs-de-lis and gilded. The floor of this chapel is laid with encaustic tiles, having roses and lilies on them, emblematic of Our Lady. The altar, of alabaster, is divided into five niches, three in front and two at the angles, each enshrining an angel carrying an emblem, and the whole is richly painted and gilded. Over the altar is fixed the centre of an ancient triptych, carved in oak, of most elaborate and skilful workmanship. It is a Flemish work of art of the fifteenth century. The subject represented in it is the Passion of Our Lord. Immediately above the triptych are three arches of the organ-loft; and, at its side, is the doorway into the pulpit, whence a staircase communicates with the sacristies. The pulpit, which is affixed to the east wall, and adjoining both the nave and Lady Chapel, is octagonal, and is of stone richly sculptured and gilded. In five of the niches which adorn it, the subject of St. John the Baptist Preaching in the Wilderness is represented; St. John occupying one niche, and the listeners the others. In the niches towards the Lady Chapel are images of Saints Francis, Dominic, and Bernardin, the three great Friar preachers. In the south aisle are three praying-stools, to correspond to those in the north; on the one next the Lady Chapel is this inscription—"† Vigilate et orate." The side window of the Chapel represents, in the centre light, Our Lady holding Our Lord; and in the side-lights, the Annunciation, on glass richly diapered with fleurs-de-[illegible].

In the representation we give of the interior of St. Giles's, all the details of the Lady Chapel and north aisle are embraced; and, in the spaces between the pillars, the rood-loft and coronæ of the nave may be seen, as also a part of the gorgeous screen of the Chapel of the Sacrament. The general effect of the rich diapering on the pillars and arches is indicated, as well as the ornamental details of other parts of the Church. The praying-stools have been omitted, to show more clearly the screen of the Lady Chapel.

The organ-loft, which is over the sacristy, and opens into the chancel by three arches, and also, as we mentioned above, into the Lady Chapel by three arches, contains a fine toned organ by Parsons, of London, skilfully played by Mr. Wainwright. The effect of the music and singing is almost magical; as not only is the organ screened from observation, but the choristers, being stationed in the loft, are concealed also, so that the rich harmony floats on the air with thrilling effect.

The stained glass windows of the aisles represent the Virtues—such as Humility, Charity, Mercy, &c.; personified by females overcoming contrary vices, pour-[illegible]. [illegible] Church is lighted up for evening service, the effect is gorgeous in the extreme: the gilded [illegible] and walls of the chancel glowing in the flood of yellow light of the tapers [illegible]; the glistening [illegible] ded ceiling, forming a rich background to the lofty [illegible]od, with its pierced and [illegible]oborately [illegible]een; the corona in the nave [illegible]ting up the painted and gilded pillars, their soft light fad[illegible] the deep blue roof, whence the gilded stars sparkle with exquisite richness [illegible] in a picture, once seen, not easily [illegible].



NORTH AISLE, SHOWING THE LADY CHAPEL, &C.

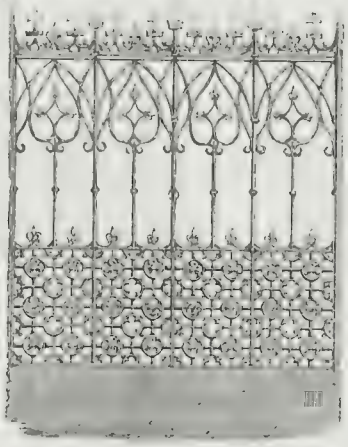
In the spacious churchyard, near the south porch, is a beautiful Stone Cross, of which we give a representation. It consists of a flight of steps, on which the base is raised, which [illegible] and at the angles having emblems of the Evangelists. At the sides are [illegible]haaces, whence, from niches, blood is flowing into them, symbolical of Our Lord shedding his blood for the four quarters of the world. A tall fleur-de-lis shaft supports a crucifix, under a canopy; and, on either side, are images of St. Mary and St. John, on branches which spring from the shaft.

East of the Church, are Schools for boys and girls, with a schoolmaster's residence attached.

A Rectory-house is being built, and a conventual establishment will be erected on some ground on the south side of the Church.

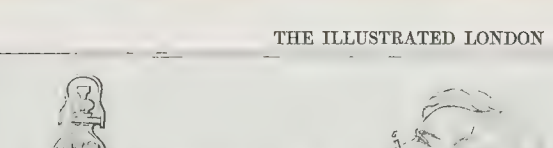
The Church, cross, lich gates, and churchyard walls, are built of a red sand-

FONT IN THE BAPTISTERY.



BRASS SCREEN TO THE CHAPEL OF THE SACRAMENT.

STONE CROSS, EXTERIOR.



THE APPARATUS FOR RENDERING SURGICAL OPERATIONS PAINLESS.

stone, quarried on the East's estates near Cheadle; and the wood used in its construction was, also, we believe, from his estates

All the excaustic tiles were made, from Mr. Pugin's designs, at Messrs. Minton's works at Stoke, and do infinite credit to the artisans employed by them.

In closing this notice of St. Giles's, Cheadle, we must not omit paying a tribute to the skill of all the persons employed in carrying out Mr. Pugin's designs; and to Mr. Denny, the master of the works at Alton Towers, great praise is due, for he has admirably has displayed in the realisation of the architect's magnificent conceptions

THE NEW MEANS FOR RENDERING SURGICAL OPERATIONS PAINLESS.

LAST week, the first experiment was made in this country of employing the inhalation of the vapour of sulphur ether as a means of rendering surgical operations painless. The application is of American origin, and was first introduced, a few months since, by Dr. Morton, a dentist, of Boston, U.S., by whom it was communicated to Dr. Boott, of Gower-street. By this gentleman the discovery was described, on the 17th of last month, to Mr. Robinson, the surgeon-dentist, also of Gower-street; who, on the following day, operated upon a young lady thrown into sleep by the inhalation, during which a molar tooth was extracted from her lower jaw

The inhalation occupied a minute and a half, and the patient's recovery from sleep another minute. Dr Robinson, assisted by another gentleman, then examined her mouth, and expressed her great surprise at finding that it was removed. She said she was sure she had felt was merely a sensation of cold around the tooth, a sensation which was caused, perhaps, by the coldness of the external instrument

The apparatus employed consists of the lower part of North's apparatus, with a flexible tube, to which are attached a ball and socket valve and mouthpiece, similar to those commonly used for inhalation. The apparatus has been constructed by Mr. Hooper, of 7, Pall Mall East, according to Dr. Boott and Mr. Robinson's instructions: it is very elegant in appearance

The apparatus has since been successfully used in operations at King's College Hospital, by Mr. Fergusson; and, on Thursday last, by Mr. Aston Key, at Guy's Hospital: among other cases was the removal of an abscess from the great toe of a female: in this case the patient was not entirely unconscious, for she declared, at the moment of the first incision of the instrument, but, on recovering from the effects of the inhalation, was totally unconscious of the operation having been performed

The annexed Engraving will best explain its details:—

1 Pad for mouth, to be held by the operator.
2 Horizontal valve for the escape of expired air
3 Vertical flap valve.
4 Stop-cock
5 Nasal spring
6 Flexible tube.
7 Glass vessel, with a smaller one having pieces of sponge saturated with ether, and having a small perforated stopper, to be opened when the apparatus is in use

A sectional view of the pad, showing the mouth-piece

The full effect of the vapour is produced in from one to two or three minutes generally, and, as soon as it is perceived, the operation is performed. If the stop-cock shuts off the vapour, and the inhaler is removed, the patient breathes air, the nasal spring must be taken off. In prolonged operations this may be found desirable; and the inhalation of the ether may be renewed at the will of the operator, the nasal spring, of course, then being passed on the nose

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The arrivals of English wheat for our market since Monday having been on a very moderate scale, the show of samples of that article here to-day was rather better, owing to which and the mildness of the weather, the trade was of a very active, at a further improvement in the quotations of fully 1s per quarter, and at which a good clearance was effected. Fine delivery kinds of foreign wheat were in excellent request, and sold at extreme currencies. Barley was again higher, scarcely any but malting sorts on offer. Those in want were compelled to give 1s to 2s per quarter more money for making and distilling parcels being held at full prices. The whole of the supply of malt was rather closely cleared off, at an improvement of quite 1s per quarter. In oats a fair business was done, and the rates may be considered 6d higher. Beans, peas and flour, were looking upward, with a good demand.

ARRIVALS.—English, Wheat, 4360 barley, 2370 malt, 2250 oats, 180 Irish Wheat, — barley, — malt, — oats, 640 Foreign Wheat, 4320 barley, 1990 malt, — oats, 1360 Flour, 1953 sacks, 13,000 barrels

English. Wheat, Essex and Kent, old, 46s to 52s; ditto white 47s to 53s; Norfolk and Suffolk, old, 47s to 52s; ditto white 52s to 57s, 62s to 65s; grinding barley, 40s to 44s; distilling 30s to 32s; malting ditto, 52s to 56s; Grimsby and Norfolk malt 72s to 76s; brown ditto, 70s to 72s; Runcorn and Ware, 76s to 80s, Chevalier, 82s to 85s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 27s to 29s; potato ditto, 29s to 30s; Youghal and Cork, black, 27s to 30s; ditto white, 3s to 3d; tick beans, new, 42s to 46s; ditto old, —s to —s; grey peas, 47s to 49s; maple, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; Suffolk and Norfolk mealing ditto, —s to —s; Essex and Kent hog-made flour, 40s to 42s; Suffolk, —s to —s; Dantzig, rod, 75s to 78s per quarter, *in Bond*, —s to —s; ditto, white, —s to —s; Marianopoli, —s to —s; ditto, feed, —s to —s, and peas —s to —s

Foreign Market. Limited as well as cold, but in good request, at extreme currencies, in all other articles very little business doing.

Liverpool. English, prime, 50s to 53s; fine, 48s; ordinary, 44s 6d to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s. Hungarian, 32s to 38s per quarter. Coriander, 10s to 13s per cwt. Brown Mustard, —s to —s; white ditto, 8s to 10s. Tares, 7s 6d to 8s 6d per bushel. English Flour, 42s to 42s per sack of two quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £13 10s to £13 15s; Foreign, £9 10s to £10 7s per 1000. Rapeseed cake, £7 5s to £7 7s per ton. Canary, 55s to —s. English Clover-seed, red, 4s to —s; white, —s to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; white, —s to —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9½d to 10d, of household ditto, 6d to 6½d per 4lb loaf

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 51s 6d; barley, 41s 3d, oats, 27s 3d; rye, —s; beans, 42s 10d; peas, 42s 8d

The Six Weeks' Average —Wheat, 50s 9d; barley, 42s 2d; oats, 26s 6d; rye, 43s 10d; beans, 42s 4d; peas, 42s 8d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 4s 6d; barley, 2s 6d; oats, 1s 6d; rye, 3s 0d; beans, 3s 6d; peas, 3s 6d.

Tea.—The market remains in a very inactive state, and previous currencies are with difficulty supported

Sugar.—All kinds of raw sugar—the supplies of which on offer are small—move off readily, at a further advance in the quotations, finally in favour. Refined goods are firm, at an improvement of from 6d to 1s per cwt. Grocery, 45s to 45s 6d; standard lumps, 45s

Coffee.—Ceylon coffee has advanced from 6d to 1s per cwt. In other kinds, a good business is

Rice.—This market is very firm, at rather higher rates. Some parcels of fine Bengal have realized 22s per cwt

Provisions.—The demand for Irish butter this week has been in a very inactive state, yet without any material alteration in prices. Carlow, Sligo, and Mid Cleonel, 82s to —s; and Cork, 82s to 85s per cwt. On board, or for forward delivery, nothing doing. In foreign butter is heavy, and is per cwt lower. The few qualities are selling at from 100s to 110s. In inferior and middling sorts 70s to 80s per cwt. English butter moves off slowly, at former terms. Fine Dorset, 108s to 116s; middling, 96s to 98s per cwt; and fresh 10d to 13s per dozen lbs. Bacon is offering on lower terms, yet the sales are quite unimportant: Waterford, landed, may be quoted at 50s per cwt. Cork is to be nearer, and the description of Waterford, blackened, producing 52s to 56s. per cwt. All other kinds of provisions are very dull.

Hay and Straw. Meadow hay, £3 5s to £3 15s; clover ditto, £3 5s to £4 15s; and straw £1 8s to £1 12s per load.

Wool.—Privately very little is doing in any kind of wool. In prices we have no change to report

Potatoes.—There is a very limited inquiry for potatoes, yet the prices obtained vary from 120s to 220s per ton

Hops [illegible] show of hops here to-day was somewhat larger than for some time past, but the demand was in a very inactive state; yet the quotations were nearly supported. [illegible] Kent pockets, 4l to 5l 5s; Sussex pockets, 3l 5s to 4l 5s. Weald of Kent [illegible] Mid and East Kent ditto, 4l 5s to 5l 5s per cwt.

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THE DESTRUCTION OF IRONGATE WHARF BY FIRE.

IN most of our impression last week, we gave an account of the destruction by fire of Irongate Wharf, near the Tower. We now repeat the additional details which appeared in our latest edition, with such new facts as have since transpired.

Next to the wharf premises is a private dwelling-house, which has been entirely destroyed, as would also the Marquis of Granby public house, but for the immediate and energetic exertions of the men connected with the wharf and docks

Mr. Downing, the landlord of the Marquis of Granby, erected in the course of the last summer, at an expense of about £1000, a strong party-wall between his dwelling and the private house standing betwixt him and the wharfs, and to the thickness of this wall may be attributed the arresting of the progress of the flames. The Marquis of Granby became ignited on the roof, but, from the exertions of the men of the dock and wharf, the progress of the fire was obstructed, and the adjoining premises saved.

The whole of the wharfs have been completely destroyed and reduced to a mere heap of ruins. Nothing whatever has been saved except a bale or two of leather and a few trifling things not worth mentioning. The adjoining private house has also been completely gutted, but the walls in front are still standing. The *Hawk*, clipper schooner, has been all but destroyed above the cut-water, but the hull is otherwise uninjured The rigging and a part of the gear on and about the dock and bulwarks of the *Busy* have been destroyed, but the mast is standing, and no injury whatever has been received by the hull.

The premises were formerly three buildings, and were severally termed at that time the Leith and Berwick, the Dublin, and the Aberdeen Wharfs. Mr. Coleman, the present proprietor, came into possession of the property about eighteen months since, and he then had the three wharfs converted into one, and named it Irongate Wharf. There being a communication with the different floors will account, in some measure, for the rapid spread of the flames The lower floor contained an immense number of casks of tallow, puncheons of whiskey, hogsheads and bags of sugar, 1500 barrels of beef and pork, and a deal of coffee. The two upper floors were filled with bales of linen, canvass, and miscellaneous articles, together with a number of firkins of butter. Upon the quay were stored casks of tallow, hogsheads of sugar, bundles of hides, and puncheons of whiskey. The latter articles were rolled out before the flames had penetrated the flooring, and were as soon as possible removed to the Tower for protection. The whole of the immense stock in the warehouses, however, was burned. Among the parties who had goods in the stores were the following :—Messrs. Henry and Co., the sack merchants, of Mark-lane ; Messrs Whitbam and Son, of 38, Gracechurch-street, sail-cloth manufacturers; Messrs Richards, the linen merchants ; and Messrs. Mildred and Co., merchants. Those parties have lost the whole of their goods. They are, so far as can be at present learned, insured in the Imperial and Atlas Fire Offices.

A man named Brown has been missing since the night of the fire, who, it appears, was the innocent cause of the disaster. He had been sent to examine one of the bales of goods, and not being able to see the number or letter on the same with the light of the lantern, he took the candle out, and a spark flew from it and set the mill waste in a blaze.

Mr. Coleman states that when the accident took place he was standing on the wharf at the river-side, talking to the Captain of one of the vessels, when he was suddenly astonished at seeing a bale of goods fall from the loophole in a general blaze. The wife of Brown and his brother are in a dreadful state of mind; the only conclusion that they can come to is that he has perished in the flames. The firemen as yet have not been able to find any trace of a human being in the ruins, and some of Mr. Coleman's workmen state that they had heard of Brown being seen alive as late as Saturday morning. Mr. Coleman, however, is perfectly satisfied that the fire was purely accidental, and should the man be alive, he says that he need not fear any ulterior measures being resorted to. The outer walls of the wharf are in such a dangerous condition (they having bulged out several inches) that they are obliged to be shored up from the bed of the river

Subjoined is a copy of Mr. Superintendent Braidwood's official report of the damage done by this disastrous event:—Dec. 31, 1846, Three, P.M.: A fire broke out in Irongate Wharf, Tower, the property of Mr. C. R. Coleman, wharfinger. The cause of fire unknown. The building belonged to the St. Katherine Dock Company, and the insurances at present are unknown. The premises are burned down.—Lower East Smithfield: Mr. Crocker, part of roof, staircases, and upper floors burned, and rest of house considerably damaged by fire and water

Lower East Smithfield: Joshua Downing, victualler, Marquis of Granby, the building and contents considerably damaged by water and removal. Insured in the Licensed Victuallers' Office.—The water-side along Irongate Stairs: the sloop *Busy* the vessel and cargo severely damaged by fire—insurance unknown. The schooner *Hawk* similarly damaged insurance unknown. The following engines attended at the fire in the Dockyard:—The Tower and the parish ones, with the land engines of the Brigade, the two floats, and the West of England.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

J. B. B.," Taunton.—*Your attempted solution is altogether wrong, and we are obliged to confess our inability to comprehend the questions you raise from it. White, in the position under consideration, engages to mate his opponent in a certain number of moves; he must do that against the best possible play of Black, and if the latter can by any legal means delay the mate beyond the stipulated number of moves, why then the Problem is worthless. In your solution, mate is not given at all, as the White K's R's Pawns left unguarded, for the King to take*

" W. T. M." and " Merlin." *The trifling quarterly subscription of 4s. 4d. will not suffice to enable you to receive the " Chess-Player's Chronicle" by breakfast time every Thursday morning, post free, to all parts of England.*

" W. E. M."—*In Castling on the King's side, you place your King on his Knight's square, and the Rook on the King's Bishop's square. In Castling on the Queen's side, place the King on Queen's Bishop's square, and the Rook on Queen's square.*

" J. J. P."—*It would take half a column of our Paper to answer the trifling questions you have submitted as to the Laws and Regulations of the Game. Get Kenny's shilling " Manual of Chess," just published, as which you will find all such matters satisfactorily explained, and much besides which it behoves every young Player to be master of*

" G. W. G.," Weymouth. *It is the celebrated Indian Problem, which excited so much admiration when it first appeared here two years ago. The solution is—1. B to Q B sq; 2. K to Kt sq; 3. K to Q 2nd; 4. R to Q 4th, mate.*

" E. T." *The Indian Problem in the December Number of the " Chess-Player's Chronicle" has been to " doctored " for the English market as to be quite spoiled. In the original, mate was to be given in six moves with the Pawn ; without this condition, it may be easily given in five.*

" J. H. C."—*You cannot take an adverse piece in the act of Castling. " The Laws of Chess" may be got from Lewis's works, the " Chess-Player's Chronicle," the little work mentioned above as " J. J. P.," and several others.*

" Juvenis." *They shall be examined, but we fear you have not bestowed sufficient time and labour to render them sufficiently accurate. No. 3 is evidently a feature, as mate may be given easily in three instead of five moves. The Captain Evans who played in the consultation game to which you allude is the inventor of the well-known Evans's Gambit.*

" Tyro."—*We believe the Answers to Correspondents will be reserved for the Wrapper of the Monthly Parts The cases for binding the earlier Volumes can be procured of Hastings, the Publisher, 10, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn, price about 1s. 3d.*

" Early Days."—*Join the London Chess Club, in your neighbourhood—you will now have an opportunity of witnessing a Match of unusual interest, Mr. Horwitz playing blindfold against Messrs. Horwitz and Perigal in consultation; the odds giving the odds of a Rook. Apply to the Honorary Secretary, George and Vulture Hotel, Cornhill.*

" A Z" *—The Anniversary Dinner of the spirited Chess Club in Liverpool will take place shortly—we shall take care to announce the day*

" R. P. H.," India.—*Received with best thanks, and acknowledged by letter.*

" C. N. R."—*A Pawn can be taken in passing only by a Pawn. The act consists in removing the captured Pawn from the board, and placing your own Pawn on the square it leaped over. Suppose White King's Pawn to be stationed at his King's 5th sq., and Black to play his Queen's Pawn two steps, White may, if he choose, take off the adverse Pawn just as if it had moved but one square, placing his own on the adverse Queen's third square.*

" T. R. S." *K R's P is a very good move in the position you give; as, also, is Q Kt to B 3rd, or K Kt to B 3rd. The " Chess-Player's Chronicle" was published on Thursday, the 31st: your bookseller, therefore, was in fault.*

" F. W. G." *We are glad to see, in Mr. Kenny's " Manual," that he speaks in terms of commendation of Smith's Chess-rooms, " The Shades," in Leicester-square This excellent establishment requires only to be better known to become the most frequented place of the description in London. Try both that and Rue's Grand Divan*

" D. T. C." *-The weekly Numbers of the " Chess-Player's Chronicle" may always be got of the Newsvendors at the Railway Stations, and form an agreeable companion on a journey by rail or coach.*

" I. P." *As we have occasion to repeat almost every week, you may have two, three, or more Queens on the board at once.*

Solutions by " Sopronita," " Flo," " T. M.," " D. C.," " S. E. K.," " B. S," " J. I. K.," " E. H.," and " S. O. H. C." are correct. Those by " Gambit," " Philip," " Rapid," and " T. R." are all wrong.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 154.

WHITE.	White to win.	BLACK.
1. Q Kt to Q B 4th		Moves his PAWN
2. Kt to Q 2nd (ch)		K to R 5th
3. P one—mate		

WHITE.	Black to win	BLACK.
1. B to K B 5th		P one
2 Q to her 4th		P takes P
3. B to h 4th		P takes Q
4. B to Q 3rd		P takes P
5. B to K 4th		

and Black is compelled to take the PAWN and give checkmate.

GAME JUST PLAYED AT THE LONDON CHESS CLUB, BETWEEN MR HARRWITZ AND MR. W. P.——G.

WHITE (Mr. W. P.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. W. P.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. K P two	K P two	13. K Kt P two	P takes K P
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	14. P takes P	Q to her 3rd
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	15. Q Kt to Q 2nd	B takes B
4. Q B P one	K Kt to B 3rd	16. Q takes B (f)	Q Kt to K B 5th
5. Q to K 2nd (a)	Castles	17. Castles (Q side)	Q B takes Q R P
6. Q P one	Q P one	18. Q Kt to Q B 4th	Q to Q R 3rd
7. K R P one	Q B to K 3rd	19. K Kt takes K P	B takes Kt
8. K B to Q Kt 5th (b)	Q Kt to K 2nd	20. Kt takes B	K Kt P two
9. K B to Q R 4th	Q Kt to K Kt 3rd (c)	21. Kt to K 5th (g)	K R to K sq
10. Q B to K Kt 5th (d)	K R P one	22. Kt to K B 3rd	Q to her R 8th (ch
11. Q B to K 3rd	K B to Q Kt 3rd	23. B to Q Kt sq	R takes K P
12. K B to Q B 2nd	Q P one (e)	24. Q to her 2nd	R to K 7th
			Black wins.

(a) This appears to us a lost move.
(b) Here again White loses time, and affords his antagonist an opportunity of bringing his pieces into better play.
(c) This is an excellent position for the Queen's Knight. (d) Another useless move
(e) The timely advance of this Pawn is one of the most important features in the defence of the " Giuoco Piano " opening
(f) Fearing to double a Pawn, White allows the adverse Knight to gain possession of one of the most commanding stations he can occupy.
(g) Better to Q R 3rd

This brilliant little affair came off the other day between Mr. W. P —g and Mr. E. Wilbams

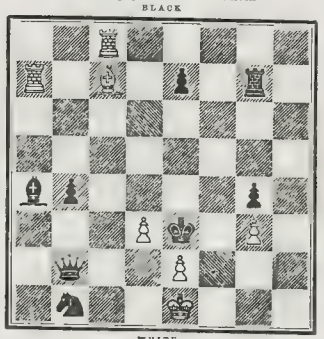
WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr P.)
1. K P two	K P two	12. K to R sq	Castles.
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	13. K B P two	Q to K R 4th
3. Q P two	P takes P	14. K P one (b)	Q P one
4. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	15. P takes Q P	Kt to K B 4th
5. Q B P one	P to Q 6th	16. P takes Q B P	K R to K sq
6. Q Kt P two	B to Q Kt 3rd	17. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	Q B to K 3rd
7. Q P P two	Q B P two	18. B takes B	R takes B
8. Q Kt P one	Q to K 2nd	19. Kt to Q B 4th	Q to K 7th
9. Castles	Q Kt to K 4th		Winning the Queen
10. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt		at least (c)
11 Q takes P (a)	K Kt to K 2nd		

(a) There is neither time nor necessity for this capture. Q to her Kt 3rd, or K to R sq would have been far better.
(b) Most Ingenious. It should have been his especial endeavour to keep the Kt from taking possesion of the K R's 4th square.
(c) A beautiful move. The young player will observe that, if White take the Queen, he is mated in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 155.

By MR. PERUSS—(From the *Berlin Schachzeitung.*)

White to play and mate in four moves.



BLACK

WHITE

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 100.—This position occurred in play to Mr. Goltz, of the Berlin Chess Club

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R 3rd	K at his 3d sq	Ps at K Kt 4th, Q	Ps at K Kt 2nd, Q
Q at Q B 5th	Q at K 7th	at K B 5th, Q	4th, Q Kt 2nd, and
R at K R 8th	R at K 4th	B 2nd, and Q	Q R 4th
B at K R 6th	B at K B 6th	Kt 3rd	

White, having to move, gave mate in three moves.

No. 101.—By Mr. M'G ——r

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK
K at his Kt sq	K at his B 4th	Kt at Q Kt 5th	B at Q 4th
Q at Q 2nd	Q at K R 6th	Ps at K R 5th,	Kt at Q B 3rd
R at K sq	R at K R sq	K Kt 3rd, and	Ps at K 2nd and
B at Q sq	R at K B 6th	Q 4th	5th, Q Kt 6th, and
Kt at K 6th	B at K R 3rd		Q R 4th

White to play and mate in three moves

No. 102.—By Mr. R. A. B.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R sq	K at Q Kt sq	B at K B 3rd	Kt at Q B sq
Q at her 5th	Q at K Kt 2nd	B at Q R 8th	Ps at K B 3rd, Q B
R at K 4th	R at K Kt sq	P at Q Kt 5th	4th, and Q R 2nd

White to play and mate in three moves.

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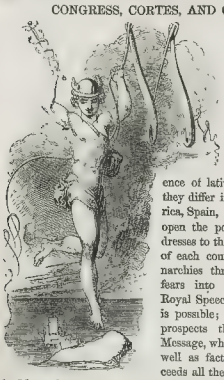
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No, 246.—Vol. X.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1847. [Sixpence.

CONGRESS, CORTES, AND COMMONS.



ANIFOLD practice seems to have created a regular legislative season, which visits all countries blessed with Constitutions about the same period, with less variation than might be expected from difference of latitude. However much they differ in other respects, America, Spain, France, and England open the political year with addresses to the "collective wisdom" of each country. The three Monarchies throw their hopes and fears into a cautiously-worded Royal Speech, saying the least that is possible; the Republic hears its prospects through a President's Message, which gives arguments as well as facts, and in quantity exceeds all the Royal Speeches of all the Monarchs of Europe for a century put together. But, according to Sir Francis Head, immensity is the characteristic of nature in America: everything is on the largest scale, and even the mighty flood of words annually poured out before the assembled Congress is quite in proportion to Niagara and the Mississippi. Only when spread out before the eyes of the little men and amid the little things of Europe does it appear excessive. This is not unusual in cases of displacement; all things are seen best in their place—*in situ*, as the geologists say. The Pyramids themselves are no such great things as they stand in the Desert, but they would make a terrible sensation if dropped down in Cornhill.

Not dissimilar is the effect of the President's Message placed beside the Speech of an European Royalty; the latter is dwarfed down into something very insignificant. As the Transatlantic production arrived at nearly the same time with the Speech of the Queen of Spain, on the Opening of the Cortes, the comparison is, as it were, forced upon us. It is, besides, the Legislative Season: the French Chambers this week have commenced their sitting, and our own House of Commons begins its labours with the opening of the next; we have, therefore, an opportunity of examining and comparing a whole cluster of these anticipatory Addresses; they differ much from each other, and yet they are not without a certain resemblance—the differences spring from national character and institutions; the resemblance arises from feelings common to almost all mankind. Thus, whether we read Speech or Message, we shall find a disposition to touch lightly on difficulties and disasters; a wish to rate, at least at their full value, all advantages, financial or military; in short, to paint the national prospects in that artistic spirit that makes the best of everything, and works rather in the sunshine of a Claude than the gloom of a Salvator Rosa. The materials differ, but the treatment, the handling, to adopt the technicalities of the Atelier, are much the same. Shadows cannot be left out entirely, but black need not be made so very black; they may also be compensated by the judicious throwing in of lights beside them; and it is a general rule to make the perspective as golden as possible.

The principle holds good, whether we examine the mere sketches and outlines given in Royal Speeches, or the finished picture of the President's Message. How ably, for instance, Mr. Polk, in his this year's exhibition, has brought out all the incidents of the Mexican quarrel! The background of the piece is crowded with wrongs, and outrages committed on the Star-spangled Banner; but they are clearly defined, and lead the eye gradually to the bold and massive grouping of an American army occupying the Mexican territory. And here, what an opportunity for brilliant colouring! Nor is it thrown away; the foreground is full of the finest effects that can be produced by the political pencil. Aggrandisement, acquisition of territory, victory, injuries avenged, and outrages atoned for—all these are matters of congratulation to the Sovereign people, as we examine it, only one regret arises; it is a pity, it is a cause even of mournful reflections, that the "free and enlightened citizens" of the Great Republic, can exhibit as great a love of conquest, and what is called glory, as any despot of the old history of Europe; war is evidently the game of people, as well as Kings, and, with this example before our eyes, it is evident that much good indignation against the selfish ambition of Monarchs has been thrown away. If Louis the Fourteenth had had to meet a Parliament, or Chamber, he might have used language not dissimilar to that of the President's Message; such is the continual tendency of extremes to meet, and show the greatest opposites together. A King, too, would touch lightly on such disagreeable topics as debt and increased taxation, as the consequence of all this glory; and, with the same instinct, writes President Polk; the price to be paid for the laurels occupies but slight consideration, compared with the elaborate description of how they were sown and how well they have been reaped. Millions of dollars melting down, or passing away in the smoke of gunpowder, is not a pleasant sight to place before the eyes of any nation; so, on the broad canvass occupied by the tableau of American affairs, it is cast discreetly into the shade.

Turn we now to the Royal Speech of Spain, which has all the defects of such manifestoes highly exaggerated. A Ministry without a policy, speak, through a Queen without power, to a Chamber

PROCESSION OF KING LOUIS PHILIPPE TO OPEN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—DRAWN AND ENGRAVED IN PARIS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

without independence; yet what a flourish of phrases, that examined, mean nothing! They are worse than merely negative—they are calculated to mislead and deceive. A State may wish to conceal its poverty; but to pretend to riches while it is on the verge of insolvency, is something criminal. While the Spanish Ministry boast of improved financial prospects, they are shutting off payment of their foreign creditors by every possible device! They talk of order and security, and they fire volleys of musketry on liberal candidates at elections, and arrest and imprison a representative of the people when on his way to take his seat in the Cortes. They speak gravely of augmenting the navy: no one could gather from their words that a Spanish navy does not exist; that the whole fleet of the Power that once held two worlds in its grasp, might lie in one basin of a Liverpool dock. The Spanish Speech is eminently national in all this: words, promises, rhetorical flourishes abound among the people who live on the recollections of a mighty past; they seem to think—perhaps do actually believe—that they are still in the days of Philipsc and Charlesc, and are still the possessors of invincible Armadas and inexhaustible gold mines. As the Spanish begger throws his threadbare cloak over his tattered rags with a picturesque grace and dignity unattainable by those who, in other lands, wear "robes and furred gowns," so Spanish statesmen adopt the language that might befit the most palmy state of wealth and power, and use it with such an air of earnestness and self belief, that we involuntarily give their assertions a certain degree of credit, even against the evidence of our own senses. The decayed gentleman in Elia's exquisite essay, who, by his magnificent manner of dealing with the evidences of poverty, impressed his guests with a certain undefined feeling of the presence of wealth, as if they were still, at least, under its shadow, and that the family plate and liveries must be somewhere in the next room, is the type of the Spanish nation; and the Ministerial Address is drawn up with a perfect knowledge of the national character.

Our own Royal Speech, and that of the French King to the Chambers, come close together: affairs in both countries are in many respects in a parallel position; the *entente cordiale* between Windsor and the Tuileries has been somewhat chilled, though the "friendly assurances" it is customary for all nations to receive from each other, even when actually preparing for mutual throat-cutting on the most extensive scale, will hardly be withheld. The domestic difficulties that press upon both countries will lessen the inclination to pursue the cause of quarrel—a very petty one as it stands—to all the bitterness of which it is capable. England has to provide for an evil day in Ireland, and France has to deal with an unusual mass of suffering in her provinces, which leaves her no cause for exultation over her neighbour. And as both France and England are, and must continue to be, the champions of civilisation and Constitutional Government in Europe, they will be forced to act together in the conflict that seems to threaten us from the East; the Cossack has advanced another stage from his steppes and plains; may he not remember the banks of the Loire and Seine, and try again whether his lance cannot open him a path to them? Austria and Prussia have so long been employed in crushing all national spirit among their people, that they have had no eyes for anything else. They have thought Liberty their greatest enemy, and now they have the Colossus of Absolutism darkening their threshold: to drive him back, they must evoke the very spirit of nationality they have so carefully destroyed. It is impossible for England and France to stand apart and estranged from each other while all these elements of discord are uniting. Far more dangerous to the peace of Europe is the progress of Russia westward than any marriages or alliances of the Bourbon race. Next to their domestic difficulties, the questions arising from the internal relations of Europe will form an important part of the approaching debates of the French and English Legislatures, whether they are given a prominent place in the two Royal Speeches or not.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

Political anxiety at home and abroad, famine in the country, and monetary crisis at the Bourse, are combined with a still more insidious and more general evil, which makes its way into every house, in spite of doors and windows, and set porters more watchful and surly than Cerberus, and whether the master be rolling in riches or very pinched by their last railway speculation. The irresistible enemy is—Influenza! All Paris has colds—all Paris coughs,—from Rothschild, St. Antoine to Barrière de l'Etoile: and there are certain hour- of the day, at which the temperature suddenly falls, that if you lend an attentive ear, sounds will reach you like the groanings of the earth before an earthquake—it is the 950,000 inhabitants of Paris coughing. Sermons, as well as plays and operas, are rendered inaudible by the sneezing choruses of the audiences.

In spite, however, of evils moral and evils physical, we keep up to our old standard of gaiety. In the public halls, the masked assemblies, the *bals costumés*, joy is rife and pleasures fierce. Political squabbles have not quite marred more private *réunions*. We had a ball at the Duke de Nemours' on Saturday, where none but the *élite* were admitted. Above all the beauties present towered in love liness the illustrious lady who gave the party, and, next to her, the Princess, her sisters-in-law. Prince de Ligne, the Belgian Ambassador, has given likewise a magnificent ball: whilst, at Lady Normanby's, there has been but a limited assembly, owing to the isolation of the British Embassy at this moment; but the festivities were brilliant beyond measure, and, most of all, those of the most triumphant beauties of the party, the Duchesse d'Istria and Lady Normanby's lovely niece. Lady Jane Peel and Lady Dorothea Campbell have likewise had what we French, in imitation of you, call *Raouts*, and the Italians *Conversazioone*.

Mr. Tudor is preparing to give parties, on a scale of magnificence surpassing all that has been before known in Paris: never indeed has he had his whole house, for the occasion, decorated with devices, cyphers, and armorial bearings of that family best known in the other Royal branch of Ap Tudor. The first assembly is to come off next week, very *sponge* to the *soirées dansantes* of the *haut monde*. Viscomte Delaunay has announced his "Resurrection" given as a prologue, and all Paris is awaiting; his first *mise en scène* of the perpetual comedy of Parisian society.

The tide of pleasure in private society will not, however, completely set in before we have one of the *Bals de la Lune Cloute*, one of the crowded official balls at Court, which, visited by all classes that possess a fashionable rivalry, ends in [illegible] in eclipsing each other. But the King and the elder members of the family are plunged in gloom, owing to the distress of France and Europe, having quarrelled violently with all the great powers; with Austria, with Prussia, Russia, and Austria, about Cracow [illegible] since, which, after borrowing three millions from the [illegible], must have five millions more, or stop the payment, is another source of Royal gloom. The King and Queen and Duchess of Orleans found duties more in accordance with their souls' sadness, in celebrating the anniversary of the death of poor Princess Marie, who would have been a spectator of the wonderful *exposé* now made, officially and publicly, in close documents, whose personality and virulence have [illegible] distance all international courtesy, and all the most respected habits of diplomacy.

FRANCE. THE OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

The Chambers were opened on Monday by the King in person, with all the accustomed ceremonial. The whole of the distance from the Tuileries to the Palais Bourbon was lined on both sides with National Guards and troops of the Line; whilst, on the Place de la Concorde strong detachments of Municipal Guards kept back the crowds assembled outside.

The doors were thrown open at the Chamber of Deputies at ten o'clock, for such persons as had been favoured with tickets; but, before that hour arrived, a number of sight-seers had assembled outside, anxious to secure the best places. By eleven o'clock nearly all the seats reserved for the public were occupied, ladies occupying the front of all the galleries and the *pourtour* which runs round the Chamber below.

[illegible] scene in the interior of the Chamber was similar to those of [illegible]. The Royal seat was placed on a wide estrade, raised over the spot where the President of the Chamber usually sits. At each side of it were arranged tabourets of crimson velvet, edged with gold lace, for the four Princes. High above the platform rose a rich canopy, also of crimson velvet and gold, surmounted on the centre and sides with fasces, x of tri-coloured flags. Below the platform were disposed benches for the Ministers, the grand dignitaries of the two Chambers, general officers, members of the Council of State, and other dignitaries.

About twelve a few Peers and Deputies began to arrive. Amongst the earliest were the Marquis de Boissy, Count de Murat, Count de Montalembert, M. Leserjeant de Monnecove, M. C. Lefitte, M. O. Barrot, &c. M. Thiers entered rather late, and was warmly greeted by his friends.

A little before one, the Diplomatic Corps took their seats in the tribune reserved for them, close to that of the ladies of the Royal Family; they were all in grand uniform, with stars and many orders, and presented a very brilliant appearance. The Marquis of Normanby, who was seated next to the Turkish Ambassador, attracted very general attention.

Shortly after the Ministers entered the Chamber in full official costume, headed by Marshal Soult, the President of the Council, and took their places below the platform. On the right were placed Marshal Soult, M. Guizot, Baron de Mackau, General de St. Yon de Bellevue, and M. de Salvandy; and, on the left, M. Lacave-Laplagne, M. Cunin-Gridaine, M. Duchâtel, and M. Martin (du Nord).

The Ministers had barely time to take their places, when the Queen's tribune was thrown open, and Her Majesty entered, followed by Madame Adelaïde, the Duchesses of Orleans, and other Princesses. Loud cries of "Vive la Reine!" greeted her arrival. The young Duchess de Montpensier was the grand object of attraction. She was simply dressed, in a dark-coloured dress and yellow bonnet, lined inside with pink, and looked exceedingly interesting. Amongst so many Princesses remarkable for their personal attractions, it was universally admitted that she was worthy to take her place in such a circle.

A little after one the cannon of the Invalides gave notice that the King had left the Tuileries, and in about ten minutes after, a flourish of trumpets and drums outside the Chamber announced His Majesty's arrival. Soon after the Grand Deputations, which had received the King, entered the Chamber—Duke Pasquier at the head of the Peers, and M. Sauzet at the head of the other Chamber, and took their seats in front of the Throne. After them came the General Officers, Aides-de-Camp, the Equerries, the Colonels of the National and Municipal Guards, and the other officers who had composed the Royal Cortège. They ascended the steps leading to the platform, and ranged themselves in close rank behind the King's seat, presenting a most brilliant display of crosses, embroidery, and glittering uniforms. The spectators had, however, scarcely time to admire the *coup d'œil*, when an Usher announced "The King," and simultaneously the whole assembly rose to receive him.

His Majesty had scarcely commenced ascending the steps when a cry of "Vive le Roi!" arose from all sides. His Majesty stopped a second to acknowledge the warm reception given him, and, when he reached the platform, had again to salute the Peers and Deputies several times, the acclamations being over and over again repeated. At last silence was restored, and his Majesty took his seat, being supported on the right by the Duke de Nemours and the Prince de Joinville, in the uniform of general officers, and on the left by the Duke d'Aumale and the Duke de Montpensier. His Majesty wore the uniform of a Colonel of the National Guard, and appeared to rejoice to say, in excellent health.

The following is the Royal Speech, which was read by his Majesty very distinctly:

"MESSIEURS PEERS AND DEPUTIES.

"In summoning you to resume the labours of the session, my first wish is that we should afford my Government your best co-operation to relieve the sufferings that this year weighs on a portion of our population. I have hastened to order measures best calculated to attain that object. I trust that by the firm maintenance of order, by the liberty and security of commercial transactions, by a judicious application of the public resources, efficiently seconding the zeal of private charity, we shall mitigate those trials with which Providence sometimes visits the most prosperous States.

"My relations with all the Foreign Powers give me the firm confidence that the peace of the world continues secure

"The marriage of my beloved son, the Duc de Montpensier, with my beloved niece, the Infanta of Spain, Louisa Fernanda, has completed the satisfaction and consolation which Providence has vouchsafed me and my family. This union will be a fresh pledge of those good and intimate relations which have so long subsisted between France and Spain, and the maintenance of which is as desirable for the prosperity as for the reciprocal security of the two States.

"I have reason to hope that the affairs of the River Plate will, before long, be settled conformably with the views adopted by my Government, in concert with that of the Queen of Great Britain, for the establishment of the security of our commercial relations in those countries.

"I have concluded, with the Emperor of Russia, a treaty of navigation, which guarantees to us, by a just reciprocity in our maritime relations with that empire, advantages which it was important for us to secure.

"An unexpected event has impaired the state of things founded in Europe by the last treaty of Vienna. The republic of Cracow, an independent and neutral state, has been incorporated with the Empire of Austria. I have protested against that infraction of the treaty.

"At home the constant progress of the public revenue, despite the cases which might have checked it, proves that the activity and resources of the country continue to increase. The financial laws which will be submitted to you in important improvements in the legislation and administration of the kingdom, will be submitted to your deliberation. The great public works which we have undertaken shall be continued with the same activity with the increased means the country command, and with the prudence indispensable to the maintenance of public credit.

"You will also have to direct your attention to measures calculated to second in our African (Algerian) possessions the progress of colonisation and of its internal prosperity. Tranquility, so happily restored to Algeria by the valour and benevolence of our army, enables us to announce measures of that important question, respecting which a special vote will be presented to you.

"MESSIEURS,

"A common feeling animates us. You are all, like me and mine, devoted to the happiness and grandeur of our country; and already long experience has enlightened us as to the policy best suited to her moral and material interests, and which must secure prosperity, liberty, and the full development and enjoyment of her future destinies. I await with confidence, from your patriotism and wisdom, the co-operation necessary to the accomplishment of this great task. Let us assist each other in supporting the burthen, and France will reap the fruit of our efforts."

The Paris journalists are of course entirely occupied in commenting upon the Speech. It is praised very much by the Press and the other Ministerial papers, but the Opposition journals condemn it very bitterly

The unfavourable aspect of affairs in France has induced the Government to decide upon not giving its sanction to any new lines of railway during the present session.

Both Chambers met on Tuesday. The sitting in the Peers was unimportant; but in the Chamber of Deputies the Minister of Finance brought forward the Budget.

The sum of the ordinary budget of 1848 presents the following results:—

Revenue	1,487,243,737 francs
Expenses	1,368,227,137 "
Surplus	3,316,6330 francs"

M. Guizot, in the course of the day, laid on the table a number of papers relative to the affairs of Spain and Cracow

There are in all nine documents relative to Cracow, and 25 on the Spanish marriages, forming a long and laboured defence of the course adopted by the French Government upon the latter question

We regret to say that distress in Provence is on the increase. The rise in the price of corn has led to severe serious riots. The *Auxiliaire Breton* of the 9th inst., says:—"On Tuesday evening there was an assemblage of about two hundred persons at Brest, who went to the house of M. Caillet, miller and corn dealer, menacing serious outrages. They were dispersed by the gendarmes, but re-assembled afterwards with an addition to their number, and carried off the bolting of two corn waggons which were in the street. On the following day five of the mob were arrested and taken to prison. On the 7th, and even yesterday, it was found necessary to have troops on the road between Vitré and La Gravelle to protect the waggons laden with corn, which was being carried to Laval. At Livré, on the 6th, a load of corn was stopped by a mob of 200 persons, and on the following day it was sold to the people at the price fixed by the owner and the mayor, viz. 36fr. 50c. the hectolitre; but the mob said that the next time they got hold of any corn they would take it without paying for it. As to the reports of disturbances at Fougères, Châteaubourg, and Angers, they are without foundation." The *Réforme* publishes the following letter, dated St. Aignan, 2nd instant:—"Disorders of every kind are being committed on our roads: inundations, dearness of provisions, and riots; simple peasants, ordinarily most peaceable, have had the great temerity to complain too loudly of their sufferings. The members of the authorities, and the gendarmerie, were insulted and pelted, which were found to be deficient in capacity. Our small town presents the most afflicting spectacle. At Tours the prisons are filled to excess. All the towns in the neighbourhood are in a state of siege. Several persons have been killed, and are treated with equal severity. The *Réforme* publishes also the following letter from Yvetot, in Normandy:—"The misery existing in this country is frightful. We reckon 300 indigent families out of a population of 10,000." The *Journal des Débats* states that serious disturbances had taken place in the department of the Vienne, in consequence of the high price of corn. Several National Guards who attempted to prevent the pillage of a corn-boat were severely wounded, and even a body of Gendarmes were obliged to retreat before the victorious mob, and to intrench themselves in their barracks. These occurrences took place at the market of Lauloûtre, near Montmorillon.

SWITZERLAND.—INSURRECTION IN THE CANTON OF FRIBURG.

The *Journal des Débats* contains news from Switzerland, from which it appears that the dissentient, for some time prevailing in the canton of Friburg, had led to results of an alarming character. A conciliatory measure, it was known to be, for some days that attempts at agitation had been made on different points of the canton of Friburg. The head-quarters of the movement were in the district of Morat, a small Protestant county, bordering on the canton of Berne, and on the Vaudois canton. The insurrection actually took place on the 6th inst., when two columns of insurgents are said to have marched upon Friburg, the one from Morat, and the other from Bulle. The Government of Friburg had already adopted defensive measures, and was prepared to repel their attack. The day before it had marched a battalion into the town; and, on being informed that parties of insurgents had appeared in the neighbourhood, it had caused the tocsin to be rung in the villages, in order to call to its assistance all the able-bodied men of the German portion of the canton between Friburg and Berne. The population of that district is entirely devoted to the existing order of things. The Government had, moreover, convoked an extraordinary meeting of the Grand Council for the 9th. The authorities of Berne, the present vorort, sent to the frontier, on the 7th, two companies of infantry, and two companies of carabineers, and placed under arms the first battalion of militia."

A letter from Bâle of the 8th says:—"The insurrection is spreading, and has reached Murten, and the districts of Boile, Gruyeres, and Stofes. On the evening of the 6th, the Castle of Murten was carried by assault, by the insurgents, who made the Governor prisoner, and soon afterwards marched on towards Friburg. The Regency of that Canton has taken up arms, but the Government of Lausanne has refused a passage to the troops, composed of a battalion of infantry and a company of carabineers."

We find by the latest accounts in the French papers, that the insurrection has been completely put down. The column from Morat of 600 men, but without [illegible], halted on the morning of the 7th, at the village of Courtepin, a league from Friburg, having encountered there a body composed partly of the regular militia and partly of peasants, and a skirmish ensued, in which some men were wounded on both sides. Reports, meanwhile, reached the insurgents of the arrival of troops in support of the Government, and, on the other hand, they were left in complete uncertainty as to the fate of the other two columns, which were expected to co-operate with them. In this situation, they decided on regaining their own districts, in retreating to which they were pursued, and six taken prisoners. The column from Estavayer, which was supplied with no other arms than clubs, being informed of the ill success of the other detachments, dispersed, and returned home unmolested. These movements took place on the day of the 7th, while the militia, composed of the German population of the Canton, assembled in support of the Government, which, feeling itself thus strengthened, seized and imprisoned the most notable among the Radicals, amongst others, some members of the Grand Council. Rigorous domiciliary visits were made to the suspected citizens. On the night between the 7th and the 8th, Government resolved to take military possession of the insurgent districts, commencing with that of Morat, against which a battalion of infantry and [illegible] of artillery were detached.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The *Cambria* arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday, with New York papers to the 31st December. They do not, however, furnish anything of importance, either from the United States or Mexico. The proceedings in Congress do not present any feature of interest. Nothing important had occurred nor had any material change in the interval between the sailing of the last arrival and the present. The export of grain, flour, and provisions to this country continued to be very large. No further decisive engagement had taken place in Mexico. Saltillo has been quietly occupied by General Worth—Tampico by detachments from Point Isabel and from New Orleans—while General Wool is approaching from the command that of General Taylor at Monterey. Of General Kearney's there are no late tidings. A rumour, founded on some vague accounts carried by a French sloop-of-war to Mazatlan, and thence brought over-land, [illegible] that the Mexican Minister at Madrid had withdrawn his previous offer of mediation. Santa Anna had collected, at San Luis Potosi, between 20,000 and 30,000 men; 8000 of whom had recently been added, under General Valencia, from the mining districts of Guanaxuato and Mexico; but were represented as inferior, hardy men. One third of his available force consisted of cavalry, well mounted and well appointed He was also said to have 55 pieces of artillery

The British Consul at Matamoras, Tunbridge Wells, is the son of Mr. John M'Leuren, and poaching having been carried on in the preserves to a great extent lately, two gamekeepers, assisted by five lookouts, were, on Saturday night last, in readiness to watch the woods, about half a mile from Plaistley. About half-past one o'clock on Sunday morning, the keepers heard a gun shot, whereupon, Forward, the head keeper, and two of the men, proceeded in the direction of the sound, and speedily met the poachers coming down the hill. Some exclaimed, "Here's somebody!" and another cried, "Shoot him," using a foul expression. The poacher so addressed lifted his gun, and shot Forward, who received the charge in his breast, which caused immediate death. Tunbridge Wells, as the poachers were about to make off, and struck the prostrate keeper with the butt-end of his gun with such violence that the stock snapped in two, and Forward was rendered insensible. A desperate struggle ensued between the three poachers and the two lookers, but the other keepers arriving shortly afterwards, two of the poachers made off, when the third (the man who had first at Forward) was secured. He has since been examined before the Thetford Magistrates, by whom he has been remanded. The other case occurred at plantations at Barcombe and Newick, where, in consequence of repeated loss of game, Captain Richardson and Mr. Slater employed a party of fourteen keepers and assistants to watch the preserves. During the night they came in collision with a gang of poachers, ten in number. The encounter was desperate, and victory declared in favour of the marauders. A man is in custody on a charge of being one of the poachers. Four of the keepers came off with broken heads, and the prisoner has been remanded.

SUDDEN DEATH OF SIR EDWARD HYDE EAST, BART.

We regret to announce the sudden decease of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Hyde East, Bart., at his residence, Sherwood Lodge, Battersea. The deceased, who was in his 83rd year, was one of the Judges of the Court of Common Council, and Indian Assessor. Sir Edward came to town on Thursday (last week), and returned apparently in his usual health. He retired to rest after partaking of supper. It had been customary for the servants to answer the bell when the chamber-door was sworn morning, that the fire might be lighted. At eight o'clock on Friday morning, the door was not open as usual; and the domestics, after knocking for some time, and receiving no answer, forced open the door, when they discovered Sir Edward lying in bed, dead and cold. He appeared to have expired without a struggle. An inquest was held at the Nag's Head, Battersea, on Monday, and the Jury returned a verdict of "Death from natural causes."

DESPERATE AFFRAYS IN SUSSEX.—Two dreadful conflicts have just taken place in Sussex, between gangs of poachers and gamekeepers. Both took place on Saturday night. In one instance Plaistley Frusk was the scene of the affray. The head-quarters of the gamekeepers were at the seat of Mr. John

SUDDEN DEATH OF SIR EDWARD HYDE EAST, BART.—We regret to announce the sudden decease of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Hyde East, Bart., at his residence, Sherwood Lodge, Battersea. The deceased, who was in his 83rd year, was one of the Judges of the Court of Common Council, and Indian Assessor. Sir Edward came to town on Thursday (last week), and returned apparently in his usual health. He retired to rest after partaking of supper. It had been customary for the servants to answer the bell when the chamber-door was sworn morning, that the fire might be lighted. At eight o'clock on Friday morning, the door was not open as usual; and the domestics, after knocking for some time, and receiving no answer, forced open the door, when they discovered Sir Edward lying in bed, dead and cold. He appeared to have expired without a struggle. An inquest was held at the Nag's Head, Battersea, on Monday, and the Jury returned a verdict of "Death from natural causes."

COUNTRY NEWS.

LORD LINCOLN AT MANCHESTER.

Lord Lincoln met his Manchester supporters at the Corn Exchange on Tuesday evening, and addressed them for an hour and a half upon the chief topics of the day. About 2000 persons were present. The noble Lord began by saying that he had been accused of great immodesty in coming forward to present himself before the constituency of Manchester, and he should have acquiesced in that condemnation, if he could have dreamed of voluntarily aspiring to such an honour; but he begged it to be distinctly understood he had come forward at the request of a large—at least, he was bound to say that evening, and if eventually he should accept the requisition, he should then be a candidate on the demand of a large—body of the constituency. Two most opposite objections had been urged against him as a candidate. They had been told that he was opposed to all reform, but how did they reconcile with that the opposite objection urged by the press in London, that he was one who had evinced such destructive tendencies, that there was no candidate, of whatever Radical opinions, that would not be preferable? He would answer with the first objection by pointing to the course pursued the whole time he held office in Sir Robert Peel's Government. He had not that Government from the first commence that great economical reform which terminated in the Repeal of the Corn Law? Why, within the year 1849 and the moment at which he was speaking, upon 500 and upwards of articles had the duty been entirely wiped off. In 1842, when this reform commenced, the revenue was deficient nearly £4,000,000. At the end of four years afterwards there was a surplus of nearly that amount, making a change of £8,000,000. He acknowledged that the means to effect this object had been the Income Tax, amounting to £5,000,000 a-year; but, on the other hand, the taxes weighing on the industrious classes, which had been removed, were very nearly £7,000,000 If he were asked if this policy had been fully carried out, he would reply, the great and heavy part of the work had been already carried out; but he believed something yet remained to be done, and he could not doubt that the present Government would follow out the same policy. If he had been made a sudden convert, motives had been imputed, which, independently of any other consideration, were of so ridiculous a nature as not to be worth while alluding to; but if the imputations were true, still the question of time was almost all that stood between himself and almost every other person in the House of Commons. Had not almost every statesman's mind (the late Mr. Huskisson's and Lord John Russell's) undergone an alteration on the question of the Corn Law? To show that his own conversion had not been so sudden, he referred to his speech at Nottingham, in February last. There were great and important changes in the present Government, strongly advocated at the present moment. He believed that those changes had already attracted considerable attention here. He alluded to the reduction of the Ten Duties.

"I am sure," (said the noble Lord,) "you will all forgive me, having due regard to the public revenue, which I conceive every Member of Parliament ought to consider, if I do not now committing myself upon this question by any promise to you. I shall be most anxious to hear what the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself is prepared to do upon this point; and I shall greatly rejoice if he finds it within the compass of his duty to confer this great boon upon the labouring population of the country. In the next place, gentlemen, that China itself has a great claim upon us."

Another important question was that of National Education, and he anticipated that some measure on this point would be brought forward by the present Government. They would recollect that the late Government brought forward a measure. It raised a great opposition amongst a large class of the community. It had, however, one beneficial result. It gave a great impetus to Dissenting exertions. The Church of England raised a vast sum of money, upwards of £100,000, within a very short time, for the purpose of extending education in the manufacturing and mining districts of England and Wales. (Hear.) The dissenting body, not to be outdone by these benevolent exertions of the Church of England, immediately proceeded in the same course. "Believe me," (said the noble Lord, "if it were in my power to extend to the poor of Ireland, who profess the Roman Catholic religion, the blessings of the Protestant faith, believe me, I should rejoice in such an opportunity; but I know that it is impossible, and that we cannot instruct them in that faith, and I would wish to see them placed in a different position, by removing from them those temptations which we all know human nature must fall under."

His Lordship then expressed his disapprobation of the Factory Bill, and after briefly to his Drainage Bill, and saying he admitted that large towns should have powers locally constituted to work such a measure if passed, then adverted to the present state of Ireland. "Gentlemen, I am convinced that a crisis has arrived in the affairs of that country, which requires more wisdom and boldness than perhaps ever was required by any Ministry before, in any state of the country. I believe that upon the exercise of that wisdom and boldness in the ensuing session, will depend much of the welfare and happiness of that sister country. I have contracted an anxiety for, and regard for the welfare of, that country, which is not likely to be changed by any circumstance that may occur to myself; and this I am prepared to say, that I shall be ever found an advocate for a liberal policy towards that country; that I shall be found to be an advocate for granting to Ireland an equality with this country in all civil rights. (Hear, hear.) I mean such an equality as the peculiar and mixed circumstances of the two countries may enable us to grant. Gentlemen, I would not here, certainly, although addressing you, presume to understand me if I should, quote LATIN; but I prefer making the quotation in the English tongue. Therefore let me recall to your minds the sentiment of the Roman orator, that it is the duty of a statesman to consider the welfare of one part of a country, and neglect the other, bring upon the state that most perilous of evils, discord and sedition." (Cheers, and cries of "Bravo!") Discord and sedition, unfortunately, have been too common in that part of the sister country (Ireland). But let it be ours to deprive them, at any rate, of any excuse for such conduct. Looking at the condition of the people of Ireland—having taken a great deal of pains to inform myself on a subject—having conversed with anxious inquiries during a tour in that island—having thought and reflected on the subject for many years past, I have come to the conclusion that it would be politic, wise, and just, if means could be found to pay the Roman Catholic clergy." (Cheers.)

When the noble Lord had concluded his speech he was catechised on the subject of the immediate repeal of the Corn Laws, the ballot, the extension of the franchise, the ballot, and other political reforms, to all of which he declared his assent.

Two resolutions were passed, one thanking his Lordship for this exposition of his sentiments, and the other that the canvass be prosecuted with all possible activity. The meeting lasted three hours.

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE ELECTION.—The election of a Knight to serve in Parliament for the parts of Lindsey, in this county, in the room of Lord Worsley, took place on Tuesday, in the County Hall, at Lincoln. There was no opposition to the Whig candidate, Sir M. J. Cholmeley, a Protectionist, and, consequently, the proceedings passed off tamely. Weston Cracroft, Esq., proposed Sir Montague Cholmeley. James Whiting Yorke, Esq., of Walmsgate, Louth, seconded the nomination. No other candidate having been named, the Sheriff declared Sir Montague Cholmeley duly elected.

ELECTION FOR EAST WORCESTER.—On Monday, the election of a knight of the shire for the eastern division of the county of Worcester took place, the death of the late John Rushout, Esq., having caused a vacancy in the representation. Mr. Barneby was a Conservative, and one of the Protectionist minority; and his successor, Captain Rushout, nephew and heir of Lord Northwick, professes similar principles. Captain Rushout was unopposed, and consequently, on Tuesday, the date having withdrawn from the field. The election being an unopposed one, there was very little excitement in the borough. Sir J. S. Pakington, M.P., proposed Captain Rushout, and the nomination was seconded by Thomas Lea, Esq. There being no other candidate, Captain Rushout was declared duly elected.

OPENING OF THE EXT AND PETERBOROUGH RAILWAY FOR PASSENGERS. —An important extension of the Eastern Counties Railway was opened on Thursday, for passenger trains. It was intended to have been opened as far back as last September, but serious slips taking place in the embankments in the vicinity of the Wash, it was necessarily deferred until the works were restored, and the foundation properly consolidated.

A SWINDLER AT ANDOVER.—A swindler, at Andover, named Frederick Selby, has been apprehended by the police of Wrexham, in Denbighshire, and been committed, but they got scent of their game, and have run it down. Letters were written to various quarters, and traps set, which Robert Macoure himself would have fallen into, and the result is that the case of conviction is complete, and that which he could not pay for, is now securely resting in gaol till the day of his committal for trial. An examination took place at Andover, on Monday, when several letters, received from persons in that neighbourhood, have been sent to the country, were read. One of the letters was from Mr. Thomas Roberts, of Rupert-street, stating that a Frederick Selby, whom he suspected to be the prisoner, absconded from his employ about four months ago, and left a debt of £20 behind him

THE CONDE DE MONTEMOLIN, SON OF DON CARLOS, AND HIS CLAIM TO THE SPANISH THRONE.

THE abdication of Don Carlos, and the address of his son to the Spanish people, renders the position of the latter Prince of general interest. An account of his claim to the Crown of Spain, which we have derived from a peculiar source, may, therefore, prove acceptable to our readers. A word or two, however, first, about the Prince himself.

Carlos Louis Maria Ferdinand de Bourbon, Conde de Montemolin, is the eldest son of Don Carlos, or, as his supporters term him, Charles V., by his first wife, the Infanta Maria, daughter of John VI., King of Portugal. Carlos Louis, who, were his father's pretensions allowed, would be Prince of the Asturias, was born on the 31st January, 1818, and is now, consequently, in his twenty-eighth year.

The claim of Don Carlos, and now, in consequence of his abdication, of his son, to the throne of Spain, is supported on the following grounds. According to the ancient law of Spain, as laid down by Mariana, in his celebrated work, "De Regis et Regis Institutione," no female could inherit the Crown, at least while a single male relative survived: and this seems borne out by the early history of the country. In 1388, John I., King of Arragon, left two daughters, but was, nevertheless, succeeded by his brother Martin: so as to the throne of Leon in 1230, which Ferdinand then ascended, though the preceding Monarch left two daughters: so again in Castille, in 1361, when Peter the Cruel's sceptre was successfully wrested from the hand of his daughter, John of Gaunt's consort, by her uncle, Henry of Transtamara. The case of Isabella, so well known as reigning with her husband, under the names of Ferdinand and Isabella, the Carlists do not allow to be any confutation of the rule, for they maintain that she was a mere usurper, possessing the Royal authority in despite of both male and female claims better than her own.

This being the ancient law, it is confirmed and no wise altered by Philip V., who, coming from France to rule over Spain, is generally, but incorrectly, supposed to have introduced the French Salic Law, which excluded females altogether. He did no such thing, but merely declared that "he entailed the crown on the males of his issue, according to the order of their birth, and *excluded all females while a single male, however distant, remained.*" This declaratory act was first submitted to, and sanctioned by the General Council of Castille, consisting of deputies, nobles, and prelates; was embodied in a Royal decree, and received the ratification of the Cortes, thus becoming a law of the kingdom, strictly correct in all its forms and bearings.

Now, the Carlista further assert that the famous alteration of this ancient and modern law by Ferdinand VII., which gave the succession to his daughter, was without similar requisites, and was not legally done—a fact scarcely denied by their opponents. Consequently, his decree is null and void; and consequently, also, if the rest of the Carlist proposition be correct, Don Carlos and his issue, as the nearest male relatives of the preceding Monarch, are clearly entitled to be Kings of Spain.

In confirmation of these Carlist arguments, it certainly does seem curious that, despite of the utter defeat, and the apparently hopeless exile of Don Carlos and his family, every successive Government in Spain exhibits an anxiety to compromise the contest. The conciliatory offers of the Prince of the Asturias, (or, as he is called under his incognito title, Count de Montemolin), have evidently made a deep sensation; and who would not wish them accepted, could they be the means of restoring certain peace to the unhappy country which has been the victim, for so long a period, of this miserable dispute—at best, a mere question of law between the members of the Spanish House of Bourbon.

On Monday the Conde de Montemolin visited the Bank of England and the Royal Exchange. He was received at the Bank by the Governor (J. B. Heath, Esq.), and by A. L. Gower, Esq., one of the Directors. By these gentlemen the Count, attended by his Excellency the Marquis of Villafranca and Colonel Merry, was conducted over the various departments of the establishment. The Count expressed great admiration of the arrangements by which the vast and complicated business of the Bank is carried on. The Count was requested to print and sign a thousand pound note, which is preserved in a book kept for that purpose. He signed simply by the words, "El Conde de Montemolin."

After this, the party were invited into the Governor's room, where they partook of a sumptuous repast; and thence proceeding to the Royal Exchange, they were conducted over that establishment and Lloyd's, by A. L. Gower, Esq., and Richard King, Esq., where the latter gentleman explained minutely the usages and objects of the different departments. The Count left, after expressing his thanks to the gentlemen, to whose kindness he was indebted for much gratification.

The *Morning Post* of Wednesday states that the Count visited the office of that paper on the previous evening, and "was pleased to express much admiration of the union of mental labour and skill exhibited in the daily production of so much matter, original and translated, in the shape of a printed work. The varieties of information—the essays, political, moral, and literary, the foreign and domestic news—then given diurnally to the world, through the manual toil of the compositor, and the exact operations of the printing machine, to the improvement of which science has recently contributed so much, were remarked upon by the Count as a combination to be found only in a London daily newspaper."

The *Times* of Thursday says:—"The Count de Montemolin did us the honour yesterday to visit the *Times* printing establishment. The Prince was received, on the part of the proprietors, by Mr. J. J. Lawson, printer, and by that gentleman conducted over the several apartments in which the composition and presswork of this journal are carried on. The attention of his Royal Highness was naturally directed to the extraordinary expedition with which copies of the *Times*

THE CONDE DE MONTEMOLIN.
(*From a recent Miniature, by E. D. South, Esq.*)

are produced; and, regarding attentively the seconds-hand of a watch, he counted, for his own satisfaction, the number worked off in one minute, which amounted to no less than 100—a rate of printing which can be sustained for an indefinite number of hours, and by means of which 6000 per hour can with ease be issued. His Royal Highness minutely inspected the machinery, the paper warehouse, the compositors' rooms, &c. The Prince expressed his great admiration of the whole establishment, but especially of the speed with which the machinery effects its labour. The Prince, with much condescension and kindness, pronounced a warm eulogium upon the mechanical science evinced in the construction of the machinery, as well as the practical skill, dexterity, and promptitude displayed by the workmen who are engaged in the execution of such vast and complicated mechanical power. His Royal Highness was attended by the Marquis de Villa Franca, General Don Juan Montenegro, and Colonel Merry."

On Thursday evening, his Royal Highness and suite visited the Haymarket Theatre. The performances were, "She Stoops to Conquer," "The Woman-Hater," and "The Invisible Prince;" and the house was crowded in every part.

PORTUGAL.

We have letters from Lisbon to the 6th instant. They confirm the account given last week of an action at Braga, between the Miguelite General M'Donnell and the Queen's troops under Baron Casal, in which the former were defeated, after a loss of a couple of hundred men.

Several attempts had been made to effect a coalition between the Septembristas and the Miguelites, upon some common principle of public policy, but hitherto they had succeeded only to the extent of uniting both against the Queen—the settlement of their own differences being deferred until they had disposed of "the common enemy."

The Queen's General, Baron Casal, in his official report, which is extremely laconic, states that the Miguelites fought desperately for four hours. Their loss, he says, was 240 killed, *and one prisoner* (!), which speaks volumes as to the furious hatred with which the contending parties fought. He reports his own casualties at 36, which, considering that the Miguelites, according to his own admission, fought desperately, and that the battle lasted four hours, must certainly be much below the real extent of his loss. What became of M'Donnell and the remainder of his force, he does not say, but it appears from private letters that M'Donnell, with upwards of 1200 men, succeeded in getting away, and made his retreat in good order to Guimaraes, whence he afterwards marched to Amarante, where he was at the date of the last accounts. The Queen's troops committed the greatest atrocities at Braga, plundering the houses, and even robbing the women of their ear-rings; and, amongst the 240 of the other party reported as slain, are to be counted many of the unoffending inhabitants, who were butchered in cold blood, after the fight was over, in revenge for the display they had previously made of their attachment to Don Miguel.

A Lisbon letter of the 6th says: "Schwalbach has 800 men under his command. He has reached Alcacer, which place the guerillas abandoned at his approach, and is now on his way to attack Evora, where, if the insurgents should offer an stout a resistance as they did when he made his last attempt, he is not likely to get in."

Saldanha entered Coimbra on the 4th, and after giving his troops a day's rest, was to continue his march on Oporto, where the great and final struggle which is to decide the fate of Portugal, will soon take place.

DEATH OF MR. CRIPPS, LATE M.P. FOR CIRENCESTER.—We have to record the demise of another veteran legislator, Joseph Cripps, Esq., late M.P. for Cirencester, who died on the 8th inst., at Ashcroft, near that town, aged 81. He was a banker in the borough, an East India proprietor, and a governor of the Van Diemen's Land Company.

SPAIN.—THE ARREST OF M. OLOZAGA.

The only topic which appears to excite any interest at Madrid, is the arrest of M. Olozaga. We stated in our latest Edition, last week, that considerable excitement had been created in Madrid, by the news of the arrest. This arrest took place in the most arbitrary manner. M. Olozaga had a proper passport, signed by the Consul at Bayonne, and it may be remarked that it is contrary to the Spanish Constitution to arrest a Deputy while proceeding to execute his duty. The arrest is the act of the Ministry, who do not prefer any specific charge against M. Olozaga, but it will be recollected that he was stated to have behaved in a violent manner towards the Queen. The *Clamor Publico* gives, as follows, some details of the arrest, on the authority of an eye-witness:—"M. Olozaga was in a diligence. In ascending a hill, soon after leaving Buytrago, a carriage came up containing two officers and two soldiers of the civic guard. They desired the conductor of the diligence to alight and exhibit his way-bill, and having examined it they ordered M. Olozaga to leave the diligence and get into the carriage with them. M. Olozaga, having expressed his astonishment at this arrest, as he was the bearer of a passport signed by the proper authority, and of the official minutes of his return to the Chamber of Deputies in two provinces, received for reply that his arrest was ordered by the Government, and he must make haste to alight and be received by them as their prisoner. The greatest indignation was manifested by the persons who were with him in the diligence at this proceeding. M. Olozaga was permitted to write only two lines on the way-bill of the conductor, to apprise his family of what had happened, and was then carried off to Pampeluna."

The *Constitutionnel* says—"The Ministry, which, from the opening of the session, has so imprudently given way to violence and arbitrary acts, begins to be ashamed of the fault it has committed in ordering the arrest of M. Olozaga, and knows not how to repair it. A melancholy incident has given a still more odious character to that illegal act: the father of M. Olozaga, who was in a dying state, when he heard of the arrest of his son, immediately expired. While M. Olozaga was being conducted to Pampeluna between four gendarmes, the inhabitants of Madrid were following the funeral procession of his father."

When our last advices left Madrid, the Ministry appeared to be alarmed; and it was said that, not daring to retain M. Olozaga as a prisoner, had given orders for his being taken back to the French frontier. This measure, although perhaps less severe than the first, is not less illegal. His banishment can no more be allowed than his imprisonment. Nothing could deprive him, according to the terms of the Spanish law, of the character and inviolability of a deputy; but no prosecution, either regular or irregular, exists against him. Nothing, therefore, can prevent M. Olozaga from taking his seat in the Cortes, and the Ministry that would oppose it by force would not less violate the law in substituting banishment for imprisonment.

The opposition journals, both in Madrid and Paris, do not admit that such a proceeding will exonerate the Cabinet of Madrid from a grave responsibility for their proceedings against this deputy. The law which renders the person of an elected representative inviolable is definite and clear. Against M. Olozaga no process had been undertaken, or even commenced, and it was Congress alone that could have decided against his right to sit. Sending him back to France, therefore, though less harsh than detaining him at Pampeluna, is regarded as not less at variance with the spirit of the law.

M. Olozaga has given his brother, Don José, in conjunction with M. Tejada, full power to represent him, both before the Queen and the tribunals, in every matter connected with his late most illegal arrest. Another deputy, Gomez de la Scona, elected for Orense, has been refused his passports. He it was who, in his capacity of Minister of Justice, countersigned the protestation of Esparlero in 1843, issued on board the ship *Reina*. The refusal to allow him to take his seat is a purely arbitrary act of the Isturitz Ministry.

The *Expectador* publishes the following documents respecting Senor Olozaga:—

COPY OF THE PASSPORT GIVEN HIM AT BAYONNE.

"No. 173. In name of her Majesty Dona Isabel II. de Borbon, whom God preserve, Queen of Spain—Don José Lopez de Bustamente, of the council of her Majesty, &c., &c., consul of Spain in commission in this port of Bayonne and its dependencies, concedes free and safe passport to his Excellency Don Salustiano Olozaga, deputy elect to the Cortes, in order that he may pass from Irun to Madrid, to exercise the charge of deputy; and I entreat all the authorities, both civil and military, French and Spanish, that they put no impediment in his journey, and assist him in all that he may need.

"Given at Bayonne the 24th December, 1846.

(Signed) "JOSE LOPEZ DE BUSTAMENTE."

Visèd by the authorities of Bayonne on the 24th, and those of Behobia and Irun on the 26th of December.

Copy of the Order of his Arrest.

"MINISTRY OF THE HOME DEPARTMENT. (Confidential.)

"Her Majesty the Queen (whom God preserve) having had notice that Don Salustiano Olozaga has introduced himself into Spain, has been pleased to order in accord with her Council of Ministers, that, wherever he may be found, he be arrested and conducted to the citadel of Pampeluna, where he is to remain in order to be judged, according to the laws, by the competent tribunal; and, as Captain Don N——, of the civil guard, the bearer of this order, is one of those charged with this commission, it is the will of her Majesty that the political chiefs and authorities, before whom he may present himself, facilitate him all the assistance he may require, &c. (Signed) "PIDAL.

"Madrid, 28th December, 1846.

"To the political chiefs and authorities to whom it may be presented."

Pampeluna is the capital and frontier-key of Navarre, being the first city of the plains. At the distance of four leagues is seen the Relate chain of the Pyrenees. The town lies on the left of the Arga, which here forms a horse-shoe bend. The position is well adapted for a fortress, as it commands the level plain, while its overlapping eminence is not commanded itself. The hills and spurs of the Pyrenees rise charmingly in the distance, especially when seen from the citadel.

The town has a small Gothic cathedral, and some picturesque bridges; but, the boast of this class, is the fine aqueduct. The citadel, the prison-house of Olozaga, is separated from the town by a glacis, or esplanade; it is pentagonal and has two bastions, fronting the river. "To hear what the Navarrese officials say, one would imagine that all the contents of Woolwich was here stowed away —(*Ford's Hand-book of Spain.*)

NEW ZEALAND.

M. BREES'S COTTAGE, KA-RORI-ROAD, WELLINGTON.

SINCE our last publication, intelligence, of an important and interesting character, has been received from this hitherto ill-fated Colony. The details will be found elsewhere; and as the information will, doubtless, have the effect of drawing public attention to the progress of the Settlement, we are persuaded that the annexed Views, representing scenes from the active colonisation of the Islands, will be acceptable to our readers.

These three Views are from the pencil of Mr. S. C. Brees, (now of Lincoln's Inn Fields), who was the Principal Surveyor and Civil Engineer to the New Zealand Company, from the year 1841 to 1845. It was his duty to lay out the land purchased of the Company, to find the best roads and communications through the country; and to construct them, also, the bridges, and other engineering works.

Those who have not considered the subject, can form no conception of the preliminary operations necessary before a new country can be occupied. The rivers and ranges of hills, harbours, &c., are obliged to be surveyed and laid down upon a map, in order to show their positions in reference to cost, and this before the country can be sub-divided. The Wellington Staff of Surveyors amounted to between twenty and thirty; and some hundred of field-men were generally employed.

In the course of Mr. Brees's professional explorations, he had great opportunities of seeing and making observations of the country, and which he has not neglected: he has collected a large number of Sketches, which are preparing for publication. The Views comprise every variety of scene, and are, we have been assured, particularly faithful.

PANORAMA OF WANGA NUI ATERA, OR PORT NICHOLSON, TAKEN FROM THE LAWN IN FRONT OF DR. EVANS'S HOUSE, ON THORNDON FLAT.

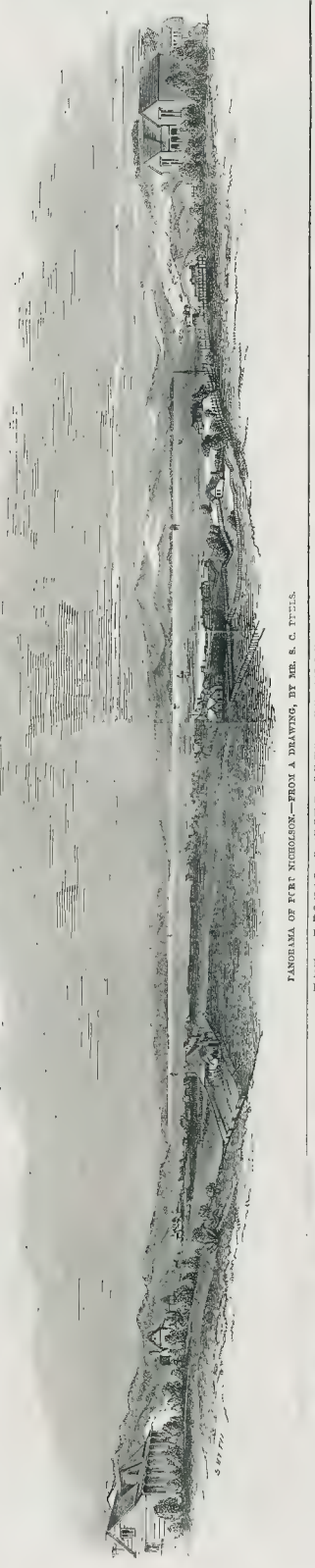
Port Nicholson is situated in about the centre of the islands of New Zealand. This view gives a perfect idea of the country surrounding the port, and shows the several points and bays with great accuracy. The Valley of the Hutt lies to the left of the picture, with the Tararua range of snowy mountains bounding the field of sight. Somes Island, and the west side of the harbour, appear in about the centre; while the settlers' residences at Wellington are shown in the foreground, including Dr. Evans's, the Cottage of Edward Cheetham, Esq., Mr. Fox's, Colonel Wakefield's, Mr. Mocatta's, &c. Lambton Harbour is shown upon the left; and Mounts Victoria and Albert lie in the same direction. The houses along the beach may be observed; and Te-Aro Flat, at the head of the bay, on the left of the picture.

The inhabitants of Wellington are chiefly concentrated at Thorndon Flat and Te-Aro, which comprises the principal part of the level lands. The mercantile community is concentrated at Te-Aro, where the Bank, Custom House, Exchange, Bonded Stores, &c., are situated; the shipping in port also lies at this part of the harbour. Thorndon may be called the Court end of the town; and the Government Buildings, New Zealand Companies Offices, Courts of Justice, Police Courts, Church, Independent Chapel, &c., are placed there. The Scotch Kirk is upon the beach, the Catholic and Wesleyan Chapels are at Te-Aro and the Gaol is on the hills at the back of it.

KA-RORI ROAD, WELLINGTON.

Ka-rori is one of the suburban districts of Port Nicholson; and the cottage, originally occupied by Mr. Brees, lies on the road to it. It is trying work for the settler, until he has cleared sufficient ground for, house and offices, and put them up. The large tree standing in the view is all that is now left of the once proud forest that covered all this district. The view affords people in England a notion of a *home in New Zealand:* with goats, pigs, turkeys, fowls, ducks, and stock, the settlers may make themselves very comfortable. The climate is so fine that the surveyors bivouac for months together—in fact, at all seasons of the year—in the open air; and live stock of all kinds flourish exceedingly.

THE HUTT ROAD AT THE GORGE.



PANORAMA OF PORT NICHOLSON—FROM A DRAWING, BY MR. S. C. BREES.

VIEW, LOOKING TOWARDS WELLINGTON, FROM THE HUTT ROAD, AT THE GORGE SEPARATING THE LOWER FROM THE UPPER DISTRICT

The valley of the Hutt, after running inland some distance, suddenly contracts, and continues almost a gorge for a short distance, when it re-opens. The land in the Upper District is not, however, uniformly as good as that of the Lower, the elevation above the level of the sea being so much greater. Much of the timber is valuable, both for ornamental and useful purposes. Mr. Brees informs me that he has measured a *rata*-tree in this valley sixty feet in circumference, and perfectly truncated and tall, like a mast: much of the bark is also used for dyeing and tanning.

(See the Intelligence just received, page 33).

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan. 17 —Second Sunday after Epiphany.
MONDAY, 18.—St. Prisca martyred, A.D. 47.
TUESDAY, 19.—Mercury rises 7h. 42m. a.m.
WEDNESDAY, 20. Uranus sets 11h. 6m. p.m.
THURSDAY, 21.—Mars rises 5h. 0m. a.m.
FRIDAY, 22.—Lord Byron born, 1788.
SATURDAY, 23. -First died, 1806

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending January 23.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
3 49	4 2	4 33	4 51	5 13	5 31	5 53	6 11	6 33	6 51	7 13	7 31

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Poor Clerk*" *should buy the cheap pamphlet on Cottage Gardening, to be had at the* "*Gardener's Chronicle*" *Office, Charles-street, Covent-garden.*
"*A Regular Subscriber,*" *Paisley, will find the Progress of Railways well indicated in the double maps published monthly in* "*Bradshaw's Guide.*"
"*A Person who has been a Constant Purchaser*" *is thanked for his good wishes; though it may doubtless be said of a false impression to read again the note at page 28 of our last Number.*
"*T. S.,*" *Wakefield. The next publication will be duly announced.*
"*A.*" *Cambridge, is thanked, but we have not room.*
"*Catharine,*" *Liverpool.—Address, Lieutenant-Colonel Bowles, ——, according to the location of the Court*
"*Grammazer Spitzebube*" *It is confidently stated that Paschek is engaged at Her Majesty's Theatre The report in question is unfounded*
"*A Constant Reader.*"—*The population of London is, in round numbers, 2,000,000, of Paris, including suburbs, 1,200,000.*
"*Diana*"—*The transit will be allowed. We regret that we have not room for the graceful Charade.*
"*A Constant Reader*" *must pay the compensation, unless an agreement to the contrary has been made.*
"*Alexander.*"—"*The Siege of Troy*" *is not* "*Great*" *enough.*
"*R. B.,*" *Stratford, is thanked, but the Charades must be left to the Author of* "*Everybody's Column.*"
"*An Old Subscriber,*" *Shap.—Boretti's Italian Dictionary. (Longmans.)*
"*The Pictorial History of England*" *is a capital work; or, if a smaller History be wanted, see Keightley's.*
"*Anselma.*" *We do not remember to have seen the Advertisement.*
16,129.—*We have not room.*
"*R. H.*" —*The superb Engraving of Mulready's Picture of* "*Choosing the Wedding Gown*" *appeared in No. 232 of our Journal.*
"*J. L.*"—*Apply to Mr. Van Voorst, Paternoster-row.*
"*Y. J.*" *would, probably, find it difficult to obtain the situation in question; the salary, too, would be trifling.*
"*A Subscriber.*"—"*Hochelaga*" *is by Mr. E. B. G. Warburton, author of* "*The Crescent and the Cross*"
"*A Constant Reader*"—*The lowest commissions purchasable are those of Cornet and Ensign.*
"*E. Z.*"—*The marriage of a Protestant Lady with a Catholic Gentleman solemnized at a Protestant Church only is strictly legal.*
"*C. C.,*" *Jersey. We have not space to insert the Meteorological Diary.*
"*Ocean,*" *Londonderry.—The Match has not yet taken place*
"*A Subscriber,*" *East Stonehouse.—The hint shall be attended to.*
"*L. B.*"—*We cannot account for the Fog-tree causing Meat or Poultry to become to hot in a shorter space of time than any other tree*
"*J. S.,*" *Exeter Exeter.* *An Engraving of Ilfley Church has already appeared in our Journal*
"*J. H.*" *Isleworth, is thanked for the Lines: they possess merit, and are unexceptionable in sentiment; but we have not room to insert them.*
"*A Subscriber.*" *The Fashions, as illustrated in our Journal, are from first-rate Parisian houses. We cannot make our Journal a* "*cutting-out*" *book.*
"*Victor*" *complains of the practice of* "*numbers of persons, even those under the guidance of religious principles, who inconsiderately skip half-crowns and shillings into the hands of Railway porters, notwithstanding the prohibition.*" *The practice is a bad one in this respect, that it tempts the men from their duty; besides, it is unjust to persons who cannot afford such gratuities. In reply to the second section —we do not know of any China Collector's Vade-mecum, although an amateur in the art*
"*R. K. J.,*" *near Manchester.—See the reply to* "*R. B.,*" *Stratford.*
"*T. S. R.*"—*Thanks; the hints are acted upon.*
"*W. B.,*" *Shirley, should write to the Publisher of the Paper in question*
"*Geraldine*" *appears to be a rigid economist: any bookseller will give the* "*half-price*" *information.*
"*W. B. B.,*" *Horsledown. Yes.*
"*P. B. C.*" *Declined. Thanks.*
"*B.*"—*The Lines on Cleveland are too late.*
"*T. M.,*" *Walsall. -The suggestion is an odd one, and altogether impracticable.*
"*W. E.*" *The Nelson Column, in Trafalgar-square, was commenced in 1839.*
"*Ring Dove.*" *Yes*
"*J. U.*" *Dublin.—Are the remarks* "*curious*" *in connexion with the discovery of deer-heads, &c.?*
"*S. S.,*" *Shap. Milman's Edition of Gibbon, published by Murray.*
"*A Lover of the Arts.*"—*See the Advertisement*
"*G. M.*" *The lines, we fear, are too numerous.*
"*A Subscriber from Jersey.*"—*The Fox de Quarre was danced at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1845, by Mdlles Taglioni, C. Grisi, L. Grahn, and Carlo. (See the fine Engraving in No. 165 of our Journal)*
"*A Subscriber.*" *Abel Dower, after whom the ship is called, was an eminent Merchant of the City of London*
"*A Weekly Reader.*" *There are some professional genealogists, to whom our Correspondent should apply. A pedigree drawn out by one of these would be of equal weight in a Court of Law as one compiled at the Heralds' Offices.*
"*Alice Mere.*" *Jenny Lind is a native of Sweden She has been engaged for Her Majesty's Theatre, but her coming will depend on Mr. Bunn giving up her contract with him*
"*G. S. V.,*" *Liverpool. Taglioni is older than Madame Vestris. We cannot state how many years' difference exists, as neither of the ladies has obliged us with the registers of their birth.*
"*An Admirer of Belloni.*" *Bellini is no more. He is buried in Père la Chaise, in Paris*
"*Imperial.*" *Taglioni danced in Liverpool at the time mentioned, but we do not know whether it was at the theatre in question*
"*A Subscriber from the Beginning.*"—*Messrs. Swripps and Son, 13, South Molton-street, announced, on Jan. 8, sending our Journal in the large envelope, as forwarded from our Office*
"*R. H. F.*" *should order covers for the year's two volumes of our Journal, of any Bookseller, who will bind the same; charge, 5s. each vol.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *St. Andrews, Fife, is thanked, but we have not room.*
"*L. M. S.*" *The Monody scarcely reaches our standard of merit.*
"*E. A.*" *Kensington.—Declined.*
"*A Constant Reader*" *is thanked, but we can scarcely return to the illustration of the subject*
"*A Not so Young Lover.*"—*We cannot spare the space*
"*J. B. L.*" *A Refracting Telescope, 40 inches in length, will enable you to see Saturn's Ring distinctly. 2. There are twenty stars of the first magnitude*
"*Sapona.*" *We do not find the work in the recently-published London Catalogue.*
"*A Clerk.*"—*The prices of the editions of Jones's* "*Bookkeeping*" *are £4 4s and 12s*
"*Domino,*" *Jersey, to reach Swansea, by steamer, from Bristol, strictly speaking, would not pass along the Bristol Severn, but its estuary*
"*Cheap*" *Three accounts have been published of the magnificent Eglinton Tournament the cheapest is that by Ackman, quarto, 15s.*
"*Mrs. H.*" *We have not room for the Enigma.*
"*The Cornet,*" *Birkenhead.—Cousin is the son or daughter of an uncle or aunt the children of brothers and sisters are usually denominated cousins, or cousins germans*
"*Vicar.*" *Does the question as to the Will Office refer to London?*
"*T. D.*" *Knaresborough. You may be sure you'll hear of Lucca immediately*
"*A Subscriber since No. 1.*"—*The expense of a Marriage License is two guineas and a half*
"*P. Q.*" *Miles.* "*S. T.*" *Bath;* "*Beta,*" *Darling;* "*Charlotte,*" *Brighton;* "*E. G.*" *Cambridge.* "*W. W.*" *Swansea;* and "*J. M.,*" *Isle of Wight, may receive our Paper enclosed in the large envelope, to prevent creasing, by ordering the same of Messrs. Smith and Son, 192, Strand; Messrs. Scripps and Son, 13, South Molton-street; and Mr. Brooks, 12, Warwick-square, Newgate-street.*
"*B. B. W.*" *Messrs. R. Stevenson and G. P. Bidder, have Offices at 24, Great George-street, Westminster*
"*J. S.*" *Nantwich.—James Richmond, Telford Bridge, Salford, Manchester, is the Inventor of the* "*Vertical Dash Churn.*"
"*A Constant Reader.*" *The original shares do not pay any dividend: an afterissue, in the form of annuities, pays about 5 per cent., at the last prices quoted.*
"*J. T.,*" *Queen-street, Cheapside. The late Mr. Cole, (created Earl of Leicester in 1837), was in his 65th year on his second marriage*
"*A Reader.*" *Swindon, states, upon evidence given before the Gauge Commissioners, in 1845, that the cost of the Great Western Railway Company's First-class Carriages is £715 each, that of the Second-class, £481. Hence, the reply given in our last No. of Jan 2 is incorrect.*
"*A. B. C.*" *may learn the prices of a Pentagraph and Theodolite, by addressing a note to Messrs Watkins and Hill, Charing-Cross.*
"*York Castle.*" *We believe the Lord Mayor of York to be styled, like his confrère of London, Right Hon.*
"*Pastor.*" *Congleton.—We have not room to quote the names of the Committee. We cannot decipher the name of the author in question.*
"*P. B. J.*" *The lines,* "*He was a man, take him for all and all,*" *are from Hamlet's Reflections on Yorick.*
"*A Subscriber.*"—*A man may legally make his own will, if of be properly witnessed.*
"*J. D.,*" *Leeds.—There were about 1700 guests at the Eastern Counties Railway Dinner*
"*J. S.*"—*Capt. Osborne's Book is now in its second edition; so that extracts would not be a novelty.*
"*A Housewife,*" *Beccles.—German Silver may be cleaned with sweet oil and pure pared chalk.*
"*W. G.,*" *Chatham The office of the East Indian Railway Company is No. 8, Broad-street Buildings*
"*A Lady*"—*Declined; with thanks.*
"*C. B. G. E.*" *should obtain the interest of a Member of Parliament.*
"*A Constant Reader*" *should address Mr. D——, Berwick-place, New Road.*
"*Amusement.*"—*Generally speaking, all Parishioners are liable to serve the office of Churchwarden for one year.*
"*Charadas.*" —*We regret that we cannot reply separately to the many letters on this subject*

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Buchanan's Technological Dictionary.—Tschudi's Travels in Peru.—The Cannibals and the Empire. By M. Thiers. Vol. V.—The People's Press. No. 1.—The Home News. No. 1.—The Fine Arts Journal. No. 10.—Simple Arithmetic.—Florist's Journal. No. 1.—Willan's Country Scenes.—Taylor's Village Tales.—An Appeal for the Irish Peasantry. By Jasper W. Rogers. ——The King's Highway. By G. P R James.—China By R. M. Martin. Part II.—St. Sylvester's Day

MUSIC.—Her Eyes the Glow-worm Lend Thee. Song. Leoni Lee and Co.—Samuda's Coral for the New Year. Blanove.

** We beg to inform our numerous Country Subscribers, that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS may be received free from carriage, if they will only request their Agent, who supplies the Paper, to send it in the same manner as it is sent *direct* from our Office. *The beautiful and expensive Fine Art Engravings* would then be received as perfect as they come from the Press; and the collection of Numbers at the end of each half-year would be in a perfect state for binding. The extra expense incurred, by increasing the size of the envelope for the Paper, would not amount to more than *three halfpence* a year for each annual Subscriber.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1847.

THE advocacy of so holy a cause as that of "feeding the hungry, and clothing the naked," is a delightful task, and one of the very few sacred pleasures that fall to the lot of the journalist in his toilsome routine of professional occupation. It is, therefore, with the purest satisfaction that we direct attention to the glorious progress which the good work of subscription, in aid of the starving and famishing poor of Ireland, is making; in the hope that the truly Christian example which has been already set by the benevolent and charitable, in the very highest as well as the middle ranks of society, may, when pointed out for imitation, be speedily and extensively followed, and produce the good fruit which is to be expected in a land so proverbial for promptly affording succour to the wretched in distress as England justly is. "Charity," says the sacred text, "charity covereth a multitude of sins;" and from the Divine lips of Christ, we have it, that even a drop of water given in His name shall not go without its reward. Assuredly, then, a people to whom Gospel truths are so familiar as they are to the people of England, will not turn a deaf ear to the appeals addressed to them, from pulpit and platform, in behalf of their suffering brethren of unhappy Ireland.

The call should be responded to with the more alacrity on our part, as, we fear, much of the misery and suffering which now decimates the land ill-starred land is to be traced in its more remote, but not less certain, origin, to the long neglect and apathy with which we, the people of the governing island, have regarded that population and its affairs, and have thus allowed insolent misrule and oppressive exaction of seignorial rights to usurp the place of just government, and that kindly, considerate state of relations between proprietor and occupier, which is at once the noblest feature, and the firmest bond of union, in the social compact of England.

It is needless to close our eyes to the fact; we have not done our duty by Ireland. We have undertaken to manage its affairs, and see the result. How different from that which our exertions have produced in our own happy England?

Ireland is in such an abject state of perpetual impoverishment, that the failure for a single season of the crop of one inferior description of esculent, the total loss of which scarcely creates the most temporary inconvenience in England, prostrates and paralyses wretched Ireland, and dooms her most hapless people to all the unspeakable horrors of famine and pestilence; and that, too, despite her natural resources and fertility of soil being confessedly of the very highest order.

It is a truth, then—a sad and humiliating truth—that, for much of poor Ireland's calamitous visitation at the present time, England—great, wealthy, powerful England—"whose merchants are princes," and whose children are called "the honourable of the earth," is to a great extent accountable.

But, while faithful to our mission, we do not hesitate to proclaim in the ears of our countrymen this truth, all bitter and unpleasant though it be, in the firm belief that the opportunity of amelioration will not be thrown away. We are, at the same time, convinced that the magnanimity which enables them to hear with calmness a just reproach will inspire them with a generous spirit of ardour in the cause of charity, which shall not be the less efficacious from its being sustained by a sentiment of duty.

As a period of fiscal reform like the present, it would be just matter of surprise if a tax so oppressive and unequal in its operation as the Window Tax is, were not made the subject of agitation, with a view either to its modification or total repeal by the Legislature during the approaching session of Parliament. There are few taxes which press with such injurious effect upon, not merely the comfort, but the health and morals of the humbler classes, who, to avoid its burden, are compelled to deprive themselves, to a very great extent, of the greatest natural blessings—light and air—which an all-bountiful Providence has conferred upon all in a like abundant degree. To the wealthy, the impost is comparatively light, though, even in the better class of buildings, its injurious effect on architectural design is visibly experienced.

But in the case of the poor, the evil is enormous. A very large proportion of the dis...ses which, in their slow, but certain progress, daily consign to the hospital and the graveyard thousands of the wretched inmates of the crowded, ill-ventilated dwellings of the poor in our large towns, have their origin solely in the operation of this noxious tax. No matter how wholesome be the homely food which the toil of the labourer procures for his family, the fatal consequences upon the health of a damp field atmosphere within doors, counteract all the benefit otherwise derivable from it, and lay the foundation, with the certainty of cause and effect, of general constitutional derangement and debility, which no power of medicine can stay, no professional skill baffle. In any legislative measure having for its object the "health of towns," as the phrase is, the perfect ventilation of dwellings should be a principal feature; without it, drainage, however complete—supply of water, however pure—will be of no avail; and now that the matter is taken up pretty earnestly, as we perceive from the report of a meeting lately held in that grand *locale* of useful agitation, the metropolitan parish of Marylebone, we trust it will be brought to a successful termination.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

RETURN OF THE COURT TO WINDSOR.—WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING. (From our own Correspondent.)—The Queen arrived this afternoon, at a quarter past four o'clock, her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Royal Family, arrived at the Castle, from Claremont, escorted by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards, commanded by Lieut. Lowther. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal rode in the carriage with the Queen and the Prince Consort. In the second carriage were Lord Alfred Paget (Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty), and Lieut.-Col. Seymour (Equerry to his Royal Highness Prince Albert). Their Royal Highnesses Prince Alfred and the Princess Alice, who were attended by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, rode in the third carriage; followed by the infant Princess Helena, who was accompanied by the Marchioness of Douro (Lady in Waiting to her Majesty), in another of the Royal carriages and four. The remainder of the Royal suite included Lord Waterpark, Maj.-Gen. Bowles, and the Hon. Colonel Phipps. The Duchess of Kent had the honour of joining the Royal dinner circle this evening at the Castle. The Baroness de Speth, and Lady Fanny Howard were in attendance upon her Royal Highness.

PRIVY COUNCIL.—The Queen will hold a Privy Council at Buckingham Palace on Monday next, at two o'clock; at which, the Royal speech at the Opening of Parliament, on the ensuing day, will be arranged.

THE DUKES DOWAGER.—The Queen Dowager has been somewhat indisposed during the last few days, but we are happy to state that her Majesty is now somewhat better.

PRINCE GEORGE OF CAMBRIDGE. His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, attended by the Hon. Captain Macdonald, aide-de-camp, left Horton Hall, where his Royal Highness had been on a visit to Sir W. Massey Stanley, Bart., on Monday, for Dublin.

LORD BROUGHAM.—Lord Brougham, accompanied by Lady Mallet, left town on Monday, on a visit to the Duke of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle

APPROACHING MARRIAGE.—The marriage of the Hon. Adelaide Lister, sister of Lord Ribblesdale, and step-daughter of Lord John Russell, and Mr. Maurice Drummond, third son of Mr. Charles Drummond, was solemnised on Tuesday morning, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE DISTRESS IN IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

On Wednesday, a public meeting of clergy, ministers, and others, was held at Exeter Hall, "to consider the most effectual means for the relief of distress and famine existing in all parts of the United Kingdom, but more especially in Ireland and in the Highlands and islands of Scotland, as well as to consider the most desirable course to be pursued to mitigate the immense amount of privation and suffering throughout the country." The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Proposed by the Rev. H. H. Beamish, and seconded by the Rev. A. Maugin—"That, in consequence of the present dearth of food and the high price of all kinds of provisions, and the undisputed fact that deaths from starvation are a daily occurrence throughout the United Kingdom, more especially in Ireland and the Highlands and islands of Scotland, it is the bounden duty of all Christians to make every possible exertion in order to relieve the present frightful sufferings of their fellow-creatures, for which end the clergy of all denominations be urgently requested to preach in favour of a general collection in their respective churches and chapels; and that, after an urgent appeal has also been made to the public by the ministers of the Gospel of Christ, do personally visit the wealthier residents in their own parishes and congregations, in order to urge upon them to contribute to the funds so much needed in behalf of our country-men suffering from famine, sickness, and disease."

The second resolution, which was moved by the Rev. John Blackburn, and seconded by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, expressed its deep sympathy for the sufferings of the labouring classes throughout the United Kingdom, especially in Ireland and Scotland; its gratitude to those benevolent persons who have already so munificently contributed; and the hope that the Legislature would adopt measures for the final mitigation of distress.

The third resolution recommended the fixing of a particular day to make simultaneous collections, appointing as a committee to carry out the contemplated objects—Rev. G. R. Gleig, Rev. Dr. Burns, Rev. Dr. Leifchild, Rev. Dr. Maugin, Rev. Dr. Hare, Rev. J. Blackburn, Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel, Rev. J. H. Weeks, Rev. S. G. Osborne, Rev. Dr. Carlile, B. B. Cabbell, Esq., M.P., with power to add to their number.

The different speakers, in the course of their addresses, gave some heart-rending details as to the great extent and deplorable results of famine in Ireland.

CABINET COUNCILS.—A Cabinet Council was held on Wednesday at the Foreign Office. The Ministers present were Lord John Russell, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Minto, Sir George Grey, Viscount Palmerston, Earl Grey, Lord Clarendon, Earl of Auckland, Sir John Hobhouse, Lord Campbell, the Earl of Clarendon, Viscount Morpeth, the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and the Right Hon. H. Labouchere. The Lord Chancellor arrived soon afterwards, and joined his colleagues. The Council sat three hours Another Council was held on Thursday.

REPRESENTATION OF WESTMINSTER.—On Wednesday night a very crowded meeting of the electors of Westminster was held at the Peacock Tavern, Houghton-street, Clare-market, specially convened, for the purpose of affording Mr. Charles Cochrane an opportunity of expressing his political principles, and soliciting the support and assistance of the electors of the city of Westminster. The chair was occupied by Mr. Byard, who, having explained the object of the meeting in a brief speech, Mr. Charles Cochrane then came forward and addressed the meeting. Mr. Smith then moved a resolution, to the effect—"That Mr. Charles Cochrane is a fit and proper person to be returned for the city of Westminster." The motion was seconded and carried; and, after several other speeches and resolutions expressive of the above, thanks were voted to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

REPEAL OF THE WINDOW TAX.—On Tuesday evening, a numerously-attended meeting of delegates from the various metropolitan parishes was held at the Court House, Marylebone, for the purpose of taking measures to ensure the repeal of the window duties in the ensuing session of Parliament. Mr. George Dunnell presided on the occasion, and was supported by Lord Duncan, M.P. for Bath, and Sir Charles Napier, M.P. After speeches from the Chairman, from Lord Duncan, Sir Charles Napier, and others, on the oppressive nature of the tax, a resolution was passed, to the effect—"That a deputation from the delegates of the metropolitan parishes be appointed, for the purpose of waiting upon the Premier, with the least possible delay, to show his Lordship the justice and necessity of repealing the obnoxious window tax." Lord Duncan, and the Members of all the metropolitan boroughs, were requested to head the deputation.

MEETING OF LICENSED VICTUALLERS. A public meeting of the licensed victuallers of London generally, was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern on Thursday, for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning Parliament against the proposed increase on spirits made by the distillers. The meeting was numerously attended. Shortly after twelve o'clock the chair was taken by Mr. Smith, of Shad Thames and Bermondsey-street, who said, since September last the price of gin had been advanced by the distillers 1s. 8d per gallon, and therefore the licensed victuallers should make a proportionate advance. With regard to rum, that had been also advanced 1s. per gallon, but not so rapidly as gin. He wished the public to understand that the licensed victuallers were taking the present step solely in consequence of the advance made by the distillers. Mr. Hutchinson, on behalf of the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, and to which he was surprised the Government could have been induced to lend a sanction, without consulting the commissioners of that public building, which produced a greater amount of traffic than any similar building in the world excepting London-bridge. (Hear, hear.) If any such project should be brought before Parliament, he should give it his most decided opposition. Resolutions were carried to the effect that the proposed scheme, Westminster-bridge, and the application of money, intended by Parliament for its maintenance, to the erection of another bridge near Charing-cross

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF BREAD. A general and very extensive advance was on Wednesday made in the price of bread of all descriptions. On the Surrey side of the river the additional demand amounted to one penny in some instances on the 4-pound loaf, and one halfpenny in others. The best bread per quartern is now 11½d., and the seconds 9½d. In some districts the price charged for the four pound loaf of the best quality amounted to no less than *one shilling*, the bakers very considerately announcing that the price was *down to* "even money."

DISTRESS IN THE METROPOLIS.—On Tuesday evening, a meeting of the parishioners of St. George's, Southwark, and Christ Church, Surrey, was held at the Queen's Head Tavern, Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road, for the purpose of raising a general fund for the relief of the indigent of those distressed districts. At the conclusion of the meeting, the sum of £500 was subscribed.

MORTALITY OF LONDON.—The total number of deaths in the metropolis during the week ending last Saturday, as made up by the Registrar-General, was 1,308, being 330 above the weekly average of the last five winters, which is 1,008. The number of births during the week was 1,347 666 males, and 681 females

POSTSCRIPT.

STATE OF IRELAND.

The letters from Dublin of Wednesday give melancholy accounts from Mayo. Night additional deaths from starvation had occurred since that day week.

There has been an important meeting of the nobility and gentry of Ireland, at which the following resolutions were agreed to:—

"That, at this awful period of national calamity, it becomes the first duty of every Irishman to devote his undivided efforts to the interests of Ireland; and that neither politics, nor personal prejudices, should influence his mind in the discharge of such a duty.

"That, as we feel deeply convinced that our own divisions have been the leading causes of our own misfortunes, and, by weakening our influence in the councils of the empire, have deprived us of our share in the general prosperity, so we are no less firmly persuaded that it is by union alone we can repair the evils that dissension has created.

"That, if the necessity of joint and united action be urgent and important to Ireland under ordinary circumstances, it at this moment becomes imperative and vital, as not only the future fortunes, but the present lives, of millions may depend on our exertions; and that dissension, at such an hour, is not only a reproach, but a crime.

"That, to make such a union binding and effective, it will be necessary, not only to feel, but to testify, to client, by some steps to ensure a mutual support, or united opposition, to such measures as may be produced, with regard to Ireland, during the ensuing session of Parliament.

"That, for this purpose, we venture to suggest to the Irish members of the Legislature to meet together at such time as may be considered most proper and convenient, for the purpose of forming an Irish party, for the protection of Irish interests; and we earnestly intreat that every member of that body should resolve, as far as possible, to consider and modify his own opinions so as to meet the united feelings of the general body, and should banish from his mind all considerations of party or prejudice, at a time when the lives and interests of his countrymen are so deeply perilled.

"That we feel confident that a union, thus formed and carried on, for the protection of all classes, will receive the support and co-operating of all the aid of the rich and the confidence of the poor. We pray Divine Providence to bless our efforts in the cause of our afflicted country, and to promote amongst us that feeling of united exertion and self-reliance which can alone raise us to our proper place in the great empire to which we belong."

These resolutions were prepared by the Marquis of Sligo and Mr. Moore, as the basis for the union of "an Irish party."

The list of signatures (says the *Freeman's Journal*) comprises the noblest and purest in the land. No party spirit is permitted to intrude: they call themselves THE PARLIAMENT. Ouldhouse and Farnham, and Waterford and O'Neil and Caledon, move in glorious harness with Sligo and Arran, Shannon, Headfort, and Cremorne. O'Connell and his sons are there, side by side with Sir A Brooke, Sir Alexander Hamilton, and Colonel Acton. Since Dungannon, of "blessed memory," there has not been such a union.

The signatures include those of no less than FORTY-SIX PEERS.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL BY THE WEAVERS' COMPANY.

This most ancient of the Livery Companies of the City of London, under the presidency of Alderman Wilson, for the second time, gave a splendid banquet to the Premier on Wednesday last.

Amongst the guests were the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Sir George Larpent, Bart.; Mr. Masterman, M.P.; Mr. Ormsby Gore, M.P.; Alderman Hughes Hughes, Dr. Quin, Mr. Baxendale, Mr. George Taylor, and many other gentlemen.

After the accustomed loyal and patriotic toasts were disposed of,

The Upper Bailiff rose amidst cheers to give "The Health of Lord John Russell and her Majesty's Ministers."

Lord John Russell rose amidst great cheering, and responded to the toast in a manner the most happy and appropriate, taking for the text of his speech the motto inscribed on the Company's banner—"Weave truth with truth" (showing that the experience of the nations, both of the Old and New World, bore testimony to the great truth, that in proportion to its fidelity to its engagements, in proportion as it did weave truth with truth, were the distinction and eminence to which any nation or community attained.

The Upper Bailiff then proposed "The Health of Mr Masterman and the Representatives of the City of London."

Mr Masterman expressed his high gratification at the compliment.

The company separated between ten and eleven o'clock, delighted with the entertainment of the evening.

COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS.—A meeting of the members and friends of this Institution was held, on Thursday morning, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Lord Ravensworth in the chair, when resolutions in favour of the establishment of such a college were unanimously adopted. The chief object of the society appears to be to invite assistant-masters to submit themselves to the test of a voluntary examination by the college, by which they are furnished with certificates of competency, as they are found qualified for their employments. It is intended also to attempt an organization of decayed members of the profession as much as their funds will permit.

CHEAP IMPORTATION OF ARTICLES OF FOOD. The *Chronicle* of yesterday intimates, that, an air of authority, that the Government will meet Parliament with a proposal to suspend instantly all duties upon the importation of articles of food.

BAKING AND DISTILLATION FROM GRAIN. In obedience to orders received from Government by the Commissioners of Excise, a variety of experiments have, during the past and present week, taken place in the private laboratory of that department, for the purpose of ascertaining how far it may be possible to supersede the use of malt for purposes other than food to which it is at present applied. The first process was an experiment as to the necessity of the use of malt in the production of ale and porter, and the substitution of sugar or molasses appears to be very superior were 36 lbs. of sugar obtained from the above articles, which, when flavoured with hops, produced a very excellent beverage, the result being deemed satisfactory. The subsequent experiments were the distillation of sugar by fermentation, to supersede the use of malt in the manufacture of whiskey, and it is believed that a pure spirit, superior in strength, may be had from sugar to what is now obtained in the ordinary way from grain

LUNACY LAW REFORM.—In the Rolls Court, on Thursday, in the case of Richards *v.* Lord Maidstone, Mr. Henderson obtained a rule, calling upon the plaintiff to show cause why this action should not be tried by a special jury.—Mr. Martin (Q.C., yesterday moved to discharge the rule against the rule, and submitted, that on these grounds the application ought to be refused first, that there was nothing in the case which required investigation by a special jury; and, secondly, if there was, the application came too late, as the action was set down for trial during the present term.—Mr. Justice Erle: What is the nature of the action?—Mr. Martin: It is brought to recover the amount of a cheque given to the plaintiff by Lord Maidstone, and the case cannot last many minutes.—Mr. Henderson: Yes; it will most likely last the whole day, and, besides, it ought not to be tried during term. Mr. Martin was aware that the defence would be, that the cheque was given by Lord Maidstone for counters used at unlawful games; in fact, for gambling. But the action itself was brought on the cheque, and nothing could arise to make it necessary to have a special jury. Moreover, the defendant stated that he was advised that he had a good defence upon the merits. Mr. Justice Erle said, you may get a special jury if you can do so between now and next Wednesday; if not, I shall try it on that day as a common jury cause

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

CRACOW

Letters from the frontiers of Poland state that General Rudiger, a Russian, had occupied the frontier of Cracow with 10,000 troops. An Austrian corps of observation had been ordered to the spot

FRANCE

The *Débats* of Thursday publishes the official despatches relative to the Spanish marriages and to Cracow. Our Paris Correspondent tells us that these documents create considerable sensation. The *Constitutionnel* of Wednesday publishes M. Guizot has just received another note from Lord Palmerston, in which he persists in the view of the marriage question; and also the answer of Prince Metternich to the protest sent in by the Ambassador of France. This answer amounts to a mere acknowledgment of the receipt of the protest. Rumour in Paris states that it goes further, and denies the right of France to interfere.

SWITZERLAND

We learn from Switzerland, that the town of Morat was occupied on the 8th by the troops of the Government of Fribourg. The principal inhabitants of Morat, to the number of several hundreds, and among them MM Chatonney and Wessaz, have taken refuge either in the canton of Berne or in that of Vaud. The town of Bulle holds out still, and the insurgents have intrenched themselves in the castle. Those of Gruyere are not yet laid down their arms. The Government of Fribourg has at length entered into communication with the Vorort. The Vorort has recommended Fribourg to act with clemency, and even to make some concessions to the people. A great number of persons have been arrested. M. Weibel, the architect, has already been arrested. He is accused of having devised and organised the conspiracy, and it is feared that he will be condemned to death. The Grand Council was convoked for the 10th

SUICIDE OF MR. YOUATT, THE VETERINARY SURGEON.—On Saturday Mr. Youatt, the celebrated veterinary surgeon, committed suicide under the following melancholy circumstances. It appears that the deceased gentleman, so well known in the sporting world, was in the seventieth year of his age, and resided with his family at No. 1, Caradoc-place, New-road. He was not, however, involved in pecuniary losses from unfortunate speculations, become somewhat embarrassed, which at length resulted in a morbid depression of spirits, which at times was so perceptible that his friends apprehended that his unsound mind. He was a man of great learning, and in fact, never exhibited the slightest symptoms of ill health until Saturday last, on which morning, between eleven and twelve o'clock, he went out complaining of a pain in his head, and rather dispirited. He returned at twelve, and then retired to his room, where he remained undisturbed until two, when the usual servant proceeded to his apartment, to announce the dinner, but receiving no answer, and the door being partially open, she stepped in and saw him sitting on a couch. Thinking he was asleep, she advanced, and discovered that he was dead. There was a small bottle, as well as a cup, by his side on the table, which had evidently contained poison. It was stated that on the morning of the lamentable event the deceased had received a bill for a large sum of money, which he was unable to meet, and it was considered that he had gone out in the hope of procuring the amount, and that his inability to succeed led him to the commission of suicide. The inquest was held on Thursday, and the Jury returned a verdict "That the deceased destroyed himself, being, at the time, in an unsound state of mind."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CONTEST BETWEEN A JUDGE AND A COUNSEL.

In a case, Goldicutt *v.* Beagle, for breach of promise of marriage, which was tried before the Lord Chief Baron at Guildhall, a verdict had been returned for £400 damages. Mr. Cockburn, who appeared for the defence, having retired before the cause was recalled on, alleging as his reason for so doing that the Lord Chief Baron had, before the trial, in the hearing of the Jury who were to try the action, made use of observations so calculated to prejudice their minds, that to proceed with the trial was impossible

Mr Cockburn, on Thursday, moved for a new trial, on the ground of miscarriage of justice, arising from the expressions made use of by the Learned Judge. Common sense would tell any person that when a Judge, applicated as in the present case, to try the cause, said, in the hearing of the Jury, "I have read your affidavits upon which you obtained your new trial, and I am clearly of opinion that it would be downright insanity to attempt to call evidence," the effect would be most prejudicial. Besides those affidavits, the defendant was prepared to call fresh witnesses, which his firmly believed, had he been allowed fairly to have done, would have been sufficient to have obtained a verdict for his client

Mr Baron Alderson: Why not have stated that?

Mr. Cockburn: Under the circumstances of the case, I could not, in justice to the interests of my client, have proceeded with the trial. There were but two courses open for me, either to proceed with my case, or to withdraw at once.

Mr. Baron Parke: There was a third course open for you—to call upon his Lordship to determine whether what he said referred to the merits of the case or to the mode of conducting it

The Lord Chief Baron: I beg most distinctly to state that there was no necessity for the learned counsel to have adopted that course, for I stated distinctly that what I said had not the slightest reference to the merits of the case.

Mr. Cockburn: With great submission, my Lord, the question is not what were the intentions of your Lordship, but what were the effects it would be likely to produce in the minds of the Jury who were to try the case.

Lord Chief Baron: I stated that for the purpose of setting myself right with the Court.

Mr. Cockburn: I am sure it would not for a moment enter into the minds of any member of the bar, that your Lordship wished to do anything but what would promote the furtherance of the ends of justice.

Lord Chief Baron: Nobody knows better than yourself, Mr. Cockburn, that the words I made use of had no reference to the merits of the cause; they referred only to the inconvenience of calling witnesses in such cases as the present

Mr. Cockburn: Still, my Lord, I must look to the natural effects of your Lordship's observations.

Lord Chief Baron: What I said, although it might be an act of indiscretion, which I admit it was, was said only to the counsel, and could only be understood by a member of the bar, and could not have the least effect upon the minds of the jury

Mr. Baron Parke: I should have been most happy if, when I was at the bar, the Learned Judge had given me his opinion before proceeding with the case.

Mr. Cockburn: But then, my Lord, everybody is not possessed of the same high mental courage and endurance, combined with a sense of duty, which your Lordship's movements, supported by such an universal opinion of your Lordship's talents, and successful application of abilities, as your Lordship is. We, the members of the bar, may be the humble imitators of your Lordship, but at an immeasurable distance from you

Mr. Baron Alderson: Do you intend that for irony?

Mr. Cockburn: I speak the genuine feelings of my heart, and of the bar, when I humbly attempt to give expression to the general opinion as to the uniform success of his Lordship while at the bar.

Mr. Baron Parke: Is there any precedent for such a course as you are now adopting?

Mr. Cockburn: None that I know of, my Lord.

Mr. Baron Parke: I think it would be highly inconvenient to establish such a precedent, or take away from the Judge the discretion of giving expression to his feelings while the case is being proceeded with

Mr. Cockburn: On the other hand, my Lord, it would be a matter of very grave importance to allow the Judge to prejudice any case that may be brought before him

Mr. Baron Parke: Do your affidavits state that you had witnesses in Court ready to be called?

Mr. Cockburn: They do, my Lord.

The Lord Chief Baron: Then, with my entire and cordial approbation, you may take a rule for a new trial, upon terms, with respect to the costs, to be referred to the Court.—Rule granted.

THE BANKRUPTCY OF MESSRS. CHAMBERS.

Wednesday was appointed by the COURT OF BANKRUPTCY for an audit in this long-pending bankruptcy, the principals of which, it will be recollected, were bankers in Regent-street. The darkest object of the Italian Opera-house

Mr Espin, of New Boswell-court, solicitor to the assignees, informed the Court that, on the 19th inst., there would be a dividend meeting, and many creditors had not yet proved their debts. The bankruptcy took place 20 years ago, and, after the lapse of time, many creditors had probably forgotten that they had any claims to prove. The dividend on the 19th would not be a final one, as the hoped in three or four months to declare another dividend, as there were still considerable assets to be collected, depending greatly on the result of the Chancery suit, in which the Master had made his report.

Mr. Commissioner Holroyd asked if the meeting had been advertised in the *London Gazette*?

Mr. Espin replied that it had, but it was not everybody who read the *Gazette*. The debts proved amounted to £230,000, when the total amount owing was £240,000; so that about £20,000 were not yet proved. The dividend at the next meeting would be 4s. in the pound; making, with the former dividend, a sum of 12s. in the pound, which would, in all probability, be increased, at the final meeting, by at least 3s. more

The audit, a mere formal matter, was then proceeded with.

IMPORTANT POINT CONNECTED WITH RAILWAY LEGISLATION.—HENRY TORR commenced on Monday. In the Court of EXCHEQUER, the case of Vollams *v.* Hatcher, which involves the question whether letters of allotment should or should not be stamped, was again mooted. It was, as will be recollected, an action by an allottee against a director of an abortive railway company, to recover back the deposit paid on ten shares in order to substantiate his claim, it became necessary for the plaintiff to tender the letter of allotment in evidence. It was not stamped. Thereupon it was objected, that it was not admissible unless stamped; and the Lord Chief Baron, admitting the objection, nonsuited the Plaintiff. Mr. Martin now moved, for a rule nisi to enter a verdict for the plaintiff, or for a new trial, on the ground that the letter was receivable without a stamp.—A rule nisi was granted.

IRELAND.

AN IRISH CONFEDERATION.

On Wednesday there was a large meeting of the "Young Ireland" party at the Rotunda, Dublin. Mr. Smith O'Brien, after an exciting speech, moved the following resolution

That domestic legislation is now, as it has been for forty seven years, the urgent and urgent want, as well as the inalienable right, of the Irish nation; and that the helpless and dependent condition of Ireland under the calamity of this present season has made that necessity more apparent and more imperative.

That circumstances having rendered it impossible for us to co-operate as members with the existing Association instituted to seek this great national object, it becomes our duty to make for ourselves a separate sphere of activity, in which we may humbly strive for our country's independence in the way that seems to us best suited to attain it. That a Society be now formed, under the title of "The Irish Confederation," for the purpose of protecting our national interests and of securing the legislative independence of Ireland, by the force of opinion, by the combination of all classes of Irishmen, and by the exercise of all the political, social, and moral influences within our reach."

The resolution was unanimously agreed to. The "Council" of the Confederation were then nominated.

Mr. Mitchell made a speech favorable to the doctrine of physical force; and was followed by Mr Meagher, who spoke in his usual energetic style. He remarked that "Bushe said that a day of reckoning would come. The day had come. (Prolonged cheers.) Ireland could bear her sufferings no longer, and the combination of arms depended on their own exertions. The motto of Grattan was—'Union with England for no purpose—(cheers); union with England at no price; union with England on no terms.' (Cheers.) Let them vote their millions for the starvation wife which they charged them, but the Union must be repealed." (Continued cheers.)

FOOD RIOTING AT DUBLIN

There was some rather serious rioting at Dublin, yesterday week. About nine o'clock in the morning, a body of men, apparently railway labourers, tolerably well clad, assembled at the foot of Summer Hill, and carried off all the bread in Hill-street, Dublin, and they were not long there when two bread-carts approached A portion of the party, armed with large sticks, drew out towards the carts, addressed threatening terms to the one in the rear, while the rest of the mob deliberately rifled all the contents of the carts. Some three or four policemen were attracted to the spot by the commotion, but, from the attitude assumed by the fighting section of the plunderers, they did not consider it was warranted in attempting the arrest of any of the party; all, in consequence, escaped.

About two hours afterwards, a party, supposed to be the same gang, attacked the shop of Mr. Campbell, at Marlborough-street, and carried off all the bread in his shop. They proceeded down Marlborough-street to Eden-quay, and stopped before the door of Mr. Coyne, the bread and biscuit baker residing there. They repeated their demands for bread; but, on seeing the police marching up, they retired, and passed over Carlisle Bridge in the direction of Westmoreland-street.

A mob surrounded the shop of Mr Jeffers, baker, of Church-street; but, the police being in the vicinity, they were called on, and succeeded in dispersing the mob.

Several bread-carts were stopped in the outlets of the city, and their contents taken

The rioters continued their depredations up to ten o'clock at night, and, owing either to the inequality of numbers, or want of energy in the police, succeeded in plundering a great number of bakeries in the neighbourhood of the Liberty, as well as in the northern ends of the city

On Saturday morning, at an early hour, the work of plunder commenced afresh, and several bakers' shops and carts were emptied of their contents, with little or no resistance on the part of the owners

There were more or less bread riots on Tuesday morning. At daybreak a body of about 300 men collected at the Broadstone, and, having arranged their plans, rushed down Dominick-street into Dorset-street, where they attacked a bread-cart, and in an instant seized its contents. Shortly afterwards they attacked a second cart, when five or six mounted policemen, and about the same number of foot police, came upon them. A scuffle ensued, and the police succeeded in arresting eight of the plunderers. These persons were brought before the Head Office of police, for attacking a bread-cart of Sir David Roche's, in Bridge foot-street, and were committed for trial.

In Thomas-street, and Lower Bago street, bread was seized by mobs on Tuesday morning.

CURIOUS ROBBERY IN DUBLIN.—On Sunday a robbery of a very extraordinary nature took place at No. 10, Hardwick-place, Temple-street, Dublin, in the house of Mrs. Irvine. On Sunday Mrs. Irvine and her family went out to church, leaving a servant man named Patrick Donnelly in the house. Some time after two o'clock the family returned and knocked at the door several times, but received no answer. At last a man was called who got into the area, and so to the kitchen, where he found Donnelly with his legs tied to the table, and his hands fastened by a cord to another portion of the table also. There was a rope round his chest, which was attached round the table, and in this position he was found. He was at once liberated, and on being questioned he said shortly after twelve o'clock a well-dressed, respectable-looking man knocked at the door, and, on his opening it, the man walked into the hall, and was at once followed by two other persons. The "respectable" man, he said, pulled out a pistol, levelled it at his breast, and swore if he uttered a word he would blow his brains out. The three persons then took him to the kitchen, where they tied him in the position he was found, and menaced him with death if he called out. They then went up stairs, he said, and rifled all the house. The police were called in, and the story seeming incredible, Donnelly was taken into custody on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery. On examining the house it was found that desks, drawers, presses, &c., had been broken open by a hammer, which belonged to the house, and which was found on the premises, and the marks fitted exactly. Bank notes to a large amount and a quantity of plate and jewellery were stolen. Besides the prisoner, his sister, Mary Bryan, and her husband, John Boylan, a gardener, were apprehended, and a woman, who passed as Donnelly's wife. It is remarkable that the house of Mrs Irvine is situated quite near to St. George's Church, and the policeman on duty did not observe any person enter the house during the time.

ANOTHER MURDER.—A shocking murder has been perpetrated in the south riding of Tipperary, the particulars of which are thus given in the *Free Press*:—We have just heard that a dreadful murder was perpetrated at Kilcrea, near Cahir, on the night of Tuesday, the 5th instant. It appears that a man named Thomas Mulcahy, who had the reputation of an usurer in the country, was on his way from the sessions of Cashel, where he had obtained several decrees against parties indebted to him, when he was waylaid and barbarously murdered his throat being cut, his head dreadfully fractured, and a large stone pressed on his breast. Mr. W. Ryan, a Justice of the Peace, held an inquest on the body, when a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown" was returned. The scene of the murder was within two hundred yards of the police-barracks.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER IN TIPPERARY.—As Mr Jeoffrey Donohoe was proceeding from Nenagh to Ballinaclogh, where he lived, within two miles distance of Nenagh, and when within 100 yards of his own house, two men passed him. One of them said "God save you," as they passed. Donohoe turned round, and one of them had a pistol presented at his back, and, before he had time to utter a word, lodged the contents (two slugs) in his left side, and then decamped. Poor Donohoe still lingers in great pain, but every moment he is expected to be relieved by death. He has eight children to bemoan his untimely fate.

NEW ZEALAND.

News has been received from New Zealand to the 20th of September The settlement is in a most flourishing condition. The governor [illegible] gives entire satisfaction. Emigrants from Sydney and [illegible] daily arriving. A manuied police, composed partly of natives, has been [illegible] some time established, and its beneficial effects are felt daily. The church and college for the natives are in full operation. The Government are erecting barracks upon a most extensive scale for the settlement, the neighbouring tribe, that of the Waikata, the most populous on the island, is well disposed towards the settlers, for whom they willingly labour for hire. Their chief, Te Heuheu, who is called the King of New Zealand, has offered to Captain Grey help to suppress disturbances created by another chief. The proffered assistance the Governor most prudently declined to accept, being willing to put down the tumult with his own forces, thereby preventing the two tribes from becoming embroiled through British interests, and, at the same time, exhibiting undeniable proof of the power of the Colonial Government to quell the outbreak themselves.

Hostilities in the north of the island, said to be first caused by the interference of the Americans, are now entirely arrested. The war was between the natives and the Government, and not between the natives and the settlers, the two latter are now on good terms, and the native chief, Heki, regrets ever having taken any hostile steps.

The papers announce the arrival at Auckland of H.M.S *Castor*, having the Lieutenant-Governor; and contain official accounts from Wellington of the military operations there to the 16th Sept. We learn from these official accounts that the action in which Mr. Blackburn fell took place on the 6th of August, and the investment of Ranghiwata's pa on the 8th.

What has been called "a small pah," constructed by Ranghiwata in the valley of the Hutt river, turns out to have been a strongly erected one, having a precipitous spur of a hill some nine or ten miles from the mouth of the valley. It was formed of logs placed horizontally one over another with loop-holes to fire through. The operations on the 8th, consisted of an attempt to dislodge this position. Several shells were thrown in and much harassed the enemy. As they were known to be short of provisions, it was obvious that they only waited to pour in a few destructive volleys on the British forces as soon as they should quit the cover of the woods, and then evacuate their temporary stronghold. To avoid unnecessary loss of life, Major Last complied with the request of the friendly Maori to allow them to invest the place after their fashion. This is, by securing the surrounding pahs, and erecting a palisade round the stockade. Leaving the native allies to effect this operation, Major Last retired to Pa-wai-tangi-nui.

On the morning of the 10th, the insurgents began to fire upon the investing camp. Pnahs immediately rushed out to meet them. They retired, and he, with his followers, advancing to the stockade, they quitted it at one side as he entered at the other. It subsequently appeared that their women had been sent to the rear some days before. Pnahs in turn sent his women to the rear, and commenced his pursuit on the 14th. Information that Ranghiwata had decamped on the 13th reasonable reasonable to Captain Durie, inspector of police, with instructions to warn the Wahanae chiefs, who had occupied a position at Part purr, to be on the alert. They were so, and Wiremu Kingi (*Anglice*, William King), one of our native allies, captured eight of Ranghiwata's party on the hills above it; and Wiremu kingi sent word that he would make an attack on the enemy to-morrow

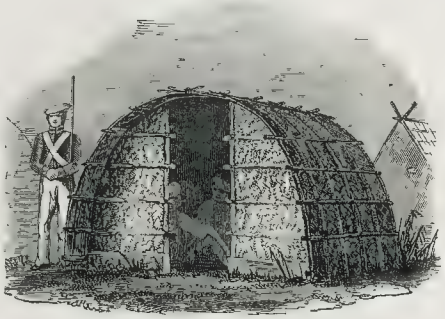
It is obvious from these statements that Ranghiwata's band were enclosed between two hostile bodies—one advancing up the Hutt river valley, the other from the sea at Puri-puri. It is also clear that as he was retreating towards the coast all power of escape to the interior was, if ordinary diligence were observed, cut off. The forces employed allies at liberty, the followers of Nopara and Maketu, were detained at Grawhenua by the natives attached to the British.

The papers do not contain any further intelligence from the Cook's Strait settlements. Confirmation in the *New Zealander*, of 12th of September, that the Legislative Council was to be summoned in the course of the ensuing week, explains the object of the Governor in returning to Auckland at that time. "As yet," says the journal we have named, "we are kept in total ignorance upon the interesting questions of who the gentlemen may be to be sent to represent us in the Council." Equal ignorance is professed of the measures lately to be submitted to it; but, conjectures are hazarded that the Governor may present a bill for "regulating the purchase of land from the native," a settle slaughter ordinance, a mutual forgive bill, and a dog nuisance ordinance.

The *New Zealander* of 19th September contains the abstracts of revenue and expenditure for the northern (or Auckland) division of New Zealand, for the quarters ending respectively 31st March and 30th June, 1846. The revenue for the quarter ending 31st March (including arrears of previous years) was £3272 [illegible]-£2944 was derived from customs duties levied at Auckland, and £1 from customs duties levied at Russell. The revenue for the quarter ending 30th June was £4393, of which £2846 was from Auckland customs, and £83 from customs at Russell. The expenditure for the quarter ending 31st March was £4180 for current expenses, £6671 for arrears The expenditure for the quarter ending 30th June was £3874 [illegible] for current expenses, £1141 for arrears. The [illegible] of the [illegible]

SKETCHES OF THE LATE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.—BY A CORRESPONDENT.

WAIMTAI CHURCH, AND BURIAL PLACE OF BRITISH OFFICERS.



COMMANDING OFFICER'S WAU, RUA PEKAPEKA.

First is Waimati Church, a structure of no pretension to beauty; and, in that respect, resembling a majority of the churches of our settlements, in the early stages of their colonisation. The memorials in the churchyard are, as yet, few; those in the centre inclosure are to the memory of three British officers, two of whom were killed, and the third mortally wounded, in conflicts with the natives. The second Engraving shows a Commanding Officer's Wau, a sort of aborigina

WAR DANCE OF NEW ZEALANDERS.

guard-house, in which our troops are somewhat rudely lodged: however, the climate is beautiful for a bivouac.

The third Scene shows a War Dance of New Zealanders, got up for the amusement of the British, who are enjoying the grotesque exhibition. Around are seated some natives in the customary cloak; and a monster mortar, belonging to the British, is shown on the right.

The pair of small Illustrations show a practice common in New Zealand warfare, of descending into caverns dug for the purpose, to shoot at the enemy in greater security. The tactics have, at least, cunning to recommend them.

The lower Engraving shows a group of Maories, armed with the native spear and hatchet, and the rifle which civilisation has lent them to war against its spread. These figures are tattooed and one wears large ear-rings: the cost ume of one is a sort of long waist-cloth; and of another, a red mantle, bordered with black. In this picture, also, are shown specimens of the native huts and inclosures, as well as of the vegetation of the country.

EXTERNAL CAVERN.

INTERNAL CAVERN AND CONNECTING PASSAGE.

GROUP OF MAORIES.

CONSECRATION OF A BISHOP, AT WHITEHALL CHAPEL.

THE interesting ceremony of the Consecration of the newly-appointed Bishop of Sodor and Man, Dr. Shirley, attracted a great number of persons on Sunday morning last to the Chapel Royal, Whitehall. Before the doors were opened, very many visitors had congregated at the entrance of the Chapel; and, on admission, ladies and gentlemen eagerly pressed towards the altar, to obtain favourable situations for viewing the expected ceremony; so that, before eleven o'clock, the Chapel was quite filled. The venerable parents of the new Bishop were in a pew near the altar.

At eleven o'clock precisely, the Bishops of Carlisle, Lichfield, and St. Asaph, in full episcopal attire, walked down the Chapel, preceding Dr. Shirley, in his black gown and scarf—the former taking their seats within the altar-rails, and the latter in a pew to the right of the altar. The customary morning service and the prayers specially appointed for the occasion were read by the Rev. W. H. Howlett, M.A.; and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Thomas Hill, B.D., Archdeacon of Derby, Vicar of Chesterfield, and Chaplain to the Bishop of Sodor and Man.

Archdeacon Hill selected for his text the second chapter of the Revelation of St. John the Divine, verses 1, 2, and 3:—"Unto the angel of the Church of Ephesus write, These things saith he that holdeth the seven stars in his right hand, who walketh in the midst of the seven golden candlesticks. I know thy works, and thy labour, and thy patience, and how thou canst not bear them that are evil, and thou hast tried them which say they are Apostles, and are not, and hast found them liars; and hast borne, and hast patience, and for my name's sake hast laboured, and hast not fainted." The Archdeacon dwelt at some length on episcopal and ministerial responsibilities, and entered into an elaborate argument with reference to the interpretations put by various commentators on the passage selected for his text.

The Bishops of Carlisle, Lichfield, and St. Asaph then read the communion service.

At the conclusion, the ceremony of the Consecration commenced, the newly-appointed Bishop leaving his pew, and the Bishops of Lichfield and St. Asaph the communion table, and all three retiring to the vestry, whence, in two or three minutes, they returned to the steps of the altar, Dr. Shirley wearing a white surplice, without sleeves. The Bishops, standing on each side of the Doctor, presented him to the Bishop of Carlisle, who commanded the Queen's letters patent to be read.

After the Queen's letters, the instrument appointing the Bishops to officiate in the room of the Archbishop of York was read, as was also the letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury, permitting the Consecration to take place in Whitehall Chapel; the Bishopric of Sodor and Man being within the province of York, and therefore requiring special permission from the Archbishop of Canterbury to allow the Consecration to take place within *his* province.

The oaths of allegiance to the Queen, and of submission to the Archbishop of York, &c., were then administered; and, after the Bishop of Carlisle had questioned the newly-appointed Bishop on several points, the latter again withdrew, and returned to the altar-rails in his episcopal dress. The Litany was then read, the congregation joining in the responses, suitable prayers being added for the occasion. Towards the conclusion of the Litany, the three officiating Bishops advanced to the altar-rails, outside of which the new Bishop was kneeling; and the Bishop of Carlisle read the blessing and prayer, at the same time laying his hands on the head of the kneeling Bishop; the Bishops of Lichfield and St. Asaph imposing theirs likewise. After this ceremony, the "Veni Creator" was read, the benediction pronounced by the Bishop of Carlisle; and the congregation dispersed; the Bishop of Sodor and Man taking his seat within the altar-rails. The singing was in good taste, and performed by the Choir of the Chapel, Mr. Massey presiding at the organ.

The oaths were administered by J. Burder, Esq.; and her Majesty's patent was read by F. H. Dyte, Esq., of the Ecclesiastical Court.

The service of gold plate on the altar-table is most magnificent, the centre dish having the Last Supper chased upon it in very high relief. The interior of the Chapel has an appearance of truly regal comfort: its nicely carpeted floor and crimson fittings, added to the massiveness of the plate displayed on the altar, and the richly gilded and exquisitely painted ceiling—one of Rubens's best works—above all, constitute a charming picture, and one which irresistibly pleases the eye; yet, critical taste may, perhaps, carp at the festoons of crimson curtains under the galleries and at the bust of Charles the First over the door—a singularly misplaced ornament in a house of God. The ceiling, too, though most beautiful of itself has no claim to appropriateness; and it is to be lamented that another church has not been raised, and Whitehall employed for some other purpose more in unison with its architectural and artistic adornment than a chapel; for the apotheosis of James the First is not the subject to gaze upon when lifting up the eyes in prayer.

Would it not be a matter worthy of the consideration of Government to endeavour to procure the four magnificent candlesticks, of copper gilded, each nearly eight feet in height, which were made by order of Charles the First for his Chapel in Whitehall, and which now adorn the Cathedral of St. Bavon, in Ghent?

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF SODOR AND MAN.

The new Bishop of Sodor and Man was born at Westford, county of Mayo, Ireland, May 30, 1797. After being under the tuition of the late Rev. Leigh Richmond, he was removed to Winchester College in 1809, from whence he was elected to New College Oxford, in 1815. He took his degree of B.A. in 1819 As he claimed his degree as a fellow of New College, he did not go out in honours; but in 1821 he gained the Bichelor's English Essay, "On the Study of Moral Evidence." He was ordained on his fellowship in 1820, and took priest's orders the following year. His first ministerial charge was as curate to his father, the Rev. Walter Shirley, rector of Woodford, Northamptonshire. He was subsequently appointed Lecturer of Ashbourn, Derbyshire, in 1821. In 1826 he held the office of Master of the Schools, at Oxford. On September 4, 1827, he married Maria, only daughter of W. Waddington, Esq. In 1826 he succeeded his father as vicar of Shirley, where he has resided ever since, except during the years 1838 and 1839, when he held the rectory of Whiston, Yorkshire, on the presentation of the late Earl of Effingham, to whom he was also appointed chaplain. In 1839 he was presented, on his own petition, to the family living of Bradsford, which is contiguous to his other living of Shirley. In December, 1840, he was appointed by the late Bishop Bowstead, of Lichfield, Deacon of Derby, and Honorary Prebendary of Lichfield. On December 17, 1846, he received his D.D. degree, by diploma, from the University of Oxford. He is also Bampton Lecturer for this year, which office he means to fulfil.

By the appointment of Dr. Shirley to the Bishopric of Sodor and Man, the following appointments become vacant

The Rectory of Bradsford, with the Perpetual Curacy of Osmaston, near Ashbourne, Derbyshire, value £673 per annum, in the gift of his Lordship.

The Vicarage of Shirley, with the Curacy of Tawsley, near Derby, value £179 per annum, in the gift of Earl Ferrers.

A Prebendal Stall in Lichfield Cathedral, in the gift of the Lord Bishop of the diocese.

The Archdeaconry of Derby, which was held by Dr. Shirley, has been conferred on the Rev. Thomas Hill, B.D., Vicar of Chesterfield

The value of the Bishopric of Sodor and Man is about £2000 per annum; and, from the limited extent of the diocese, the patronage is but small. The following appointments are in the gift of the Bishop:—The Vicarage of Braddon, recently rendered vacant; the Vicarage of German, the Vicarage of Jurby, and the Vicarage of St. Patrick, all in the Isle of Man.

ELECTRICITY OF GUN-COTTON.

(To the Editor.)

I believe that it has not been as yet noticed that the new material, Gun-Cotton, possesses, in a peculiarly eminent degree, the capacity for electric excitement by friction; indeed, far more than silk, fur, or other substances usually so considered.

Having prepared several pieces of Gun-Cotton, which I had kept in the form of a thin sheet, or web, during the whole manipulation (as that ensures a superior quality), I was fraying out the more matted parts of a piece, about six inches square, previous to completely drying it, when I found it cling to the fingers so tenaciously as to hinder the operation; while it crackled, and emitted light in the dark.

After drying this before the fire for some minutes, on taking it up, I found its electric condition had rather *increased;* so much so, that on attempting to lay it flat upon another prepared web on the table, it rose up spontaneously, disengaging its tangled fibres from it, and actually floated, at a height of *three clear inches above it*, as long as it was prevented from floating off sideways; it remained in this state for many minutes; and on being occasionally pressed upon the piece below, the electric discharges were so audible as to cause apprehensions lest the whole of it should explode.

By way of determining whether this might not arise from other circumstances than the cotton itself, such as from the dryness of the room, the state of my own fingers (rendered harsh by the acid), &c., I treated a similar piece of *unprepared* cotton in precisely the same manner, but could observe no such manifestations of electric excitation.

It is excited to an extraordinary degree by friction with glass or shell-lac; but more so, apparently, by the skin of the hand. This quality may, possibly, be turned to account. It may arise either from the chemica constitution of the substance, or from the mechanical harshness and roughness of its fibre; probably from both causes

Thinking this remarkable fact may be deemed worthy of a place in your columns,

I am, &c.,

12th Jan., 1847. WILLIAM PETRIE.

[a] Our Correspondent is not aware that a paper, identifying the Electricity of Gun-Cotton appeared in the "Philosophical Magazine" of last month.—ED.

THE LATE EARL OF YARBOROUGH. The late Earl of Yarborough, by his will, executed in June, 1843, bequeathed to his younger son, the Hon. Dudley Pelham, his nautical books, charts, chronometers, telescopes, and all nautical instruments, for his own use, and a pecuniary bequest, having conveyed to him all his vested right under settlement; he also left pecuniary legacies to his daughter, daughters-in-law, and his three sisters, and liberal annuities and legacies to his servants. By deed, executed in 1842, his Lordship conveyed to his eldest son, Lord Worsley, now the Earl of Yarborough, all his diamonds, plate, pictures, books, prints, drawings, statues, and all other personal property on his estates at Brocklesbury Hall, Appuldroombe Park, and in Arlington-street, as heir-looms with the settled estates, and has bequeathed to his Lordship all the newly-purchased estates, and all estates not in settlement, and those in the counties of Lincoln and Kent, and in the Isle of Wight, and that he may dispose of the Romney Marsh estate, and has appointed his Lordship residuary legatee and sole executor. The funded and personal estate was estimated for duty at £800,000.

BRICK MACHINE.—A newly invented brick machine has been patented by a Cincinatti mechanic, which presses bricks by a cylinder, like a printing machine, and it can turn out, with the aid of five men, 40,000 smooth surface bricks of first quality per day.

THE WINDOW DUTY. By a Parliamentary paper, printed in the session of 1845, it appears that the total amount of Window Duty in the year ending the 5th of April, 1840, was £1,486,023. In the year following it was £1,775,358, in 1842, £1,775,151; in 1843, £1,776,789 and in 1844, it was 1,786,514

THE CHRISTMAS TREE (says a Correspondent) is regularly carried from house to house, on Christmas Eve, at Alveston, a quiet village in Gloucestershire; but the emblems of the Trinity are substituted for presents; as the Crown of Thorns formed of a potato stuck with thorns, and hollowed out; the three nails, &c.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE DUKE OF RICHMOND.—On Tuesday, a very numerously-attended meeting of agriculturists and tenant-farmers, deputed from various counties throughout the kingdom, assembled at the Freemasons' Tavern, to consider the best means for rendering the proposed testimonial to his Grace the Duke of Richmond as effective as possible. The Duke of Richmond was present. Mr. John Ellman, of Sussex, was called to the chair. On the motion of the Chairman, a committee was named, with the Duke of Richmond as its president to apply the sums subscribed for the Richmond testimonial to the formation of an institution for the benefit of decayed tenant-farmers. In the course of some observations by the Duke of Richmond, he said, "I have long felt with emotions of no ordinary nature, that I have never passed a farm-house in this country, without feeling assured that, if I knocked at the door, and sought admittance, I would find a friend within to welcome me." After suggesting a plan of operations for collecting further subscriptions by means of the various agricultural societies throughout the country, the meeting separated.

THE FUNERAL OF MR. GURNEY.—The funeral of J. J. Gurney, Esq., took place on Tuesday, at the Friends' Meeting House, Norwich. Since his demise, the principal tradesmen of Norwich had their shops partially closed, as an expression of grief for his loss; and, in accordance with a previous arrangement, nearly every building throughout the city was shut during the hours fixed for the funeral. The trains from London and other parts on the line brought down a large number of the more opulent members of the Society of Friends, who took part in the ceremony. The *cortège* left Earlham Hall shortly after eleven o'clock, and by one o'clock the body of this esteemed man was consigned to its final resting place. Nothing could exceed the mark of respect that was manifested in every part of the city during the day.

OUR DOMESTIC COLUMN.

TWELFTH NIGHT.

The cake, the wine, the drawing for the King,
(First cut for in the slice that held the bean)
So Twelfth Night ends our Christmas gambolling,
Sit, ere to bed, unreverend, this evening's Queen,
And trace our revel thro' an earlier scene!
Fer centuries back, sought Argoses the east,
(Ere clutch'd the needle at the pole unseen
Adventurous sail points to merchant bird or beast,)
[illegible] wealth stores to crown this feast.

These costly spices, from the Indies sought,
Where danger ceas'd to dog the caravan,
At Ormus, or what salt right richly bought,
Came from the base for Earl or Alderman.
Knight well-enfeoff'd, Abbot, or Chief of clan:
So raisins were they to enrich the cake,
Such blameless offerings, are our faith began
Were rare, or such might * Sabine farmer make,
But this requires high cost for our blest Saviour's sake.

Myrrh, frankincense, and gold are symbol'd here,
The Magi's offering to the heav'nly child.
Some readers on the holy volume peer
As letter'd students, warm'd while thus beguil'd
Of earnest grave: some call thoughts rank'd and filed
To watch and witness the great argument.
Here finding star-way as where Truth hath smiled
Mid something cloudlike rendering less content.
Why quarrel we? Gaze on a picture aptly blent.

The far, the mystic, trackless, gorgeous East
Had watchers of the stars, had prophet-cycle
In trust from years ere earliest empires ceas'd:
So Christian witnesses there sow'd good seed,
There teath the Xand e'en now "Resurrections" bleed,
And farthest Ind knel to the recent cross.†
What matters if the East sent men and I
To hail their God with offer'd myrrh and dress,
Or gave to sacred story splendid gloss?

Who hath o'erstepp'd the threshold of high heav'n?
Or who may count the steps thence leading down
To where on earth child-like their God is given?
Enough, a life began led duly on,
And that the Cross, how graced, stands not alone.
The mystic tale, so old, yet so full,
By word and deed brings God's heart near our own:
To feel its meaning render none too dull,
And few so high of aim its topmost fruit to cull. G. H.

BROTHER JONATHAN.

The origin of this term, as applied to the United States, is given in a recent number of the *Norwich Courier*. The Editor says it was communicated by one of the most intelligent gentlemen and sterling Whigs in Connecticut, now upwards of eighty years of age, who was an active participator in the scenes of the Revolution. The story is as follows: "When General Washington, after being appointed commander of the army of the Revolutionary war, came to Massachusetts to organise it, and make preparations for the defence of the country, he found a great destruction of ammunition and other means necessary to meet the powerful foe he had to contend with, and great difficulty to obtain them. If attacked in such condition, the cause at once might be hopeless. On one occasion at that anxious period, a consultation of the officers and others was had, when it seemed no way could be devised to make such preparation as was necessary. His Excellency Jonathan Trumbull the Elder was then Governor of the State of Connecticut, on whose judgment and aid the General placed the greatest reliance, and remarked, 'We must consult Brother Jonathan on this subject.' The General did so, and the Governor was successful in supplying many of the wants of the army. When difficulties afterward arose, and the army was spread over the country, it became a by-word, '*We must consult Brother Jonathan.*'"

INDIAN MEAL

(*From a Correspondent.*)

The ordinary preparation of Indian meal for household use, is simply to mix the meal with water, stir it to a thick paste, form it into a cake with the hands, and cook it on a thick iron pan or griddle, over a slow fire. This "pan" of bread is always eaten hot; cold it is unpalatable: the making occupies about three minutes, the baking about twenty. It is broken, and not cut. During a residence of three years, when this was brought thrice a day to table, I never knew any successful attempts at lightening it with yeast, or any leaver. The other daily use of Indian meal is a boiled porridge of the meal and milk. In using meal, that of the recent or last crop should be got. Stale Indian meal is disagreeable in flavour; stale meal, or meal long ground, is also a deteriorated article. The average scale of value for "meal" is half that of wheat flour; its nutritious quality is also in the same or a less proportion to the latter ounce. A negro labourer will consume in a day even half a peck of meal—at least, I was informed by a neighbour that his meal had usually disappeared at that rate.

TO ROMANCE.

As the Rainbow in the sky,
When the storm is passing by;
As the sunshine to the flower,
Or the first refreshing shower;
Like the moonlight on the stream,
Like an Angel in a dream;
So, Romance! art thou to me,
Ever hast been, and will be!

As the stars in darkest night,
As the spirit in its might;
As the high majestic mount,
Or the sweetly gushing fount;
As the dew lies on the lawn,
In the light of early dawn,
So thou liest on my heart
Pure and holy as thou art!

R. E. S.

CASHMERE.

Oh! who has not heard of the Vale of Cashmere!
For [illegible] Thomas Moore in one of his beautiful effusions. This kingdom, or [illegible]dom has recently fallen under the sceptre of England, and we all we know [illegible] of its [illegible]ce and modern warfare—is, that the ladies hold in the highest esteem shawls manufactured from the wool of the Cashmerian goat. The subject is worthy of a small niche in our Column.

Cashmere is the Switzerland of the East, mountains, lakes, chamois, chalets, castles perched on high, like an eagle's nest, &c. But the City of Cashmere is an Orient? Venice. Floating islands, floating gardens, mosques and minarets. The river Vedusta connects the two lakes upon which the town is built; and from the rubbish that is poured down from the mountains in the rainy season, the lakes increase, shallower, and, consequently, more extensive. So the city ground becoming every day more scare and dear, the inhabitants mat together the reeds, &c., of the lakes, and contrive to construct floating beds, where are grown the best melons in Asia, with a variety of other good things. The view of the City at sunrise, from the surrounding hills, is truly beautiful:

Sweet City! the sun o'er thy mountains is peeping,
And pierces the vapour that on thy lakes,
They daughters of beauty on cashmeres are sleeping,
While here, on the banks, the wanderer slakes
His thirst, which has ever been that of a syphon;
And more so where Nature's bright glories appear.
Could Leila smile on me, I'd spend my whole life on
The banks of thy waters, beloved Cashmere.

The Inhabitants still cherish traditions of a certain Iskander, who conquered all India—nay, all the world (doubtless Alexander the Great)? The country lies on the north-west confines of Hindostan; its area is about 180 miles by 70; the climate is healthy, and the natives are reputed to be hardy and brave, with an amiable talent for emptying the pockets of other people, and keeping their own tight closed as the lockjaw.

DISTORTION—A WORD TO MOTHERS.

The most common cause of a high shoulder is to be found in the abominable practice of undressing girls' necks as low as the hanging of their clothes will permit. Instead of the shoulders of the dress being, as they should be, fairly above the root of the acromial processes [that is, on the centre of the shoulder], they often indeed most commonly either only skirt the extreme end of those processes, and rest on the upper part of the deltoid muscles [resting nearly on the extreme edge of the shoulder], or are actually far down on the arms; in consequence of which, the dress having little or no suspension on the shoulders, is constantly dropping; and the girl, to save her clothes dropping down, or at least to keep them in place, is continually hitching up the shoulder, from which the shoulder-strap most usually slips, and thus the elevating muscles, becoming stronger on that side, pull the shoulder permanently up, and produce a very ugly appearance. But the mischief does not stop here! For though there really be no disease of the spine, yet this constant hitching up of the shoulder causes the head and neck to be turned to the other side, whilst the chest is thrown out to the same side; and thus a lateral curvature of the spine is produced, and a girl's figure is spoiled, for the simple purpose of uncovering her neck and shoulders as far as possible, which, as well for decency as for the preservation of the child's health, ought to be covered. Many parents have been led into the real cause of their daughter's distortion, if not of more serious consequences; and therefore, as parents, girls, who have the least disposition to slip their shoulder out of their dress, must be especial care should be taken to prevent the possibility of keeping up this habit by having the dress made so high that it cannot slip down, and then, the sensation of its slipping being lost, the child no longer continues to hitch up her shoulder and, by a little attention to her proper [illegible], the mischief, if not of long standing, may be got rid of. *Chambers's Sybilline Stories.*

* "Parce pusillæ nivi."—Hor

With pious grist and sparkling salt.

† Bishop Heber ("Narrative of Journey," cap. 28.) favours the native tradition on an apostolic mission connected with St. Thomas's Mount, near Madras.

MUSIC.

MISS BASSANO'S FIRST APPEARANCE AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE, IN DONIZETTI'S "ANNA BOLENA."

The English version of "Anna Bolena," by Mr. Charles Jefferys, was very well received on Tuesday night. It is but, on the whole, an unpleasant task to reflect performance can be given in our artistes as the Italian Opera, but, on the whole, it was a very creditable representation—such a one as will satisfy the exigences of the audiences of the Princess', till it wanted, at any rate, one contrast. It was too violent the reproaches addressed to the *King* particularly—at the end of the first act.

Miss Bassano has moderated her [illegible] stures with the head, and is not quite so free in the use of her hands—the pulling off the sleeve of the Monarch, for instance, was quite a mistake—she will thus be destroying her maternity. Indeed, a question whether, in a larger house, this exuberance of action would have been so perceptible. Her defects are on the right side; clearness is a besetting sin of English artists. Miss Bassano has a power of the [illegible] organ, the [illegible] being somewhat harsh, but the lower ones rich and telling. With her strong organ, she can accomplish any labour in a long opera, and this lasting quality will be of great value. She commenced her studies in the Royal Academy of Music, under Crevelli; and subsequently went to Italy, and appeared at some of the small theatres to acquire stage experience. As a concert-singer, she has earned great distinction; but we think she is destined to shine more as a dramatic vocalist; and her *Anna Bolena* [illegible] few sights, unless we are much mistaken, will be far more attractive. She was over anxious, on the first appearance, to give effect to particular situations, but to regard the efficiency of the *ensemble*. Her efforts were warmly applauded; a house crowded in every part, and she was called [illegible] each act. Miss G. Smithson was the *Lady Anna Seymour*, and sang so well in the last act, as to create for her the highest expectation throughout the previous scenes. If she would not strain her voice so much, she might sing in better tune, as her organ is naturally thin and piercing.

Mr. Edward Loder's tuneful overture to the orchestra was of great service in the accompaniments, but some of the wind instruments played most resolutely out of tune at times.

CONCERTS.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH MUSICIANS. The sixth Concert included Beethoven's Sonata in A, Op. 69, for pianoforte and violoncello, by Mr. W. F. Reed (violoncello); Mozart's [illegible], for pianoforte, per formed by Messrs. W. C. Macfarren and Dorrell; Mr. G. Macfarren's Quintet in G Minor, executed by Mr. L. Sloper (piano), Thirlwall (violin), Weslake (tenor), W. H. Reed (violoncello), and C. Severn (double bass); and a MS. Double Quartet in B Minor, by Mr. W. S. Rockstro, played by Messrs. Thirlwall, Dawson, Weslake, and Reed, and Messrs. A. Streather, T. W. Reed, Rockstro, and Cole, the audience of the double quartet was much applauded. Miss Duval was encored in Mr. W. Macfarren's song, "A farewell," to Tennyson's words; and Mr. Lockey was similarly complimented in a MS. Scena, by Mr. G. Cooper, "Lamont." Miss Lockey sang Spohr's song, "In the silver beams of Luna," and, with her brother, Haydn's fine, "Sister Vocal." Mr. W. Macfarren officiated as accompanyist. On the whole, this series of concerts has been remarkably dull and uninteresting, and if the Society desire to prosper, it must awake from its apathy and system of partiality. We fear the: the epithet formerly applied "The Society of Mutual Applause"—has been a rightly applicable title since.

THE WAKEFIELD ANNUAL MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT. Mr. May, who combines the [illegible] of a Professor of Music and Dancing, gave an agreeable Concert, at the Horns Room, Kennington, on Tuesday last, which was crowded to excess. Mr. May [illegible] a fair specimen of his powers as a pianist, although his "Infidonia" on that instrument might have been dispensed with. The scheme was much too long, but the pieces displayed taste. The vocalists were the Misses Rainforth, Townsend, Howard, Wheadon, Arnold, Gilbert, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mr. Beach, Mr. Hill, and Mr. John Parry. Mr. C. Dommell, from America, played a flute solo.

MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

The Walworth Literary and Scientific Institution gave a Concert, on Tuesday, in aid of the Building Fund. Mr. Cornish was the accompanyist; and Messrs. Sedgwick, Lyon, Hobbs, and [illegible] sang. [illegible] was established in 1845, and has progressed [illegible] now upwards of 600 members. The subscription is very moderate, and the [illegible] is an excellent library, reading-room, and class room, and lectures on all subjects are given. Mr. [illegible]land, on the 2nd February, and April 27, will deliver lectures on Electricity and its wonderful [illegible].

Mr. Henry Smith gave his vocal entertainment at Crosby Hall, on Tuesday evening; and Mr. J. L. Hatton gave his second concert at the Marylebone Institution, on Thursday. Mr. [illegible], Miss Dolby, and Mr. Lockey, sang at the Hall, in Store-street, on Monday evening, and displayed talent, but scarcely of a sufficiently prominent order to warrant such an undertaking simply. There are now too many of these Institutions. It requires no very great share of poverty to interest an audience for a couple of hours, and Mr. Wilson's success seems to have turned the brains of the singers, forgetting that, in his case, there was a marked speciality in the illustrations of a peculiar class of melodies.

On Monday, is the first of a series of Concerts at Exeter Hall, in aid of the Hullah Testimonial Fund. On Tuesday, the Sacred Harmonic Society will perform Haydn's "Creation." On Wednesday, Mr. Robinson gives his Annual Concert, at the National Hall, Holborn. On Thursday, will be the anniversary of the Madrigal Society, at Freemasons' Hall. The popular opera of "The Bondman" will be given every night at Drury Lane Theatre; and Miss Bassano will appear at the Princess' Theatre.

We are happy to record the formation of the "Amateur Musical Society," for the creation of a full orchestra, composed of the gentlemen, assisted by professors, to meet weekly during the months of February, March, and April, at the Music Hall, in Store-street, with Mr. Dalle as Conductor, for the performance of Classical Symphonies. The gentlemen, Messrs. Bland, Fitzgerald, Sir A. R. Macdonal, and E. Jekyll, Esq., are the Committee of Management; and Mr. Alfred Leslie is the Honorary Secretary. Prince Albert, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Leinster, the Earls of Westmoreland, Romney, Liverpool, and Gawdor, Viscount Anson, the Marquis of Kildare, Lords A. Vane, Saltoun, Arundel, &c., General and Colonel Upton, Sir H. Webb, Sir A. Barnard, Sir J. Campbell, Sir C. Wilson, Sir G. Lee, &c., are members. In the list of the orchestra, are the names of the Duke of Leinster, the Marquis of Kildare, Lords A. Vane, Arundel, &c., the Hon. G. Cadogan, the Rev. Mr. Vickery, the Rev. W. Nowell, General Upton, &c.

Mr. Travers, the tenor, who has been singing in Italy with such success, will appear at Drury-Lane Theatre on a new day.

Signor Italia Labladini has most cordially received, on his return from Italy, at the Italian Opera, in Paris, on Thursday week, in "Don Pasquale." Mdlle. Fresco, on her return to the Académie Royale de Musique, after her triumph at Drury-Lane Theatre, created a furore in *Betty*. This young and gifted *danseuse* is engaged for three years at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden [illegible] estimate but for the manager ment.

Mr. Mallone's opera is in preparation at Drury-Lane Theatre; the *mise en scene* is to eclipse, it is report d, all former glories of M. Jullien.

THE THEATRES.

FRENCH PLAYS.

On Monday evening the great French *artiste*, M. Frederic Lemaitre, made his first appearance this season, on the boards of the St. James's Theatre, in his celebrated character of *Don Cæsar de Bazan*. The part is one eminently calculated to display all the powers of a performer of the talents of Lemaitre. It draws forth phases of his talents in the comic and serious line to the greatest advantage; and, with the exception of the renowned and inimitable *Robert Macaire*, is the best character in his repertoire. The piece, the drama is well known to the play-going public from the dozen translations which appeared, almost simultaneously, at the different theatres. In point of similitude in construction, and a well-developed story, it is one of the best of modern French plays. M. Lemaitre was admirably supported by Mdlle. Clarisse, and was most enthusiastically cheered throughout his performance. He repeated the character, with equal effect, on Wednesday, and was announced to appear in the terrible "Dame de St. Tropez" last evening.

We scarcely know if the resources of Mr. Mitchell's theatre would enable him to get up the "Tour de Nesle." He was possible, we believe the drama would make a great hit, with M. Lemaitre in the part of *Buridan*. We saw the play with the character, some two or three years ago, at the Porte St. Martin Theatre, and have little doubt but that he would cause the excitement here by his masterly delineation of the adventurer as he did in Paris. The piece itself, by Alexander Dumas and M. Gaillardet, stands alone for deep interest, and is, comparatively, unknown to the public. A translation was produced across the water some years ago.

SADLER'S WELLS.

Beaumont and Fletcher's play of "King and No King" was revived at this theatre on Wednesday evening—not having been played, we believe, for nearly half a century. *Arbaces*, King of Iberia, had taken *Tygranes*, King of Armenia, prisoner, and offers him his sister *Panthea* in marriage. *Arbaces* himself had not seen *Panthea* since she was nine years old; and he has since become madly desperately in love with her. She gradually entertains a love for him greater than that of a sister for a brother. The struggles of *Arbaces* between conscience and sensuality are portrayed by the dramatist with a power not less than that of *Goëthe*, and consequently no relation to *Panthea*, who is the lawful Queen.

Perpsadoes no notice this play, but it must have been revived before Nell Gwynne left the Theatre Royal. The main interest of the plot may be taken exception to, on the ground of immorality; but the play, on the whole, is a good one. The part of *Arbaces* was a very good one for Phelps, and he acted it with great power. He was ably seconded by Miss Laura Addison, as *Panthea*. Rosina, a sort of *Belinda*, was ably personated by Mr. G. Bennett; and the [illegible] of the entire play was most satisfactory.

The pantomime goes famously, and runs over with comical allusions to passing topics. It is one of the best we have witnessed for some time.

PRINCESS'.

An agreeable farce called "[illegible]" of the "Spoilt Child" genus, was brought out here on Wednesday evening, and gave Miss Marshall a fresh [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] part, in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*C. H. S.*"—*New York.* The communication in question was duly posted, and we entertain hopes that it will still reach you. Nevertheless, another letter shall be forwarded by the next mail.

"*A Tyro*" *Get Tomlinson's "Amusements of Chess."*

"*Marazion.*"—*Your solution of the Problem No 8, in Mr. Lewis's last Treatise, is the first received of sixty moves, is right. It has since been corrected, and published in two moves.*

"*Inquisitive.*"—*In the position given, the White King cannot take the Queen, so being equally guarded by the unprotected Knight, as if he were free to move.*

"*Sopraclitis.*"—*Quite right, and answers enough.*

"*Dux.*"—*A Pawn reaching the eighth square of the file on which he travels may be come a Queen, even though the first queen be on the board.*

"*F. G. M.*"—*If Mr. Staunton's "New York" Magazine cannot be obtainable in the place named, we know of no other source. Some copies will, probably, be sent when the second Number appears. In the opening cited, White had better take the Queen's Pawn. 3. Mr. Staunton's "Handbook" is announced to appear early in the spring.*

"*H. J.*"—*Mr. Kenny's little Chess Manual is published at one shilling. We have never seen the other work mentioned. Had it been sent, it would certainly have been noticed.*

"*R. S.*"—*Messrs. Williams and Norgate will receive your subscription for the Berlin Chess Journal, and supply it regularly.*

"*P. P. T.*"—*We believe Mr. Horwitz to be the best blindfold player in Europe. Your other question is unintelligible.*

"*Juvenis.*" *They shall have prompt attention.*

"*W. M. G.*," "*A Rugby Lad*," and "*Vicar.*" *By sending a Post-Office order for the trifling subscription of 4s. 4d., you may now receive the "Chess-Player's Chronicle" every Thursday in any part of England. The Monthly Parts will be published, we suppose, as usual.*

"*S. R.*" *Hull. Both letters reached us safely, and their contents shall be duly reported on when they have been examined.*

"*Subscriber,*" *Totness.* 1. *B to Q Kt 3d*; 2. *R to K B 8th*; 3. *B to K B 7th*; 4. *B to Q 8th, double check and mat.*

"*J. R. S.*" *We never look at Problems which come unaccompanied by solutions*

"*Lancaster.*"—*The Chess Club at Liverpool numbers nearly one hundred and twenty members, the majority of whom will meet at their splendid anniversary dinner on the 3rd of February.*

"*Etonensis.*"—*All the games in the matches mentioned will be found recorded, with notes, in Vol. VII., just published, of the "Chess Player's Chronicle."*

"*F. H.*" *Lynn, and others.*—*The unfaithful little Problem 155 cannot be solved in less than the stipulated number of moves.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Castle Island, upon looking more attentively, will find himself and his little boy mistaken.*

"*Mr. H.*" *must have the goodness to send us the position to which he refers. Lewis's Treatise is a sound and comprehensive work: published by Baily, Cornhill.*

"*A. L.*" *Wolverhampton.*—*Apply to Mr. Hurst, the Publisher of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle," Anne Williams-street, Strand.*

"*Shangrel,*" *Bath.* "*It never came to hand. Many of the games are very interesting, and all acceptable. We look forward with some impatience to the termination of the struggle.*

"*N. D. R.*" *In the situation adduced, mate is given with the Queen, and not with the Pawn. The player of the White pieces would, consequently, have lost the game. Thanks for the little end-game.*

"*S.,*" *Cambridge.* —*At the termination of the game given last week between Mr. E. W. and Mr. P.—p, had White taken the proffered Queen, Black would have checked with his Knight at King's Knight's 6th; whereupon the adversary was obliged to take, he would then have played Rook to King's Rook's 3rd (ch); the Queen would have interposed, and the third move, Rook takes Queen, would have been mate.*—*G. E. D.*

"*Acolenensae*"—*You cannot be stalemated while you have pieces which can be played. When you have a King only on the board, your adversary should checkmate in fifty moves. We have no means of referring to the back Problem you have solved: you should have written out the position.*

"*A Learner.*"—*You may obtain instruction in the Chess Opening, &c., upon extremely reasonable terms, of Mr. Kluger, a German Player, accomplished in the game. Apply at Rees's Grand Divan.*

"*H. J. C. L.*"—*The Problems arrived too late for examination this week, but you may rely upon our attention to them. Many thanks for the promised games.*

"*Amateur.*"—*You can have no difficulty in seeing the celebrated "Indian Problem." It has been published every month for two years on the wrapper of the "Chess Magazine."*

Solutions by "P. R.," "Alpha," "Carlo Fabero," "Fusciolon," "A. Br. L.," "T. L. E.," "A. D. A. D.," "N. D. R.," "B. S.," "Pio," "E. B. C.," "G. C. P.," Stafford, "G. A. H.," "P. H.," "Hemra," "Zyglastarus," "Medicus," "R. G. H.," "E. H.," and "E. C." are correct. Those by "Stub," "S. A. P.," "Filly," "Omega," "G. S.," Lambeth; "J. H. C.," "W. T.," and "Pluto-Claus," are wrong.

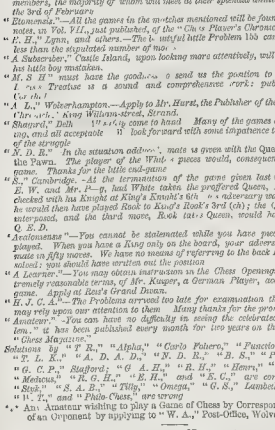
*** An Amateur wishing to play a Game of Chess by Correspondence may hear of an Opponent by applying to "W. A.," Post-Office, Wolverhampton

PROBLEM, No. 156.

By R. F. H., An Amateur in India.

White having to play gives mate in six moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

SMART GAME BETWEEN MR. HARRWITZ AND MR. Z——Y, A SKILFUL POLISH PLAYER

WHITE. (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. Z.)	WHITE. (Mr. H.)	BLACK. (Mr. Z.)
1. Q P two	Q P two	12. K to B sq	K B P takes P
2. Q B P two	P takes P	13. Q B takes P	P takes Q P
3. K P two	K P two	14. Q takes B	Q Kt to Q 2nd
4. Q P one	K B to Q B 4th	15. Castles (on Q side)	Q to her Kt 3rd
5. B takes P	K Kt to B 3rd	16. K R to R 2nd	Q R to Q B sq (a)
6. Q Kt to B 3rd	Castles	17. K to Kt sq	B to Q 5th
7. K Kt to B 3rd	Q B to K Kt 5th	18. Kt to Q Kt 4th	Q to K 5th
8. K P one	B to K R 4th	19. R to Q Kt sq	Q Kt P two
9. Q to her 3rd	B takes Kt	20. K to Kt 2nd (b)	P takes Kt
10. Q takes B	Kt to K 4th	21. R takes P	P takes R
11. K to her sq	Q B P one	22. Q to her 3rd	And Black resigns

(a) From this point a gorgous and determined attack is kept up by both sides to the end.

(b) By so offering the Kt, Mr. Harrwitz gains time to accumulate an irresistible force upon the adverse King.

Dashing skirmish just played at the London Club, betwixt Mr. Horwitz and an Amateur, the former giving the Queen's Rook, *which must, therefore, be removed from the board.*

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. ——)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. ——)
1. K P two	Q B P two	15. P takes K B P	B takes P
2. K B to Q B 4th	K P one	16. K B P one	K P takes P
3. Q Kt to B 3rd	K Kt P one	17. Q B to K R 6th (b)	K R to K sq
4. K B P two	K B to Kt 2nd	18. K B takes B P (c)	R to K 8th (d)
5. K P one	Q B P one	19. Q to her 5th (ch)	K to K 2nd
6. Q Kt to K 4th	Q Kt P two	20. B takes K Kt P (e)	P takes B
7. Q Kt to Q 6th (ch)	K to his 2nd	21. R takes B	R to K 8th (ch)
8. Q takes Q Kt P	Q Kt to his 3rd (a)	22. K B 3rd	R to K 3rd
9. Q to her 5th sq	K B P one	23. R takes R (ch)	P takes R
10. Q Kt to B 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd	24. B to Kt 5th (ch)	K to K sq
11. Q P two	P takes Q P	25. Q takes Kt (ch)	Q to Q 3rd
12. K B to Q 3rd	K Kt to K B 2nd	26. Q takes R	K P one
13. Kt takes Kt	K takes Kt	27. Q to K 4th	Q to K B 2nd (ch)
14. Castles	K R to B sq	28. B to B 4th, and wins	

(a) Despite the mixture of pieces among his pawns, Mr. Horwitz has managed to get up a formidable attack by sort of attack upon the opposing forces.

(b) Studying the King out from the retreat to his Kt's square. It is in these moves that the enemy the advantage and gives time to the player himself, that half the attack consists.

(c) This looks daring and hazardous enough, yet we think it was perfectly sound.

(d) He dare not take it. Behold, the consequent attack would have been irresistible.

(e) The audacity and cleverness of these latter moves are admirable.

CHESS IN INDIA.

The following Game is one of the Match still pending at Delhi between a Native Player and a European.

WHITE (EUROPEAN).	BLACK (NATIVE).	WHITE (EUROPEAN).	BLACK (NATIVE)
1. K P two	K P two	17. Q B P one	B to Q 2nd
2. K to her Kt 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	18. P takes P	P takes P
3. Q P two	P takes Q P	19. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q B to his 3rd
4. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	20. K R to K sq	Q R to K sq
5. K Kt to K Kt 5th	K Kt to K R 3rd	21. R takes R	R takes R
6. Kt takes K B P	Kt takes Kt	22. R to Q sq	Kt takes K B P
7. B takes Kt (ch)	K takes B	23. K R to Q 5th	B takes R
8. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K Kt P one	24. R takes B	Kt to K 4th
9. Q takes B	Q P one	25. Q Kt P one	Q Kt P one
10. Q to Q Kt 5th (a)	K R to K sq	26. K R P one	Q to K 2nd
11. K B P one (b)	Q to K 8th (ch)	27. B to K Kt 5th	R to K sq
12. K Kt P one	B takes K P (ch)	28. B to K 3 4th	K to his 3rd
13. R to K 3rd	Q to B 3rd	29. R to Q sq	Q P one (d)
14. Q to her 8th (ch) (c)	R to K 3rd	30. B takes Kt	Q B P two (e)
15. Q B to K B 4th	Q to K B 4th	31. B to K B 4th	
16. Q takes Q	P takes B	Black resigns.	

NOTES BY THE EUROPEAN.

(a) What would be the result of moving Q to K Kt 8th? The question is worthy of a little consideration.

(b) The Q is generally, at this point, played to K 2nd, and these moves follow:—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
Q to K 2nd	Q P one	K Kt P one	Q takes K P
K B P one	Q P takes P	Castles (giving check)	
P takes P	Q to K R 6th (ch)		

(c) Had the obvious move of Q B to K Kt 6th been played, the following moves would probably have resulted:—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
Q B to K Kt 5th	Q to K 4th	Q takes R	Q takes Q
Q to K R 3rd (best)	B to K R 3rd (best)	P takes Q	Kt takes Q B P
Q to Q 3rd best)	Kt to Q Kt 6th	Kt to Q B 3rd	

(d) A fatal mistake.

(e) Had he taken the Bishop with King, he would also easily have lost in 7 m.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 103. By R. A. B., of Leeds.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his Kt 4th	K at his Kt sq	Kt at K B 8th	Pawns at K R 3d, K Kt 3d, and 7th and K P 2d
R at Q Kt 8th	B at K R 8th		

In this position, the party who plays first can mate in four moves.

No. 104.—By Mr. S. A., of Durham.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q B 3rd	K at Q B 3rd	P at a B 3rd	Kt at Q sq
Q at her 2nd	Q at Q R 2nd		P at K B 4th, Q 2nd and 4th, and Q Kt 3rd
Kt at Q B 3rd	Kt at Q R sq		
B at K 6th	B at Q B 6th		
Kt at Q B 4th	B at K 3rd		

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 105. By the same Author.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his K 2nd	K at K R 2nd	Kt at K 5th	Kt at Q B 2nd
Q at her Kt 8th	B at Q Kt 4th	P at K R 6th	P's at Q 2nd, Q Kt 3rd and 7th
Kt at K Kt 4th	Kt at K 3rd		

White to play, and mate in three moves.

POLICE.

ALLEGED FRAUD AND CONSPIRACY.

At the MANSION HOUSE, on Tuesday, *Mr. P. Scanlan, Mr. W. Killick, and Mr. H. Flight*, were re-examined upon a charge of conspiring to defraud Mr. Marrgerson, of Aldermanbury, of the sum of £100, by depositing .00 shares in the Direct Lincoln. East Retford, and Sheffield Junction Railway Company, and which shares, as alleged, were not, in November last, when the money was obtained, worth more than about 2s. 6d. per share. The money was advanced to the prisoner Scanlan, who was introduced by a person named Fennell, and the entire evidence given to Killick, a large and highly respectable share agent; and his clerk, the prisoner Flight, had, as deposed, given Scanlan a high character for respectability

Mr. Humphreys appeared for the prosecutor, Mr. Hobler for Killick and Flight, and Mr. Philp for Scanlan.

Mr. Humphreys, in opening the case, said there had been applications to compromise, and the sum of £110 had been deposited for that purpose; and it was now left to his Lordship as to whether the case should go on.

Mr. Hobler, for the first clerk, said the question was, as the case had gone so far, whether a *bond fide* case had not been made out. He, therefore, whether the case ought to be allowed to drop.

The Lord Mayor thought it ought not to be allowed to drop.

Richard Clarke was then called, and stated that he was a mine and share agent in Anstanfriars, and that Killick had bought about 200 of the shares in question, at from 3s. to 3s. 6d. each, on or about the 7th of November last. (The shares were produced.) Witness identified the initials "W. K." on the back of the scrip as the handwriting of the defendant Killick. There had been a bitch about the shares of this company all through, and he had, consequently, been particular in taking the numbers, but it was not his practice to do so in all cases

Thomas Hutchinson, of the firm of Hutchinson and Spiller, of Bread-street, carpet warehousemen, deposed to having received the sum of £110 on Thursday last to compromise this affair.

Samuel Deacon, of 53, Aldermanbury, two doors from Mr. Margetson's, the prosecutor, stated that he knew Scanlan. Saw him about six o'clock in the evening of December 1, the day on which he said he was to leave London by rail at four. He came to Forrall, a clerk to witness. He called and paid Forrall a commission for introducing him to Margetson, and borrowing £100 on railway scrip.

John Bradley Shuttleworth, of 33, Eastcheap, was one of the provisional committee in the Direct Lincoln, &c. There never were any directors. The offices were in the front room of the solicitors, Messrs. Millar and Carr, of 47, Gracechurch. Subsequently, there was an office at 14, Fish-street-hill. Witness and a Captain Ogle were the only members of the committee residing in London. Originally, there was a select committee of twelve, which shrinked down to six, and when Lord Edward Chichester (the chairman) left England, they could not form a quorum. The advertisement stated that the company were about to dissolve, and would return £1 15s. 6d. out of the £3 12s 6d. deposited, and was signed "Edward Chichester, Chairman." Lord Edward Chichester was in Italy at the time. Some of the scrip afloat had hardly any connection with the company. He believed the signature of the secretary was counterfeited. He had been applying to be the committee were not. The witness went on to enumerate the numbers of the scrip which were genuine, and those which were not, and also to ascertain that certain books were missing; that he had in his possession duplicate numbers to those which were produced.—Cross-examined: He first ascertained that there were duplicate shares in April last. Did not then issue any advertisement as a caution to the public. The last meeting of the company, as far as he knew, was held on 23rd June; but there was subsequently a meeting of some of the committee at the office of a solicitor. He believed, at a meeting held at the George and Vulture, that it was stated only 3500 shares were issued to the public.

Mr. Humphreys wished to adjourn the case to a further day

Mr. Hobler said no case for a remand was made out as affecting Mr. Killick. The defendants were remanded for a few days.

THE EXPEDITION OF GENERAL FLORIZ.—At the THAMES Police-office, on Tuesday, *Colonel Richard Wright*, Consul-General of the State of Ecuador, in South America, and Aide-de-Camp to General Flores, surrendered before Mr. Yardley, with bail, to answer a charge of misdemeanour, in violating the provisions of the Foreign Equipment and Enlistment Act, the 59th of the 3rd, cap. 69. The proceedings lasted a long time, but the evidence was to the same effect as that adduced on previous examinations of parties charged with having taken part in the expedition. The witnesses examined were Captain Harvey Tuckett, Mr. William Leigh Butts, Mr. Gabriel Maturin, and Sir William Ogilvie, Bart. The last-named witness said he was promised the appointment of Aide-de-Camp to General Flores, when the expedition reached the Equador, and that he had been to Limerick to procure recruits. He stated, however, that those he engaged at Limerick were to go out as emigrants, and consisted principally of artisans. One of the witnesses for the prosecution openly avowed that if he had received the £65 compensation money which had been claimed, he would not have appeared as a witness against Colonel Wright. The defendant was ultimately ordered to find bail, however the charge of the Grand Criminal Court. Mr. Shaw put in the names of respectable bail, who were accepted, and Colonel Wright was liberated. An exciting scene immediately afterwards took place outside Court. Captain H. Tuckett, on seeing Captain Harvey Tuckett, Mr. William Leigh Butts, Mr. Gabriel Maturin, and Sir William Ogilvie, Bart. The last-named witness said he was promised the appointment of Aide-de-Camp to General Flores, when the expedition reached the Equador, and that he had been to Limerick to procure recruits. He stated, however, that those he engaged at Limerick were to go out as emigrants, and consisted principally of artisans. One of the witnesses for the prosecution openly avowed that if he had received the £65 compensation money which had been claimed, he would not have appeared as a witness against Colonel Wright. The defendant was ultimately ordered to find bail, however the charge of the Grand Criminal Court. Mr. Shaw put in the names of respectable bail, who were accepted, and Colonel Wright was liberated. An exciting scene immediately afterwards took place outside Court. Captain H. Tuckett, on seeing Captain Harvey Tuckett, was arrested by two Sheriff's officers, who led him away amidst the groans, hisses, and execrations of the people connected with the Equador expedition Some of them offered personal violence, when the police interfered, but no harm was done. Tuckett was scoured with a heavy stick his him on the back. Captain Tuckett was saved from further injury, and was escorted by the police some distance before Lombard-street.

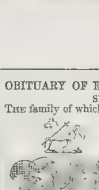
THE ROBBERY FROM THE UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—Last Saturday, *F. W. Sabaltz* was brought before Mr. Long, at MARLBOROUGH-STREET, for final examination, charged with having stolen the sum of £65, the property of the University Life Assurance Society, Suffolk street, Pall-mall. The evidence, as brought forward at the previous examination, was complete, with the exception of legal proof that the notes found in the prisoner's possession at Leeds were portions of the notes paid by Messrs. Drummond to one of the clerks at the assurance office, and by him deposited in the cash-box, whence they were stolen. A clerk from the banking-house of Drummond and Co. produced evidence of the numbers of the bank-notes paid to the prisoner of the capture in question. These numbers were found to agree with the numbers of the notes found in the prisoner's possession. Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Humphreys, who attended for the prosecution, declined to make any answer to the charge, and the prisoner was fully committed

THE LATE GEORGE BYNG, ESQ. The mortal remains of this much-lamented gentleman will be interred in the family vault at Wrotham, on Monday next.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, MARYLEBONE.—The Bishop of London has fixed the 28th instant for the consecration of this Church, which is situate in Wells-street, near Middlesex Hospital. The Rev. T. Mount Fallow, formerly curate of All Soul's, Langham place, has been appointed the incumbent

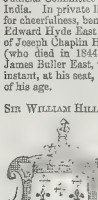
OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED

SIR EDWARD HYDE EAST, BART.



THE family of which this distinguished lawyer was the representative, emigrated from Kent in the reign of James I., and was amongst the earliest settlers in the county of Armagh. One of its descendants, a Captain in the army, joined the adventurers under Penn and Venables, for the conquest of Jamaica, and obtained, soon after the Restoration, a grant of a considerable estate in that island, where it steadily descended to the deceased Baronet. Sir Edward Hyde East, Bart., F.R.S., M.R.A.S., was born on the 9th September, 1764, and was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple. He practised with success for many years, and was author of the works so well known to, and so well appreciated by, the profession, under the title of "The Term Reports" (Durnford and East's), and "East's Reports," and also the celebrated treatise called "East's Pleas of the Crown." He sat in Parliament for the borough of Great Bedwin, and was a stanch supporter of Mr. Pitt. In 1813, he was appointed Chief Justice of Bengal, and knighted. His mode of discharging his judicial duties in India, and his active and successful endeavours in spreading education there among the people, won for him general approbation. In acknowledgment, when he quitted the Presidency, his statue, in marble, by Chantrey, was erected in the Grand Jury Room of the Supreme Court at Calcutta. On Sir Edward's return to England, he was created a Baronet, and soon afterwards he re-entered Parliament, as member for Winchester, for which he continued to sit till 1830, and which has ever since been represented by his son. On the accession of William IV., Sir Edward was made a Privy Councillor, and attended regularly at the Judicial Committee since its formation, on the hearing of appeals from India. In private life, this eminent lawyer and Judge was distinguished for cheerfulness, benevolence, and for unbounded charity to the poor. Sir Edward Hyde East married, in December, 1786, Jane Isabella, daughter of Joseph Chapin Hankey, Esq., of East Bergholt, in Suffolk, by whom (who died in 1844) he has left one daughter and one son, now Sir James Buller East, the second Baronet. Sir Edward died on the 8th instant, at his seat, Sherwood Lodge, Battersea, in the eighty-third year of his age.

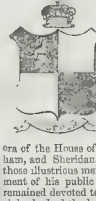
SIR WILLIAM HILLARY, BART.



SIR WILLIAM HILLARY, a great philanthropist, who passed his whole life in endeavouring to promote the honour and welfare of his country, was born in 1769. During the war with France, Sir William raised and commanded a regiment of yeomanry, and devoted £20,000 towards the defence of England. In consequence of this he was created a Baronet by George III., in 1805. Sir William was Equerry to the late Duke of Sussex, but the great feature in his admirable career was his foundation and support of "The Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck," and his having actually aided personally, at different periods, in saving the lives of 509 individuals, being the crews of twenty-nine vessels, for which he had awarded to him five gold and fourteen silver medals. Sir William was also eminent as an elegant and perspicuous writer, of which his late pamphlet on "The Naval Ascendancy of Great Britain," is an example. In the Isle of Man, his residence, Sir William's usefulness was invaluable: he it was who caused to be constructed at Douglas a central harbour of refuge for the Irish seas, and secured for the island important improvements in its civil and fiscal laws. The beautiful Tower of Refuge, on St. Mary's Rock, in the harbour of Douglas, was erected at his expense.

Sir William married twice; first, Frances Elizabeth, eldest daughter and coheir of the late L. Dansey Pyche, Esq., of Rantham Hall, and secondly Emma, youngest daughter of the late F. Tobin, Esq., one of the Deemsters of the Isle of Man. By the first wife he has left an only son, his successor, now Sir Augustus Hillary, late of the 6th Dragoon Guards. Sir William Hillary died on the 6th inst., at his seat, Woodville, Isle of Man, aged seventy-eight years.

GEORGE BYNG, ESQ., M.P.



THIS venerable and much respected country gentleman, for full fifty-six years Knight of the Shire for Middlesex, and at the period of his decease Father of the House of Commons, was son and heir of George Byng, Esq., also M.P. for the metropolitan county, by Anne his wife, daughter of the Right Hon. William Conolly, of Castletown, in Ireland, and inherited, both paternally and maternally, very considerable landed estates. His descent he derived from a common source with the ennobled house of Torrington, and was grandnephew of the ill-fated Admiral Byng, who was executed in 1757, at a period when "bravery and loyalty were insufficient securities for the life and honour of a naval officer."

Mr. Byng's first election for Middlesex took place in 1790, and his parliamentary services extended over the most eventful and brilliant era of the House of Commons—the era of Pitt and Fox, Burke, Wyndham, and Sheridan. His early days were spent in communion with those illustrious men, and with them he advocated, from the first moment of his public career, the great principles of freedom to which he remained devoted to the last hour of his existence. Most of those principles he had the happiness to see carried into practice, and he lived to witness the triumph of religious toleration, and of Parliamentary reform, the suppression of slavery, and the abolition of the Corn-laws.

Mr. Byng was born 17th May, 1764, and had, consequently, completed his 82nd year. He married Harriett, eighth daughter of the late Sir William Montgomery, Bart., but became a widower without issue, about a year since. His brother and heir is John, Lord Strafford, the distinguished General of the Peninsular War.

The honourable gentleman's decease occurred rather suddenly on Sunday afternoon, the 10th instant, at his seat, Wrotham Park, near Barnet.

LORD BERNARD THOMAS HOWARD.

THIS youthful nobleman, third son of the present Duke of Norfolk, by his Duchess, the Lady Charlotte Leveson Gower, eldest daughter of the late Duke of Sutherland, died suddenly of congestion on the brain, at Cairo, in Egypt, on the 21st ult. He arrived at Alexandria on the 18th, and on the following day proceeded to Cairo, which he reached in the enjoyment of health and spirits. On the 21st he was busy making arrangements for a trip to Thebes, and at three o'clock that afternoon, returning from a visit to the French Consul, he fell down dead at the door of his hotel. Lord Bernard had just entered on his 22d year, and was unmarried.

MRS MARTYN, LATE MISS INVERARITI

MISS INVERARITY, for some years a distinguished singer at Covent Garden Theatre, was born at Edinburgh, in March, 1813. She was the niece of the poet Ferguson, whom Burns called "that deathless cheil." Miss Inverarity early displayed great talents for singing, and became rapidly a proficient in musical knowledge. Her last master was Sir George Smart. In December, 1830, she appeared at Covent Garden Theatre, with great success, as *Cherubino*, and, in 1831, her performance in "Azor and Zelmira" raised and established her in public favour. In 1836 she was married to Mr. Martyn, a very reputable bass singer, and, at the expiration of their London engagement, she and her husband made a tour of the principal cities of America, with much profit and fame. The general advantages of Mrs. Martyn also added to her attraction here and in America. After a stay of two years abroad Mr. and Mrs. Martyn returned to England, and finally established themselves as teachers of music in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Mrs. Martyn's premature demise, caused by consumption, occurred there on the 27th ultimo. She was in her 34th year.

MR. HAWKINS

MR. HAWKINS had, for many years past, occupied a distinguished position in the musical profession. He was member of the Choirs of Westminster Abbey and the Chapel Royal, and has, for a long time, been considered the first alto singer in the metropolis. His death, which oc-

THE LATE J. J. GURNEY, ESQ.

curred on the 9th inst., from internal inflammation, was quite unexpected, he having been in excellent health but shortly before, and was to have sung at the Glee Club on the same evening.

JOSEPH JOHN GURNEY, ESQ.

THE name of Gurney is associated with the purest philanthropy, and the most unbounded benevolence. Every member of the family is devoted to the cause of humanity, and, in proof of our assertion, we need only mention the excellent chief of the house, Hudson Gurney, Esq., of Keswick, and his cousin, Samuel Gurney, of Lombard-street. Of the latter gentleman, Mr. Gurney, whose death it is our painful duty to record, was the next brother, being third son of John Gurney, Esq., of Earlham, near Norwich, who was second son of John Gurney, Esq., of Keswick, by Elizabeth Kett, his wife, a descendant of the family of the Norfolk Rebel. Although the great wealth of the Gurneys has been acquired by commercial pursuits, their descent is highly honourable, and can be traced to a very remote period.

The founder of the house, Hugh de Gournay, Lord of Gournay and the adjacent territory of Le Brai, was one of the Norman Barons, who commanded at the Battle of Mortimer, against the French in 1054, and who accompanied Duke William to the conquest of England, in 1066. The heiress of the chief line, Julia de Gournay, married William Lord Bardolph of Wirmgay, and thus the senior branch became extinct. Two offshoots, however, continued to exist, and of one of these was Sir Thomas de Gournay, the murderer of Edward II. The Norfolk Gurneys spring from the marriage of Edmund Gurney, Recorder of Norwich, temp. Richard II., with the heiress of De Wauncys of West Barsham.

Mr. Joseph John Gurney married three times. 1st. Jane, daughter of John Birkbeck, Esq., of Lynn; secondly, Mary, daughter of Robert Fowler, Esq.; and, thirdly, Miss Kirkbride; and by the second he has left two children. Few could die more deeply lamented, and few in whom the poor will experience a greater loss.

FAMINE AND STARVATION IN THE COUNTY OF CORK.

Very lamentable accounts are given from various parts of the county of Cork. From Bantry, Skibbereen, Crookhaven, Castletown, and Tracton, the reports present the same gloomy features. The intelligence from these scenes of misery is summed up by the *Cork Examiner* as follows:—

"SKIBBEREEN.—In the parish of Kilmoe, fourteen died on Sunday; three of these were buried in coffins, eleven were buried without other covering than the rags they were when alive. And one gentleman, a good and charitable man, speaking of this case, says 'The distress is so appalling, that we must throw away all feelings of delicacy;' and another says—'I would rather give in to a starving man than 4s. 6d. for a coffin.' One hundred and forty have died in the Skibbereen Workhouse in one month; eight have died in one day! And Mr. M'Carthy Downing states that 'they came into the house merely and solely for the purpose of getting a coffin.' The Rev. Mr. Clancy visits a farm, and there, in one house, 'he administered the last rites of religion to six persons.' On a subsequent occasion, he 'prepared for death a father and a daughter lying in the same bed.' Dr. Donovan solemnly assures a public meeting that the people are 'dropping in dozens about them.' Mr. Marmion says that work on the public road is even more destructive than fever; for the unfed wretches have not energy enough to keep their blood in circulation, and they drop down from the united effects of cold and hunger never to rise again.

"In Tracton, deaths, it appears, are occurring too. Mr. Corkoran, P.P., in a letter to Mr. Redington, says: '*Over sixteen deaths occurred in my parishes for the last ten days.* I am morally certain that each and every one of them was occasioned and accelerated by *want of food and fire.* Buckley, of Ballycrane, and Sullivan, of Oysterhaven, died suddenly. Buckley dropped dead on the works, after a journey of *three miles before day.* His wife will make affidavit, that he had not sufficient food the night before he died, and that she and the rest of her family lived thirty-six hours on wild weeds *to spare a bit of the cake for him.* (In this case, a Coroner's verdict was given without sight of the body.) This horrifying economy is practised by scores of families in this district. Similar effects must be expected from similar causes. I fear we must bury the dead *coffinless* in future. My God! what a revolting idea! *Without food when alive, without a coffin when dead.*'"

The Rev. Robert Traill, Chairman of the Schuls Relief Committee, county Cork, states that 15,000 persons in that wide district are destitute; of this 5000 are entirely dependent on casual charity; fifty deaths have resulted from famine and "hundreds" are so reduced that not food or medicine can restore them! The deaths, he adds, now average 25 daily!!

Ten additional deaths by starvation have occurred in the barony of Bantry. The Jury at the inquests at Bantry handed in the following remonstrance, by their foreman, Mr. E. O'Sullivan:—"That we feel it our duty to state, under the correction of the Court, that it is our opinion that, if the Government of the country shall persevere in its determination of refusing to use the means available to it for the purpose of lowering the price of food, so as to place it within the reach of the labouring poor, the result will be a sacrifice of human life from starvation to a frightful extent, and endangerment of property and of the public peace.

PROGRESS OF THE FAMINE.

There were nearly 20 deaths by starvation reported from the southern and western counties on Monday morning. In a list of seven specified in the *Galway Mercury*, there is an account of the death of a man named Walker, who a few years ago was the proprietor of a veterinary establishment in Marlborough-street, Dublin. It appears that on Thursday (last week) he fell down suddenly in the town of Loughrea, and after a few minutes expired. An inquest was held on the body, and the jury returned a verdict of "Died of starvation." Several additional inquests on persons who died of starvation, were reported on Tuesday from the counties of Cork, Clare, Limerick, and Waterford.

TIPPERARY.—A letter from Tipperary states that the distress there has reached to such a height that the measures of relief expected from Parliament will come too late! It is sometimes impossible to get bread for money in that and other country towns. The food reserved hitherto is fast disappearing. The supply on the merchants' hand scanty, and the price continually advancing. The funds of the different Relief Committees, through which only starvation or plunder have been averted, are being exhausted; and unless measures adequate to the emergency, and worthy of the greatest nation in the world, be at once adopted and executed with vigour, the most calamitous events must ensue.

The Illustration shows a benevolent attempt to mitigate the suffering in the city of Cork, viz., the *Society of Friends' Soup House.* There are many similar establishments in operation through the county; but, we prefer the annexed, because the idea originated with the Society of Friends. The funds for its support are chiefly raised among this charitable class; and we are happy to state that the establishment is now in a position to supply 1300 gallons of Soup daily, at a loss, or rather cost, of from £120 to £130 per month to the supporters of the design. The present calls are for from 150 to 180 gallons daily, requiring 120 pounds of good beef, 27 pounds of rice, 27 pounds of oatmeal, 27 pounds of split peas, and 14 ounces of spices, with a quantity of vegetables. Tickets, at one penny each, are unsparingly distributed, on presenting one of which, each poor person receives one quart of soup, with half a small loaf of bread; and both are of good quality.

In the making of the Soup, the greatest possible cleanliness is observed; attention is paid to the poor, who throng the place daily, for their cheap supply of food; as well as to the visitors, who go to see the soup made, and who are requested to test its quality, and suggest any improvement. The vats, which are shown in the Sketch, are worked by a steam-engine, in an adjoining house; and, to ensure cleanliness, as well as sweetness, they are used alternately. Too much credit cannot be given to this establishment, and to the exertions of the Society of Friends in general; for, not content with originating these Soup Establishments, they have also raised a sum of money for distribution in the west, so as the more effectually to relieve the poor in distant districts.

THE CORK SOCIETY OF FRIENDS' SOUP HOUSE.

TESTIMONIAL TO SIR HERCULES PAKENHAM.

IN consequence of the promotion by brevet to the rank of Lieutenant-General of Major-General Sir Hercules Pakenham, K.C.B., the Lieutenant-Governorship of

CANDELABRA PRESENTED TO SIR HERCULES PAKENHAM, THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF PORTSMOUTH.

the Garrison of Portsmouth and the command of the South-Western District became vacant; and the inhabitants of Portsmouth, to mark the sense of respect they entertained for the character of the gallant chief (who is brother-in-law to the Duke of Wellington), determined to present him with a substantial proof of their sincerity in the shape of a piece of plate. The presentation took place on the 5th inst., at the official residence, the Government House, Portsmouth, by the Mayor of the borough, Benjamin Bramble, Esq., attended by the gentlemen who formed the Committee for carrying the wishes of the inhabitants into effect.

The Testimonial consists of a magnificent candelabrum, 3 feet 2 inches high, weighing upwards of 400 oz.; the base of a triangular form, representing a rock, with water flowing, measuring 43 inches in circumference; on the sides, in basso-relievo, are the armorial bearings of the gallant General and his estimable lady, the arms of the borough of Portsmouth, and the following inscription:—

"Presented to Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Hercules Pakenham, K.C.B. by the inhabitants of the borough of Portsmouth, in grateful acknowledgment of his zealous regard to their wishes and interests, and of his constant anxiety to promote the order and well-being of the Municipality as Lieutenant-Governor of the Garrison, and in testimony of the high esteem entertained by all classes towards Sir Hercules and the Hon. Lady Pakenham, for their uniform courtesy and extensive benevolence during a residence of eight years. January 5, 1847."

The design represents an old oak tree, the branches sustaining six sconces for lights, and, on the top, a splendid epergne, with silver fruit basket; the whole relieved by oak leaves and acorns. Surrounding the base are the figures of a Colonel, with military emblems at his feet; a sailor, on whose hat-band is the word "Invincible," being the name of the ship the General's brother, the gallant Sir Thomas Pakenham, commanded during the last war: the right-hand pointing to cannon, shot, anchors, and other naval emblems, all beautifully modelled; and the figure of Commerce, with the caduceus in her hand, at her feet the globe, and the various emblems of commerce. Those figures are intended to convey the representation of the united feelings of the donors—the civil, naval, and military—on the various faces of the plinth are emblazoned the names of the following battles, in which Sir Hercules has been engaged:—Obidos, Roleia, Vimiera, Redinha, Busaco, Pombal, Fox d'Aronce, Sabugal, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Elbodon, Badajos, and Copenhagen.

The elegant design and exquisite workmanship of the Testimonial is highly creditable to the designers and manufacturers, the Messrs. E. and E. Emanuel, silversmiths to the Queen, Portsmouth.

HEADS OF THE MONTHS.—DRAWN BY KENNY MEADOWS.

JANUARY.

Sire of the Year! First actor on the stage
Whereon Time plays his year-long pantomime,
Thy beard is worthy of most brilliant rime,
Thy "frosty pow" is glorious in its age;
For thou, bluff Jannary, hast been sage
In thy libations, when the old town's chime
Announced thee to the world—stanch war to wage—
Peace against Feud, and Charity 'gainst Crime!
Welcome, brave month, with icicles on beard,
No icicles, I trow, cling to thy heart:
Therefrom the voice of Christian love is heard;
Therefrom the tears of Christian love will start.
Welcome, hoar father of the nascent year,
And joyous be thy brief sojourning here!

Yet to thy blazon one sad stain will cling,
Thy latest day beheld a harrowing scene,
When this fair land, with Brutus-like demean
Lock'd on the scaffold dress'd for her lost King
Oh! Mercy, hide the memory with thy wing,
Teach us to be like thee—the bless'd, serene;
Tha "doubly blessed:" and may the Future bring
Blessings to crown the Country and the Queen!
Forward! bluff January! The ball's begun,
With the fantastic and the mistetoe;
Saint Stephen's chapel soon will see rare fun,
Alas! Commingled with far greater woe.
Joy to thee! Merry month! Time's hoary pinion
Will waft thee speedily from his dominion.

L.

THE WEATHER.

The same dull, gloomy weather which prevailed at the end of last week continued during Thursday and Friday of this week. The average temperature of the former day was 40¼ degrees, it being remarkable for the little change in the reading of the thermometer, which amounted only to three degrees, and the air was quite saturated with moisture all the day. On Friday, the average temperature was 35 degrees, with less moisture in the air; on Saturday the average was 32 degrees, and before midnight, the temperature had declined to 30 degrees; and after midnight frost again set in, and the reading declined to 24½ degrees early in the morning of Sunday, which was a fine and cold day, with a clouded sky, its average temperature was 31 degrees; Monday was a very fine day, with a clear sky; its average temperature was 27½ degrees; Tuesday was a very fine, bright day, its average temperature was a little below 29 degrees; Wednesday was a dull day, some frozen rain fell in the morning, its average temperature was 33½ degrees.

The following are the extreme thermometrical readings taken each day:—

Thursday, Jan. 7, the highest reading was	42 deg.	the lowest was	29 deg.
Friday, Jan. 8	37½		33
Saturday, Jan. 9	34½		30
Sunday, Jan. 10	33		30½
Monday, Jan. 11	34½		33
Tuesday, Jan. 12	32		24½
Wednesday, Jan. 13	40		27

Blackheath, Thursday, Jan. 14, 1847. J. G.

.S. The reading of the thermometer this morning at eight o'clock was 24½ deg.

A BLACK HARE.

THIS extraordinary animal has been lately shot by the gamekeeper of Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart., of Oakley Park, Suffolk. It was started from a wood, while a party of gentlemen were shooting, and was first seen by Edward Clarence Kerrison, Esq. Next day, the animal was shot in the parish of Denham, three miles from the place where it was first seen. It is now stuffed, and is in the possession of E. C. Kerrison, Esq., of Brome Hall, Suffolk. It is a full-grown hare. Every portion of the fur is of the finest glossy black, and, saving the eye, there is not a spot of colour to be seen. We have heard of white hares, and grey hares; tawny, red, blue, and fawn-colour; but never before heard of the existence of a black hare. Our acknowledgments are due to the Rev. Richard Cobbold, who has obligingly favoured us with the sketch, taken from the rare specimen at Brome Hall.

BLACK HARE SHOT IN SUFFOLK.

LITERATURE.

ORIGIN, OBJECTS, AND TRANSACTIONS OF THE COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS.
Rolfe and Fletcher.

The scholastic profession has, for some time past, presented no very promising aspect. What with the proprietary system, already extensively established (although, we believe, attended with somewhat doubtful success), and the Government scheme of a national system in prospect, the position of the private schoolmaster has been rendered more precarious than ever. Hence, it is satisfactory to find that an attempt is now made to raise the respectability of the profession.

The establishment of the College of Preceptors marks a new era in the scholastic world. It promises to ensure the efficient qualification of schoolmasters, without the necessity of a Government normal school. The cultivation of the mind, like the care of the health of the body, ought to be a respectable profession; and there ought, at least, to be the power of procuring—if they are not rendered legally necessary—testimonials of competency, such as would be valued by the public, and would operate as a check to ignorant pretenders. It is the great object of this Institution, in future, to supply such testimonials. Henceforth, therefore, the Preceptor will not be the irresponsible Mr. Anybody, whose sole qualification is that he has been found fit for nothing else; henceforth, the educator of the middle classes must give some account of himself—must give proof of fitness for the duties of his high calling.

In the pamphlet before us it is very justly observed, that "the proprietors of private schools, unlike the medical man or the solicitor, have to encounter no test; the public here cannot generally detect the charlatan; *patient study and cultivated talent are here too frequently robbed of their just reward*; we cannot say that vested rights are here encroached upon; for the scholastic profession has, unfortunately, no vested rights. In fact, the state of education in this country presents an anomaly of the most extraordinary kind. The bulk of the nation is educated in private schools. These schools are scattered over the face of the country to the amount of many thousands. We perceive a body of men exercising the most important functions; performing the highest, the most essential, the most deeply enduring duties; laying the seeds of science and art; of honesty, morality, and religion, in the youth of the whole country; more especially in that numerous, and, in reality, most important portion of society—the *middle class*; we see engaged in these pursuits, a body of men, or, perhaps, we should say, a *number* of men *without body*, without union, with no common tie, no guarantee against pretenders, against quacks; we behold a nominal profession—a profession not inferior in numbers and importance to any other profession—without any common rule, recognition, regulation, or concentration of power."

To remedy this state of things, a provisional committee, consisting o eleven gentlemen eminent in the scholastic profession, was formed in the month of February last. In June, this Committee convened a general meeting in London, at which the said College was founded, a Council elected, and other necessary measures adopted. Of the six resolutions passed at this meeting, the first is as follows:—"That for the protection of the interests both of the scholastic profession and the public, some proof of qualification both as to the amount of knowledge, and the art of conveying it to others, should be required, from and after a certain time, to be hereafter specified, of all persons who may be desirous of entering the profession," &c.

Another public meeting was held on July 16th, to receive the Report of the Council on the Constitution and Government of the Society, and on the means proposed for carrying their plans into effect. It was then agreed that the persons eligible as members, should be the principals of schools, assistant masters, and private teachers. The Council are to appoint a certain number of members of the College, *or others*, to form a Board of Examiners, who shall commence at Christmas, 1846, to examine applicants, and grant certificates of qualification, the examination tests o which are to be of three kinds, viz commercial, classical, and mathema tical. There are to be two examinations in the year, viz., at Midsummer and at Christmas, and diplomas granted accordingly.

It may be as well to observe that all the regulations adopted are purely *prospective*, they are not to operate *retrospectively*. This principle, in fact, as in the case of the great Medical Reform, which took place thirty-five years since, must be adhered to, otherwise *property*, in numerous instances, would be affected injuriously. In short, in the words of the pamphlet, "the leading features of the plan are—To form a Royal Incorporated College of Schoolmasters; to give the profession the authority of a legally recognized profession; to render it illegal, from and after a certain time, for any one to open a school without a license from the said College; to require candidates (those who have taken a class degree at the Universities excepted) to undergo examination in the various degrees of professional knowledge."

We perceive that the inaugural address, on the admission of those gentlemen who had presented themselves at the first examination held by this institution, was delivered on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Senior Moderator. After an accurate detail of the progress of civilisation, from the earliest times to the era of the Ptolemies, with a discussion upon the great intellectual powers displayed by the Grecian authors, and the use of geometrical studies for the culture of the reasoning powers. Dr Wilson adverted to the improvements in modern education, while he reprobated the false systems for forcing prematurely forward the youthful mind. He afterwards adverted to the qualifications of the gentlemen who had passed the examination, and expressed the high gratification it had afforded himself and his colleagues of the examining board to witness the great attainments of those who stood highest in the respective lists—specially distinguishing the Rev. G. Pringle, Messrs. Playfair, Bidlake, Morris, Allen, Marshall, and Banister.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE PHŒNIX TOWER, CHESTER.

EVERY one who has enjoyed a walk round the Walls of Chester—perhaps, the most perfect specimen of ancient fortification left for our admiration must remember the Phœnix Tower, a lofty structure at the angle adjoining the Abbey Green. Hard by is a meadow called the Justing Croft, where tilts and tournaments were once held; and, in company with the ancient relic we have engraved, stands another tower—that of Walker's Shot Manufactory. Looking "upon this picture and on this" we may, indeed, say "the age of chivalry is gone."

The Phœnix Tower was formerly used by some of the companies of the city, as a chamber for business. Their arms were placed upon it; but, of these, the Phœnix, the crest of the Painters' and Stationers' Company, which was put up in 1613, now only remains.

PHŒNIX TOWER, CHESTER.

The more popular antiquity of the tower is, however, from Charles I. having witnessed from its summit his army, under Sir Marmaduke Langdale, routed by General Pointz, at the battle of Rowton Moor, on September 27, 1645. From its elevation and command of view over the township of Newton, it was formerly called Newton's Tower. It was repaired not many years since, to the credit of the archæological taste of Chester, and the inscription which appears on its front was then placed there.

DEATH OF THE OLDEST LIEUTENANT IN THE NAVY.—At Lancaster, on the 29th of December, 1846, died Lieutenant John Denis De Vitré, R.N., in the 90th year of his age, for many years the oldest lieutenant in her Majesty's service.

DEATH OF COLONEL MALCOLM MACGREGOR. This distinguished officer died a few days since, after a long and eventful life, almost entirely spent in the service of his country.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS WITHOUT PAIN.

In our Journal of last week, we engraved the new Ap[illegible] Rendering Surgical Operations Painless. (*See* page 30, vol. xxvi.), by the way, [illegible] printed for subpœna ether.) The subject continues to excite the greatest interest both in and out of the profession; and some striking cases have been reported.

On Saturday, the new process was practised at King's College Hospital, at St. Thomas's Hospital, and at the Westminster Hospital, in the presence of numerous medical men. Three patients were operated on successfully at King's College Hospital; at St. Thomas's, also, the finger of a boy was taken off without pain; but at Westminster Hospital, the process was not successful.

On Tuesday, Guy's Hospital was crowded by members of the profession from all parts of the metropolis, and from the country, to witness two operations. The first case was that of a boy, twelve or fourteen years of age, for lithotomy (or stone). When brought into the theatre and bound as usual, Mr. Robinson, of Gower-street, the inventor of the apparatus, offered the pipe for inhalation to the patient. At first he refused to be operated on, on account of the many persons present. By some tact the pipe was introduced, the nose closed, and in two minutes Mr. Robinson said the patient was ready. The operation then commenced, and in one minute more the stone was removed by Mr. Morgan, the operator. The boy was removed to his bed, and visited by the surgeons, and on being shown the stone, "Ah," said he, "you never took that from me, I knows, as I never felt it."

The next case was still more extraordinary:—The patient was a man about [illegible] years of age, suffering from congenital hernia, the operation for which is, perhaps, the most severe and painful of any, twelve or fourteen inches being usually brought into the operating theatre, he readily took the "vapour." From four to five minutes the word was given to Mr. Key, the operator in this instance, by Mr. Robinson, to commence the operation. From the commencement to the completion of the operation, the patient was under the knife from fifteen to twenty minutes. On his recovering, he was asked by those around him if he had felt pain. "I suppose" "Not in the least: he had been looking at those gentlemen outside, up there." He alluded to numbers who could not gain admittance and had availed themselves of the skylight of the theatre. Messrs. Morgan and Key pronounced the result to be most perfect and astounding.

At the Royal Infirmary, at Edinburgh, Dr. Duncan has amputated the limb at the middle of the thigh, after the patient had inhaled the vapour of ether for about two minutes; he then became insensible to pain, and the operation was proceeded with, the anodyne influence being maintained during its progress by the continued administration of the ether. The proceedings did not occupy above ten minutes, and were almost unnoticed by the patient, who, when the insensibility to pain was complete. What formed a very remarkable trait in the operation, was the consciousness on the part of the patient of all that was going on. His eyes continued open, and he constantly observed the instruments put to him, describing, with great calmness, that he felt no pain of any kind.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday). Since Monday the fresh arrivals of English wheat have been trifling, but this morning we had several samples of that day's sample; qualities rather fine. Holders were firm, and in most instances demanded higher terms, whilst the millers refused to give, while the demand may be considered steady, at fully previous quotations. The malting and inferior parcels of foreign wheat, in cond. [illegible] per quarter more money, the value of other descriptions being well supported. Free foreign wheat was in good request, at extreme currencies. Barley somewhat neglected by the trade, hence the dull and upward tendency. The supply of malt was readily cleared off, on full as good terms as last advised. Oats were in fair request, at a rise of 6d per quarter. Several parcels of beans changed ownership, at 6d to 1s per quarter. Peas and flour without alteration. Floating cargoes of Egyptian beans sold, at 44s to 45s, freight and insurance. Indian corn was in request, at from 35s to 36s for Galatz, and from 34s to 35s for Odessa, cost, freight and insurance.

ARRIVALS.—English Wheat, 2643; barley, 1011; malt, 3450; oats, 430. Irish: Wheat —; barley, —; malt, —; oats, —. Foreign: Wheat, 1; barley, 10,730; malt, —; oats, 1960. Flour, 2170 sacks; 2490 barrels.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 60s to 67s; ditto white, 74s to 84s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 58s to 64s; white, 74s to 80s; rye, 42s to 44s; grinding barley, 19s to 23s; malting, 28s to 30s, malting date, 27s to 29s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 72s to 76s; brown oats, 20s to 22s, Kingston and Ware, 22s to 23s; Chevalier, 23s to 25s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 18s; potato ditto, 19s to 20s; Youghal and Cork, 20s to 21s; ditto black, 19s to 20s; tick beans, 34s to 36s; tick beans, new, 44s to 45s; ditto old, 42s to —s; grey peas, 40s to 42s; maple, 42s to 43s; white, 42s to 44s; boilers, 46s to 48s; new, 42s to 44s per quarter.

Foreign.—Free to 48s; Galatz, 43s to 45s; Taganrog, 42s to 43s; Marianopoli, 42s to 43s; Egyptian, 43s to 45s per quarter. English Country Flour, American, 30s to 32s, Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—A few parcels of clover and Trefoil seed changed hands on speculation, at full prices. Linseed is unaltered. Canary and all other kinds [illegible] and rape cake in moderate request, but all other kinds [illegible] and rape cake in request and steady, at extreme prices.

Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 52s; Baltic, crushing, 44s 6d to 45; Mediterranean and Odessa, 43s to 43s. Hempseed, 30s to 34s per quarter. Coriander, 15s per cwt. Rapeseed, £30 to £32 per last. Mustard-seed, 5s to 10s; white ditto, 8s to 10s. Tares, 5s 6d to 6s 6d per bushel. English Rapeseed, new, £24 to £25 per last of 1ea quarters. Linseed cakes, £10 10s to £11 10s; ditto, foreign, £9 10s to £10 10s per 1000. Rapeseed cakes, £7 6s to £7 7s per ton. Canary, 55s to 62s per quarter. English Clover-seed, 70s to 74s per cwt., red, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; new, —s to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s; white —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9½d to 10½d; of household ditto, 8d to 9d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 60s 10d; barley, 40s 5d; oats, 27s 10d; rye, 46s 6d; beans, 47s 9d; peas, 47s 2d.

The Six Weeks Average.—Wheat, 58s 1d; barley, 42s 2d; oats, 26s 10d; rye, 44s 2d; beans, 45s 7d; peas, 45s 4d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 4s 0d; barley, 2s 0d; oats, 1s 8d; rye, 7s 0d; beans, 3s 0d; peas, 3s 0d.

Flour.—Further advanced rates have been paid for this article. Low white Ranges, 29s 0d to 34s; and fine 32s to 35s per cwt.

Hops. This article has advanced 20 per cwt.

Provisions.—The best qualities of this market are in steady request, at full prices; but all other kinds have declined 5s per cwt. Carlow, landed, 94s to 98s; Carrick, 94s to 97s; Cork, 92s to 94s; Waterford, 85s to 88s; and Limerick, 87s to 89s per cwt. Foreign butter is in dull sale, and is 2s per cwt. lower. The best Dorset, in the factor's hands, is firmly supported at 112s to 76s per cwt. English butter is to 8s cheaper. Fine Dorset, 104s to 104s; middling, 96s to 98s per cwt. Fine Friesland, 92s to 92s per cwt. In bacon, only a moderate business has been done, at late rates. Prime small, singed sides, 60s to 62s; and heavy, 56s to 60s per cwt. On board, for extreme forward delivery, the demand is dong, at from 50s to 52s; but little is passing; but lard is firm, at 72s to 76s for blacksood, and 64s to 68s per cwt. for kegs. Hershel beef and pork, full higher.

Hay and Straw.—Monday hay, £3 3s to £3 15s; clover ditto, £3 5s to £4 10s; and straw, £1 5s to £1 12s per load.

Tallow.—This market is firm, at a further rise in value of 3d per cwt. P.Y.C., on the spot, 41s 6d to 42s 0d. Town tallow, 38s net cash.

Hops. Friday.—We had a fair average supply of all kinds of hops on sale here to-day. [illegible] Mid. and [illegible] steady, at fully Monday's quotations. We [illegible] sales were moderate. Sussex, Wild, 11 [illegible] 3d; 259 do., 12 [illegible] 5s; Farnham, Wild, 11 [illegible] 5s; Holy- [illegible] sheep we were scantily supplied; owing to which, the sale for that description of stock was [illegible] to-day's quotations. We [illegible] 52 2d [illegible] 4s. About 4 [illegible] clearance was effected. The wet trade was [illegible] from all [illegible] value of 2s per [illegible]

For 8lb. to stale the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 2d to 3s 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d.; prime ditto, 3s 10d to 4s; large oxen, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime Scots, 4s 4d; Inferior sheep, 2s 8d to 3s 10d; second quality ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime South Down ditto, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; large lambs, 5s 0d to 5s 4d; prime small ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 2d; large hogs, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 4s 10d. Suckling calves, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; quarter old store pigs, 1l 1s to 1l 5s.

Beasts, 622, sheep, 20; shoep, 2490, calves, 120; pigs, 800.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday). We had a steady trade here to-day, at full prices.

For 8lb. by the carcase.—Inferior beef, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; in doing ditto 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime large ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large pork, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; inferior mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; veal, 3s 10d to 4s 10d; small pork, 4s 6d to 4s 10d. ROBT. HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From Our City Correspondent.)

In the financial article of last week, "attention was directed to the embarrassed state of the Continental Money Markets," and the commencement of its operation upon our own currency was instanced in the necessity which impelled the Bank of France to apply here, as a last resource, for a supply of specie, to enlarge the basis upon which increased issues might be made. Although the Directors of the Bank of England gratified the application, a grave doubt was excited that the wants of the Continent, operating in the manner detailed in last week's impression, might produce an inconvenient contraction of our own currency. To check, therefore, whatever tendency to the relief of the Continent, the privileged talents here which the low rate of interest rendered highly probable, and which must have been transmitted in specie, the Directors of the Bank of England, on Thursday, issued a notice that the minimum rate of discount would be raised to 3½ per cent. It is highly probable that the Bank of France will follow the example, and thus limit their issues. Such a result would have the effect of paralysing all speculative operations, as well as the trade in stock and shares. This, at a period when so much distress prevails, is peculiarly unfortunate, but, as a measure of precaution, cannot be objected to. The advances on the part of the Bank of England to the commercial world require them for depending with increasing confidence on the return of peace. The Bank has, in all probability, will notremain long without the addition of another one-half per cent.

The English Market betrayed weakness on Monday. Consols closing at 93¾, notwithstanding some extensive purchases on behalf of railway companies. Consols underwent a further decline took place on Tuesday; and, on Wednesday, 93¾ to ¾ was the closing quotation. When it became known that the rate of interest had been advanced by the Bank of England, the Funds, as well as railway shares, fell. Consols were done as low as 93⅜, but afterwards slightly rallied. Exchequer Bills, which had improved at the commencement of the week, from a belief that the railway companies would require them for depositing with the Parliamentary Committees, yielded towards the close, quoting about 10 to 6 premium. Bank Stock is rather better, the following list showing the last quotations. Bank Stock, [illegible] Reduced, [illegible] Consols, [illegible] Consols for the account, [illegible] Reduced-quarter per Cent. Annuities, 99; Long Annuities, [illegible]; India Stock, 262½; India Bonds, £1000, 18s; Consols for the opening, Exchequer Bills, £1000, 9s to 6s premium.

The Foreign Market opened heavily, and prices have generally declined. Spanish five per Cents., on Monday quoted 25¾; the Three per Cents., 35¾. Both Stocks receded about a quarter per cent on Tuesday, and have not materially varied since. Mexican has declined; and, as the account has been rather a heavy one, arising from the fluctuations, it was regarded with some interest. However, it was settled on Thursday without any particular difficulty, but prices receded to 23¾. The protest of the Committee of Portuguese Bondholders against the reduction of the *deamea*, or two-tenths, from the dividend, has only elicited the following curt reply from the Ambassador, to whom it was enclosed.

"Portuguese Legation, Jan 8, 1847

"Sir, —As I do not feel myself justified in taking cognisance of the [illegible] sent me in your letter of this date, I beg leave to return the same enclosed.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,

"J. Donnison, Esq., &c. (Signed) MONCORVO."

The bondholders are very indignant at the coolness of this proceeding; but he attempt at any justification of such a measure is quite impossible; perhaps, therefore, the Baron's reply saved a lengthy correspondence ending in nothing. The Bonds have receded to 36, notwithstan ding a rumour that Baring Brothers and Co. have guaranteed the next dividend. Dutch Stock has slightly retrograded, as the Market closes heavily at the following quotations:—Mexican 5 per Cents., [illegible]; Portuguese Bonds, 4 per Cent., 36; Russian Bonds, 111¾; Spanish Bonds, [illegible]; Ditto Active, 19; Ditto Deferred, 17; Ditto 3 per Cent., [illegible]; Belgian 4½ per Cent., 99¾; Dutch 2½ per Cent., 58¾; Ditto 4 per Cent Certificates, 92¾; Ditto Bonds, 92.

The Share Market has been inactive, and towards the close of the week a downward tendency was evident. Prices, it will be seen by the following list of [illegible] last dealt in, are generally a point lower: Aberdeen, 24¾; Birm. and Oxfd. Junc., 11¾; Birm., Wolverton, and Dudley, 5¾ pm.; Birm., Wolverh., and Stour Valley, 3¾ pm.; Bristol and Exeter, 73; Buckinghamshire, ¾ pm.; Caledonian, 28¾; Chester and Holyhead, 25¾; Cornwall, 15; Direct Northern (No. 3, Eastern Counties, 23¾; Ditto New, 21¾; Ditto Deferred, 17; Ditto 3 per Cent., [illegible]; East Lancashire, 17¾; Ditto, New, 9¾; Ditto, ditto, New Scrip, 2¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 78; Ditto, Half Shares, 24¾; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 12¾; Great Northern (London and York Rail.), 2¾; Ditto Direct Northern Rail., 4¾; Great Western, 131¾; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 20¾; Ditto, Fifths, 30; Huddersfield and Manchester Extension, 4¾; Lancaster and Carlisle, New, 10; Leeds and Bradford, 78¾; Leeds and Thirsk, 19; Lon., New, 3¾; Ditto, Fifths, 10; per Ct., 8; Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle Junction, 2¾; London and Blackwall, New, 5¾; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 57; London and North Western, 184½; Do., Quarters, 46; Do., New, 14¾; Ditto, Fifths, 10; London and South Western Scrip, 5¾; London and York Scrip, 3¾; Lynn and Dereham, 1½; Manchester and Leeds, 111; Ditto Half Shares, 51; Ditto Quarters, 19; Ditto Fifths, 10¾; Midland, 104¾; Ditto New, 87¾; Ditto New, [illegible]; Newcastle and Berwick, 80¾; Norfolk, 19¾; Ditto Half Shares, 11¾; Ditto Extension, 6¾; Northern Counties Union, 14; North British, 33; Ditto Quarters, 8¾; Ditto Extension, 7¾; South Eastern, 19; North Staffordshire, 8¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 12¾; Scottish Central, 22¾; Scottish Midland, 14; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 4¾; Ditto, Class B., 2¾; South Devon, 3¾; South East and Dover, 8¾; Ditto, No. 2, 1¾; Ditto, No. 4, 4¾; South Yorkshire, Doncaster, and Goole, 9¾; Taw Vale Extension, 3¾; West Riding Union, 2 pm.; Windsor Staines, and South Western, 2 pm.; York and Newcastle, 3¾; Ditto, New, 1¾; Midland, 104¾; Ditto New, 87¾; Ditto New, [illegible]; Ditto 4 Shares, 46¾; Ditto Selby, 92; Ditto Extension, 38¾; Ditto, Preference, 13¾; Ditto East and west Riding Extension, 18¾; Boulogne and Amiens, 1¾; Ditto Extension, 7¾; Ditto Tubize, 1¾; North Staffordshire, 8¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 12¾; Orleans and Bordeaux, 7¾ xd.; Paris and Lyons, 7¾; Sambre and Meuse, 4¾; West Flanders, [illegible].

SATURDAY MORNING.—There was a slight rally in Consols yesterday, the Market closing at 93¾ ¾ for Money, and 93¾ 93 for Account. Although the news from Portugal was very favourable, the Stock receded in price, closing at 36. It is said that the jobbers are principally sellers. The Share Markets was heavy, with a tendency to decline.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JAN. 12.

WHITEHALL, JAN. 11.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir John Fox Boyce Grant, Bart., to be one of the Board of Supervision for the Relief of the Poor in Scotland in the room of Sir George M'Pherson Grant, Bart., deceased.

The Queen has also been pleased to appoint Charles Samuel Gray, Esq., to the office of one of the Clerks of her Majesty's Signet, in the room of John Gage, Esq., deceased.

MEMBER returned to serve in the present parliament

County of Worcester (Eastern Division).—George Rushout, Esq., Captain in her Majesty's 1st Regiment of Life Guards, in the room of John Barnaby, Esq., deceased.

COMMISSION'S signed by the Lord Lieutenant.

East York Militia.—John Wood, Esq., to be Captain, vice Shore, resigned; Marmaduke Jovard Grimston, Esq., to be Captain, vice Clubley, resigned.

WHITEHALL, DEC 19.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Robert Vinar, of the City of Bath, Gent., to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

BANKRUPTS.

J. PARSONS, Medway-street, Westminster, baker. J. T. HOSKINGS, Vanbrugh House, Blackheath, Kent, wine-merchant. W. SMITH, Bury, Lancashire, draper. J. C. WHITEHEAD, H. B. ELWORTHY, Bridgwater, Somerset, cooper. J. PICKARD, Jun., Exeter, baker. J. GRIMMIT, jun., Liverpool, shipwright. J. WHITE, Bilston, Wednesbury, coal-owner.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

P. SANDEMAN, Edinburgh upholsterer. A. ABERCROMBY, Aberdeen, insurance broker. D. FRASER, Edinburgh, glass-merchant.

WHITEHALL, DEC 19

FRIDAY, JAN. 15.

LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, HOUSE OF LORDS, JAN. 14.

All Processes, on summoning their intention of being present on the occasion of the opening of Parliament, on Tuesday, the 19th instant, will have places reserved for them in the House of Lords, if the summons be left at this office before five o'clock on Thursday, the 18th inst. No lady can be admitted into the body of the House, except in full dress. No strangers will be admitted [illegible] by a ticket from the Lord [illegible] Chamberlain.

WILLOUGHBY DE BRESSY, G.C.

WHITEHALL, JAN. 15.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Rev. Charles Wordsworth, M.A., to the rectory of Tempsford in the county of Bedford and diocese of Ely, void by the death of the Rev. Edward Daugarny.

WAR OFFICE, JAN 15.

Royal Horse Guards: Cornet and Sub-Lieut. W. Smith, Adjutant, with the rank of Lieutenant, vice Brant.

7th Light Dragoons: Lieut. Sir A. Chichester, Bart., to be Captain, vice Preston; Cornet W. R. C. Cooke to be Lieutenant, vice Chichester; the Hon. C. Harbord to be Cornet, vice Cooke.

1st Foot: Ensign R. J. Aytoun to be Lieut., vice Campbell; W. R. M'K. Kennedy to be Ensign, vice Aytoun. 2nd: Assist. Surg. S. S. Docker to be Assist.-Surg., vice J. pp. 9: Ensign Hon. H. Hamilton to be Lieut., vice Bowyer; Ensign W. Gall to be Ensign, vice Hudson. 16th: To be Ensigns—J. E. Bowdoller, vice Pearson; J. Canavan, vice Irwin; A. Kinmer, vice Maclaverty. 19th: Lieut. J. Bell to be Capt., vice Hall; Lieut. Hon. F. Strutt, vice Pitzgerald; F. Hobbs to be Second Lieut. vice Baddeley. 28th: Capt. T. Deacon to be Capt., vice Tinling; J. Wilson to be Lieut., vice Deacon; Ensign J. C. Hawkins to be Lieut., vice Ensign vice Sharpe. 30th: W. Shiel to be Ensign, vice Shipley. 36th: Capt. W. J. Yonge to be Capt. vice Lowe. 37th: Ensign H. Hay, vice W. J. Hawker. 39th: Capt. E. M. Love to be Captain, vice [illegible] 40th: Serg.-Maj. J. Grime to be Ensign, vice [illegible]

[illegible] Ensign H. J. A. Karslake to be Captain, vice [illegible]

[illegible] Ensign [illegible] Brett to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]

Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Second Lieut. G. R. Dwyer to be First Lieutenant, vice Deane.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment: Ensign R. Jarvis to be Lieutenant, vice Gray; W. J. Britain to be Ensign, vice Jarvis.

BREVET

Captain T. Deacon to be Major in the Army. The name of the following officer was omitted in the list of those promoted by Brevet in the *Gazette* of 10th November 1846:—Captain H. P. Bourchier to be Major in the Army.

BANKRUPTS.

A. RAINY, Argyll-street, Piccadilly, cabinet-maker. G. M. MABSON, Hackney-road, Middlesex, potato dealer. R. J. TWEEL, Cambridge, victualler. G. PARK, Bury street, Westminster, [illegible]. J. M. and E. WALLIS, Gracechurch-street, [illegible]. T. and J. ROBERTS, Southampton, grocer. J. PLEWS, Stone-street, Bedford-square, timber merchant. [illegible] North [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Pictures. L. JIMMIS, Worcester, Lynn, Staffordshire common brewer. J. HANCOCK, W. [illegible] Stockport, Cheshire, [illegible]. J. HOLDEN, Manchester, silk-dresser. G. MOSS, F.Y. Bakewell, Derbyshire, [illegible].

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. G. TURNBAR, Cotton [illegible]. W. J. SMITH, Aberdeen, ship-owner.

ERRATUM.—The name of "John Grant," amongst the Scotch Sequestrations last Friday, should have been "Grant, Gray, and Co."

BIRTHS.

At Lasham, Surrey, the Countess of Limerick, of a son.—At Kirkcudbright on the 20th ult., the Hon. Thomas M'Hoy, of a daughter.—At Bath, the wife of Sir Edward Nowell, Bart., of Otho Trevelyan, Esq., of a son.—At Chicksands Priory, the Lady Elizabeth Osborn, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St. George's Hanover-square, John Hamilton Gray, Esq., M.P., to Maria Henrietta, eldest daughter of Evan Hamilton Baillie, Esq.—At Bath, the Rev. Richard Nicholson Wood, M.A., to Mary Frances, eldest daughter of Admiral Sir John Ommaney.—At the Chapel Royal, St. Peter's, Pimlico, Lieut.-Col. Augustus Frederick Liardet, of the Bengal Engineers, to Frances Emily, only daughter of the late John Addington, Esq.—At Bath, the Rev. Edward Hughes, Rector of Llanfair, Denbighshire, to Matilda, second daughter of J. W. Cox, Esq., of Grafton-street, Fitzroy-square.

DEATHS.

In Burton-street, Eaton-square, Eliza, widow of the late Robert Winter, Esq.—At Ingrosmore, William Bridgeman, Esq., F.R.S., F.A.S., in the 85th year of his age.—At Hampton, Devonshire, Thomas Bamfield, Esq., in his 85th year.—In New Notes-street, Commercial-road, Mrs. Ann Davidson, in the 85th year of her age.—In Sloane-street, Mrs. Hunt, in her 90th year.—In Warwick-lane, Mr. Thomas Bird, aged 93.—At Bath, the Rev. Edward Otho Trevelyan, Esq., of a son.—At Chicksands Priory, the Lady Elizabeth Osborn, of a daughter.

On the 16th inst. William Wood, Esq., in the 82d year of his age, survivine his wife only three months.—At Naples, aged 24, Edward Hall Hughes, Esq., M.D., Physician to the Presidency, natural Priddle East, of Sussex-street, Bermuda-square.—At Banbury, the Rev. John Shrubsall, L.L.D.—Suddenly, aged 72, on the 27th December, at Dublin, Mr. Edward Byrne, Charles, youngest son of the late William Steele Nicholson, Esq., of Ballew, in the county of Down.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—The Nobility, Gentry, and Public are respectfully informed that the NEW THEATRE WILL OPEN the first week in APRIL, for the performance of the LYRICAL DRAMA, on a scale of [illegible] never before engaged in the management of any theatre in London. It will include the names of the most celebrated artists. The prospectus for the arrangements of the season will be issued in due course. Mr Bunn, Director.

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ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS.—MECHANICS' INSTITUTION, CHANCERY-LANE.—This Co stituted, ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS.—PELL, JAMESON, & WELLS [illegible] Saturday Evenings, at Eight o'Clock, in the Theatre)—will give a GRAND EVENING ENTERTAINMENT in the Theatre of the above Institution, on MONDAY, the 18th inst., at Eight o'Clock. Doors open at Half-past Seven. Tickets, 1s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d. To be had at the Library of the Institution.

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THE PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS AND GREAT WESTERN EMPORIUM for STOVE GRATES, kitchen ranges, fenders, and fire-irons; also furnishing ironmongery, in tinned copper, iron and block-tin cooking vessels, best [illegible] patent, and table cutlery, japanned paper and tea trays, tea urns, ornamental iron and wirework for verandahs, lawns, &c.; brass and iron bedsteads; patent table lamps for candle or oil. Every article is warranted, and marked at the lowest prices, in plain figures, for cash.—Adjoining the Royal Bazaar, 98, Baker-street, Portman square.

CLARKE'S PATENT MORTAR LAMPS and LAMP MORTARS. These incomparable Night Lamps are now manufactured in beautiful [illegible] ornamental, and painted glass, and paper shades, which, from great improvements that have been made in the Lamp Mortars, render them, without exception, the most elegant and perfect light and ever invented. Sold by all Lamp Dealers, 6d. per box. Mortars, 7d. per box. CLARKE'S PATENT NURSERY LAMP. This lamp burns the Patent Lamp Mortars, and will be found invaluable not only in the Nursery but in the Bachelor's room; it will keep [illegible] warm and clean for [illegible] and may be carried about with perfect safety. May be obtained retail from most [illegible] Manufactory, 39, Alsop-street, Regent's-park.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the RELIEF of EXTREME DISTRESS in the REMOTE PARISHES of IRELAND and SCOTLAND.

Right Hon. Lord Mayor [illegible]
James Matthews, Esq., M.P.
Henry Barnewall, Esq.
Charles James Blake, Esq.
[illegible]
[illegible]
P. Cumming, Esq.
Julius Caesar Hare, Esq., M.P.
[illegible] Glenlivery,
[illegible] Berridge,
Thomas Hawkins,
[illegible]
[illegible] Esq.
[illegible]
Jones Loyd, Esq.
W. G. Prescott, Esq.
Stephen Spring Rice
Sir Francis Graham,
David Salomons, Esq.
Abel Smith, Esq., M.P.
G. R. Smith, Esq.

(With power to add to their number.)

Information having been received of the appalling character, and of undoubted correctness, of the rapid progress of famine and utter destitution in many remote parishes of Ireland, for which there are no funds available, and in which thousands are dying, and of whom are, therefore, exposed to urgents and overpowering demands for the [illegible] of the measures of life by the famishing population, the extent of the [illegible] was within their power, it has been determined, in dependence upon God's [illegible] to form a Committee in London for the purpose of aiding the efforts made to relieve [illegible] who are suffering under the present severe visitation.
The Committee propose to apply the subscriptions that may be entrusted to their care, either [illegible] supplies of food, or by the employment of the people in useful works, to the extent [illegible] urgent and faithful administration of the funds, to the relief of the most necessitous [illegible] the most deserving, in strict conformity with the rules which shall be laid down by the [illegible]
The relief thus afforded will be afforded by the distribution of food, clothing, and fuel, but in no case shall money be given to the parties relieved.
The sick and infirm, "the famishing children and widows," who, alas, constitute a very [illegible] serious claim of the sufferers, and who are, in a great degree, beyond the reach of the [illegible] means of relief, will be the objects to which the Committee will [illegible] to be given. Should it be in any case practicable, some return in work [illegible] of agricultural or other generally useful nature, will be required from the individuals [illegible]
[illegible] mention abstain from pressing their application by [illegible] the [illegible] stressing communications on which they have received the most [illegible] nature of the valuation [illegible] which it has pleased God to afflict so large a por[illegible] public notoriety, and [illegible]
[illegible] to Messrs. Hoare, Fleet-street, [illegible] through which it may be applied [illegible] danger of being [illegible]
Persons feeling a peculiar interest in any particular districts in either Ireland or Scotland can direct that their contributions shall be applied to the relief of such districts, which will strictly observed by the Committee.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen	2,000	0	0
Her Majesty the Queen Dowager	1,000	0	0
His Royal Highness the Prince Albert	500	0	0
His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent	300	0	0
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge	200	0	0
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge	100	0	0
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester	100	0	0
His grace the Archbishop of Canterbury	300	0	0
Amount already advertised	44,146	14	6
An Irish Landlord (for Rishbeeras) £.000	0	0	0
Collected through Mr. Cunningham	0	0	0
St. Margaret's Chapel, [illegible] Brighton, after a Sermon preached by the Rev. Arthur Boscawen, M.A., on Sunday, Jan. 10 (one-half for Ireland and one-half to Scotland)	432	0	0
Proceeds of a Concert at the Assembly Rooms, Cheltenham, for the London Assurance Corporation	315	0	0
The Assurance and Life Assurance [illegible] pany	100	0	0
The Marquis of Westminster, in addition to £200 already sent to Scotland	100	0	0
Messrs. Combe, Delafield and Co.	200	0	0
From the Mayor of Guildford, first half of the proceeds of a public meeting in that town	100	0	0
From the Deputy for Bassishaw, second instalment of the proceeds of a public meeting in that town	100	0	0
Messrs. Hoare and Ellis, by Messrs. Barnett	100	0	0
Messrs. Charles Douglas and Son [illegible] or Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, Bart.	100	0	0
Messrs. Coutts, Ransom, Bouverie, and Co.	100	0	0
Messrs. Morris, Tren, and Co.	100	0	0
Messrs. Reardon and Co.	100	0	0
Messrs. Drummond	100	0	0
Lord Aylesbury	100	0	0
Messrs. Twinend Brownlow	52	10	0
Frances Lawson and Co	52	10	0
Sir T. Dick Lauder, Bart. (for Scotland only)	50	0	0
Hon. Archd. Kinnaird	50	0	0
The Record newspaper	50	0	0
Messrs. Cocks, Biddulph, and Co.	50	0	0
The Misses Noland	30	0	0
Messrs. Barclay, Brothers	30	0	0
Old Change	30	0	0
Thos. Dickenson, Upper Holloway	30	0	0
By Berkeley only	31	10	0
William Miller, Esq.	3	0	0
Messrs. W. H. Smith and Co.	30	0	0
Messrs. Ransomes, Sons, and Co. (to be spent in relation)	30	0	0
Lieut. Bowersmith, R.N.	30	0	0
The Working Classes of the Aberdare Railway, per "Morning Herald"	28	0	0
Messrs. Hume, Silva, and Co.	25	0	0
Messrs. Hanson and Andrews	25	0	0
National Loan Fund Life Assurance society	25	0	0

A powerful iron steamer will immediately be sent out [illegible] and, should any persons be inclined to contribute clothing, flannel, blankets, &c., and will inform the Committee of their kind intention, immediate steps will be taken to forward the same by the above vessel, which vessel will be despatched in the course of this week.
Subscriptions received by [illegible] the Bankers.
Committee-room, South Sea House, January 13, 1847.

BUY YOUR WEDDING RINGS AT 33, LUDGATE-HILL

DOUBLE-ACTION SATINWOOD HARP TO BE SOLD. Erard's Patent, by Robertson, elegantly decorated the above splendid maker, with [illegible] handsomely-mounted log board and flowers. Price Thirty-two Guineas. The property of a lady wishing to part with it immediately. For particulars apply at H. S. WILCOCKS, 61, London-road, Southwark.

PIANOFORTES.—The cheapest house in London to purchase these first-rate instruments is at H. TOLKIEN'S, manufacturer, 4, King William-street, London-bridge. H. T., having completed his extensive alterations, has [illegible] to show his splendid stock of PIANOS, which is not to be equalled by any maker, and at about half the price asked by them. H. T.'s much-admired pianos, each price 25l. Old instruments taken in exchange.—TOLKIEN, 28, King William-street, London-bridge.

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons in the Polka, Cellarius Waltz, and Have a Care Dance, at all hours, for Ladies and Gentlemen of any age wishing quickly and expeditiously. An Evening Class on Monday and Friday. A Juvenile Class on Wednesday afternoon. Terms may be had on application as above.

RICH BLACK SATINS AND POU DE SOIES DAMAS.
Rich Black Damas Pou de Soies, 2 wide, 3s. 6d. per yard
The Richest Black and Fancy Damas, 2 wide, 4s. 9d. per yard.
Rich French Satins, at 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 9d., and 5s. per yard.
The Richest French Satins, at 6s. 6d.—the best manufactured.
Patterns sent free. Address KING and HEARLE, 214, Regent-street.

REAL VALENCIENNES LACE.
EXTRAORDINARY CHEAP
Edgings .. from 4d. to 18d. a yard
Narrow Lace .. .. 1s. 9d. .. 2s. 6d. ditto
Wide ditto .. .. 2s. 9d. .. 12s. 6d. ditto
Insertions .. .. 2s. .. 6s. 6d. ditto
Patterns and for its position to any part of the Kingdom.
Address KING and HEARLE, 214, Regent-street, London

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—THE NORWICH COMPANY'S CELEBRATED 3 and 6 CORD, SEWING, and NETTING COTTON.—The attention of Ladies is particularly requested to the [illegible] article, as being of the most beautiful fabric and uniform texture of any yet produced. It is wound on a square reel, in lengths of 100, 200, and 300 yards. The 6 Cord is more especially adapted for Ladies who are desirous of using accelerating machines for Braiding and [illegible] Stitching." To be had of all the most eminent Drapers, Haberdashers, and Hosiers in the Kingdom, and wholesale of the Proprietors, Messrs. J. C. Mann and Co., Norwich, and of the Sole Agent in London, Mr. W. W. TRIPP, 30, Friday-street, Cheapside. N.B. Merchants and Shippers supplied on the most liberal terms.

TROWSERS! TROWSERS!! TROWSERS!!!—A good fit in this garment can seldom be obtained. R. GRAVES, Fashionable Trowsers Maker and Draper, 313, High Holborn, after many years' experience and study, is enabled to assert, without fear of contradiction, that he can fit gentlemen with this garment as well as any other person in London. The characteristics of his fashion is a gentlemanly style, with perfect ease in sitting, standing, walking, and [illegible] Trowsers. To be had of all the most eminent Drapers, Haberdashers, and Hosiers in the Kingdom, and wholesale of the proprietors, Messrs. J. C. Mann and Co., Norwich, and of the Sole Agent in London, Mr. W. W. TRIPP, 30, Friday-street, Cheapside. N.B. Merchants and Shippers supplied on the most liberal terms.

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CHILDREN'S FROCKS, COATS, and PELISSES; Infants' Cloaks, Hoods, Bands, and Bonnets, Long and Short Robes, French Cambric Caps, Day and Night Gowns, Robe Blankets, Lawns, and Cambric Handkerchiefs, with every other requisite for Baby Linen, at BREAKMAN'S, 5, Finsbury Pavement. Several thousands of Children's Dresses constantly on view from the smallest for Infants at 1s. 11d., medium 5s. 6d. to 15s. 6d., up to the rich embroidered Silk Velvets, &c., with every other article usually require for a Lady's Outfit. Also observe the durable and inexpensive long cloth complained of in spring from shop to shop when juvenile clothing is required. An Illustrated Pamphlet, at. ding additional information, may be had gratis, or sent free by post on application.

BERDOE'S WINTER OVER-COATS, really WATERPROOF. An extensive and superior assortment of first-rate outside garments, adapted for every purpose, and guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever; also of Surcoats new and universally admired "Paletots," may now be inspected both at the City and West-end establishments. The established reputation for efficiency and respectability of W. BERDOE's well-known garments obtained for the past twenty-six years of extensive trial, renders it a [illegible] recommendation now unnecessary. W. BERDOE, Tailor and Over-Coat Maker, 69, Cornhill, (north side), and 96, New Bond-street, near Oxford-street (nearly opposite).

TO PARENTS.—BOYS' CLOTHES.—W. BERDOE, TAILOR, 96 New Bond-street, and 69, Cornhill, respectfully and confidently invites the attention of parents among the Upper Classes to his Economical mode of Charges for Boys' Clothes, viz., for a Boy 8 years old, Tunic Dress, Trowsers, and Jacket, 30s.; for a Boy 12 years old, ditto, 42s. A Trade Suit for a Boy under 8 years, 25s. W. B. trusts that his well-known and long-established reputation for the particular department of his trade will continue to prove a sufficient guarantee that any article supplied by him will be such only as will [illegible] the approval of the most fastidious taste.

MESSRS. NICOLL, Registered PALETOT Makers, 6th and 7th Vic., cap. 65, and TAILORS to their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, Prince George of Cambridge, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, &c., respectfully beg to announce that the same moderate prices are still maintained, and that the fashionable Winter Over-coats, the Paletot, in Saxon Cloth, of a substance as suitable for the coming season as that which has been so highly patronised for both its useful qualities and gentlemanly appearance during the late summer months. To be had only, in London, at 114, Regent-street, and 22 Cornhill; and of the recognised agents in the country.

SHIRTS.—WILLIAM WHITELOCK, 166, STRAND, (established twenty-two years), solicits the attention of Gentlemen to the Shirts he supplies at 40s. the half-dozen, which are made in the Genuine [illegible] and best [illegible] from Marshall's Patent Long-Cloth, with fine linen fronts, &c., and are [illegible] Shirt unequalled at the price. Also all fine Linen ditto, 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s., 6s., 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s., 11s., 12s., 13s., 14s. 6d. Gentlemen would [illegible] a trial by sending for a sample Shirt. Country Patterns, Directions for Self-measurement, and [illegible] Hosiery, Gloves, Cravats, Dressing Gowns, Shawls, Scarfs, &c., of the recognised [illegible] of the Trade.

ST. PAUL'S. CLOSING FOR THREE WEEKS
ALBION HOUSE, 77 and 78, ST. PAULS.—The great and unprecedented [illegible] business transacted by BAILEY and HITCHIE has rendered an enlargement of this already extensive establishment absolutely necessary. Bailey and Hitchie, therefore, respectfully announce to their very numerous customers, and the public generally, that, in order to effect the alterations on a scale commensurate with the [illegible] they will be under the necessity of Closing their Premises, from TUESDAY, JANUARY 26th to MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15th, but will open their [illegible] the same with the most splendid assortment of goods, in Silks, Satins, Velvets, Lyons and Paisley Shawls, Cashmeres, Fancy Dress Materials, Linens, Drapery, Hosiery, Gloves, Cobourg and Orleans Cloths, Laces, Muslin Collars, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Fancy Handkerchiefs, Trimmings, [illegible] Family Drapery, ever exhibited in the British Metropolis.
Great inducements are to Mantuas and Country Customers, sending orders by post, Bailey and Hitchie will [illegible] the most punctual executive punctuality. Albion House, 77 and 78, St. Paul's, City, to which their entire stock must be removed, during the alterations, and all orders will meet with their usual prompt attention.
BAILEY AND HITCHIE.
Albion House, 77 and 78, St. Paul's.

THE LONDON SEASON.
A WORD TO THE LORDS AND COMMONS.
Our Rhymes (though scattered to the good Ladies')
Are nothing if any politics mature.
This is a matter of Kitchens, which we have written,
A word to the Lords and to Commons as of Ranks.
For all in the State are masters, more or less
With MOSES and SON'S noted Warehouse for dress
The Season in London once more is in motion
May it be a good season for MOSES and SON
May the Lords and the Commons returning to town
Visit MOSES and SON'S Establishment of Fashion
If MOSES and SON would most smartly thank
Their numerous patrons of last season
For their kind favours, and [illegible] assure them
Nobo [illegible] deafer thanking [illegible] speeches
Additional warmth in their over attire,
And all who won't visit their noble Establishment
To avoid any hurt from the chilly East
Which is quite bleak towards any beauty alone
The elegant wrappers of MOSES and SON
Would quickly and [illegible] prevent any harm being done.
Nobo [illegible] deafer thanking [illegible] speeches
Additional warmth in their over attire,
And all who won't visit their noble Establishment
To avoid any hurt from the chilly East
Which is quite bleak towards any beauty alone
The elegant wrappers of MOSES and SON
Would quickly and [illegible] prevent any harm being done.

A NEW WORK, [illegible] Just Published, price 1s., the Small[illegible] List of Prices and full directions for Self Measurement, may be had on application, or forwarded "POST FREE."
LIST OF PRICES.

READY MADE.	£	s.	d.	MADE TO MEASURE	£	s.	d.
Beaver Trowsers	0	8	6	Winter [illegible]	1	1	0
Beaver Chesterfields and Codrington	0	7	6	[illegible]	1	5	6
Paola D'Orsay Chesterfields, Codrington, Polkos, &c., and every description of Winter Coats	1	4	0	Tweed Over Coats	2	10	0
Boys' Winter Coats in every style and variety	0	12	6	[illegible]	1	18	0
Tweed Trowsers, lined	0	5	6	Winter Trousers in all the most approved and fashionable [illegible]	1	1	0
Tweed Trousers, ditto	0	4	6	Best of Dress Trousers	1	5	6
Doeskin	0	10	6	Best of Dress Coats	1	10	0
Dress Coats	0	18	6	Best of Dress Vests	0	15	0
Dress Vests	0	7	6	[illegible]	0	15	0
Doeskin-fronted Waistcoat	0	3	6	Suit Quality Made	3	3	0
Boys' Universal Paletot Suits	0	12	6	Boys' Waistcoats	0	5	6
Boys' Winter Trousers	0	3	6	Satin, Fashion, and Fancy	0	12	6
Boys' Winter Vests	0	1	6	Boys' Summer and Paste suits	0	7	6

[illegible] Boys' Clothing [illegible] Ready-made articles procured, Ready Measure, if not approved of [illegible] Money returned. Observe the Address, H. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Woollen-drapers, Clothiers, Hatters, Hosiers, Furriers, Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, Nos. 154, 155, and 156, Corner of Ladle-street, Nos. 154, 155, and 156, Aldgate, and 5, Minories, and 83, 84, 85, and 86, Aldgate, City, London.
CAUTION.—H. MOSES and SON are most regretfully obliged to guard the public against impositions; but have learned that the unprincipled—like falsehood, or being counterfeited. It will therefore, be their study to avoid [illegible] and for obvious reasons, they have no connection with any other houses in or out of London and those who desire [illegible] must address as above, should call at, or send to, H. Moses and Son, 154, 155, and 156, Aldgate, City, London.
NOTICE.—No business transacted on the Sabbath, and from Easter Friday till Easter Saturday, when business is resumed till Twelve o'clock.

BRITISH COLLEGE of HEALTH, New-road, London.—The Twenty-fifth Session of the HYGEIAN SYSTEM of MEDICINE throughout the country. Read the Reports for 1846, of the Rev. A. Sidwell, of [illegible] Parish, Devon; of Mr. [illegible] Surgeon, Bath; of Mr. [illegible] Surgeon, Bristol; of Mr. [illegible] Tyrrell, Esq., of Heavitree, near Exeter, of the [illegible] effects by MORISON'S HYGEIAN MEDICINES. No Chemists or Druggists are allowed to sell the Vegetable Universal Medicines. The Reports may be had of all the Hygeian Agents throughout the kingdom.

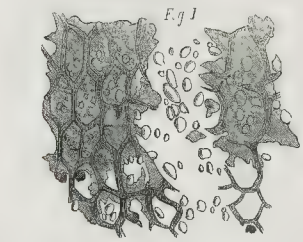
COCKBURN'S OIL and PILLS.—For the Cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Pains Contraction, Paralysis, Acid Affections, and Cancer. Restoration of Health. Many thousands from the infant to the very aged, have received benefit from these extraordinary preparations. As a proof referred from a vast number, [illegible] Cockburn sent his compliments to Mr. Cockburn, and has the pleasure to enclose him a stock for Messrs. Coutts and Co., whom will [illegible] his name. Lord Cochrane has derived infinite benefit in a very severe attack of Rheumatism in his chest, back, and shoulders.—MON. N. Limerick.—The parishioners of this same, and the recommendation from one of the Judges Auditor-Generals, likewise other distinguished officers of [illegible], and other parts to India, may be known as Mr. Cockburn's Dispensary No 1, King's Cross, London, where the Oil may be had in bottles at 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s.; and the pills in boxes, at 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d.; also of all respectable Patent Medicine Venders.

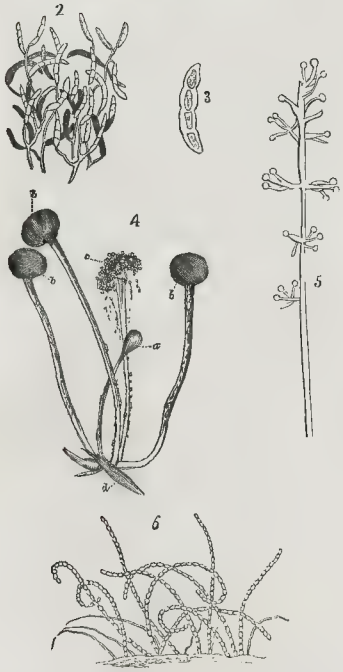
APHIS VASTATOR, THE SUPPOSED CAUSE OF THE POTATO DISEASE.

IN No. 226, of our Journal, we called attention to the leading features of the disease in the Potato Plant, which has produced such extensive political changes in England, and caused the present disastrous scarcity of food in Ireland. On this occasion, we propose to lay before our readers such information as extended experience has afforded, and to exhibit the figures of the insect, which has been stated by Mr. Alfred Smee * to have caused the mischief.

According to Mr. Smee, the disease is no novelty to Europe, as, from the accounts which he has collected of the early, as described by various authors, it appears that the present malady is probably identical with the disease which threatened the Potato crop about forty or fifty years ago, but which eventually passed away, and was nearly lost. Marcius states that the present epidemic existed in Germany since the year 1830, and, in 1842, this author, by order of the Government of Bavaria, wrote one of the most elaborate treatises which has yet appeared upon the subject.

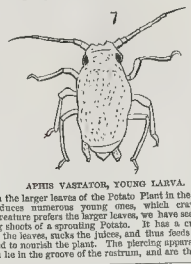
In our former paper, we called attention to Mr. Berkeley's researches, and figured the fungi, which that gentleman so ably described. Berkeley thought that the disease was due to the Botrytis. Martius attributed it to the action of a Fusisporium, of which he has given numerous figures. In our former article, we stated that these fungi were as constant attendants upon the Potato Disease as the ackal upon the lion; and we expressed our disbelief that these fungi actually cause the disease. Mr. Smee has confirmed this view, and, although he has made mention of numerous fungi which he has observed upon the diseased plant, yet he states that they always come after the plant has been damaged, and "eat off, as it were, the soft decaying parts, as fast as they rot."





1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, FUNGI ON DISEASED POTATOES.

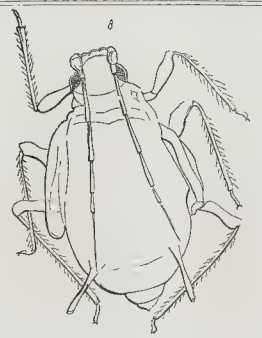
Previously, however, to the occurrence of these fungi, which afford beautiful microscopic objects, Mr. Smee states that he had discovered one particular Aphis which comes before any part of the plant exhibits the malady. This Aphis he has named the Vastator or Destroyer, to mark its injurious action upon numerous articles of human food. It has been previously known to entomologists as attacking the turnip, and named, therefrom, the Aphis Rapæ. It is an insect in some degree resembling the green fly of the geranium, or the Aphis which attacks the rose, though it presents specific differences from both these insects.

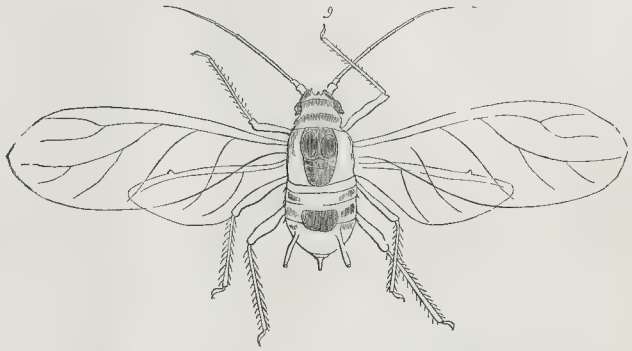


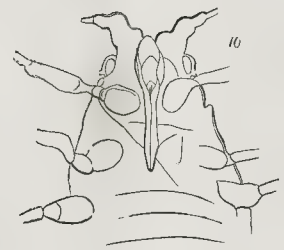
APHIS VASTATOR, YOUNG LARVA.

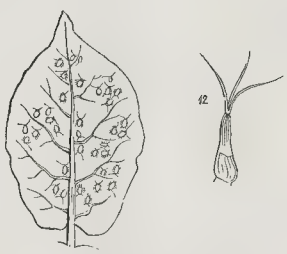
It comes upon the larger leaves of the Potato Plant in the winged state, where speedily produces numerous young ones, which crawl over the plant. Although this creature prefers the larger leaves, we have seen it sparingly living upon the young shoots of a sprouting Potato. It has a curious apparatus by which it pierces the leaves, sucks the juices, and thus feeds upon that material which is destined to nourish the plant. The piercing apparatus consists of three fine setæ, which lie in the groove of the rostrum, and are thrust out of its apex

* "The Potato Plant; its Use and Properties; the Cause of the Present Disease: the Extension of that Disease to other Plants; the Question of Famine arising therefrom; and the Real Means of Averting that Calamity." By Alfred Smee, F.R.S. Illustrated with ten Lithographs. Longman and Co









8, 9, 10, 11, 12, APHIS VASTATOR, IN ALL ITS STAGES.

when it feeds. We have examined the suctorial apparatus in many species, and find the same structure in all; perhaps that of the Aphis Lanigera, the insect which destroys the apple-trees, exhibits it in the most distinct manner.

The Vastator brings forth its young alive. The young ones begin to feed directly they are born. In the first state they are called Larvæ, and in a few days bring forth other young ones. After a time, the rudiments of wings appear, when the creature is said to be a Pupa; and, lastly, it sheds its skin, and emerges with four large wings. In shedding its skin, it parts with the setæ, and the cast slough affords a very beautiful microscopic object. The winged insects, after a slight pause, take flight, and frequently appear in the form of a great cloud, which passes from one part of the country to another, and settling here and there produce the direful mischief which we have already described. According to Mr. Smee, they not only damage the plant for the time being; but they render the plant so debilitated that all future growths are liable to exhibit the disease.

Mr. Smee has found this insect in the turnip, beet, carrot, spinach, tomato, horseradish, celery, and various other succulent plants; and he has described the changes which take place subsequently in these plants as being similar to those observed in the Potato. The turnip rots in the bulb; the carrot rots in its central part; and we observed in one of the poor districts of London numerous carrots which were apparently affected in the manner figured in Mr. Smee's work.

The Vastator is also said to live upon wheat, and we may ask whether the enormous deficiency of wheat which has this year embarrassed France, may not be attributed to this cause. But little at present is known upon the subject, and though, from our own inspection, we are in a condition to state that it does not at this time of the year exist in the wheat round London; yet, the matter will require careful examination as the spring advances. We have this week found the Vastator in the turnip and shepherd's purse, and thus we know that the frost will certainly not altogether prevent the mischief, though it may lessen it by killing many Vastators.

Aphides are greatly kept in bounds by other insects, such as lady-birds, gauze-wings, and minute hymenopterous insects, which deposit their eggs in the Aphis, which turns to a maggot, and gradually eats up the creature, and finally emerges through a small hole in the skin, as a winged insect.

Mr. Smee has called the attention of the naturalist to the growth of fungi following the attacks of all Aphides. He mentions, in illustration, the large fungous blotches on Sycamore leaves which follow the attacks of a large Aphis. On visiting a greenhouse last week, we observed that a very beautiful microscopic fungus had attacked rose-leaves after they had been punctured by the Aphis Rosæ. In consequence of the interest which now attaches itself to the family of Aphides, their effect upon plants in causing them to perish will be thoroughly investigated next summer. We have done our duty in bringing before our readers an account of the insect which has been stated to cause the Potato Disease, and which possibly threatens further damage, should it attack other crops.

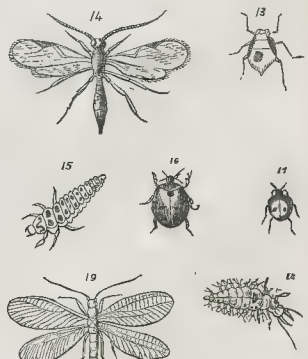
Mr. Smee has lately published the following directions for preventing future mischief:—

1. Cultivate all crops to the usual extent.
2. With regard to Potatoes, use sets from former healthy plants.
3. Select early varieties.
4. Plant early
5. Use but little or no manure.
6. Choose a sandy or peaty soil.
7. Destroy the plants on which the Vastator is now living.

These rules are immediately applicable, but it is manifest that they do not contain recommendations for the treatment of the crops when actually infested by Aphides. Previous to their visitation we hope that some cheap, simple, and effectual means will be discovered for their eradication, and with their destruction the disease in the Potato Plant will cease.

EXPLANATION OF THE FIGURES.

1. Horizontal section of the cells of diseased tuber, in which the cells are partly torn. (Martius.)
2. Fusisporium Solani, a fungus found on diseased tubers. (Martius.)
3. Ditto, more highly magnified. (Martius.)
4, 5, 6. Various fungi from diseased tuber. (Smee.)
7. Aphis Vastator, young larva.
8. Ditto, pupa.
9. Ditto, winged insect.
10. Ditto, larva under surface, showing the rostrum.
11. Ditto, natural size, feeding.
12. Ditto, rostrum, showing the apparatus by which it does the mischief.
13. Ditto, after being injured by an ichneumon, which has escaped through the aperture.



13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, DESTROYERS OF APHIDES.

14. Aphidius Rapæ, which has escaped from the last specimen.
15. Lady-bird larva
16, 17. Ditto, perfect insect.
18, 19. Larva and winged insect of the Aphis Lion.

LITERATURE IN A CONVICT SHIP.—The *Thomas Arbuthnot* convict ship, Capt. Thomson, sailed from Spithead on Sunday morning, for Port Philip, with a superior class of delinquents, officially called "exiles." These are the first "exiles" sent to the above settlement, which the inhabitants of that respectable place are very wroth at, and have memorialised the Government on the subject. The most ingenious trades and professions are carried on, on board this ship; in fact, all trades in vogue have their representatives on board. The most ingenious affair, however, is a newspaper in manuscript, published every Saturday, having its foreign and domestic correspondence, advertisements, and, indeed, all the necessary accessories to an apparently well-conducted journal. The articles are well written, and the arrangements well made. The name of this paper is the *Citadel*, and the conductors dub the captain of the ship "the governor." The *Citadel*, having no competitors, enjoys a large circulation. The editor is a man who has been of considerable note in the legitimate literary world; but all names and circumstances in connection with their present position are strictly preserved as regards to these "exiles," the great majority of whom are juvenile offenders from Millbank, Pentonville, and Parkhurst (Isle of Wight) prisons. *Times.*

EXPLOSION IN THE STRAND.—On Monday a sudden explosion took place upon the premises in the occupation of Messrs. Pepper and Taylor, printers, of 1, Plckett-street, Strand. A number of men had been engaged during the morning in laying on the gas in the basement. From some cause that could not be correctly ascertained, the lower floor of the premises became filled with gas, and a candle, which had been incautiously taken into the place, was left burning, which caused the gas to explode, at the same time setting the basement in flames, and blowing down the ceiling and partitions on the staircase, and forcing out the skylight in the machine-room. The flames, the instant the windows were blown out, were to be seen rushing out of the openings in the lower part of the building, but they were subdued in the course of an hour and a half. Some idea of the force of the explosion may be formed, when it is stated that a gentleman who was sitting in the building at dinner, was forced out of his chair, and driven against the wall with great violence; at the same time three or four squares of glass were demolished on the premises of Mr. Wilkinson, the chemist, of 248, Strand, and a similar number in the house of Mr. March, ironmonger, of 251. Unfortunately, Messrs. Pepper and Taylor were uninsured.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 247.—Vol. X.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1847. [Sixpence.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

CERTAIN anxious and despondent feeling seemed to shed a gloomy influence over the proceedings of the Opening of Parliament on Tuesday; and, as if Nature had her mysterious moods of sympathy with man, the day itself was dark and dispiriting as any of those that have given its bad reputation to the suicidal month of November. A thick fog had settled down on the metropolis, and the Royal Pageant, with its pomp and splendour, passed along with something of a spectral aspect, "shorn of its beams" by the "misty air" within the Legislature as without it, all was dark and indistinct, as if expressive of the state of the Empire and its affairs, through which neither Peers nor Ministers can just now very clearly see their way. The tapers, lit at noon, lent a necessary, but untimely and insufficient aid, typical of the unusual measures that men must adopt in a general deprivation of ordinary and natural blessings. There were crowns, and diamonds, and plumes, and beauty, and rank, and wealth, and, we trust, also, courage and wisdom, ranged round the Throne of her Majesty; but a shadow seemed resting upon all; a something appeared to weigh upon the spirits of men; that indefinable anxiety—it can scarcely be called terror—which is felt in the presence of some great affliction, even when we are not immediately involved in its suffering. Uneasiness as to our own social state, discontent with some of our allies, disgust at the trickery and freedom-crushing conspiracies of the great European Royalties—all this was felt by the public, whose anticipations of the tenor of the Royal Speech, that key-note of the opening concert of Legislation, were, to use an expressive word, uncomfortable. The materials for congratulation and hope were scant and few: it was difficult to step in any direction without meeting objects that no nation desires to meet upon its path: a people crushed to the earth with hunger and want stretching its millions of hands for relief, on one side; on the other, crowned tricksters breaking their word of promise, and sceptred violators of faith and treaties: these were the chief objects which rose before the mental vision of all men. To touch on any of the questions connected with them was, necessarily, to deplore or condemn; and such, indeed, proved to be the uncongenial task of her Majesty, on meeting the Parliament of 1847.

The very first paragraph of the Royal Speech announces Famine in a third of the Empire—next to War, the direst calamity that could befall it. War would be worse, as its evils are self-inflicted, and the aid men lend each other in it, is a blending of strength and effort to destroy; but, under the visitations of Heaven, some of the evil passions of men are at least suspended, and there is a wish to afford each other mutual help. It is better to fall into the hands of Heaven than those of man. The Psalmist chose the chastisement of pestilence rather than the sword of the enemy; and in our present distress we have at least the consolation of trying to assist each other. Sad as it is, it is better to hear a Sovereign address the people with suggestions for the alleviation of the miseries of Famine, than to be met with an annual laudation of "a just and necessary War;" for one weary quarter of a century did the King and Government of England meet the Parliament with this expression of approval of political carnage and death, or some equivalent. That age is past: we cannot hope to escape national trials; but, in our present one, we have at least the satisfaction of knowing that we have not brought it on ourselves, that all efforts are directed to put an end to it, and that those efforts have the good wishes of all men for success.

The unanimity of the Debate on the Address is a proof of this; suppose the Government was involved in a war, one of those groundless and miserable conflicts, that were common in Europe when the delusion of the Balance of Power was in its infancy, would all parties sink their differences, and say, almost with one

WRECK OF THE AMERICAN BRIG "SOMERS."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

voice, we must have but a single object now—to get through our difficulties? No; one party would make the war and its conduct a "political capital," the Opposition would literally turn the guns of the Government against itself; Marlborough triumphed in the field, and was driven from power and place by the spirit of party; the people of England derived no advantage from his victories, got nothing but the foundation of a National Debt, and left the great general to front his political foes unsupported. But no party dares now to turn a national misfortune to a party purpose. By a kind of common consent, the weakest side in Parliament (numerically speaking) hold office. Their opponents have only to forget their internal differences, and unite on any one question, and Lord John Russell must fall; yet he finds forbearance from all quarters. Lord George Bentinck will not only support him in what he may do, but thinks he might have done much more, certain of gaining an indemnity, even if he had turned line-of-battle ships into carriers of grain, and sent them between shore and shore, freighted with corn instead of cannon. There is something magnificent in the proposition; we wish all the fleets in the world were half as well employed; and then the

Armaments that thunder-strike the walls
Of rock-built cities, bidding nations quake,

would bid be came sea nations feed and be friends. What a picture it would be! A whole squadron of majestic ships ploughing the Atlantic, and bearing the plenty of the New World to supply the (let us hope temporary) deficiency of the Old! How the great argosies of trade, the "rich burghers of the flood," would "overpeer the petty traffickers;" how emulation would be changed in itsobjects! An Admiral's renown would not depend on breaking the line, but in breaking bulk, not in the number of shots he had fired into a seaport town, but the number of quarters of corn he had poured into its depths! "It is a pleasant dream, and yet"—we are compelled to think the day is far off when we shall see its fulfilment; the "navies of commerce" may perhaps just precede the "armies of industry," we some time ago touched upon.

But such a proposal coming from the Leader of the Protectionists, shows at least that they are not so terrified at innovation, as Conservatives are supposed to be. A few years ago, such a plan would have been laughed down by the whole House, if it escaped being branded as revolutionary and radical; but it has been made and listened to, and thought not unreasonable; a little time and we shall become familiarised with the idea; it has been already partially acted on; more will be heard yet of the employment of fleets and armies in time of peace; soldiers will cease to be "chimnies in summer" as the old satirist called them; and ships will no longer be floating logs, suggesting in the descriptive phrase "laying up in ordinary," a very proper order of uselessness. The world moves after all; nothing quickens men's imaginations more than calamities, and even a famine may prove a spur to our progress.

The readiness of Lord George Bentinck to give the Ministers every assistance was also repeated in the House of Peers by the other Protectionist leader, Lord Stanley; but it was with far more ambiguity and reserve. He will not press them unduly, will make every allowance for difficulties, but his support is conditional. As long as they do not do this, and do not broach that—if they eschew innovation, if they do not tamper with "the institutions of the country," they may command Lord Stanley. But the array of negative phrases awakens doubt; they may be interpreted in many ways; but the most obvious reading seems to be this—that, provided the Government does nothing, Lord Stanley will help them to do it. Lord George Bentinck is a much younger statesman than Lord Stanley perhaps, but he has not learned from his great colleague but there is something positive, at least, in his speech, and purpose and action are what are wanted on all sides. The old bugbears of innovating and tampering have lost their terrors. The "institutions" of Ireland have not saved us from the fall into the midst of famine and misery, with no social machinery to relieve them: the sooner they are altered, the better. The Conservatives themselves have wisely ceased this constant harping on "the fear of change;" and it comes with special ill grace from Lord Stanley, who, in his day has had the control of —the Church, the Colonies, Ireland—has been the greatest "tamperer" and the author of more "innovations" than any statesman of the age.

WRECK OF THE UNITED STATES BRIG "SOMERS."

THE melancholy loss took place on the 13th of last month, whilst the vessel was maintaining the blockade off the harbour of Vera Cruz. The circumstances are detail'd by an eye-witness, a long letter to the *New Orleans Picayune*, whence we extract the following details:

On the evening of the 7th the *Somers* had taken shelter under Green Island, there being the usual appearance indicating a norther. Early in the morning of the 8th, a sail was reported from aloft. Captain Semmes got under way to chase, and stood out some miles, until he made out the *John Adams*, being on her return from Tampico.

As the wind had already hauled to the north, and the weather was threatening, Captain Semmes at once ran back to Green Island, intending to anchor as soon as he could regain his former berth.

On approaching the anchorage another sail was discovered, apparently standing down for Vera Cruz, through the passage between Green Island and Blanquilla Shoal, with the intention, as was supposed, of running the blockade. Apprehending that the strange vessel might succeed in her design, Captain Semmes was induced to change his purpose and run by Green Island, standing across the passage, to intercept her, making short tacks during the night. As the brig was then freshening from the north-west; but Captain Semmes hoped to be able to maintain his position until the suspicious vessel approached, and to cut her off from Vera Cruz. To effect this object it was necessary to press the *Somers* with canvass, in order to avoid failing to leeward upon the reefs, and finally to fetch Green Island anchorage.

The *Somers* was exceedingly light, having on board only 18 barrels of provisions, and about 600 gallons of water. When at the western point of Green Island reef, at about half-past nine o'clock, P. M., a squall came on, and after great exertion to save the vessel, she commenced drifting to leeward. Every effort was made to go over with great rapidity, and in thirty seconds was on her beam ends In less than ten minutes she sank. One or two minutes after she was over, most of the men and officers had gained the side of the vessel on the top. The boats and officers then cut away the rigging, and attempts were made to relieve her of her masts, but in vain. The small larboard quarter boat was in the meantime cleared away, and dropped carefully round to leeward, and received the top. The balance complement of five oar-men. Midshipman Clarke, who had gained the mainstay by swimming from the storage hatch, was ordered by Captain Semmes to take charge of the boat. Finding that there was no chance of saving the brig, and that she was fast sinking, Captain Semmes ordered Mr. Clarke to shove off with Dr. Wright and seventeen men, besides Purser Steele, to pull for Green Island, which was but a mile distant, and immediately to return, if possible, and save more lives. This order was at once executed, but not until some of those in the boat had solicited, by name, each of the officers left on the wreck to come with them. These officers resolutely declared that they would wait and take their chance with the brig.

It is a remarkable circumstance that three of the officers and all of the men with that cutter are saved. When the boat shoved off, the gale was blowing with great violence, and a heavy sea running, so that, for some moments it was a matter of doubt whether the boat would live. The boat, however, reached the island in about twenty minutes.

It left less than three minutes after the boat left the brig, Captain Semmes, finding the vessel settling under them, gave an order for every man to save himself. All simultaneously plunged into the water, and grasped the pieces, gratings, spars, coops, and other floating articles that they could first get hold upon down from the want of any support whatever; others struggled on frail floats, to be finally drifted on the reefs and dashed in pieces. Some were driven to sea to be heard of no more, and others encountered the worst fate that could be apprehended, in being devoured by sharks. Of near 60 who plunged from the wreck, only 17 escaped.

Through all this appalling scene, the greatest composure was observed by men and officers. There was no appearance of panic—no exhibition of selfishness. Those who could not swim were particularly enjoined to go in the boat.

With grateful hearts we have yet to mention the daring and prompt exertions of the foreign men-of-war. There were lying at Sacrificios, about two miles to the leeward of the wreck, her Britannic Majesty's ships *Endymion* and *Alarm*, and brig *Loring*, commanded respectively by Captains Lambert, Franklin, and Matson; the French brigs *Pylade* and *Mercure*, Captains Dubut and [illegible], and the Spanish corvette *Louis Fernando*, Captain Puente. As soon as the *Somers* was discovered, the boats of all these vessels were simultaneously called away.

The crew of the *Endymion*, to the number of 200, came aft and volunteered.

After great exertion, fourteen persons were landed, and taken to Green Island. The most gallant and well-directed efforts were made by the officers and crew in the boat of the *Mercure*. She reached ten men at sea to leeward, on a spar. The risk was incalculable. Five boats, representing each of the foreign vessels, reached the island, and took off twenty-three persons to their respective vessels.

The strange vessel proved to be the *Abraxas*, bound for the squadron at Anton Lizardo. She passed very near the *Somers*, but the catastrophe was so sudden, that she failed to discover it.

The Mexicans saw the accident from the mole, and cheered and exulted for a long time. The brig had been for a long time engaged in the blockade, and had done more to interrupt the commerce of the port than almost all the other vessels together.

Subsequently, eight more persons were picked up by the Mexicans, on the beach near Anton Lizardo, whither they were driven by the gale, on a hen-coop. They are held as prisoners in Vera Cruz. This makes forty-four, all told, who have been saved from the wreck. The *Somers* had nearly eighty souls on board, all told.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

The Parisians have been a good deal excited this week by the publication of two additional documents relative to the Montpensier marriage. M. Guizot laid these documents before the French Chamber of Peers on Monday, with the copy of Austria to the protest against the infraction of the Treaty of Vienna, implied in the incorporation of Cracow. The documents relative to the Spanish marriages are, first—a letter from Lord Aberdeen to the Spanish Ambassador, dated June 23, 1846; and, secondly, Lord Palmerston's entire dispatch to Mr. Bulwer, of the 19th July. A portion of this dispatch only had before been given. Lord Aberdeen's letter is of the utmost importance, for it goes to show that whatever may have been the nature of the engagement at Eu, his Lordship put upon it a totally different construction from that given to it by M. Guizot.

The discussion on the address of the Chamber has commenced. It has hitherto been uncommonly dull and uninteresting. M. C. Dupin, who opened the debate in the Chamber of Peers, was the only one who referred to the quashion of the Spanish marriages; and his whole speech consisted of a panegyric on M. Guizot, with the abuse of England.

We regret to find from the French papers that the food riots which commenced at Rouen are spreading over the centre and west of France. The afternoon of Sunday contains the following: "Troubles of a very grave nature have taken place in the department of l'Indre. Several carts laden with grain were, on the 13th, stopped between Argenton and Bazaneuil, and the people compelled the grain to be sold at a low price. On the following day the violence became greater; five or six houses were pillaged, and one of the proprietors who had offered resistance, killed. Upon the application of the Prefect, a reinforcement of troops has been ordered to the spot to repress further violence." The object of the rioters was, according to a letter in the *Débats*, to compel the holders of grain to sell their corn at a price to be estimated by the rioters themselves. General Regny has sent a detachment of cavalry to Bazaneuil, which he will immediately follow with a train of artillery. Disorders of a similar character have taken place at Laval, Vaiges, Entrammes, and Argentre, in the department of Mayenne. At Vitré, in the department of Ille et Vilaine, the miners had stopped the grain carts going to Laval. At Fougeres, the grain carts were also stopped from going to market. At Bulleon (in the Côte du Nord), scenes of great violence have taken place, occasioned by the grain being sent away. Tranquillity had happily been restored at Rennes. The price of grain was, however, rising. At Nantes corn had risen five francs the hectolitre. Arrests had taken place at Amanlis and Chateaugiron, in the neighbourhood of Rennes. At the market of Lignieres (Cher) pillage of grain was attempted, and so sudden was the attack, that the police could not resist it, and it was not until a detachment of dragoons appeared that order was restored.

The *National* states that disturbances broke out at Cervois-Tour, in the department of the Nièvre, on the 14th inst. It was feared that the rioters would extend their efforts to the communes adjoining Nevers. The same paper states that several persons have died of hunger in the mountainous districts of the department of the Upper Loire, rather than have recourse to the charity of their neighbours. The *Réforme* states that wheat is selling at Mans at 38 francs the hectolitre, being a rise within the week of three francs the hectolitre. At Boissac and Saumur, in the department of the Maine and Loire, a similar rise has taken place. The most alarming accounts have been received from the departments of the centre. At Tours flour is worth 100 francs the sack, and the scarcity of grain increases. The bakers refuse to purchase flour at the present prices, and the inhabitants are therefore become from the neighbourhood of Paris announce a rise of two francs the hectolitre in the price of wheat.

The internal state of the population of France, the apprehended consequences of the deficiency of vegetable subsistence, and the precautionary measures of the Bank, have created a crisis on the Bourse. The greatest agitation continues to prevail: every day witnesses a further decline in the price of all public securities. Accounts from Bayonne, of the 14th inst., state that the price of maize (Indian corn), which had previously been extremely moderate, had risen in the course of a few days more than 30 per cent. The present price is fifty shillings a quarter free on board. Several cargoes of maize had arrived from London, and vessels laden with Indian corn had already sailed for that destination. The *Réforme* announces a further rise in the price of wheat, to the extent of from 1f. to 2f. the hectolitre, in the departments of Eure, Eure-et-Loire, Seine-et-Oise, Mamers, Louviers, Lucon, Lille, Montivilliers, Havre, Orleans, Chateaudun, Vicsur-Aisne, Ferté-Gaucher, and Coulommiers. The *Echo Agricole* announces the arrival at Rouen of several cargoes of wheat from London, Hamburg, and Marseilles, intended for the supply of Paris and the neighbourhood.

The Duke d'Aumale, who has just attained his twenty-fifth year, is now entitled, according to the constitution, to take his seat for a seat and a vote in the Chamber of Peers. The Duke has already taken his seat

The *Journal des Débats* announces, that at a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of France, it was determined to raise the rate of discount from four to five per cent. The *Commerce* adds, that this resolution was adopted after much discussion

The *Sentinelle des Pyrenees* announces the return of M. Olozaga to Bayonne on the afternoon of the 12th inst.

A Court ball was given a few days ago at the Tuileries, of which the *Esprit Public* gives the following account: "The most distinguished persons were present at this *fête*, who were more noisy than Royal. Madame la Duchesse de Montpensier is an indefatigable dancer. Since her arrival in France, she has made rapid progress in the art of terpsichore, and the masters of the young Princess are very well satisfied with her. The diplomatists danced little, but played much. The card tables were placed in the Salle du Trone, and the Salon Blanc. Lord Normanby, a great amateur of whist, and one of the finest players in the three kingdoms, was at one of these tables; he had for partner M. de Brignoles, the Ambassador of Sardinia, against Serra Capriola, Ambassador of Naples, and Comte d'Appony, who, like Prince Metternich, his master in everything, likes playing high. At about one o'clock, the King and Queen, followed by the Princes and Princesses, and the most distinguished persons, went to the *Salle du Théâtre* to supper. The service was badly attended to. The servants of the Court are not sufficiently numerous to suffice for reception days and *fêtes*. A few clumsy *maitres d'hotel* that were hired, spread confusion everywhere. Madame de Montpensier ate with a good appetite; she had put her self in excellent humour. She did not cease questioning the Duke de Montpensier. Everything appeared to surprise her; and the Duke was pleased to perceive that at the Court of Madrid things were not conducted as at the Tuileries, and that Paris Christmas had not familiarised her daughters with an embarrassing etiquette. Only twenty-four tables were laid out for the supper, and each one could only accommodate ten persons at a time. And, while the ladies and gentlemen were seated, the dances that arrived to late took all they could, and sat standing. The deputies returned again and again to the tables, giving us a high opinion of Parliamentary gormandising. The supper did not end till two o'clock, and the dances continued till about seven o'clock. The *fête* would have been brilliant, had not the great number of persons caused so much inconvenience and confusion."

SPAIN.

We have Madrid papers to the 13th inst., but they are destitute of news. It was believed that M. Olozaga-Crooke would be elected President of the Congress of Deputies, unless another arrangement should be adopted on the arrival of M. Martinez de la Rosa, who was expected every moment at Madrid.

Letters from Gibraltar state that a body of Carlists had assembled in the mountains of Ronda, in convent at Estella, to deliberate upon and fix the day on which they should commence an insurrection against the Government!

Letters from Barcelona state that the usual peaceful disturbances had taken place at Pampeluna on the preceding Sunday. A number of young men, chiefly conscripts, assembled that day on the Toloza road; which fact having been communicated to the Alcalde, he marched to the spot with a body of the civil force to disperse the assemblage, but the rioters resisted and drove the guard into Pampeluna, following them amidst cries of "*the Puerce.*" The rioters, after an address from the Mayor on the impropriety of their conduct, were induced to quit the city. Great excitement is said to prevail throughout the north of Spain, and a Carlist insurrection is considered inevitable.

The letters also state that M. Olozaga has not yet taken his address to the Spanish Chamber of Deputies, protesting in strong terms against its entering, in his absence, into any discussion of his double election. He expresses in advance his acknowledgments to each of his friends as may speak in his favour, but gives to no one authority to defend him. He claims this as an incontestable right in himself, which would not be denied him in any truly constitutional country.

PORTUGAL.

CHECK TO THE INSURRECTION.

We are glad to state that the letters from Lisbon of the 11th inst give assurances that a considerable progress has been made towards the pacification of the entire country. The provinces of Estremadura, Algarve, Lower Beira, and Tras-os-Montes, were the most disquiétées, and the road from Lisbon to Coimbra perfectly clear of guerillas, the telegraphs and posts being again established. Saldanha had marched northward from Coimbra, where he had met with a brilliant reception, and on the road to Oporto, in the neighbourhood of Rio Tinto, force was weakened every day by desertion, was retreating before him towards Oporto, which town, there was little doubt, would fall in a few days before the combined forces of Cassi and Saldanha, by which the insurrectio would be utterly extinguished

Several Miguelites had been arrested in Lisbon, being compro ised by Macdonald's Miguelite correspondence

The Queen's troops entered Coimbra on the 8th inst., amidst great rejoicing.

Before entering the town of Coimbra, Saldanha issued a proclamation, assuring the people they had no violence to fear from his soldiers. Macdonald's loss at Braga has been about 200; the loss on the Queen's side is variously stated at from 30 to 120. Cassi's men committed great atrocities at Braga, which has kindled a flame of indignation against him. Nothing decisive had taken place at Oporto.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

POLITICAL BANQUETS.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, as Lord President of the Council, gave a grand full dress entertainment on Monday evening, at Lansdowne House, to a distinguished circle of Whig Peers, including the members of the Cabinet having seats in the Upper House, and the mover and seconder of the Address in the Lords. Covers were laid for twenty-seven. At the dinner, the Speech to be delivered by her Majesty on the opening of Parliament was read by the noble host.

Lord John Russell, as first Lord of the Treasury, gave a grand Parliamentary dinner to a numerous party of Members of the House of Commons, at his official residence in Downing-street. The company appeared either in official uniforms or court dress. During the evening Lord John Russell read her Majesty's Speech to his distinguished guests.

Lord Stanley, as the recognised leader of the Protectionists in the House of Lords, gave a superb entertainment, at his mansion in St. James's-square, to the leaders of his party

The Duke of Wellington, for the first time during the last twenty-four years, did not give any political entertainment on the eve of the opening of Parliament. His Grace dined alone with Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley.

RETURN OF THE COURT TO WINDSOR.—On Wednesday the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, returned to Windsor Castle at a quarter past four o'clock in the afternoon. The Royal suite consisted of the Marchioness of Douro, Hon Misses Stanley and Dawson, Earl Dorle, Major General Bowles, Colonel Berkeley Drummond, Lord Alfred Paget and Colonel Seymour. Earl Spencer arrived at the Castle on a visit to her Majesty.

LEVEE AND PRIVY COUNCIL.—The Queen held a Court and Privy Council on Monday afternoon. At the Court, the Right Rev. Dr. Shirley, Bishop of Sodor and Man, was introduced to the Queen and did homage upon his being elevated to that see. The Privy Council was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Members of the Government. The Queen's Speech on opening the session of Parliament was arranged and agreed upon. Her Majesty gave audiences to Lord John Russell, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viscount Palmerston, Viscount Morpeth, and the Lord Chamberlain

ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS TO HER MAJESTY. The Earl Fortescue, Lord Steward, and the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Chamberlain, had an audience of the Queen on Wednesday, at Buckingham Palace, and presented to Her Majesty the address from the House of Lords in answer to the Speech from the Throne. The Queen was pleased to return a most gracious answer.

PRESENTATION OF THE COMMONS' ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY.—The Address, agreed to on Wednesday night, was presented on Thursday to the Queen, at Windsor, by the Members of the Privy Council, in conformity with the resolution of the House.

PROPOSED ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGE.—It is understood that the nuptials of the youthful Viscount Elvington and Miss Dacre will be celebrated with much gaiety and rejoicing, about the middle of February; it is said that her Majesty and the Dowager Queen Adelaide take the most lively interest in the auspicious event, as forming a bond of union between two distinguished families of the British aristocracy.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

What sporting people would give one during the week now closed, but for the appearance of the acceptances and weights for certain of the popular Spring Handicaps, it is impossible to surmise. It was not the wall of the "poor froze-out gardeners" alone, that affrighted them from its propriety, but the bitter complaints of the expatriated men from Milton, and else every shrine of Diana. Had not Mr. Roebuck been good enough to infuse a little caloric into the opening of the Session, the temperature of Parliament would have been below zero. The gun, indeed, was busy, for the weather was favourable for walking, especially in the early portion of the week, and this has been an extraordinary season for fine pheasants, generally speaking, because of the brilliant summer that shone upon their infancy. But we pass these mere items of pastime, and proceed to deal with sport in earnest, which is horse-racing

The acceptances for the Great Metropolitan Handicap, to be run for in the Epsom Spring Meeting, were announced in the "Racing Calendar," published on Saturday last. They amount to fifty-nine—and certainly embrace (by inference) animals of a most miscellaneous character. Rather more than the half of the lot named have accepted—which was considerably more than might have been expected; for the Handicap is not a workmanlike affair. So much indignation did it create in a hundred and one quarters, that he publicly denounced it as "unfair." But, as the present practice runs, and such indictments are very harmless matters. Nobody knows who makes a handicap except a few that have the privilege of arranging behind the scenes, and the "public" is not a bit till it's hit." The extreme inconvenience of this anonymous system not to use a harsher term [illegible] must, and cannot much longer be allowed to prevail. Why should it? Does it give to the honesty than are engaged in the other business departments of racing?.....Surely not. It is a great pity that a race brought out with such spirit by its originators should be ruined in its popularity by the absurdities of the system, and the manner in which it is carried on. The weights on legs, Refraction, Camera Obscura, Jenny Wren, Lady Sarah, and several others—are perfectly unaccountable—so far as their promises as concerned. A very large field of horses have been weighted for the Chester Cup, and it promises to be a heavy betting speculation Already several animals have been selected by the book-makers, and some of them at prices which will probably well remunerate their backers.

Those who get on Newcourt, for instance, ought to get off him, at considerably less money—and the same may be said of Antler, Camera Obscura, and others now in the market. The unprecedented popularity of racing sweeps and lotteries furnishes great funds for backing horses—and that, of course, has a tendency to lower prices. For this reason, the favourites early picked out almost invariably go on improving—till the event is very near. Then begins the chapter of accidents Then down tumbles this impostor, and up goes that. The Chester Cup is proverbial for its vicissitudes—as the day approaches and, therefore, all we could suggest is with regard to those who would take care to hedge their investments carefully. To use a vulgar phrase, there is money to be hid out of the Great Metropolitan and Chester Handicaps in this way. Take the favourites as they come into the betting, and back them at the longest odds they are at. Watch the turn, and get off the moment they are "slack" in friends: that is to say, lay against them. Never have a fancy—have nothing a loser for ye—if ye can help it—and stand with caution ye may. The foolish man goes upon the turf; the wise man amuses himself with racing, but goes upon velvet.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A very general and natural expectation that the Chester Cup weights would be declared, brought a large number of subscribers to the room, and all seemed prepared for a busy day. Owing to some unexplained cause, however, they did not appear, and a good deal of angry surprise was manifested. Nevertheless, a good deal of money was laid out, and we may particularly instance Antler as having been prominently in favour. In other respects, the betting on this event was not remarkable for any decided feature. The Derby was only slightly touched upon.

REWARDERY HANDICAP.
50 to 1 agst Vanish (t)
Even 5 to 4 agst Ashe the Bold.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.
4 to 1 agst Planet (t) | 5 to 1 agst Glenhill (t)

CHESTER CUP.

40 to 1 agst Antler (t)	1000 to 15 agst Dolphin (t)	1000 to 15 agst Cherissy (t)
40 to 1 ——— Newcourt	1000 to 15 ——— Hazlepot (t)	1000 to 15 ——— Miller (t)
40 to 1 ——— Mickey Free (t)	1000 to 15 ——— Horn of Chase (t)	1000 to 15 ——— Best Dower
50 to 1 ——— Pam (t)	1000 to 15 ——— Bonaparte (t)	1000 to 15 ——— Camera Obscura
50 to 1 ——— Burgundy (t)	1000 to 15 ——— Jenny Wren (t)	
50 to 1 ——— The Flitch (t)	1000 to 15 ——— Lady Wildair (t)	1000 to 15 ——— Cherry

DERBY.

15 to 2 agst Van Tromp	40 to 1 agst Pantivy	66 to 1 agst War Eagle (t)
18 to 1 ——— Epsom (t)	40 to 1 ——— Con ingham	66 to 1 ——— West India Planter
20 to 1 ——— Planet	40 to 1 ——— Bonaparte (t)	(t)
20 to 1 ——— Glenhill	50 to 1 ——— Chatsopher (t)	66 to 1 ——— Redlam (t)
33 to 1 ——— Allerionian (t)	50 to 1 ——— The Saddler	66 to 1 ——— Horn of Chase

OAKS

5 to 1 agst Clementina (t)	12 to 1 agst Slander (t)
10 to 1 ——— The Farmer's Daughter (t)	18 to 1 ——— Mamma (t)

THURSDAY.—A very flat market: the select few present being more disposed to cavil at the delay in publishing the Handicap, than to speculate on it. The betting upon this event was not remarkable for any decided feature. The Derby was only slightly touched upon.

REWARDERY HANDICAP.
50 to 1 agst Vanish (t)
Even 5 to 4 agst Ashe the Bold.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.
4 to 1 agst Planet (t) | 5 to 1 agst Glenhill (t)

CHESTER CUP.

30 to 1 agst Camera Obscura	50 to 1 agst Bonaparte (t)	50 to 1 agst Bryx
33 to 1 ——— Antler (t)	50 to 1 ——— Pal	50 to 1 ——— Bellum
33 to 1 ——— Dolphin (t)	50 to 1 ——— Beacon (t)	66 to 1 ——— Jobernes (t)
40 to 1 ——— Newcourt	50 to 1 ——— Punch (t)	66 to 1 ——— Emigrant (t)
40 to 1 ——— The Flitch	50 to 1 ——— Jenny Wren (t)	100 to 6 ——— Golden Box
	100 to 1 agst [illegible]	

LEVEE

11 to 2 agst J. Scott's lot	10 to 1 agst Epsom (t)	40 to 1 agst Projectile (t)
8 to 1 ——— Van Tromp [offd.]	33 to 1 ——— Allerionian (t)	50 to 1 ——— The Liberator (t)
	66 to 1 agst War Eagle (t,	

THE ST KATHARINE DOCK COMPANY. A dividend of two-and-a-half per cent. for the half-year was declared at the meeting of the shareholders in the St Katharine Dock Company on Tuesday. Although the business of the establishment has increased, the revenue, it appears, has not been equal to former periods, owing to the description of merchandise brought into the warehouses being less valuable, and therefore not yielding so large an amount of charges. Hence, in order to make this distribution, it has been found necessary to have recourse to the "rest." The Directors, however state, in their Report, that, should the revenue fail to increase considerably during the present year, they will be prepared, at their meeting in January, 1848, to recommend a decrease of dividend.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

To a very great number of our readers, and the least interesting or important event of the coming season, is one which they will gladly hear is nearly approaching—the opening of Her Majesty's Theatre. This year still greater than ever have been the curiosity and expectation excited on the subject of the programme to be issued by the management of this grand establishment, which we now publish.

The programme commences with a name often repeated, whose mention has excited more earnest aspirations than, perhaps, that of any virtuoso of this or any other age—that of Jenny Lind. The *entrefaites*, who has, by the most remarkable natural gifts, and by a style of singing and acting which overthrows many old prejudices and conventionalisms, unbalancing in their place the promptings of a sensitive and gifted nature, achieved the most decided and unqualified success, in a very few nights, despite all predictions to the contrary; and we shall enjoy the treat—a great one to a real lover of art—of welcoming the "Swedish Nightingale" to our shores. The names of the other *prime donne*, who, with the exception of our charming favourite, Castellan, and of Sanchioli, are all novelties in this country, are well known by those conversant with continental theatrical news. Madame Dorus, Madame del Carmen Montenegro, Madame Maria Naschi, Mdlle. Fanny [illegible], and, besides these, the contralto, Signora Vietti. The handsome tenor, Mr. Gardoni, of the Parisian Italian Opera, and the celebrated Fraschini, will both make their first public appearance in England. The former of these offers another instance of the persevering activity of the management; for, having been for some time the first tenor at the Académie de Musique, he has, as is generally known, been withdrawn from thence with much difficulty, and at a very pecuniary sacrifice. Next in the list stands the name of Signor Saperchi, a baritone, also new to us, and, it is said, of distinguished abilities. The great standard, and the yet greater Lablache; another new artist, Signor Borosi; besides the younger Lablache, and Corelli, are all included in the *troupe*; while, to add to all these, we have a good prospect of seeing Coletti, now at the Italiens, at Paris.

Such is the lyrical *troupe* of this season at Her Majesty's Theatre, defying comparison with that of any previous year we remember. But we have not done yet with this portion of our subject. The greatest creative, as well as executive, genius of the age will be called into action, and we shall have the pleasure of not only new singers, but new operas. Meyerbeer, Mendelssohn, and Verdi are all engaged in the service of this theatre. The two latter—the one working upon Shakspeare, the other upon Schiller—will produce two new operas, written expressly for Her Majesty's Theatre. Mendelssohn has chosen a subject, we should think, well suited to the imaginative and splendid character of his genius. "The Tempest," and, while the clever librettist seeks to employ upon adapting the plot to lyrical purposes, it is proposed to entrust the execution to a quatuor of artists, rarely equalled—Jenny Lind, Gardoni, Staudigl, and Lablache: and the execution of the work will be superintended by the great musical master, who visits England once in the year.

"The Robbers." Meyerbeer's "Camp de Silesie," performed by Jenny Lind and Staudigl, is also promised us, as well as the principal compositions of each of this great master; and, in addition to these, we are to have Rossini's "Robert Bruce," just produced at the Académie, at Paris, besides several other works new to this country. Added to these we shall again hear our old favourite operas, for the loss of which no novelty, however excellent, perhaps, could fully compensate. The season, which commences in the middle of February, will open with Donizetti's "Favorita," in which Gardoni will appear; and the *première* before Easter will include Castellan, Sanchioli, Montenegro, Fraschini, and Gardoni. Jenny Lind, whose engagement commences in March, will appear immediately after Easter.

Considerable changes have been made in the orchestra. While Balfe, Tolbecque, and Lualand, and others formerly belonging to the band, are retained, there are many new names of artists of repute, belonging to some of the first of European theatres. The following is a list of the principal performers.

Tolbecque, Leader	Vaschin, 1st Contre-Basso of the Royal Theatre, Turin
Nadaud, Leader of the Ballet	Piatti, 1st Violoncello, from Paris
De Ste	Pezzoli, 1st Bassoon
Platel, of the Conservatoire of Brussels	Bourjeau, Violoncello, Académie, Royal, Paris
	Peckart, Contre-Basso, Académie Royal, Paris
Wilde	Sedlak, 1st Clarionet Major
Nicholl	De [illegible] Clarionet Major
Kroutzel, 1st Bassoon	Lee, Flutist, Opera Comique, Paris
Lavigna, Violoncello, from Vienna	Zelas, Trumpet, Professor of the Conservatorio, Brussels

The Chorus will be composed of Italians, Germans, and English, and will comprise upwards of eighty performers, and we are assured that great pains have been lavished on its formation.

As for the Ballet, there could never have existed the slightest doubt but that in this branch of the entertainment, her Majesty's Theatre would have been triumphant. Carlotta Grisi, Lucile Grahn, and Cerito; probably, for a short time, Taglioni, and three new *danseuses* Signora Caroline Rossi, from the Scala, Milan; Wauthier and Mdlle. Caroline Bancourt, from the same theatre St. Leon, Perrot, and a new dancer from the Académie, M. D'Or; besides Madame Petit Stephan, and a bevy of *coryphées*, Honore, Elise Montfort, Thevenet, Julien, Lamoureux, &c. &c., form a galaxy of choregraphic talent truly and confessedly unrivalled. A ballet composer, new to this country, and of considerable reputation Paul Taglioni, and M. Casate, of La Scala will assist Perrot in his labours of composition, while to the latter will be allotted the musical portion of the work. A new ballet, by Paul Taglioni, will be produced at the opening, for the *début* of Mdlle. Rossi; but one of the most interesting of the choregraphic novelties will be a grand ballet, to be written by no less a personage than the well-known German poet, Henri Heine, one of the most noted literary characters of the day. The subject is to be taken from one of the old German legends, whose pesticl mysticism is so well adapted to the purposes of a ballet. By bringing such hands as these to the work, the idealising and intellectualising the ballet become more than mere empty words, and surely such *danseuses* as the Taglioni, the Carlotta Grisi, or the Grahn, of our day, are worthy to embody the conceptions of a poet. We have not, we are happy to say, done with the "Pas de Quatre," and the "Pas de Déesses;" but, in addition to these, Perrot's inventive powers will be set to work, to combine all the first-rate choregraphic artists of the *troupe* in a new *pas*, to be entitled, and most appropriately, "La Constellation."

Such is the programme of Her Majesty's Theatre for 1847, a striking memorial of what English capital and English perseverance can effect.

FRENCH PLAYS.

On Friday evening, as we announced, M. Frederick Lemaitre played, for the first time this season, in the celebrated drama by Messrs. Anicet Bourgeois and D'Ennery, "La Dame de Saint-Tropez;" and the performances was repeated, by the express command of her Majesty, on Monday evening, and again on Wednesday.

The drama is founded, as many of our readers are aware, upon the story of Madame Lafarge—the husband appearing as *Georges Hurtner* (M. Lemaitre), a ship-builder, and the wife, *Hortense d'Auberive* (Mademoiselle Carisse). The poisoning is effected by a villainous cousin, *Antoine Caussade* (M. Dumeny); but *Hortense* is suspected until the last, when the real assassin is discovered by *Georges*, as he is seated before a look ing-glass. He loves long enough to clear the character of *Hortense* from all suspicion, and join her hand to that of a young physician, *Charles d'Arbel* (M. Pascal) who has for her early love, and of whom *Georges* has been jealous throughout the progress of the story.

As a drama, "La Dame de Saint-Tropez" holds a very low rank indeed: brought forward as an original piece, it was hissed from the first stage of the humblest of the minor theatres of London; so little does the interest advance throughout the five long acts. But the acting of M. Lemaitre is, possibly, the most extraordinary representation of physical pain ever witnessed on any and fully makes up for the comparative dreariness of the earlier portions of the play; for it is not until the commencement of the fourth act, that he puts forward his powers to their full extent. His anger at the discovery of his wife's infidelity, and at the time, at the close of the third act, prepares the audience for much that is to follow. In the next scene, we find him under the first operation of the poison, and with energy enough to fight up against the advancing suffering; but, immediately after the same time, as he supposes that his young wife, to whom he is tenderly attached, cares but little for him. The whole of this act is rich in dramatic effect; passages which would be excessively dangerous with an inferior artist, but which, by the attention of the audience when occupied by M. Lemaitre's powerful by-play, dissolve it can be called, when explaining at the business of the scene; and the testing of the poison by the physicians is carried on to the nicest point of detail. The torments of the poison are apparent in his wasted limbs, upon which his clothes hang loosely—in his sunken eyes, and parched gasping breath, and short hacking cough. But when he discovers the real character of his wife, and her treachery, his powerful face, his eyes appear to blaze with the fire of fever, and every action betokens the sensations of a man who knows no release from constant gnawing pain. Never for an instant was the business of the character forgotten, and the certain fall upon his death; indeed, so terribly real is the whole performance, that one would not readily see it repeated; only, however, from the desire not to have the highest sense of its representation weakened by a too frequent repetition. The effect upon the large audience, for the theatre was crowded to the ceiling, was most singular, and the cheering at the close of the most important scenes very enthusiastic. M. Lemaitre was called for at the end of the fourth act, and after the conclusion of the play. He was ably seconded by Mademoiselle Carisse; and M. Dumeny's rough villany, as *Antoine*, was admirably sustained.

M. Lemaitre was to have appeared as *Robert Macaire* on Monday; but "La Dame de Samt-Tropez" was substituted for "L'Auberge des Adrets," by the express command of the Queen, at a late hour in the afternoon. He is announced to play in his last famous character *Le Docteur Noir*, as well as "Le Roi Jean" du Roi" and "Marie Jeanne," neither of which pieces has been yet played on these boards.

With the exception of the performances above noticed, the week has been unusually barren in theatrical events. The Christmas pieces have, with few exceptions, proved sufficiently attractive: we expect, however, that the HAYMARKET burlesque will outrun all its companions, and that, when the Christmas pantomime will have a fair career. The LYCEUM announces the last time of "The Butterfly's Ball," the evening; but Mr. Shirley Brooks's piece of "The Wigwam," will be brought out on Monday, with [illegible] Mr. Paul Bedford, enacting a new extravaganza. At the HAYMARKET, Mr. [illegible] is daily rehearsal, and will be ready for representation in a fortnight or three weeks. Mr. Jerrold, we hear, has reasons for withholding his comedy just as present. Mr. Buckstone's new drama, of serious interest, will be brought out at the ADELPHI within a month: but, before that, during its preparation, "The Green Hussar" will be revived for a week or two. Mr. Scott, whose performance at the Princess' Theatre we noticed some weeks ago, has been playing in tragedy at the COBOURG, where the pantomime still attracts: and another version of "The Battle of Life," has been brought out at the STRAND.

There appears to be no truth in the report that a circus, on the plan of Franconi's, in the Champs Elysees, was about to be built in Leicester square. There is little doubt but that the speculation, if properly carried out, would prove a highly lucrative one: it is, however, understood, that the preliminary business, connected with the erection of Mr. Buckstone's new theatre, is nearly settled.

MUSIC.

ENGLISH VOCAL MUSIC.

The first Concert of a series of four, illustrative of the history of English Vocal Music, was given at Exeter-Hall on Monday last, in aid of the Hullah Testimonial Fund, for the erection of a Music Hall. We do not presume to understand the announcement. As the profits of these Concerts, and of those at last season, to be appropriated to purchase for Mr. Hullah an edifice for his singing schools? If such be the case, then is his reward most disproportionate to his merits. Mr. Hullah is neither an inventor nor a creator; he has been simply an imitator and adapter of another man's ideas. To M. Wilhelm is the credit due of introducing class singing as an educational system; and Mr. Hullah having studied it in France, was the fortunate importer into England of the plan which has so enriched himself and his publisher. We have frequently declared our opinion that the singing classes, as a general school of art, are a complete failure—how permanent benefit could arise from such a superficial mode of teaching. What has been the result? Mr Hullah is now obliged to go back to fundamental principles; and at the Concerts in honour of his name, professional aid is called in, and the ma first of an organ, and not of an orchestra. Mr. Hullah has ended all the fuss and parade, and Government patronage of the singing schools—a return to the older and wiser plan of still instruction. The "Testimonial" is a cruel irony: it will be the mere second of a failure. As to the Concerts in honour of the cause, there is interesting matter in them. We like the notion of a popular series of Ancient Concerts, at moderate prices; and it is to be hoped that the programmes will be honestly concocted, and not "got together" for trade purposes.

The first part comprised a "Gloria in Excelsis," by Dr. Christopher Tye; the 25th Psalm, verses 5 and 6, set to music by Farrant, who died in 1585; a Prayer, by Tallis, dated 1557; a Chorus, by Byrd; a Metrical Psalm, by Allison, and another, by Dr. John Bull, the composer of "God save the King," and the first Music Professor of Gresham College; and a Te Deum, by Dr. Child, who died in 1635, and was called "The English Palestrina." The second part was devoted to secular music, and consisted of part songs, madrigals, dialogues, &c., by Edwards (1580), Morley (1595), Dowland (1597), Wilbye (1598), Bennett (1601), Perabosco (1609), O. Gibbons (1612), H. Lawes (1634), Wilson (1644), and Saville (1660). Miss Rainforth, Miss Dolby, Mr. Manvers, and Mr. W. Seguin (the latter at a short notice, in place of Mr Leffler, who was indisposed), were the principal vocalists. The chorus was formed from the upper singing schools; and Mr. Mayneted as Conductor, and Mr. Oliver May, an excellent musician, as Organist. The Concert was, of course, somewhat heavy with such antiquated specimens; but, on the whole, to the amateur who loves to trace the forms and ideas in the development of music in this country, gratifying. The second of the series is on the 8th of February.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

Haydn's Oratorio of "The Creation," attracted an immense audience at Exeter Hall on Tuesday evening. The amateurs are at home in the choruses; and as Miss Birch, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. Phillips, were the principal singers, the performance was very gratifying. Mr. Lockey was encored in the lovely air, "In native worth." Encores are an especial nuisance in this country; but, as the fine tenor displayed such marked improvement, it was not so badly disposed Mr. Phillips was in excellent voice: some of his lower notes were worthy of his high powers. It is to be regretted that the orchestra is not selected with more judgment. There is a marked deficiency in the first and second violins Amateurs occupy places amongst the stringed instruments who ought to be in less prominent positions. The recent *Chef d'Attaque* is not the nominal leader; the former must be looked for at another desk. The consequence of this instrumental weakness is that the voices, and brass, and the organ, drown the subject of the composer. The "Creation" will be repeated on Tuesday next. Spohr has accepted an engagement to conduct some of his finest works; and as Mendelssohn will be here to direct his "Elijah," which he has recently [illegible] we shall have important doings by the Society.

THE MADRIGAL SOCIETY.

The 106th Anniversary Festival of the Madrigal Society, which was last year illustrated in our columns, was celebrated on Thursday night, at Freemason's Hall. About 100 amateurs and professors sat down to dinner. Amongst the former were Lord Saltoun, the President; the Earl of Oxford; Lord H. Paget; the Hon. Mr Callaghan; the Hon. and Rev. H. Legge; Sir Andrew Barnard, K.C.B.; Rev. Wentworth Beaumont, Messrs. Flower, Bennett, Salomon, Evans, Hart Davis, Rogers, Ayrton, Hogarth, Bishop, Granelen, &c.; amongst the artists were Costa, T. Cooke, Ella, Anderson, Cipriani, Potter, W. Seguin, Parry, Machin, Goss, Elliott, Wilson, J. Bennett, Severn, Hawley, Barnby, Foord, Coward, Walmesley, &c. After the cloth was removed the choir was formed; the basses (20) sat at the cross table with the Chairman; the tenors to the left of the chair (16); the altos (12) to the right. Dr. Turle, Mr. Hawkins, with the boys of Westminster Abbey, the Chapel Royal &c., occupied a table in the centre. "Non nobis Domine" was given in a most impressive style. The Madrigal was from W. Byrd, T. Weelkes, J. Ward, Giles, J. Wilbye, T. Wilbye, Luca Marenzio, T. Morley, A. Bicci, G. Croce, T. Bateson, and J. Saville, stars of the 16th and 17th centuries. Several madrigals were encored, amongst which was Wilbye's incomparable "Sweet Honey Bees."

The loyal and occasional toasts were drunk with the musical cheers; and the health of Mr. Oliphant, the indefatigable Secretary, who was absent from a domestic affliction, was proposed by Lord Saltoun, in a complimentary speech. Nor was the recollection of Sir John Rogers, the former President, effaced; for his health was given by the venerable Mr. Street, the father of the Society, in a most appropriate speech. It was altogether a delightful evening: one that connects the past with the present, and bids us look forward with cheerfulness to the future in music.

MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

The nights for the Queen's Concerts of Ancient Music, at the Hanover-square Rooms, this season, have been fixed as follow: March 10, and 24; April 21; May and 19; June 2, 16, and 30; and Handel's "Messiah," for the benefit of the Royal Society of Musicians, will be performed on the 7th of July—a month later than usual, owing to the Ancient Concerts taking place every fortnight after Easter, instead of every week, as heretofore. The Directors are Prince Albert, the King of Hanover, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Wellington, the Archbishop of York, the Earls of Howe, Cawdor, and Westmoreland. The Conductor is Sir H. R. Bishop; and Messrs. J. Cooke and H. Blagrove, first violins. Mr. Crosdeare is the secretary. It is in contemplation to give a Concert in aid of the family of the late Mr. Kearns. The widow and children will receive only £49 per year from the Choral Fund. Sir George Smart has generously consented to act as Chairman of the Committee of Professors, and Mr. Costa has generously given his services as Conductor.

Letters from Milan state that the health of Fanny Elssler is so precarious, that she will be unable to fulfil the engagement accepted by her, for the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. Every admirer of the pantomimic art will regret the absence of its most accomplished votary.

On Tuesday morning the remains of Mr. Hawkins, the alto singer, were consigned to their last resting place, in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey. The burial service, composed by Dr. Croft, was performed. The verse, "From hence, Lord, the secrets of my heart," was originally set by Purcell, which we always held in such estimation that it was retained in Dr. Croft's service. Seldom has the sublime work been heard with more impressiveness, as the members of the three, Croft, Hall, and Purcell, together with several eminent amateurs, assisted, making altogether, a choir of 100 voices. The procession, which was formed in the nave of the Cathedral, was retarded in its progress to the choir by the ill-timed curiosity of many persons, and it was with some difficulty Mr. Hobbs's exertions restored order. Mr. Turle presided at the organ, and assisted the professors were Sir George Smart, Mr. Goss, Mr. King, Mr. Mosley, Mr. Hobbs, &c. Upwards of 2000 persons were present. Mr. Hawkins was much respected, and, we are glad to learn, has left his widow in easy circumstances.

Advices from Berlin state that the triumph of Madame Pauline Viardot Garcia in German Opera has been a great one in Italian. She made her appearance on the 1st inst., in *Romeo*, in the "Barbiere," and, in two introduced airs by Chopin, electrified the audience by her brilliant execution. Her cousin, Mdlle. Antonia Garcia Mendy, who made her first appearance in London at the Italian Opera, created a great sensation as a concert singer. Madame Viardot was to appear in Jenny Lind's part, in Meyerbeer's "Camp of Silesia," in "Robert le Diable," Halevy's "Juive," &c. Fanny Lind is carefully preserved in Vienna, on her engagements in Donizetti's "Fille du Regiment," in German. She was to remain in Vienna until the end of February. Berdau, the new tenor, was to appear shortly at the Parisian Académie Royale, in Halevy's "Reine de Chypre." On Monday last Madame Persiani had her benefit at the Italian Opera in Paris, when the "Barbiere" was performed. The first *Conservatoire* Concert for the season, under Habeneck was to have been given on Sunday last. Flotow, the composer of "Stradella" and of "L'ame en peine," is in Vienna, to superintend the production of a new opera. Mdlle. Cornelie Falcon appeared last season at her Majesty's Theatre, improved as an actress; her singing, that she has been assigned the part of *Donna Elvira*, in Mozart's "Don Juan," Grisi being the *Donna Anna*; Persiani, *Zerlina*; Mario, *Don Ottavio*; Lablache, *Leporello*; and Coletti, *Don Juan*. La Barbieri has been well received at Parma in Verdi's "Attila" and "Ernani." Duprez's leave of absence begins in March, and he will go to Germany for four months to sing in German. He has already sung on the English, Italian, and Spanish stage.

On Wednesday Mr. G. Robinson gave his [illegible] Concert at the Hanover-square Rooms, assisted by Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Phillips, Herr Reichardt, Signor Belletti, Mr. Blagrove, and Mr. Benedict. Mr. J. B. Smith gave his third Concert at the same place. On Monday, at Crosby Hall, will be the first of Dando's Quartet Concerts. On Tuesday, the "Creation" will be repeated at Exeter Hall: and the [illegible] meeting of the Melodists' Club will take place at Freemasons' Hall. On Wednesday, the fourth of the Sacred Concerts at Crosby Hall; and Mr. Turner's sixteenth Annual Concert at the Music Hall; and Madame Dulcken's first *Soirée Musicale*, in Harley-street. On Tuesday, the anniversary of Burns's birth, Mr. Wilson will give his Entertainment at the Music Hall.

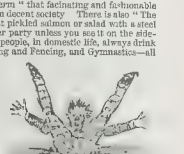
Mr. WILSON This vocalist has, in the most generous manner, proposed to give his Scottish Entertainment on Tuesday next, at the Music Hall, in Store-street, on behalf of the distressed Highlanders. Mr. Wilson sang at a Concert at Brighton on Friday night.

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

BY ALBERT SMITH.

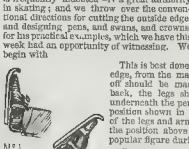
THE SKATER'S COMPANION

At the approach of any season of a popular sport and pastime of the people of England, we generally see various little books make their appearance to guide the tyro in the particular amusement. Thus, in summer we have "The Swimmer's Manual," filled with directions for cutting canes, sailing, smoking cigars, and flying kites in the water, and other remarkable feats which nobody would ever think of doing; but which feeble-minded individuals believe they have only to read to accomplish. Then there is "The Fokker's Pocket-book," teeming with various methods of shaving, in what the professors term "that fascinating and fashionable dance," none of which are ever perpetrated in decent society. There is also "The Handbook of Elegance," telling you not to eat pickled salmon or salad with a steel knife; and never to ask for beer at a dinner party unless you see it on the sideboard; even in houses where you know the people, in domestic life, always drink it every day. We have also the Arts of Boxing and Fencing, and Gymnastics—all the simplest things in the world, to be learned from directions—and this last frost has brought out all the editions of "The Skater's Footbook" from their repose in the bookseller's windows, as it has drawn forth the skates themselves at the ironmonger's doors.



MR. STRAGGLES PERFORMING "THE SPREAD EAGLE."

Our friend, Mr. Straggles—a man of much general knowledge, by whom our "Column" is frequently indebted—is a great authority in skating; and we throw over the conventional directions for cutting the outside edge, and designing pens, and swans, and crowns, for his practical examples, which we have this week had an opportunity of witnessing. We begin with

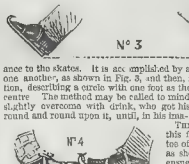


No. 1

CUTTING THE OUTSIDE EDGE. Allowing the nose to be the middle point of the body, Mr. Straggles usually succeeds in this feat, generally choosing the time when young ladies are looking on, by proceeding as follows:—He proceeds in a contrary direction to the former one: that is to say, up the slant of the ice towards the ground, and then throws himself forward, with the skates assume the position shown in Fig. 2. If a proper impetus has been obtained, Mr. Straggles can go some distance on the toes of his skates and the point of his nose, which never fails to excite the cheers of the spectators.

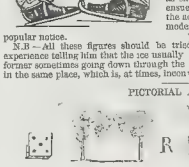
No. 2

THE CURVE SKATE. Mr. Straggles does this figure best upon very smooth ice, where the cuts do not offer much resistance to the skates. It is accomplished by allowing his feet to shoot away from one another, as shown in Fig. 3, and then, in the endeavour to recover his position, describing a circle with one foot as the other sticks in a hole and forms the centre. The method may be called to mind in the case of the Chelsea pensioner slightly overcome with drink, who got his wooden leg in a plug-hole, and went round and round upon it, until, in his imagination, he had gone many miles.



No. 3

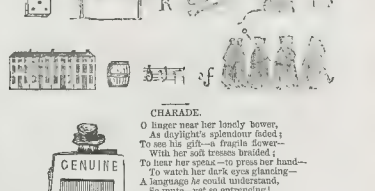
THE LONG AND SHORT.—The first part of this feat is accomplished by hooking the toe of the skate in that of somebody else's, as shown in Fig. 4, when a fall is safe to ensue. The second part, or Bolt, is simply the act of running away afterwards, which modest minds give way to, shrinking from popular notice.



No. 4

N.B.—All these figures should be tried on shallow water, Mr. Straggles's experience telling him that the ice usually breaks on a fall, and that the persons going down through the thin ice does not always come up again in the same place, which is, at times, inconvenient.

PICTORIAL AXIOM.



CHARADE.

O linger near her lonely bower,
As daylight's splendour fades!
To see his gift—a fragile flower—
With her soft tresses braided;
To hear her speak—to press her hand—
To watch her dark eyes glancing—
A language *he* could understand,
So much—yet so entrancing!
Was it not bliss? and yet it seems,
Without My First his fairy dreams
So much—yet so entrancing!
Had surely never furnished themes
For poet's meditations.

The vow pronounced the bridal o'er—
They leave at once old England's shore—
Gay people always bolt away
Like culprits, on their wedding-day,
But ere they cross the Channel,
The firefly roams 'till the birds half-dead,
And every other person's head
Is swathed in silk or flannel.
And washed-out hairs slide about,
Each strives to keep one handy;
And steward's boys rush in and out
With towels, mops, and brandy.
By dullest heads it may be reckon'd,
That everybody is My SECOND.

Now for My WHOLE. Are you so, pray?
And if you are, without delay
Get to your [illegible] and take a swing,
Or mount your [illegible]-frame thing
And let the worst come to the worst,
You'll be my second or My FIRST.

ETHIOPIAN INTERROGATIVE.

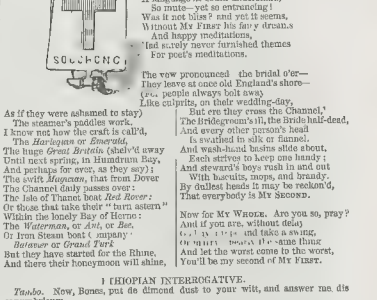
Thumbo. Now, Bones, put de dimond dust to your wit, and answer me dis conumbrickum.

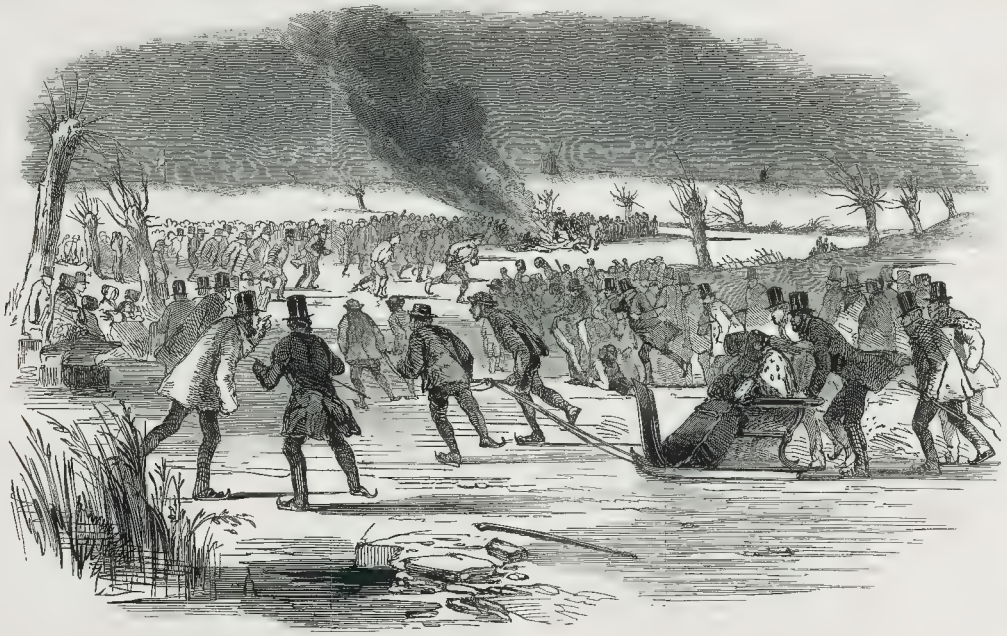
Bones. I give him up. Never was clever at multiplicashuns.

Thumbo. Well, then, listen here. What is——

Bones. Become——

Thumbo. No; dat not it. What is de best liquor dat de respectable and identical Old Joe can take for hims cough, which so bad it make him kick up behindand before, and tumble into pieces every time: which is berry inconvenient in the middle of a Polkums? What is dat specially and tickler best liquor, I say?





SKATING IN LINCOLNSHIRE.

SKATING IN LINCOLNSHIRE.

Our Illustration represents a spirited scene in the neighbourhood of the Washes of Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire, during the late frost.

Our metropolitan Skaters are, comparatively speaking, but little aware of the extreme interest attached to Skating in the above counties. The sport is there extensively patronised by the nobility and gentry; and, in favourable seasons, ladies in sledges participate in the healthful ice-pastime. By aid of railway transit, these animated scenes are frequented by thousands of persons from all parts of the country, as well as from the metropolis; and, as the means of transit increase, we are persuaded that the above district will be visited by still greater numbers.

During the past week, the weather has been exceedingly favourable for Skating; and, on Wednesday last, the following important match for the Championship, "open to all England," was decided on Crowland Wash, when about 4000 persons were present, including lady-skaters. Sixteen competitors for the prize were entered, and the results were as under:—

Cross	beat	Hercot	Cross	beat	Hodgson
Hodgson	,,	Speechley	Chesterfield	,,	Chambers
Chesterfield	,,	Smith	Sharman	,,	Williams
Chambers	,,	Atkin	Clarke	,,	Strickland
Williams	,,	Darlow			
Sharman	,,	Blood	Cross	beat	Chesterfield
Clarke	,,	Lehair	Clarke	,,	Sharman
Strickland	,,	Forth			
			Clarke	beat	Cross

The length of "the Course" is half a mile, in a direct line; the distance run, two miles; being twice over the same ground.

In the deciding contest, won by Clarke, the first mile was run in three minutes and fourteen seconds; the two miles in seven minutes and four seconds. Great rivalry exists between the skaters of Crowland and Whittlesea. Cross, the ex-champion, is a native of Whaplad, near Crowland; and Clarke, a native of Yaxley, near Whittlesea Mere; both are of the better class of labourers. The matches were under the superintendence of James Whitsed, Esq., and Phillips, Esq., both of Crowland; and the whole passed off without the slightest dispute, or ill feeling.

Among the records of Lincolnshire Skating, the fastest Skater was a person named Staple, who, in the year 1816, ran a straight mile in two minutes and forty-five seconds, in still weather; and, out of fifty-four matches, he won fifty-three. For a short distance, a Mr. Perkins, of Thorney Abbey, was, perhaps, the fastest Skater ever known.

In favourable seasons, cricket matches have been played on the ice: its extent is about twenty miles.

The skate for running is different in shape to those used by the ornamental Skaters, the former being very shallow in the blade towards the toes, and forming nearly a straight line or inclined plane.

MODEL OF ANCIENT JERUSALEM.

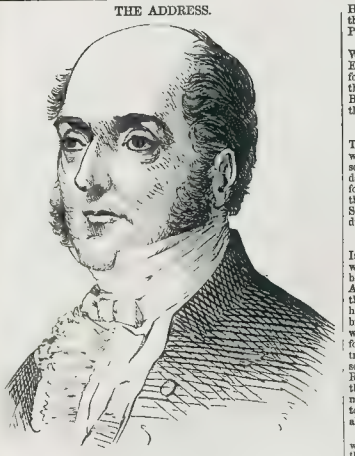
Jerusalem! The very word is a spell and talisman to conjure up from the grave of history the shades of the Twelve Tribes—the glory of the Temple with the Hundred Gates—the pride, pomp, and circumstance, of Solomon, in all his glory the Pharisees and the Sadducees, both deadly hypocrites the siege, the sack, the slaughter, and smoking ruin, by Titus Vespasian, one of the acts of "*La Clemenza di Tito*"—the preachings and sufferings, even to the death, most ignominious, of the Apostles and their Divine Master—the prophecies of Jeremiah and of our blessed Saviour, fulfilled to the very letter—these, and a host of other considerations, lead to the soul a sad yet sacred excitement when we gaze upon a picture or model of the "City of Peace." Miserable misnomer! for therein peace hath seldom been.

Mr. Brunetti, of Dublin, a gentleman who professes to be neither artist nor architect, but only an amateur, has constructed a model of Jerusalem, such as that city stood in the days of Herod, the King, or rather Pilatus the Tetrach. With indefatigable research from authorities which can most safely be relied on, Mr. Brunetti has given a local habitation to every name of street and edifice, hill, brook and valley, that are read of either in the Holy Scriptures, or in the works of the Hebrew Xenophon, Josephus. Decidedly the task was most difficult, and almost impossible to be divested of inaccuracies; and we doubt not that some inaccuracies have crept into this admirable work of Mr. Brunetti. For instance, there is no authority to show that the exterior wall was built in the days of our Saviour, but quite the reverse. For, notoriously, it was the custom then and there, as it has been almost everywhere in later days, to inflict the punishment of death *extra muros*. But this is a moot question; and, on the whole, we fully believe Mr. Brunetti's work to be a very near approach to the truth, if not the truth itself: and we cordially wish him success with his undertaking.

BRUNETTI'S MODEL OF ANCIENT JERUSALEM.

1. Herod's Palace
2. Prison
3. Castle of David
4. Hippicus
5. Phasaëlis
6. Mariamne
7. [illegible]
8. [illegible]
9. [illegible]
10. High Gate
11. Ditto of Benjamin
12. Gate of Gennath
13. Hebron Gate
14. Gate of Ephraim
15. Dung Gate
16. East Gate
17. Stairs
18. Tower lying out
19. Tomb of David
20. House of Caiphas
21. Ditto of Annas
22. Cenaculum
23. House of Mnesabasin
24. Pool of Siloam
25. Gate of the Fountain
26. Well of the Virgin
27. Holy of Holies
28. Inner Porches
29. Outer Porches
30. Beautiful Gate
31. Solomon's Porch
32. Golden Gate
33. House of Mahomet
34. Castle of Antonia
35. Palace of Acra
36. Ditto of Helena
37. Council House
38. Courts of Justice
39. Prætorium
40. Calvary
41. Holy Sepulchre
42. Gate of Judgement
43. Prison of Peter
44. Pool of Hezekiah
45. Suburbs
46. Tower of Psephina
47. Camp of Assyrians
48. Amphitheatre
49. Theatre
50. Gate of Ephrem
51. Road to Emmaus
52. Ditto to Samaria
53. Grotto of Jeremiah
54. Old Gate
55. Fish Gate
56. Fish Pool, &c.
57. Sheep Gate
58. Pool of Bethesda
59. Pool of Gihon
60. Aqueduct
61. Road to Bethlehem
62. Valley of Hinnom
63. House of Caiphas
64. Haceldama
65. King's Gardens
66. Mulberry Tree
67. En Rogel
68. Tomb of the Virgin
69. Caves
70. [illegible]
71. Where Isaiah was sawed
72. Tomb of Zachary
73. Ditto of Absolom
74. Ditto of St. James
75. Hill of Offence
76. Rock of Siloam
77. Jewish Cemetery
78. Path to Bethany
79. Where Jesus wept
80. Place of Ascension

THE ADDRESS.



LORD HATHERTON.

THE Address, in reply to the Speech from the Throne, is much more simply arranged in the House of Commons than in the French Chambers; custom has made it contrary to etiquette to oppose the Address, except under unusual circumstances; the discussion gives an opportunity to the Minister in person, or through the movers and seconders, who, of course, belong to the party in office, to explain more fully the scope of his policy than he could do in the Sovereign's Speech. The debate is, generally, all concord and agreement: if causes of discord exist, they are waived till a fitter opportunity, and knowledge and talent are not wasted on a form: in the French Chambers, on the contrary, the debates on the Address are continued through many days, are among the hottest of the session, and the result is the test of the Minister's political power. It is a satisfaction to find there is one thing at least that they do not "manage better in France." On our political stage "the curtain rises to soft music," though it often swells through a rapid *crescendo* movement to positive discord. The prelude, however, is pleasant and gentlemanly—the shaking hands before the fight.

"The first evening of the Session is devoted partly to the interchange of kindly and unanimous wishes, and partly to those desultory and irresponsible profusions with which Senates, as well as individuals, are wont to break the ground before affairs of overwhelming importance. As in the old play, Rumour or History delivers a prologue reciting the immediate antecedents of the story. Then enter the chief persons of the drama, one by one, and introduce themselves to the audience with conversation artfully contrived to illustrate their characters without precipitating the plot."

So says the *Times*; but, to descend more to details, there are two prologues in the movers and seconders in each House. On the present occasion, the mover in the House of Peers was Lord Hatherton; the seconder, Lord Carew. In the Commons, Mr. C. Howard, M.P. for East Cumberland, moved the Address; and Mr. Ricardo, M.P. for Stoke-on-Trent, seconded it. We give Portraits of Lord Hatherton and Mr. Ricardo. We may add that the task of opening the debate, either as mover or seconder, is often trusted to some young Member of Parliament, as an opportunity of introducing himself to the House; he is rather fettered in his topics, certainly, but talent can display itself in the style and mode of treatment: many of our statesmen have thus made their *début*. But, of late years, the practice has been departed from; last session the Address in the Commons was seconded by Lord Francis Egerton, who had been in Parliament many years; and neither Mr. Howard nor Mr. Ricardo are new Members.

LORD HATHERTON.

EDWARD J. LITTLETON, Baron Hatherton, of Hatherton, in the county of Stafford, was born in 1791; he succeeded to the estate of his grand uncle, Sir Edward Littleton, in 1812, when, by sign manual, he adopted the name, instead of his own patronymic of Walhouse. He sat in the House of Commons, for Staffordshire, as Mr. Littleton, and has filled the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland. He was elevated to the Peerage in 1835.

LORD CAREW,

Who seconded the Address in the House of Lords, is both an Irish and English Peer. He is Robert Shapland Carew, Baron Carew, of Wexford, in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Carew, of Castleborough, in that of the United Kingdom. He was born in 1787. He is the first Baron of the title, which was created in 1834. He is connected with the Carews of Devonshire.

MR. C. HOWARD, M.P.

The mover of the Address in the Commons, was the Hon. Charles Wentworth George Howard, the member for East Cumberland. He is a younger son of the sixth Earl of Carlisle, and was born in 1814. He is married to a daughter of Sir J. Parke, Baron of the Exchequer. He was returned for East Cumberland in 1840, on the death of Mr. Aglionby. In moving the Address, he confined himself strictly to the topics of the Royal Speech, and treated them briefly and modestly; he discharged the duty of the mover, but did not step beyond it.

MR. RICARDO, M.P.

Is a more practised speaker than the hon. gentleman he seconded, and went at some length into the policy of the Government; he set the debate fairly going. At a crisis when the Corn Laws and Navigation Acts are disappearing, and when Government is obliged to break through some of the strict principles of political economy, Mr. Ricardo has almost an hereditary title to be heard. He is related to the celebrated writer on that science, whose works are frequently cited along with those of Adam Smith. The family is of Jewish origin, and was founded by the Economist, who, being discarded by his parents for contracting a Christian marriage, left Holland, where he was brought up, settled in London, as a stock-broker; and amassed a large fortune. Mr. Ricardo is a merchant: on the present occasion, a better supporter of the Ministerial policy could not have been found. The Political Economist broke out in the following passage, which is rather above the usual tone of such speeches of ceremony as these opening harangues; he was alluding to the Navigation Laws:—

"When he considered that this was an island kingdom—that it had colonies washed by every sea—that its subjects, scattered throughout the four quarters of the globe, were almost in daily communication with each other—when he considered that our sailors were toiling in the seas of science in the frozen ocean, or braving dangers in the cause of humanity in the torrid zone—that our merchants were the best customers in all the markets of the world, and that our manufacturers were surpassed by none in industry and ingenuity—when he reflected on the resources of this country of every kind, he would rather confide in them than in the miserable remnant of laws made in other times and circumstances, which failed when made, which had since led to the separation of two countries from the continent of America; and were now a fruitful source of discontent in those dependencies from which we had withdrawn our prohibitions."

Mr. Ricardo sits for Stoke-on-Trent.

THE SPEAKER'S STATE COACH.

THE earliest State Coach in English domestic history is, probably, that of Anne Boleyn, about the year 1532; although this was a rather rude carriage, covered with cloth of gold. Elizabeth's "coach" was open at the sides, so that it was scarcely entitled to that name. The State Coach of Charles I. was richly gilt on the exterior, and lined with crimson velvet; and a rare print of this costly vehicle shows it to be more nearly allied than any other to the State Coach used in our times.

Of the superb items of olden pageantry, four specimens are kept in the metropolis: that of the Sovereign; of the Lord Chancellor; the Speaker of the House of Commons; and of the Lord Mayor. With the first and last of these our readers are somewhat familiar, from our periodical representations of Royal and Civic Pageants. Not so, however, the Speaker's State Coach, of which the public see little, and hear less than its sculpturesque richness deserves.

THE HIND STANDARD.

J. L. RICARDO, ESQ., M.P.

Its form is shown in our Illustration; and we find its outline to correspond nearly with a coach sculptured on the monument of Thomas Thynne, in Westminster Abbey, who was assassinated in 1682; the scene of the murder being represented on the monument, and showing Thynne to have been killed in his carriage. This is, however, a sort of chariot, with a low perch, nearly touching the ground, and the upper panels are filled with glass. Now, the Speaker's Coach is traditionally said to have been the State Coach of Oliver Cromwell; but we are not aware of the authority for this statement. We are inclined to consider the Coach of the time of William the Third.

The Speaker's Coach is of considerably smaller dimensions than either the Sovereign's or the Lord Mayor's; but, in design, is, to our thinking, more tasteful. It is elaborately carved throughout, and heavily gilt, and but sparingly picked out black. At the several angles are well-designed figures; those supporting the body representing impersonations of naval and military prowess, Plenty, &c. The box is held by two larger figures of Plenty; the hammer-cloth is of crimson velvet, trimmed with silver fringe; and the footboard is borne by two lions, and surmounted with a large grotesque mask.

We have separately engraved the Hind Standard, to show its highly sculptured character, it is crowded with figures and devices of antique and modern date.

The framework of the panels is richly carved; and the roof has a pierced parapet or border. The upper, side, and front panels, are filled with splendid Vauxhall plates of glass. The lower panels are very effectively painted with emblematic scenes. The Door-panel, shown in our Engraving, has a seated figure of Britannia, to whom female figures are bringing fruits, the horn of plenty, &c. The opposite door has also a seated figure, and another presenting the Bill of Rights with Liberty, Fame, and Justice. Beneath each door and panel, are sculptured maces, emblematic of the Speaker's authority, surmounted with a cap. In the four side panels are painted emblematic figures of Literature, Architecture, Science, and Plenty.

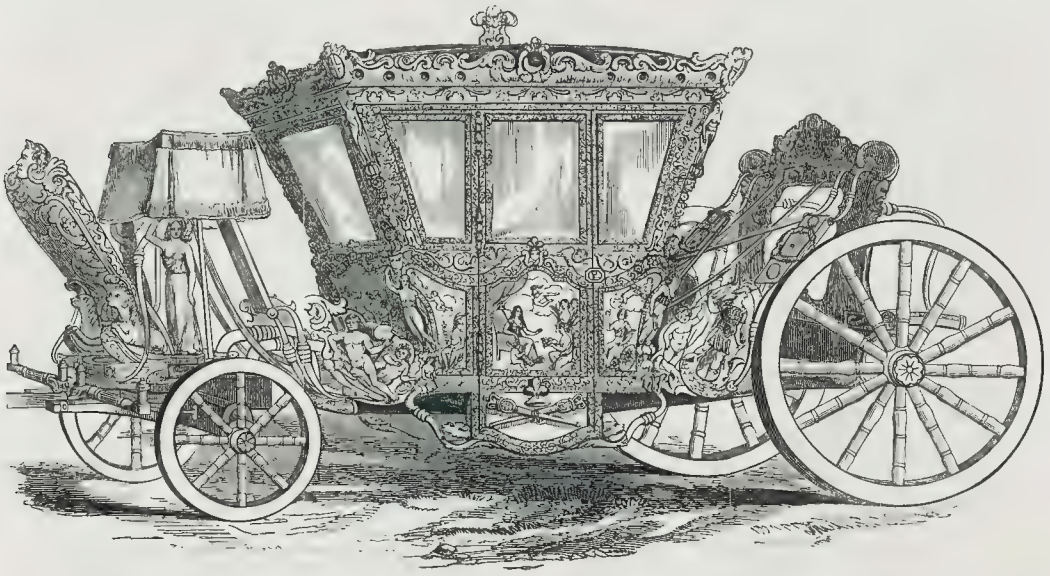
The back panel has a finer composition of Britannia, wearing a mural crown: St. Paul's Cathedral, shipping, &c., in the distance. The front panel, also, bears several emblematic figures. In the lower part of the pictures in the principal panels is emblazoned the Speaker's arms; and in the side panel pictures, the right hon. gentleman's crest. The coach is lined and trimmed with dark crimson velvet; it has two seats, and a centre one; on the latter sit the Speaker's Mace-Bearer and Sword-Bearer; and his Chaplain and Train-Bearer sit facing the Speaker; all wearing robes of State.

This Coach is used by the Speaker on opening Parliament, presenting addresses to the Sovereign, attending Levees; and, indeed, on State occasions, generally; when it is drawn by a pair of horses, in State harness.

The Coach is kept at the Royal Mews, in Princes-street, Westminster; and, visitors may inspect the golden curiosity for a trifling gratuity, by application at the left-hand lodge.

DIPLOMATIC ETIQUETTE.—The Ministers of Austria, Russia, and Prussia did not attend the opening of Parliament with the rest of the *corps diplomatique*, in consequence of the formal protest contained in her Majesty's speech against the recent annexation of Cracow. No doubt this step was taken by their Excellencies as a mark of deference and respect to an opinion so forcibly entertained and expressed by the Sovereign and Parliament of this country, with reference to the violation of the Treaty of Vienna by their respective Courts.

THE SMALL DEBTS ACT.—This act will be put into immediate operation throughout the several counties. The notice required to be given expired yesterday (Friday), and her Majesty will, with the advice of the Privy Council, fix the period and the several places when and where it shall take effect; after which period so to be fixed, parties who bring actions under 20*l.* in the superior courts will have to pay the costs of the same.



THE SPEAKER'S STATE COACH.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, JAN. 24.—Third Sunday after Epiphany.
MONDAY, 25.—Conversion of St. Paul.
TUESDAY, 26. Venus sets 5h. 26m. p.m.
WEDNESDAY, 27. Mercury sets 5h. 53m. p.m.
THURSDAY, 28. Jupiter sets 8h. 53m. a.m.
FRIDAY, 29. Uranus sets 10h. 54m. p.m.
SATURDAY, 30.—Martyrdom King Charles I.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge for the Week ending January 30

Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday.		Friday		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
8 23	9 0	9 37	10 17	10 58	11 38	0 0	0 19	0 39	1 7	1 32	1 51

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"F. R. F.," *Bristol.*—L—— "*Treatise on Railways.*"
"*Curiosity*" *is thanked: but the Woolsack As cannot has already been illustrated*
"*George* † †."—*Apply at the College.*
"*F. T. S.*," *Chatham.*—*The anti-dated Bill is not strictly legal*
"*A. B. C.*," *Newbury, should wait for Mr. Warren's edition of* "*Blackstone's Commentaries*;"*—or the last edition of* "*The Cabinet Lawyer,*" *a cheap work, very*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Shropshire.—Van Amburgh is alive, but we know not his* "*whereabout.*"—*We hear that Landseer is painting a fine picture of the Lion Tamer and his noble animals*
"*T* \ *The next of the Series will be duly announced.*
"*M. H. S.*," *Sheffield, should obtain the interest of a Member of Parliament*
"*Look-before-I-leap,*" *Bristol, should pay the injunction of his own nom, as regards all Lotteries, Foreign or English*
"*S. B. R.*," *near Aberconway.—We have not received the Drawings.*
"*P—— T——*" *a Commercial System.*"—*Apply for a Publisher, at* 86, *Fleet-street.*
"*R. J.*" *Dale, Wales.—Mr. Butler resides, we believe, in New York*
"*A Constant Reader*"—*The Charades will be continued occasionally*
"*A Step-before Subscriber.*"—*The cover for Vol. IX. of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *are now ready, and may be had, by order, through any bookseller.*
"*S. T.*" *Clapham.*—*The coal will be about* 20*l.*
"*A Constant Reader,*" *Penzance, refers to* "*The Charities of London,*" *which useful volume contains the particulars of all the Public Schools*
"*After Tea*" *should turn Price's Patent Composite Candles, but take care to obtain the genuine*
"*A. P. S.*" *The lady named is Mrs. T. German Reid*
"*F. L.*," *Shipdam, is thanked for the impression of the monastic seal, and the particulars of the old mill; but we cannot engrave them.*
"*A E*," *Sheffield.—No.* 231 *of our Journal contains an Engraving of Sir Charles Napier's Steam-frigate,* &c.&c.
"*A Subscriber*" *should prefer the Government Annuity*
"*Lemmington*" *may obtain, by order of any bookseller, two pamphlets on Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister; published by Benning and Co., Fleet-street.*
"*J. W.*" *Sir E. Bulwer Lytton is engraved in No.* 243 *of our Journal; Mr. Macaulay, in No.* 213.—*Almost every London or Paris newspaper will give the other information required.*
"*A Constant Reader*" *should advertise his invention, and he may, probably, find a purchaser or patron.*
"*Puck,*" *and* "*G. D.*"—*We cannot undertake to reply to guesses of Charades.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Newcastle.*—"*The Bookbinder.*" *Knight's* "*Guide to Trade.*"
"*W. T.,*" *Southnolton. The announcement will be duly made*
"*Two or Three Country Readers,*" *Weston. The middle syllable of* "*Hebrides*" *is short*
"*S. B.,*" *Haddenham, is thanked for the Drawings.*
"*Verax,*" *Potter's Bar.—Thanks*
"*A. Z.,*" *Maidstone. If a person of property die intestate, leaving a parent, and brothers and sisters, the property must be divided among them, in equal proportions*
"*Wessex.*"—*We do not know the organ.*
"*G. S. N.,*" *Liverpool. Madame Vestris was born March* 1*st,* 1796, *and Mme Taglioni in* 1808. *The latter is, therefore, the youngest. Charles Mathews was born in* 1802
"*Lincoln.*"—*We cannot undertake to criticise every musical production sent to the office, and the notices of any other journal cannot be accepted.*
"*C. M. R.*"—*We will ascertain by next week the amounts required to purchase the Annuity.*
"*Alice*" *Lord A has one surviving brother, a Rear-Admiral in the Royal Navy.*
"*The Chevalier De C—*" *The husband of the Princess Augusta of Cambridge is Frederick William Charles George Ernest Adolphus Gustavus, Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, elder son and heir-apparent of the present reigning Grand Duke.*
"*L. Z.*"—*When forms of etiquette can be dispensed with;* "*he and his,*" "*wife or power,*" *without the addition of* "*Lordship,*" *may be used. When the field of an Arms is* "*argent,*" *and the first charge* "*sable,*" *the heavens should be* "*white and black.*" *When the field is* "*sable,*" *and the first charge* "*argent,*" *then the colours of the heavens are reversed.*
"*J. S. O.*" *The National Debt of England is* £791,3*s.*6*d*;140; *that of France,* 4,1*s*7,7*s*6; 366 *francs: twenty-five francs should be reckoned for a pound sterling.*
"*R. L. B.*" *Aston Clinton. Subscriptions to the Fund for the Relief of Extreme Distress in Ireland and Scotland, are received by the principal London Bankers: the Office of the Association at the South Sea House (or benevolent Correspondent's bank should not be kept split.*
"*A Constant Purchaser*" *is thanked. At page* 21 *and* 23, *the address of Milton's House should be No* 19, *York-street, not Duke-street, Westminster.*
"*Atalanta.*" *We only know the gentleman by his published works.*
"*Mrs Harris.*"—*Declined*
"*Light Dragoon*"—*We have not room.*
"*Syntax.*"—*Apply to Messrs. Saunders and Otley, Public Library, Conduit-street, Hanover-square*
"*E. H. Z.*" *We cannot tell.*
"*A Constant Reader.*" *To what line of acting does our Correspondent refer?*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Bath.*—"*White's Ephemeris*" *will give the information sought.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Aylesbury, should address a letter to the Secretary of the Institution*
"*Pelton.*"—*We have not room for the names of the Parliamentary Committee in question*
"*B. B. B.*" "*Darley's Geometrical Companion*" *is a good work.*
"*Electricus.*"—*We regret that we have not space to give the information.*
"*Verax,*" *Potter's Bar, is thanked for the lithograph*
"*W. A.*" *informs us that the Prize offered, through the columns of the Times newspaper, for the best Poem on* "*Wyatt's Statue of the Great Duke,*" *has been awarded to Mr. William Alexander, of Lower College, Oxford. Mr. Alexander's Poem is in form part of a work on the exhausted Era of Wellington and his companions in arms, which will soon appear.*
"*L. L. D.*" *There is no one work of the kind: if the period meant is since the Union in* 1800, *a useful mass of facts may be found in Sprung Rice's (now Lord Monteagle's) celebrated Speech, when the Whigs were in office, on Mr. O'Connell's Repeal motion.* (*See* Hansard.)
"*A Subscriber,*" *Sunderland. The four first Volumes can be had, bound in cloth, gilt; the 5th is still on sale, in single Numbers. The Panorama of London, is urged to go free by post, price* 1*s*
"*Anon Leeds.*"—*We believe a Suspension-bridge across the Mersey, to be still in contemplation*

The Royal Shetland Shawl, &c., Receipt Book, with the last Chart next week.
LOSS OF THE "SERIUS."—*Mr. Mallory's interesting Sketches of the Wreck did not reach us in time for engraving this week: but they shall appear next.*

ERRATUM (To "W. B.," Oldham; "An Artist;" "An Old Subscriber," Limerick; "An Amateur Artist," Brighton.)—At page 22 of the present Volume, in describing the colours of Mulready's picture of "Choosing the Wedding Gown," we have been led into an error, through a mistake of [illegible] version of our Engraving for one coloured after the original. For [illegible] are the true colours, as given in the description, namely, [illegible] petticoat, crimson hat, white feathers in dress, green over [illegible] or violet-coloured skirt; complexion, fair; hair light; articles upon the stool, blue velvet, with yellow flowers and green; pouch, brown; counter, brown (burnt sienna); mercer's cloak, dark green; stockings, black; hair, powdered; boy's coat and cap, purple; candle-shade, white; shop wall, lemon-colour, and light green." To this we may add, ribbon in the lady's hat, blue; shopwoman's dress, lake; shawl, blue; stool, red; mercer's handkerchief, pink.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

[illegible]-day Brighton.—Knight's Weekly Volume.——Punctuation Reduced to a System.——The Children's Monthly Garden.——The Illustrated Juvenile Library.
Music. She's on my heart. Song——The Order of Daily Service.

*** We beg to inform our numerous Country Subscribers, that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS may be received free from crease, if they will only request their Agent, who supplies the Paper, to send it in the same manner as it is sent *direct* from our Office. *The beautiful and expensive Fine Art Engravings* would then be received as perfect as they come from the Press; and the collection of Numbers at the end of each half-year would be in a perfect state for binding. The extra expense incurred, by increasing the size of the envelope for the Paper would not amount to more than *three halfpence* a year for each annual Subscriber.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1847.

THE Ministry have plunged at once into business. The French Chamber wastes ten days or a fortnight in getting up the Reply to the Royal Speech: such an expenditure of time would not be permitted in England; there is abundant toleration even for the lengthiest and most prosy of orators, but he must speak upon a question, if not *to one*; he must say something with a purpose, or the semblance of a purpose. Ten precious days spent in discussing the sentences and periods of a compliment, would raise an outcry here, that no Ministry would venture to excite. So we dispose of the Address in one debate, with a short supplement, and then turn to the work before us.

The discussion on the Address itself furnished an alarming list of "necessities." Setting aside the great and overwhelming one, the scarcity of food, there seems to have been a vast amount of suffering occasioned by sheer mismanagement and abuse of powers. The Labour Act has been the means of creating a perfect army of paid officials—10,000 is the number stated—who have absorbed what might have been better bestowed: the Act is to be superseded, or extensively changed. The mockery of a Poor Law, which has been inflicted on Ireland, has aggravated the distress; a more cruel satire on relief cannot well be imagined. The Law forbids all out-door relief, even to the extent of a single meal of food; it cannot recognise the destitution of the country till it has gathered it into a mass within four walls. Crowding and bad ventilation, produce their usual effect, and "the fever"—words of frightful meaning in Ireland—breaks out. If any room is left, the applicants are admitted to swell the amount of disease within the house, or they are denied all relief, and sent to add to the victims of starvation outside it. Here is the evil of making such a law as that which governs the relief of the poor, a rigid, unchangeable statute. Those who put it into operation on the spot, should be allowed some discretion; it appears that, in many instances, Boards of Guardians wished to have the power of giving out-door relief in the shape of food; with hundreds falling round them, they must write for permission to do what is the merest act of common sense and prudence, to the Poor Law Commissioners at Dublin; after due official delay, they in every case receive—a positive refusal! A better example of the uselessness and mischief of these great central authorities could not be found; if they are of any utility at all, surely it ought to be from their power of suspending the strict letter of the statute, when it is inflicting ruin on the country. If they cannot do this, they may as well be abolished; if they can do it, and refuse, then they ought to be called to account for their folly, if it is nothing worse; at such a time as this errors have all the effect of crimes; "weakness in dealing with great questions," says Burke, "is never innoxious." The fact of men wishing to tax themselves justly and legally for the support of the poor in the very midst of their own local knowledge tells them is the best, being prevented from doing so by a "Central Board," is monstrous at such a juncture. That people should not be allowed to "do as they like with their own," is reasonable enough; but that the State should pay and support a knot of functionaries, to forbid people from doing good, and spending their property in the most sacred of duties, is something passing strange. A foreigner would hardly credit it, and in China it would be incomprehensible. To us, who see these facts enlarged over and over again in the British Parliament, the law appears to have emanated from Bedlam, for rationality it does not possess. There is such a thing as over-governing, as well as mis-governing, and Central Commissions often illustrate it. They seem to labour under a perpetual dread that, left to themselves, mankind will give away all their substance to paupers—will ruin themselves by extreme benevolence. It is a lost fear; all the Boards of Guardians we know are running the chance of having keen sense of the value of money, and a sufficiently earnest desire to keep the rates as low as possible. We do not believe they would ruin themselves for any man's persuasion, and might very safely be left to their own discretion in the disbursement of their own funds. But, an opinion seems growing up that Government can do everything better for everybody than anybody can do it for themselves. Self-preservation will soon have to be enforced by Act of Parliament, and we may see a Commission created, without whose leave the Chamberlain shall not pitch the Corporation cash-box into the Thames! And, as the City, left to itself, is not at all likely to do anything so absurd—so, Commissioners for the prevention of ruin by charity appear very unnecessary: such the Irish Commissioners assuredly are.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

On Thursday evening the last relic of the protective system, as applied to the trade in corn, was virtually abrogated, for a suspension of the slight duty now payable can hardly be considered anything else. Its re-imposition is at least doubtful, for little or no stand was made in its defence: even Lord George Bentinck assents; and within a few days corn will enter the ports of the United Kingdom without paying any tax whatever. It seems a general opinion that the effect of the measure will not be so great as anticipated; but the quiet disappearance of the last vestige of a system so long and fiercely contended for, is a remarkable fact—one, at least, worth noting.

And, at the same time, another blow is dealt at a second class of laws, equally founded on the protective system the Navigation Acts. If they existed in their full force, the abrogation of the Corn Duty would do but little to insure a large, and, above all, an immediate supply of foreign grain—at present the great object of the Government. To secure this, we must draw into our service the merchant ships of every maritime nation of the world: the work could be but slowly performed, if we permitted none but our own ships to bring the much needed food to our shores. The Minister abolishes the duty on foreign grain, and suspends the discouragement the Navigation Acts threw in the way of foreign shipping; and thus his measure is complete. The rest must be left to the resources of the world and the enterprise of man.

The Navigation Laws were strictly protective: they were intended to encourage the mercantile marine of England, by "protecting" it against the competition, in English ports, of the ships of other nations. The germs of these laws exist in the legislation of a very early period, but M'Culloch dates the first intelligible and positive enactment in the reign of Henry VII. Two of the principles of the Navigation Laws were then clearly laid down,—certain goods were prohibited to be imported, unless in English shipmanned by English seamen. Elizabeth excluded foreigners from our fishing and coasting trade—as they are excluded at the present day. The Commonwealth extended the Navigation Laws greatly. The Government of Cromwell was at variance with the Dutch Government, and the people of England were jealous of the immense commerce of Holland, which had got possession of the carrying trade of almost the whole world.

Against the Dutch principally was the Navigation Act of 1651 directed. It prohibited the importation of goods from Asia, Africa, and America, except in English ships; and it also prohibited the importation of goods or produce in any ship of an European State, unless the native growth or manufacture of that State alone. This was the great blow at the Dutch, who were carriers only, and had little native produce to export. This Act was adopted by Charles II.—continued to be acted on by successive Governments down to a recent period—and has been called the "Charta Maritima of England." To it has been attributed our naval supremacy; Adam Smith, admitting the narrow motive that dictated these laws, says they are as good as if they sprung from the most deliberate wisdom. Of late years, however, their efficacy has been doubted, and great relaxations have been forced on us by treaties of reciprocity, rendered necessary by the growth of the commerce of other nations. M'Culloch says—

It may be very fairly doubted, whether, in point of fact, the Navigation Law had the effects ascribed to it, of weakening the naval power of the Dutch, and of increasing that of this kingdom. The Dutch were very powerful at sea for a long period after the passing of this act; and it seems natural to conclude, that the decline of their maritime preponderance was owing rather to the gradual increase of commerce and navigation in other countries, and to the disasters and burdens occasioned by the ruinous contests the Republic had to sustain with Cromwell, Charles II., and Louis XIV., than to the mere exclusion of their merchant vessels from the ports of England. It is not meant to say that this exclusion was altogether without effect. The efforts of the Dutch to procure a repeal of the English Navigation Law show that, in their apprehension, it operated injuriously on their commerce.

But, in this respect, the effects of the Navigation Law, nor to the restrictive regulations of other foreign powers, but to the abuse of the funding system, and the excess of taxation, that the decline of the commercial greatness and maritime power of Holland was really owing. Neither does it appear that the opinion maintained by Dr. Smith and others, that the Navigation Law had a powerful influence in augmenting the naval power of this country, rests on any better foundation. The taste of the nation for naval enterprise had been awakened, the navy had become exceedingly formidable, and Blake had achieved his victories, before the enactment of this famous law. So far, indeed, is it from being certain that the Navigation Act had, in this respect, the effect usually ascribed to it, that there are good grounds for thinking it had a precisely opposite effect, and that it operated rather to diminish than to increase our mercantile navigation. It is stated in Roger Coke's "Treatise on Trade," published in 1671 (p. 36), that this Act, by lessening the resort of strangers to our ports, had a most injurious effect on our commerce; and he further states that we had lost, within two years of the passing of the Act of 1650, the greater part of the Baltic and Greenland trades.—(*Vol.* iii. 48.) Sir Josiah Child, whose Treatise was published in 1681, corroborates Coke's statement: for while he decidedly approves of the Navigation Law, he admits that the English shipping employed in the Eastland and Baltic trades had decreased at least *one-third* since the enactment, and that the foreign shipping employed in these trades had proportionally increased. (*Treatise on Trade*, p. 60, Colwig edit.) Exclusive of these contemporary authorities, it may be worth while to mention that Sir Matthew Decker, an extensive and extremely well-informed merchant, condemns the whole principle of the Navigation Acts; and contends, that instead of increasing our shipping and seamen, it had diminished them both; and that, by rendering the freight of ships higher than it would otherwise have been, it had entailed a heavy burden on the public, and been one of the main causes that had prevented our carrying on the fishery so successfully as the Dutch.—(*Essay on the Causes of the Decline of Foreign Trade*, p. 60, ed. 1756.)

The tendency of the legislation of the world is evidently towards the destruction of these systems of a former age. The prosperity of nations begins to be traced rather to their internal and native energies than to the success with which they can keep competition away from them; formerly, we did all we could to make our rivals poor; now we begin to see that it is better for a trading nation to have rich neighbours than poor ones; and thus we are losing our faith in Navigation Laws. The suspension of them is but the precursor of their abolition. The following extract from the writer before quoted, may console those who look with apprehension at the coming change:—

Suppose that all that has been said by the apologists of these laws were true to the letter; suppose it were conceded, that when first framed, the Act of Navigation would afford but a very slight and extremely polite assistance; that instead of a considerable presumption in favour of the policy of supporting it in the present day. Human institutions are not made for immortality; they must be accommodated to the varying circumstances and exigencies of society. But the situation of Great Britain and the other countries of Europe has totally changed since 1660. The carried wealth and commercial greatness of Holland have passed away: we have no longer any thing to fear from that quarter; and "he must be, indeed, strangely influenced by antiquated prejudices and by-gone apprehensions, who can entertain any of that jealousy from which the severity of this law principally originated. The London and Amsterdam formerly was, the grand emporium of the commercial world. *universa orbis terrarum negotiatio* and the real question which now presents itself for our consideration is, not how are we to get more seamen by what means may we increase? but what are the best means of preserving that undisputed pre-eminence in maritime affairs to which we have attained?

Now it does not really seem that there can be much difficulty in deciding this question. Navigation and naval power are the children, not the parents the effect, not the cause—of commerce. If the latter be increased, the increase of the former will follow as a matter of course. More ships and more sailors become necessary, according as the commerce between different and distant countries is extended. A country in the condition of Great Britain in the reign of Queen Anne, when her shipping was comparatively limited, might perhaps be warranted in endeavouring to increase its amount, by excluding foreign ships from her harbours. But it is almost superfluous to add, that it is not by any such regulations, but solely by the aid of a flourishing and widely extended commerce, that the immense mercantile navy we have now accumulated can be supported

THE QUEEN'S LETTER IN AID OF THE DISTRESS.

SIR G. GREY, on Wednesday, transmitted to the Lord Primate, and also to the Archbishop of York, the Queen's letter in aid of the subscription for the distressed population in Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland.

"Queen's letter to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury for a collection in aid of the subscriptions entered into for the relief of a large portion of the population in Ireland and in some districts of Scotland.

"Victoria R.,

"Most Reverend Father in God, our right trusty and right entirely beloved councillor, we greet you well. Whereas a large portion of the population of Ireland, and in some districts of Scotland, is suffering severe distress, owing to the failure of the ordinary supplies of food; and whereas many of our subjects have contributed into voluntary subscriptions for their relief, and have at the same time humbly prayed us to issue our royal letters, directed to the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Archbishop of York, authorising them to promote contributions within their respective provinces for the same benevolent purpose:

"We, taking the premises into our Royal consideration, and being always ready to give the best encouragement and countenance to such humane and charitable purposes, are graciously pleased to comply with their request, and we do hereby direct that these our letters be by you communicated to the several suffragan Bishops within your provinces, expressly requiring them to take care that public notice be made hereof on a sufficient Sunday in the present or the ensuing month, and in such places within the respective dioceses as the said Bishops shall appoint; and that upon this occasion the ministers in each parish do effectually excite their congregations to a liberal contribution; and that they collect the weekly offerings at their respective dwellings, by the churchwardens and overseers of the poor in each parish; and the ministers of the several parishes are to cause the sums so collected to be paid immediately into the hands of the Bank of England, to be accounted for by them, and applied to the carrying on and promoting the abovementioned good design.

"And so we bid you very heartily farewell.

"Given at our Court at St. James's, the thirteenth day of January, 1847, in the tenth year of our reign. "By her Majesty's command, "G. GREY.

"To the most Reverend Father in God, our right trusty and right entirely beloved councillor, William Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Metropolitan."

The letter to the Archbishop of York is an exact transcript of the above.

COUNTRY NEWS.

ELECTION FOR SALISBURY. An election for a member for Salisbury has become necessary, in the room of Mr. Hussey, resigned. We hear that Mr. Chaplin, the Chairman of the South Western Railway Company, has been applied to by some of the most influential inhabitants of Salisbury, to allow himself to be proposed as a candidate, and that, having received a still more unequivocal and general expression of the wishes of the constituency, he will at once enter the field. Mr. Martin, who has for some time past been announced as a candidate for the vacancy to be caused by the coming retirement of Mr. Campbell, has advertised his intention of taking this earlier opportunity of appealing to the electors.

REPRESENTATION OF THE CITY OF LINCOLN. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton has intimated to his friends in Lincoln his intention of again presenting himself as a candidate for the representation of their city at the next general election. There are, therefore, already four candidates in the field viz., the two sitting members, Colonel Sibthorp and Mr. W. E. Cobett, and Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton and Mr. Charles Seely, who has adopted the title of the "Citizen Candidate."

THE DISTRESS IN IRELAND AND SCOTLAND. The country papers contain numerous reports of meetings held in various parts of the country for the relief of the distress existing in Ireland and Scotland. In all cases, these authorities have been numerously attended by people differing in religious creed and political opinion, but cordially agreeing in the expression of deep sympathy for our suffering fellow-subjects, and all proving their sincerity by putting their hands into their pockets. Amongst the towns prominently active in this work of charity, are, Sunderland, Bristol, with a noble subscription of nearly £5000, Bradford, £1800, Leeds, £3000, Halifax, £1800, Wakefield, Walsall, Lichfield, Leek, Hanley, Burslem, Stafford, and Norwich. The Catholics of Liverpool held a meeting a day or two ago, when they raised upwards of £1800 towards the fund.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS. FRIDAY.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, by command of her Majesty, laid on the table certain papers relative to the Spanish Marriages.

On the motion of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, their Lordships adjourned until five o'clock to-morrow (this day), in order to allow the House of Commons an opportunity of sending up the Corn and Navigation Laws Bills, which it was desirable to pass into a law as speedily as possible.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. FRIDAY.

NEW MEMBER. The Hon. C. Lawless took the oaths and his seat for Clonmel

NEW WRIT.—On the motion of Mr. TOLLEMACHE a new writ was ordered for the city of Chester, in the room of Lord R. Grosvenor, who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

HER MAJESTY'S ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS.—Lord M. HILL appeared at the Bar, and stated that he had waited on her Majesty, and presented the Address in answer to the Royal Speech on the Opening of Parliament, and her Majesty had been pleased to deliver the following most gracious answer:—"Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I have received your loyal and dutiful Address with much satisfaction, and I look with confidence to your aiding me in my endeavours to maintain peace abroad, and to promote the general welfare and prosperity of my people at home; and I also feel assured that nothing will be wanting on your part to alleviate the sufferings in Ireland and some parts of Scotland."

SUSPENSION OF THE CORN AND NAVIGATION LAWS.

Mr. MITCHELL said he was afraid if the suspension of the duties on corn were not extended beyond the 1st of September next, that it would not be attended with that advantage which was desired

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the object of the Government was to facilitate, as much as possible, the importation of foreign corn into this country.

The Corn Importation Bill was read a second time, passed through Committee, and the report received.

Lord John RUSSELL said he should move the third reading of the bill during the present sitting.

The Navigation Bill was read a second time, and went through Committee. There was no opposition to either of the measures.

Lord J. RUSSELL said the object of the Government was to obtain the importation of corn duty free as soon as possible.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER repeated the same sentiment: it was desirable to obtain the greatest quantity of corn at the earliest possible moment.

After some desultory remarks from several hon members, Lord G. BENTINCK addressed the House, and said it was not his intention to oppose the bills.

MOLASSES AND SUGAR AND RUM BILL.

The House then resolved into Committee, and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER rose to propose the resolution on which he meant to found a bill, authorising the use of sugar, molasses, and rum in distilleries and breweries. He was his intention to propose a measure of a permanent, and not of a temporary character. The right hon. gentleman proceeded to state the nature of his propositions. According to the present law, the use of sugar and molasses in distilleries was not prohibited, although there was some difficulty in adopting it as a substitute for malt. In the measures which he proposed to submit to the House, he was quite willing to allow the substitution of sugar in breweries, for while it mattered little to the revenue which of the two substances was employed. He did not believe that sugar would displace malt, because it would never be to the interest of the brewer to dispense with the use of malt, and unless the price of malt rose to an extravagant height, it was impossible that its consumption could decrease to any considerable degree. A large quantity of sugar, no doubt, would be used in breweries to mix with the liquor produced from malt, and hence the operations of the brewer would be much facilitated, and very likely extended. Recently, the price of malt was 64s. per quarter: it had risen to 68s.; and he was informed last night by a friend that it had risen as high as 70s. Taking it, however, only at 68s., the price of sugar was 47s. per cwt. Now, 180 lbs. of sugar, at 47s. per cwt., cost 70s. 6d., and will produce a quantity of beer equal to that yielded by a quarter of malt; so, by the substitution, one advantage would be gained, equal to the extent of 6s. upon every barrel of strong beer. At the present moment, therefore, the effect of the measure would be to have a considerable quantity of sugar to be used in breweries and distilleries, and the tendency would be to reduce the price of beer, and to increase its consumption by the people. It was not his belief that there would be, in ordinary times, if this measure were permanent, a competition between sugar and malt. It was his intention to introduce a proposition that brewers should be allowed to use duty-paid sugar in brewing. With regard to molasses, he was not prepared to make the same concession as in the case of duty paid sugar. He found that all the acts which had passed upon this subject prohibited the use of molasses, and although sugars had been permitted to be used in the process of brewing, the duty on molasses was at present 3s. 3d., and it was generally assumed that 2 lbs. of molasses was equal to a quarter of barley. Assuming, therefore, that 2 lbs. of molasses was equal to a quarter of malt, they would require to impose a duty of 3s. 3d. per lb. By the law at present sugar might be used in distilleries; at least it was lawful for any distiller to give notice that he intended to distil from sugar, but it was incumbent upon him that some time should elapse between the notice and the actual use

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

HER MAJESTY LEAVING BUCKINGHAM PALACE

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Tuesday, the Parliamentary Session was commenced, with the usual forms, by a Speech from her Majesty.

The interest excited was unusually great, and, notwithstanding the extreme coldness of the weather, the line of route from Buckingham Palace to the House of Lords was densely thronged with spectators, from an early hour.

Long before twelve o'clock, the hour at which the doors were to be opened, vast crowds had assembled around the exterior of the house to witness the arrival of the Peers and Peeresses who were to be present on the occasion, and very soon after the doors were opened, the Royal gallery was filled.

At one o'clock, the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, great officers of State, and Peers and Peeresses, possessing the *entrée*, began to arrive. Among the former, we observed his Excellency the French Ambassador, his Excellency the Hanoverian Minister, his Excellency the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, his Excellency the Turkish Minister and Lady, his Excellency the Danish Minister, his Excellency the Bavarian Minister, the American Minister, Madame Bunsen, his Excellency the Dutch Minister, Count Revel, &c.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge came early, and was loudly cheered by the populace. The Comte de Monicnolin, attended by the Marquis de Villa Count was accommodated with a place in one of the side galleries of the House.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Earl Grey, the Earl of Minto, the Earl of Auckland, and the Lord Chancellor, were among the Ministers who reached the House early.

Precisely at two o'clock, the guns were heard which announced the approach of her Majesty, and, in a few minutes after, the prolonged note of the trumpet resounding through the Royal gallery apprised those who were assembled in the House of Peers that her Majesty had arrived. Immediately afterwards, the procession of Officers of the Household, and others who attend her Majesty on these occasions, entered the House by the side door leading from the Royal gallery. The Earl of Zetland bore the Cap of Maintenance, the Duke of Wellington the Sword of State, the Marquis of Lansdowne the Crown. Her Majesty followed, accompanied by Prince Albert. The whole assembly rose as her Majesty entered. Her Majesty bowed most graciously repeatedly, and the Prince then conducted her up to the Throne. His Royal Highness occupied the smaller Throne on the left, that on the right, for the Prince of Wales, being left vacant. The Duchess of Sutherland stood on the right of the Throne, close to her Majesty, and the Marchioness of Douro, as Lady in Waiting, stood near the Duchess. The Duke of Wellington stood immediately to the left of her Majesty, holding the Sword of State. The Marquis of Lansdowne stood to the right of the Throne, on the floor of the House, bearing the Crown, on a crimson velvet cushion.

The dullness of the atmosphere during the early part of the afternoon had rendered it necessary to light the candles in the House. Just before the entrance of her Majesty the weather brightened; the candles were, however, allowed to remain lighted, and the effect of the magnificent jewels worn by the Queen and the Duchess of Sutherland was thereby greatly heightened.

Her Majesty, having seated herself, desired the Lords to be seated. The Commons were then, according to custom, summoned to appear at the bar to hear the Speech read. Very shortly, the Speaker, attended by several members of the Lower House, appeared at the bar.

The Speech was then handed by the Lord Chancellor to her Majesty, who proceeded to read it with her usual admirable clearness and emphasis. It was as follows:—

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is with the deepest concern that, upon your again assembling, I have to call your attention to the dearth of provisions which prevails in Ireland, and in parts of Scotland.

"In Ireland, especially, the loss of the usual food of the people has been the cause of severe sufferings, of disease, and of greatly increased mortality among the poorer classes. Outrages have become more frequent, chiefly directed against property; and the transit of provisions has been rendered unsafe in some parts of the country.

"With a view to mitigate these evils, very large numbers of men have been employed and have received wages in pursuance of an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament. Some deviations from that Act which have been authorised by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in order to promote more useful employment, will, I trust, receive your sanction. Means have been taken to lessen the pressure from want in districts which are most remote from the ordinary source of supply. Outrages have been repressed, as far as it was possible, by the military and police.

"It is satisfactory to me to observe that in many of the most distressed districts, the patience and the resignation of the people have been most exemplary.

"The deficiency in the harvest in France and Germany, and other parts of Europe, has added to the difficulty of obtaining adequate supplies of provisions.

"It will be your duty to consider what further measures are required to alleviate the existing distress. I recommend to you to take into your serious consideration, whether by increasing for a limited period, the facilities for importing corn from foreign countries, and by the admission of sugar more freely into breweries and distilleries, the supply of food may be beneficially augmented.

"I have likewise to direct your earnest consideration to the permanent condition of Ireland. You will perceive, in the absence of political excitement, an opportunity for taking a dispassionate survey of the social evils which afflict that part of the United Kingdom. Various measures will be laid before you, which, if adopted by Parliament, may tend to raise the great mass of the people in comfort, to promote agriculture, and to lessen the pressure of that competition for the occupation of land which has been the fruitful source of crime and misery

"The marriage of the Infanta Luisa Fernanda of Spain to the Duke of Montpensier has given rise to a correspondence between my Government and those of France and Spain.

"The extinction of the Free State of Cracow has appeared to me to be so manifest a violation of the Treaty of Vienna, that I have commanded that a protest against that act should be delivered to the Courts of Vienna, Petersburg, and Berlin, which were parties to it. Copies of these several papers will be laid before you.

"My relations generally with Foreign Powers inspire me with the fullest confidence in the maintenance of peace.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

SKETCHED IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have directed the Estimates to be prepared, with a view to provide for the efficiency of the public service, with a due regard for economy.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have ordered every requisite preparation to be made for putting into operation the Act of the last Session of Parliament, for the establishment of Local Courts for the Recovery of Small Debts. It is my hope that the enforcement of civil rights in all parts of the country to which the Act relates, may, by the measure, be materially facilitated.

"I entertain confident hopes that the hostilities in the River Plate, which have so long interrupted commerce, may soon be terminated; and my efforts, in conjunction with those of the King of the French, will be earnestly directed to that end.

"I recommend to your attention measures which will be laid before you for improving the health of towns; an object, the importance of which you will not fail to appreciate.

"Deeply sensible of the blessings which after a season of calamity have been so often vouchsafed to this nation by a superintending Providence, I confide these important matters to your care, in a full conviction that your discussions will be guided by an impartial spirit; and in the hope that the present sufferings of my people may be lightened, and that their future condition may be improved by your deliberative wisdom."

It was remarked that the passages which referred to Irish distress were delivered by her Majesty in rather a subdued tone, and with an accent of sympathy for the sufferings deplored; but when her Majesty came to the passage relating to the Spanish marriage, and also that which refers to the subject of Cracow, her tone became perceptibly changed; and, besides that she spoke more loudly and more emphatically, there was a slight abruptness in the delivery.

RECEPTION OF HER MAJESTY IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

With the reading of the Speech the ceremony of opening Parliament was concluded. Her Majesty and the Prince, preceded and attended as before, left the House on their return to Buckingham Palace. The Commons retired from the bar, and the Lords adjourned during pleasure.

THE ADDRESS IN REPLY TO THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

At five o'clock, the LORD CHANCELLOR resumed his seat on the woolsack, having read her Majesty's Speech, and it also having been read by the Clerk at the table.

Lord HATHERTON moved the Address in reply to it. The noble Lord referred, at some length, to the unfavourable state of Ireland, which, though no longer, as heretofore, the theatre of wide-spread agitation, was exposed to a more formidable evil, in the shape of famine. The measures adopted last session, in anticipation of the existing evil, were insufficient to meet the necessity of the case, and it became, therefore, the paramount duty of Parliament to take into its earliest consideration the condition of the Irish people, with a view to its immediate amelioration. The measures said to be in contemplation, and, indeed, alluded to in the Speech, he thought very important. He referred to the temporary suspension of the Corn and Navigation Laws, and the admission of sugar for the purposes of distillation; and, when they should be brought under consideration, he hoped they would be dealt with in a liberal and comprehensive spirit. The noble Lord then adverted to the occupation of Cracow by the Austrians, which her Majesty designated as a manifest violation of the treaty of Vienna, but which he viewed with abhorrence, as a crime and a folly on the part of the Austrian Government. He shortly alluded to the other topics of the Speech, and concluded by moving the Address, which, as usual, was an echo of the Speech from the Throne.

Lord CAREW, who seconded the Address, dwelt chiefly upon the unhappy position of affairs in Ireland. Last year, he said, distress had been confined to some places, but in this it was universal. Unfortunately the poorest part of the population depended on the potato for existence, and it was that which principally then liable to, and was the cause of, their distress. When a whole population depended on a single article of food, and that was struck by the inscrutable decree of Providence, the pestilence which had appeared in Skibbereen, where it was most abundant in quantity and quality, a dense population had sprung up, and they were starving. He would do justice to the proprietors and farmers of Ireland, for when the necessity arose they had come forward as one man; they did not hold back, but made themselves liable to repay sums which were advanced to provide labour. Last year it was done on a small scale; but, now the whole country required it, it was impossible to do for them again. The common affection had united all parties; Protestant and C holic met together, and their only rivalry was that of charity. He (Lord Carew) had known all these things well, in the last pressure of trouble. He had assisted in the organization of the different relief committees, and although there might have been some abuses, yet, as a whole, they did their duty. Every one knew how the Irish people bore up against misery; but now there was not even harsh words used amongst them. No doubt there were outrages in some parts of the country, but in others the people bore their sufferings patiently. In his own county there was nothing which could be called outrage. Much had been said with regard to the purchase of arms. It had been said that the money given for food had been laid out in the purchase of arms. He believed the accounts were exaggerated. The majority of purchases were by farmers themselves. In his own case, and in his opinion, that the people of Ireland were struck by a dispensation of Providence, and that they so considered it.

Lord STANLEY said that, as Ministers had wisely abstained from introducing into her Majesty's Speech any topics which were likely to lead to discussion, it would be n ecessary for him, at the commencement of the session, to raise any debate which might embarrass them, particularly as, under existing circumstances, they were fairly entitled to forbearance. The fact of their being in possession of power arose from no act of their own; there were many in office against their wishes; in the laying position in which they were placed, they were entitled to aid, and, so long as they abstained from tampering with the institutions of the country, they should have the forbearance of him and those w.o acted with him. In her Majesty's Speech there was nothing which gave rise to h.e comment; but there was one omission—no reference was therein made to the financial condition of the country. It was very apparent that the Chancellor of the Exchequer must soon raise the interest on Exchequer Bills. The premium on Exchequer Bi s ranged some time ago as high as 8s8s., but now they were down to between 8s. and 6s. This subject required the most serious attention; and he would not therefore trouble by calling attention to the fact. With respect to our foreign relations, the noble Lord expressed his regret that the former good understanding between France and England had been altered for the worse, as was evident from the whole tone of the correspondence respecting the Montpensier marriage. He differed from both Lord Palmerston and M. Guizot as to the construction put by them on the Treaty of Utrecht, although it was not to be denied that the marriage of the Montpensier marriage was brought about was a slight and a discourtesy to England, which could hardly have happened had not the tone between the two countries been altered. Owing to the events of the last few months, the occupation of Cracow, which that would probably not have taken place, had not the misunderstanding as to wheat France and England unhappily arisen. With respect to Ireland, he believed that the description of distress existing there could not be exaggerated, and was sure that no sacrifice and no efforts could be proposed, which the people of England would not cheerfully responded to by Parliament and the people of Great Britain. He anticipated no difficulty to the granting of a Bill of Indemnity to Government for what they had done, as they had been taken by surprise by the extent of the distress, and as they were surrounded by difficulties, one of which, and not the least, was the difficulty of acquiring correct information. Under existing circumstances, any measures that should be proposed to supply food, such as a temporary suspension of the Corn Laws and the Navigation Laws, would not, in his opinion, be objectionable; but he believed that the agriculturists would be justified in pressing on the Government a modification of the Malt Tax, should sugar be admitted for use in our breweries and distilleries.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE felt confident that the measures contemplated by the Government would add very materially to the supply of bread-stuff to this country. The admission of sugar for the use of breweries and distilleries was intended to be a permanent measure, but he believed its operation would be only occasional. The temporary suspension of the Navigation Laws would enable vessels of all nations to bring food to this country, and he believed that, if it did not reduce the price of food, it would, at all events, prevent its being very materially enhanced. With respect to the Montpensier Marriage, he thought it right to observe that the course pursued by the late Government and that pursued by the present Government were identical. He regretted the former good understanding between France and England should have been at all weakened, and should had with pleasure its restoration, but the discussion of these matters should not be further entered upon until the requisite information was placed upon the table. With respect to the state of Ireland, on Monday next he would move for papers for the purpose of enabling him not only to defend what had been done, but also to state what it was proposed to do for the future with the view of relieving that country from the evil by which it was now so awfully afflicted.

Lord BROUGHAM regretted that any untoward circumstances should have even for a moment cast a cloud over the good understanding which existed between France and England; but he hoped that nothing would be done to prevent the resumption of that *entente cordiale*, which it was of so much importance to have restored, but which might be rendered difficult by having discussions in either House of Parliament at present. He expressed his satisfaction relative to the measures would take place; and time would shortly restore matters to their original position. He condemned the expression used by Lord Hatherton in reference to Cracow, as unwarrantable and improper. He had said that it should be viewed these transactions with abhorrence

Lord HATHERTON.—The French Minister said the same thing.

Lord BROUGHAM.—Then the French Minister did wrong. Such an expression of vituperation should not be used by a Minister, unless he was prepared to go further. Next to that of France, the connection with Austria was natural and important to this country, and such expressions were calculated to produce mischief. The noble and learned Lord then adverted to Ireland, and eulogised the exemplary patience displayed by the people of that country under a visitation such as no person recollected to have afflicted any country for many years. He condemned the Government, however, to take care that the ides should not be taken up by the Irish people that they were to be supported by the public revenue. Their measures should be temporary and exceptional, and they should take care that it should be understood that it was but a temporary assistance, which must be repaid hereafter

Lord FITZWILLIAM believed that no small or half measures would do for Ire-

As far as he could form an opinion of those to be proposed by the ment, he approved of them, though he doubted if they would go far enough.

The Marquis of WESTMEATH, as an Irish landlord, expressed his gratitude to England for the sympathy so readily afforded to Irish distress.

The Earl of RODEN also expressed his thanks to the people of this country, and to the Government, for the sympathy shown to the Irish people

The Earl of HARDWICKE said that the ships of the line now in a state of inactivity ought to to be employed in the transmission of food

The Earl of BUCKINGHAM said there were already between ty and forty steamers, and fourteen or fifteen sailing vessels employed in carrying provisions.

In reply to a question from Lord STANLEY,

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that he only proposed on Monday to state to the House the measures contemplated by the Government, but he did not intend to ask for any decision upon them until they should come up from the other House of Parliament.

The Address was then agreed to, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. TUESDAY.

THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SESSION.

The speaker took the Chair at a quarter past two, and about ten minutes afterwards the House was summoned to the Lords, by the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod, to hear her Majesty's Speech on opening the Session. The Speaker returning, left the chair, and was followed to the House of Lords by nearly all the Members present. He returned in less than a quarter of an hour, and the House was adjourned until two o'clock.

NEW WRITS.—The House having met again at the above hour, the business of the day was commenced by the SPEAKER informing the House that during the recess, in conformity with the act, he had ordered the Clerk of the Crown to issue our new writs for Renfrewshire, in the room of P. M. Stewart, deceased; for the Eastern Division of Worcestershire, in the room of J. Somers Cocks, Esq., deceased; and for North Lincolnshire, in the room of Lord Worsley, called up to the House of Peers. A new writ was ordered for West Sussex, for the election of a Member in the room of Colonel Wyndham, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds; also for Salisbury, in the room of Ambrose Hussey, Esq., who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

NEW MEMBERS.—The following Members took the oaths and their seats:—The Right Honourable E. Strutt, for Derby; Colonel Mure, for Renfrewshire; Sir M Cholmeley, for North Lincolnshire; and Mr Rushout, for East Worcestershire.

NOTICES OF GOVERNMENT MEASURES. Mr. Tufnell gave notice, on the part of Lord J Russell, that the noble Lord would, on Thursday, move resolutions in a Committee of the whole House on the Corn Laws. That he would also move resolutions on the same day, in Committee of the whole House, on the Navigation Laws. That, on Friday, Jan. 22, the noble Lord would move the appointment of a Select Committee on the Law of Settlement. And that, on Monday next, he would bring the state of Ireland under the consideration of the House.—Mr Parker gave notice that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would move, on Friday, Jan. 22, that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House on the Customs and Excise Duties Acts.

GENERAL NOTICES OF MOTION. Mr. P Scrope gave notice that, unless he were anticipated by some measure on the part of Government to improve the condition of the Irish people, he would submit the following resolution on Tuesday, Feb 2 —"That the lives of the people of Ireland ought, in the eye of the law, to be as valuable as the lives of the people of England, and, consequently, that it was expedient to extend to Ireland the main principle of the English Poor Law granting them a right to relief from a public provision, to save them from perishing." (Cheers.) Mr. Hume also gave notice that, on Tuesday next, he would call the attention of the House to the violation of the Treaty of Vienna by the seizure of Cracow, with a view to suspend the payment of £100.000 annually to the Emperor of Russia, on condition that he would maintain the articles of the Treaty of Vienna.—Mr. Bernal Osborne gave notice that, on an early day, he would move for the total repeal of the Punishment of Death.

THE ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY.

The House of Commons was not at all crowded at the commencement of the debate on the Address, and the absence of the more contentious topics relating the seats which the several leaders of the Opposition are to occupy, it may be as well to state that whilst the Speaker was reading the Queen's Speech, the principal seats on the leading Opposition bench were occupied by Lord G. Bentinck, Mr. G. Bankes, Mr Disraeli, Mr. Christopher, and Mr Smith O'Brien. Sir R. Peel was not then present; but Lord Lincoln was, and along with Mr. Goulburn, Mr S. Herbert, and Sir F. Thesiger, on the same bench, a little above the place usually occupied by the leader of the Opposition. At a quarter past five o'clock, Sir R. Peel entered the House, and took his seat near Mr S Herbert. Sir J Graham was at first at a loss for a seat, but ultimately found one next Sir J. W. Hogg.

The Speaker having read to the House her Majesty's Speech,

The Hon. C. Buller rose to move the Address to her Majesty in answer to it. The hon. member, after adverting to the distress in Ireland, said that, on the subject of the Spanish marriage, he would offer no remark, as Government were about to lay all the correspondence on that subject before the House. With reference to the destruction of the independence of Cracow, he could not but express surprise that such a violation of the sanctity of treaties should have taken place. (Hear, hear.) The attention of the House was invited to sanatory measures for the improvement of towns—a subject of the highest importance, and in reference to which most gratitude was due to those persons who had acted upon the Commissions, and who, by their reports, had made the people of this country sensible of the importance of the subject. Last year, he (Mr. Buller) was, as Member for Southwood Smith. The hon. gentleman then read the Address, which was, as usual, an echo of the Speech.

Mr. HUME seconded the Address. He contended that a temporary relaxation of the Navigation Laws was indispensable, and that every facility for the admission of foreign grain had become a necessity; and, if it could be shown that a large quantity of grain could be liberated without great loss to the revenue, then it would be only fair to admit sugar for use in the breweries and distilleries of the United Kingdom. The hon. member insisted that the new Free-Trade commercial policy had been eminently successful; that an increase of Customs Duties, and a large consumption of sugar, timber, &c., had been the result; and that they had every encouragement to go on in the same direction

Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN dwelt on the state of Ireland and the ineffici- of the measures adopted to meet the terrible emergency which presented itself. The Labour Rate Act of last session was worse than useless, and was calculated to lead to a much more serious state of things, by diverting labour from the culture of the soil to purposes utterly valueless. He called upon the First Minister of the Crown to state at once to the House the views entertained by Government in reference to Ireland.

Mr. P. SCROPE contended that Government had not displayed suffi nt energy in providing for the subsistence of the people in the present dreadful crisi-

Mr. LABOUCHERE said he never rose under a sense of such deep responsibility as at that moment oppressed him. It was impossible to deny the extent of the calamity described by Mr. S. O'Brien, or to say that the statements made by that hon. member were exaggerated. But, before the House could concur with the hon. member in charging the Government with all the deaths that had occurred by famine and destitution in Ireland, it would be but justice in them to consider well what the ordinary condition of that country was, and what was the extent of the calamity which had fallen upon her. The ordinary condition of Ireland was one of distress and poverty the people were, unquestionably, the worst housed, fed, and clothed, of any people in Europe. Their numbers, upwards of two millions were, for a great portion of the year, destitute; the calamity which had fallen on the land was one without parallel in modern times. Taking those things into consideration, he would ask the hon. Member for Dundalk—that the Government were responsible for every death that had occurred. With respect to the charge of having adhered to the pledge given by the Prime Minister last year, of intending to relieve the distress that had been anticipated from the horrors of famine. The right hon. gentleman proceeded to defend the system of Public Works in Ireland, which, though not free from defects, was yet productive of the greatest benefit. He then entered into the employment of the enormous and those gigantic operations set on foot by the Government for the alleviation of the distress

Lord GEORGE BENTINCK assured the Government that the advocates of the Protection policy had no intention of making Ireland the battle-ground of party They felt that the present Government had succeeded to the administration of Ireland at a most unfortunate moment. They were willing, therefore, to give time due to the Government to examine its acts with indulgence. The miseries of Ireland demanded sympathy, and it was the resolution of the Protection party to give their calmest consideration to any proposition that might be proposed for the alleviation of the calamity. But while disposed to cast a lenient eye upon the conduct of the Government, he was not prepared to admit that the measures they had already taken were such as could not improve. It was impossible to view the poor employment afforded as an effectual remedy: whilst upwards of 400,000 persons were constantly employed, the works they wrought upon were worse than useless. As to the non-interference with trade, such a maxim of political economy might be good in ordinary times; but when an unexampled calamity afflicted the country, the harsh rules of such dogmas should be relaxed, and the Government should not have hesitated to do so. It was perfectly unreasonable to have expected merchants and retailers to have sprung up once in Ireland in numbers sufficient to have provided ample and cheap food for the people. The noble and learned gentleman concluded by declaring that he supposed to exist between the Protection party and Parliament, and the country existing as duty on corn; the Protection party acknowledged no such compact, and therefore the Government were free to propose the removal of the 4s. duty, if they thought fit. Should the Government propose the removal of the duty of this 4s. duty, the Protection party would not oppose it; but it was their firm persuasion that no removal would give no benefit to the consumer. The Exchequer would lose the duty, but every farthing of it would go into the pockets of the corn-merchants and forestallers. Should the Government also think fit to propose the admission of sugar for the use of breweries and distilleries, the Protection party would offer l no opposition, although from experience they were of little expectation of benefit. Should a temporary interference with the Navigation Laws be proposed, the Protection party would not oppose it, though they believed such a remedy came too late. Let the Government, if they wished really to apply a remedy, throw aside the rigid principles of political economy, purchase corn wherever they could get it, and let them employ her Majesty's ships in carrying these supplies. Such a course would be brought into operation in Ireland in numbers sufficient to have provided ample and cheap food for the people. The noble and learned gentleman concluded by declaring that he supposed to exist between the Protection party and Parliament, and the country existing as duty on corn; the Protection party acknowledged no such compact, and therefore the Government were free to propose the removal of the 4s. duty, if they thought fit. Should the Government propose the removal of the duty of this 4s. duty, the Protection party would not oppose it; but it was their firm persuasion that no removal would give no benefit to the consumer. The Exchequ

HOUSE OF COMMONS. WEDNESDAY.

NEW WRIT FOR MIDDLESEX. A new writ was directed to be issued for the election of a Knight of the Shire for Middlesex, in the room of the Right Hon. C. Byng, deceased.

SUGAR FOR BREWING. The Hon. C. VILLIERS presented a petition, signed by all the leading merchants, brewers, and distillers in the City of London, calling the attention of the House to the great dearth of food in Great Britain and Ireland, and in other parts of Europe, and praying the House to rescind the penalties imposed on brewers using sugar and molasses.

PRIVATE BILLS. Mr. EWART moved that committees on all private bills should consist of five members, neither personally nor indirectly interested in the question submitted to their consideration; which motion was lost on a division by a majority of 7.

THE ADDRESS IN REPLY TO THE SPEECH.

The Report on the Address having been brought up by Mr C. HOWARD, Mr. HUME commented strongly on the course pursued by Austria in crushing the independence of Cracow, which he viewed as extreme flagitiousness, and was surprised that any hon. gentleman should have defended it in that House. He had intended on the previous evening to have moved an amendment strongly condemning that proceeding; but he confessed that after the speech of Lord John Russell so unnerved him (loud laughter) that he was unable to persevere in his intention (A laugh.) He was sorry that Mr. Disraeli should have attempted to prove that this atrocious act was no violation of the treaty of Vienna. The hon. gentleman, to establish his point, had gone to Westphalia and to —— in fact, he did not know where the devil he had not gone to (great laughter); but it was a manifest violation of that treaty, and it justified England in immediately refusing to pay any further instalment of the Russo-Dutch loan. This was a point to which he hoped the Government would address itself, for if treaties were to be thus violated with impunity it would be better at once to annul all our continental treaties, which were only observed by the other nations as long as it suited their own convenience.

A discussion ensued in the course of it,

Mr. PLUNKET expressed a belief that we had offended God by certain acts which had of late years been put on the statute book, and suggested that the Government should appoint a day of humiliation for the whole kingdom.

After speeches from several other hon. Members, the report on the Address was agreed to, and the House adjourned

HOUSE OF LORDS. THURSDAY.

The House met to-day, but sat for a very short time.

The Earl of FORTESCUE brought up her Majesty's answer to the Address, which was as follows:—"I thank you for your expressions of loyalty and attachment to my Crown and person, and you may rely with the most perfect confidence on my anxious desire to aid you in promoting at all times the prosperity and happiness of the people

No business of importance was transacted

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THE REFORM BILL. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE gave notice that, on Thursday, Feb. 4, he would bring in a bill for the repeal of the rate-paying clauses in the Reform Bill

SUSPENSION OF THE CORN AND NAVIGATION LAWS.

On the order of the day for a Committee of the whole House on the Corn-Laws being read,

Lord JOHN RUSSELL rose and said, that he would give his reasons for proposing an alteration in the Corn and Navigation Laws. At the termination of the last session it was anticipated that the harvest would be somewhat under an average quantity; but the quality was high, and spoken of. An entire failure of the potato crop had, however, occurred in Ireland, and also in parts of Scotland, and the prices of corn were, in consequence, materially affected; but, on the other hand, there was, in the course of last year, a very large importation of foreign and colonial corn, amounting to 4,806,000 qrs. It was in consequence of this importation that there was not for some time a great rise in prices. In October and in the course of November there was not a very serious augmentation of prices. But, from that time, there had been a very considerable rise in prices. In August the price of wheat was 49s., and it had risen from that time to the 16th of January, to 70s. 3d. The rise of price in wheat had caused considerable apprehension as to the sufficiency of the supply. The rise in the price of barley had been still more considerable. The prices have been in—

Jan. 1843	..	39s.	7d.	In 1847.	
Jan. 1843	..	26s.	5d.	First week ..	44s 3d.
Jan. 1844	..	32s.	7d.	Second week ..	46s. 5d.
Jan. 1845	..	34s.	3d.	Third week ..	50s. 0d.
Jan. 1846	..	31s.	11d.		

That rise in price was very remarkable. That rise in the price, however, was very unsatisfactory with respect to those engaged in trade. The deficiency which prevailed in France did not, in November last, manifest itself; so that, until a recent period, that deficiency did not materially affect the market. It appeared from documents before him that, although in December the harvest was considered deficient, the deficiency was not thought to be so serious as it had since turned out to be. The failure in the potato crop in Ireland and Scotland had produced most material and important results. It had not only occasioned a drain in money as equal to £12,000,000 sterling, and which, notwithstanding the supply of 4,800,000 quarters of foreign corn imported, most seriously affected the corn markets generally, and the deficiency of the harvest in Western Europe had induced the Governments of several foreign States to alter the laws regulating the importation and exportation of foreign grain. From the north of Europe the information he had received did not lead to the hope that supplies could be obtained, at least for a time, from that part of Europe, whilst from the Black prices, although there did not appear to be any dearth of corn in that country. In America the harvest had been most abundant, especially in corn; but hitherto they had not had a great supply from that country, but they hoped soon to have large importations from thence. Now it appeared to them that it was their duty, as a matter of necessity, to adopt some way of the importation of foreign corn The duty, it was true, was reduced to 4s., but small as that duty might appear, it operated in conjunction with other obstructions most materially to prevent importation from foreign countries. At one time during last year, the prices of corn in that country and France were very nearly equal, and the abolition of the 4s. duty, with other obstructions, tended almost to keep foreign corn from England almost entirely. Under these circumstances the Government to see that what quantity of foreign corn might be introduced if the importduty were removed; but, in the circumstances of the country, and considering that it was their bounden duty to remove all obstruction, he proposed that until the first of September in the present year *all* duties on the introduction of foreign corn should cease to be imposed. The laws regulating the importation of foreign corn had been suspended at various times, and he hoped that the advocates of Protection would, under the present circumstances of the country, agree to the proposition he ventured to submit to the House, and he also hoped that the advocates of Free Trade would consider the proposition a reasonable and proper one. The noble Lord then passed from the consideration of the Corn Laws to that of the Navigation Laws, and pointed out by various statistical details the restrictive and injurious effects of these laws, and he therefore proposed the suspension of the Navigation Laws with respect to the importation of foreign corn, to the same period, viz.—the last September in the present year. He then moved that the Speaker leave the chair, for the purpose of the House going into a Committee of the whole House on the Corn and Navigation Laws. (Cheers)

Mr. G. BANKES seconded the motion. Those who acted with him, and thought that protection to native industry should be maintained, were now ready, as they had been last year, to open the ports for the purpose of remedying or alleviating the distresses of the country. It had been the general opinion that the ports should be opened; and they were ready to do so, but did not, in the expectation of such high prices, keep back their corn, but had hastened it to the market. (Great laughter, which continued for some minutes.) He had a full and entire confidence in being able to concur with the noble Lord; and, although he did not anticipate much benefit from the suspension, yet, if any benefit could accrue, they ought to make the trial

Sir W. JOLLIFFE described the extreme destitution which prevailed in Ireland, defended the conduct of the Irish landlords from the imputations which had been cast upon them.

Mr. GOULBURN, although perfectly sensible of the distress which prevailed in Ireland, and although perfectly sympathising with the unfortunate people of that country, yet he thought that that was not a time to enter into a discussion of it. He cordially supported the proposition of the noble Lord; and, although he was firmly convinced that if it had been proposed on an earlier period, great good would have resulted from it, still he was most anxious to avail himself of any opportunity to relieve the distresses of the country.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER entered into a statement of the measures that had been taken in the distressed districts of Ireland, to alleviate the extreme suffering, particularly at Skibbereen and the south of Ireland.

Mr. HUME was glad Mr. GRATTAN censured the Government for not having laid this question before the House at once, as it would have prevented much of the blame that had been cast on them, on the first night of the session.

A discussion arose upon a question put by Mr. BARING, as to whether foreign ships, only partly loaded with grain, and coming coastwise, would be entitled to the exemption from the Navigation Laws.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said all corn, under any circumstances, would be admitted free, but no other produce.

Mr. BARING and Mr. ROEBUCK thought the relaxation would not be extensive or complete enough to ensure success.

Mr. T. BARING would not oppose the suspension, but thought it would be of little use, except so far as it would show a sympathy with the national distress. If it was intended to lead to the repeal of the Navigation Laws, the Government must expect strong opposition from the shipping interest.

Lord G. BENTINCK supported the proposition, but would resist any attempt to abolish the present system. He hoped it was not the "small end of the wedge." He censured the Government for not having prevented the large export of provisions from Ireland; he hoped that the remission of the remaining duty on corn would do no good, as it would only go so much profit into the pockets of the corn dealers, against whom he spoke with great bitterness, advising Lord John Russell to deal with those who fattened on the gains of famine, and the misery of the people, in the Parisian mode, and the Emperor Nicholas in the Russian mode, as the history of Nadir Shah, in support of his opinion.

He was followed by Sir C. Napier, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Disraeli, and others, who joined in a desultory debate. The tone of the whole discussion was decidedly in favour of the Government proposition

The several resolutions on which the bill will be founded were then agreed to, and the House adjourned at ten o'clock.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.—Lord Morpeth has announced to a deputation from the parishes of St Margaret and St. John, Westminster, that the bill for which notices had been given, for "the removal of Westminster-bridge and the erection of another bridge in lieu thereof at Charing-cross," will not be proceeded with.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THOUGH darkly Winter frowns upon the scene—
Though Want and Woe fling forth their shadows drear,
Right blightly rush the crowds to hail their Queen,
Dear to their hearts to Europe's freedom dear.
'Tis not the casket of the cuirassier
'Tis not the pomp and pride, and glittering sheen;
'Tis the pure spirit—merciful, serene,
We hail and hallow in the beautiful cheer.
GOD SAVE HER QUEEN! The World's Metropolis
May bless the sceptre which for good is sway'd;
Our Island still is Freedom's Salamis,
Whose wooden walls shall scarcely be dismay'd.
Let others hand base Perjury. We own
No such supporter to the British Throne.

Lady! most glorious is thy fate's award.
Ours of Royalty! few hearts so dead
But hail thy name when orisons are said,
Or from the shores of Ganges, to the sward
Of the swart savage, offering to his Lord
Prayer, by the wild Ontario: From the shed
Of the Esquimaux, from Australasian wold,
The universal prayer ascends to heaven.
The universal benison is given
For thee, fair Sovereign of the free and bold
The Queen of England; on whose flag the sun
Sets not; the ruler of a thousand suns.
Wherever barque hath dared, or swept the breeze,
Where Anson sailed, or Nelson fought and won.

Lady! the sceptre which thy grandsire wielded
For half a century of ruthless war.
When rose, and glared, and sank, the blood red star
Of Gallia's dread-god: when Europe yielded
To Britain's counsels, and her buckler shielded
A wounded world, that sceptre without scar
Or stigma of dishonour to thy care.
Gird at it not, is trusted, freely to evoke,
Like Ithuriel's wand, life's waters from the rock,
Were proudly sets our noble nation fair,
And calm; silence at the mere breathing
Never that sceptre, so wielded, knew a stain,
Shall it shall not be tarnished now in sight
Each link shall melt at Freedom's lightning stroke.

Yet, glance we at our home. The hideous view
Of "England's right arm," withered, paralysed—
The root by millions so dearly prized,
Blighted and gone: while famine's frightful crew,
Marshall'd by Pestilence, shriek Death's ha-ha,
Wild o'er the shuddering land. Too much despised,
The humble labourer dies without a shroud;
His children follow with stark Hunger's hue,
In frantic grief the poor wife wails aloud,
While days succeeding, darker scenes renew.
Oh! "Mercy, brightest jewel in the crown,"
Most brightly here thou shone in this sad time;
Worthy to bring th' Eternal's blessing down,
On heads that feel his attributes sublime.

Hence, every day, depart, with plenty freighted,
The barques, whose sails are bless'd by Christian love
Whose keels are 'neath the blessing-from above,
To 'suage the ruin famine has created.
His direful greed shall, speedily be eased.
His noble land, which often bravely strove
'Gainst his the baneful and Heaven-hated.
Bears in her breast the eagle with the dove—
The gauntlet cover'd by a silken glove—
The olden spirit never yet abated
Mighty and merciful. And hence comes Hope,
With manly Fortitude and Counsel sage,
Bidding our Isle courageously to cope
With ills the darkest on Time's darkest page L.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE COURTS OF ALDERMEN AND COMMON COUNCIL. About 120 members of the Common Council assembled in the Council Chamber, on Wednesday, for the purpose of receiving the suggestions of the sub committee appointed by them to consider the most advisable mode of proceeding on the next Common Council day, with respect to the bill, the third reading of which at the last court, the Lord Mayor refused to put. It appeared, Mr. Asharst said, desirable to the sub-committee, and they recommended, accordingly, that at the next court, a Committee of Privileges should be appointed to call upon the Lord Mayor to put the question of the third reading of the Common Council Qualification Bill, in order that the objection that they were not a legally constituted body might not be stated against them. It also appeared to them to be advisable to assert their right to have the question put the moment after the committees were appointed. Mr. Harrison said he thought it necessary to state that it was his intention to move upon a subject on which he believed he had the sympathy of all the members, before the question of the third reading of the Qualification Bill should be put. He meant the distressed condition of the Irish; to contribute the relief of which as soon as possible he should move that the sum of £2000 be voted. He (with) said so much to the members, in order that it might not be supposed that he meant to throw any difficulty in the way of the qualification question.—The Chairman said that he had been merely instructed to state the recommendations of the sub-committee; and, having fulfilled his instructions, and advised that the meeting should make no resolutions, but proceed with unanimity to the attainment of their object, he considered the business of the Committee at an end Mr Ashurst then vacated the chair.

FURTHER ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—The bakers of the metropolis have raised the price of the quartern loaf, best quality, to 11½d., and the second quality bread will be 10d. in a few days. A general meeting of bakers is spoken of, for the purpose of establishing throughout the metropolis a uniformity of price, at which meeting it is intended to call upon factors and makers not to sell to any bakers who deviate from the regulated price.

GUY FAWKES AND THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—On Tuesday morning, Sir Augustus Clifford, Mr. Pulman, and Capt. Kincaid, with a party of Yeomen of her Majesty's Body Guard, made the usual search in the vaults beneath the House of Lords, preparatory to the opening of Parliament

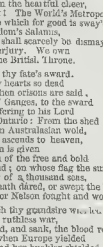
MORTALITY OF LONDON. During the month of deaths in the Metropolis, during the past week, shows a considerable decrease in the amount of mortality as compared with the numbers of the two previous weeks. The total number was 1091; the average for the last week five winters, 1068. The numbers births in the past was 1457; males 743, females 714

THE WEATHER IN THE METROPOLIS. A thick fog prevailed over the metropolis during the whole of Wednesday morning, which rendered the streets exceedingly gloomy and cheerless, and comparatively deserted. All business was transacted by gas, oil, or candle. In the evening, the wind changed to the south, and the frost, which has been severe since Sunday last, began to give way. About seven o'clock a fall of small snow commenced, and continued at intervals some hours, but the quantity altogether was not such as to cause any material impediment in travelling. On Thursday there was a good deal of snow.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

LORD KINGSALE.

JOHN STAPLETON DE COURCY, Lord Kingsale, premier Baron in the Peerage of Ireland, died a few days since. His Lordship was son of the late Hon. Captain Michael de Courcy, R.N., and succeeded to the family honours 20th Jan., 1839, at the decease of his uncle. He was born 17th September, 1805, and married, 2nd October, 1825, Sarah, daughter of Joseph Chadder, Esq., by whom he leaves issue, two sons and two daughters, the elder of the former, John Constantine, being now Lord Kingsale.



A singular privilege—that of wearing the hat in the Royal presence—has been hereditary in the family of De Courcy since the time of King John. That Monarch, in requital of the gallant bearing of the famous sir John De Courcy, Earl of Ulster, in accepting the challenge of the champion of the French King, Philip Augustus, desired the Earl to ask anything within his gift, and it should be granted. To which Ulster replied that, having estates and honours enough, he prayed that his successors might have the privilege (their first obeisance being paid) to remain covered in the presence of his Highness, and all future Kings of England. The request was readily conceded, and thenceforward each successive Lord Kingsale enjoyed this peculiar immunity. On the accession of William the Third, America, twenty-third Lord, appearing covered at Court, and his Majesty expressing his surprise at the circumstance, Kingsale thus explained the reason:—"Sire my name is De Courcy. I am Lord of Kingsale, in your Majesty's kingdom of Ireland; and the cause of my appearing covered in your Majesty's presence, is to assert the ancient privilege of my family, granted to Sir John De Courcy, Earl of Ulster, and his heirs, by John, King of England." The King acknowledged the hereditary right, and gave his hand to the Baron to kiss, whereupon his Lordship paid his obeisance, and continued with his hat on.

GEN. SIR WILLIAN ANSON, BART., K.C.B.

THIS gallant officer, one of the oldest Generals in the army, died at Brockhall, near Weedon, the seat of T. R. Thornton, Esq, on the 18th inst. His military career extended over a lengthened period, his first commission, that of ensign, in the 1st Foot Guards, bearing date in June, 1789. From 1806 to 1808, he served in Sicily, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; and in the latter year, embarking for Spain, participated in Sir John Moore's campaign, and fought gallantly at Corunna. In 1809, he joined the expedition to Zealand; and in 1811, having received the brevet of Major-General, was attached to Kemmis's Brigade in the Peninsula. Here he gained high distinction, particularly at Salamanca, the Pyrenees, Orthes, Vittoria, Nivelle, and Toulouse, and received the thanks of Parliament.

He was one of the Board of General Officers, a Knight Commander of the Bath, and Colonel of the 47th Foot. In 1831, he obtained a patent of Baronetcy.

Sir William was the fourth son of George Adams Anson, Esq., of Shughorough, by Mary his wife, daughter of the first Lord Vernon; younger brother of Thomas, Viscount Anson, and uncle to the present Earl of Lichfield. Of George Anson, the celebrated circumnavigator the deceased Baronet was grand-nephew.

At the period of his decease, Sir William had completed his 74th year; he married, 26th Jan., 1815, Louisa Frances Mary, only child and heiress of John Dickenson, Esq., of Birch Hall, Lancashire, descended maternally from the ducal House of Hamilton, and has left, besides the present Baronet (Sir John William Hamilton Anson), two younger sons, and three daughters,

THE RIGHT HON. LADY MARY SHEPHERD

THIS accomplished lady, distinguished for her philosophic views and learned literary attainments, died in Hyde Park-terrace, recently. She was second daughter of Neil, third Earl of Rosebery, by Mary, his second Countess, only daughter of Sir Francis Vincent, Bart., and married, 11th April, 1808, Henry John Shepherd, Esq. At the time of her death, her Ladyship had just entered on her seventieth year.

SIR THOMAS CRAWLEY BOEVEY, BART.

THIS venerable Baronet died at Flaxley Abbey, Gloucestershire, on the 10th inst., aged seventy-seven. He was eldest son of the late Sir Thomas Crawley Boevey, by Anne, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Savage; and represented two ancient families, the Crawleys and Boeveys. The latter surname was assumed by Thomas Crawley, Esq., upon inheriting the estate of Flaxley Abbey, bequeathed to him by William Boevey, Esq., whose relict, Catherine, daughter of John Riches, Esq., of London, is supposed to be the Widow in "The Spectator," so inexorable to the addresses of Sir Roger de Coverley; and she is further described in Steel's Epistolary Correspondence.

Sir Thomas, the respected gentleman whose death we record, married 28th October, 1807, Mary Albinia, eldest daughter of the late Sir Thomas Hyde Page, and has left three daughters and one son, the present Sir Martin Hyde Crawley Boevey, Bart.

FINE ARTS.

LANDSEER'S DEER-STALKING IN THE HIGHLANDS. Engraved by T. LANDSEER and J. H. ROBINSON. Moon.

"The most manly and exciting of all our national sports"—Deer-stalking—has, of late years, been so eloquently and forcibly described by Mr. Scrope, that its practice has been considerably revived in Scotland. At all events, this gentleman's stirring and life-look volume on the noble sport has, doubtless, induced thousands to its practical enjoyment; and the subject becoming otherwise popular, has been illustrated by the first animal painter of the day—with a success which will be recorded in this branch of the British school. To this fact, the walls of the exhibition rooms of the Royal Academy have borne vivid testimony, for some seasons past, in a series of pictures achieved by the genius of Edwin Landseer; and which, in the words of the work before us, "exhibit the leading characteristics of the Scottish Highlands, the noble race of animals peculiar to the country, and the sportsmen in moments of intense anxiety, high excitement, and eager pursuit, or exceeding triumph."

This magnificent work, then, comprises six splendid engravings, most of them executed by the painter's brother, Mr. T. Landseer.

First, is "The Combat," a scene of mortal strife between two deer; their antlers interlaced, and their coats bristling in the furor of the fight, as

> When two stacs for their fair female fight,
> In Atho's glens, or on Ben Aulet's steep,
> With horns as fierce they meet,
> * * *
> And push for push, and wound for wound, return.

The next, "Waiting for the Deer to Rise," is, indeed, a masterly groupe, the action of which may be shadowed forth in the accompanying passage:—" But him keep weel back wi' the dowgs, er' I haud up this buss o' heather, an' tak' a leuk ahint it whatna like beast he is. But be sure ye dinna mak' ony steer, he's terrible tear! but I was na' easing the top o' his horns." And, how this injunction is obeyed! The stalker, with his rifle and his "buss o' heather," by his intense watching, bespeaks the anima. to be "terrible near;" all admirably seconded by the faithful dog keeping Brain down, and not letting him whinge, as he is counselled to do by a High under, in shadow; and Brain, the dowg, too, what a fine portrait of intensity. The entire picture is a glorious composition, exquisitely engraved by J. H. Robinson its size is 20 by 15 inches.

"Watching the Body" is the third scene; and this, by permission of the publisher, we have engraved. We quote the epigraph from "the Recollections of a Poacher":—

"Mony a lonsom sentry hae I keepit ower the body o' a gude beast, after I had wrocht sair to get him. See lang as ony daylicht wad be to be seen, I wadna betit to get him muvit, for I wanna wealling to tak chance o' the foresters gettin' a glint o' me, and sae I wad jest be to dra' it in'l the shelter o' some bealach, or in below a big stan', and syne wear awa' the time wi' the pipe. Eh! man! the pipe's a grannd friend to puir folk! I'd far shunner be wanting the whiskey nor the tobawco 'deed, tho' I'm no teetotaller, I'm no that sair on the whiskey, for a drink o' mulk I'll mak a man wholsomer nor ony speerits but I coudna carry on without the pipe!—she'll put by the worst of onything to eat, when it's maybe ill to get or when a man'll hae but as piece cake atween himsel an' the dowg; awsel than, he'll jest sit an' smok', an' tak' theokit o' the days that he's passed in travellin' after the deers."

The *repose* of this groupe is in effective contrast with the fierceness of "The Combat," and the intensity of "The Waiting," and the quiet enjoyment of the "lonsom sentry," and the almost dignified ease of the "dowg," characteristic of having really been an important agent in the struggle, are both admirably set off by the noble antlers, serving as a kind of natural framework for the portraits. "How to get the Deer home" is equally indicative of the painter's skill.

"If there be any gentlema of the south countrye, who, led by the love of vert and venison, has wandered to the far north, and not being privileged to ask for the large hospitality there so freely given, has occasionally strayed unbidden upon the glorious domains devoted to the Deer, he will know that the unlicensed joys of the forest are not without alloy, and that it is possible to be at times involved in predicaments not wholly pleasing."

Well, he has had a fine day's sport: not a luckless mouse, or mountain hare, ominous of ill! has crossed his path; and the first happy sweep of his glass has shown him a fair hart, such as he would be proud to kill; the line of stags, too, may have been favourable; and though he has had to crawl over pointed stones, "under the fair yet treacherous bed of lichenous mosses," and at length he may have hit the Deer in the right place, and he may be lying before him—next painful question will arise—"How am I to get him home?—the remaining hours of daylight are but few, and the nearest bothy five miles off." Then, the foresters may already have suspicions—may have

DEER-STALKING IN THE HIGHLANDS—WATCHING THE DEAD.—PAINTED BY L. LANDSEER, R.A.

watched and witnessed all that has been done! "How is the Deer to be got home?" The picture is a dark one, though it be relieved by the head of the Deer; the watching Poacher and dog, are here, and the atmospheric effect of the coming day is cleverly given.

"The Last Scene" is next; for, as has been said of a nobler existence, "last of all comes death," here depicted by the slain Deer, touchingly illustrating the epigraph:—

> "The noble Deer! and is it thus he lies?
> Those limbs, which yester e'en with springy tread
> Traversed the rugged sides of steep Ben More,
> Listless and still. The glories of his brow,
> Which erst with matchless dignity he bore,
> Reclined against the cloudless azure of the sky,
> As o'er the mountain ridge he proudly passed,
> Now droop and trail upon ignoble ground
> The ear, of surest and acutest sense,
> Which noted e'en the slightest breath of sound,
> Is rudeness and dull.
> The full and piercing orb of that clear eye,
> Which laughed the dimness of the mist to scorn,
> In darkness sleeps: and his fine form
> O'er some mean bench in rude neglect is thrown."
>
> *The Hunter's Lament, from the Gaelic.*

"The Poacher's Bothy" is a fine composition; the dawn breaking, and pouring in at the rude window a rich light over the savage scene within, is in truly artistic spirit. And here lies the dead Hart, for better concealment in the box-bed, the Poacher's own rough couch; Laddie acts as sentinel; and here again is the eager vigilance of the "dowg," restrained by the vigorous grasp of his master's leg; and there is the bottle of "the right stuff, the real mountain dew," ignorant of excise; and, over all, the morning light, bronzing in its course the old horse-shoe, for years nailed to the shutter, and believed, by Kenneth, to have brought luck to him and his undertakings: all this is a true picture of lawless Highland life.

The title-page to this noble series is the head of a deer, drawn in masterly style.

Throughout the set of prints, the great Painter has been admirably seconded by the Engraver, Mr. Thomas Landseer. In short, we have rarely seen a work in subject and treatment more befitting the "ancestral home," as presenting true pictures of a noble national sport, in a style highly honourable to national art.

DESTRUCTION OF SKIRBECK RECTORY, BY FIRE.

On Sunday evening, the parish of Skirbeck, a short distance from Boston, in Lincolnshire, was the scene of a calamity which excited great sympathy in the locality—the destruction by fire of the Rectory House, the handsome residence of the Rev. W. Roy, D.D. The house was of considerable extent, and, within the last few years, had been much enlarged; and this circumstance, with the destruction of much valuable property, and the high respect in which Dr. Roy is held, caused an universal expression of regret throughout the neighbourhood.

The fire was discovered at about half-past six o'clock, by a young lady perceiving flames issuing from the wall of one of the bed-chambers, and evidently originated from a chimney between the old and new portions of the Rectory House. An alarm was given immediately, and a messenger was despatched to announce the same to Dr. Roy, who was performing divine service at the chapel on the Spilsby-road. The Rev. Gentleman briefly stated the event to his congregation, and dismissed them; and every one immediately quitted the chapel to render assistance.

In the meantime, the flames had spread with destructive rapidity to the old and new buildings, so that the fire raged on both sides of the party-wall. The engines arrived speedily from Boston, but the supply of water was very short; by eight o'clock, all hope of saving the building was given up; but the flames were cut off from communication with the cellars. Fortunately, there was no wind, or the stables, the adjoining premises, and even the old church, would have been in peril. By ten o'clock, the roofs of the mansion had fallen in; but, for hours after, the large timbers burnt with unquenched vigour.

It is estimated that not fewer than 10,000 persons had collected from Boston and the neighbourhood, and their exertions in saving property were successful. A large quantity of costly furniture and valuable books were rescued from the flames, and removed to the lawn; and, to the credit of the more humble classes of the spectators, notwithstanding temptation and opportunity, there was no instance of that heartless pilfering of property which too often occurs upon such occasions. The damage is great: the house and premises, valued at from £3000 to £4000, were only insured to the amount of £1000; the furniture, wine, plate, &c., were partially insured; the wine is preserved, and the greater part of the books and plate. We are happy to add that no lives were lost. So extensive and destructive a fire has not occurred in the neighbourhood for many years. It has naturally directed public attention to the necessity of obtaining more efficient engines, and a better supply of water than hitherto; and, now that the alarm is rife, we trust that proper measures will be taken for the security of property.

DESTRUCTION OF THE RECTORY-HOUSE, SKIRBECK, BY FIRE.

YORK HOUSE.

A few weeks since, the grey-fronted, antiquated-looking building, represented above, attracted the attention of all who passed near the Treasury Offices at

REMAINS OF YORK HOUSE, WHITEHALL.

Whitehall, by the complete dissimilarity of its architecture with that of the surrounding buildings. Yet few of those who stared listlessly at its buttresses, and Gothic doorway, enriched with battlements and carving, would have imagined that they were gazing on the last relic of the princely house called York Palace, built by the great Cardinal Wolsey!

The new Houses of Parliament have just been pulled down to make way for the commencement of the fine masonry; and, though we confess that Mr. Barry's design will be greatly enhanced by the portion which is to be built on the site of York House, still the walls and buttresses, and doorway of the old work seemed always as mementos of times by-gone, and, therefore, worthy of preservation. Not that there was anything very beautiful about the prim-looking old house, as it had been sadly mutilated and defaced: but still there were old associations connected with it, and, amongst others, that the leasecurious that it was the spot, where, in days of yore, was the Cockpit constructed by King Henry VIII., together with a bowling-green and tennis court, for his delectation, after he had stripped Wolsey of this, his magnificent abode.

A few yards from this building stood the celebrated Gate of Whitehall, said to have been built from designs by Hans Holbein, for Henry VIII.

THE WEATHER.

The past week has been principally frosty, and very dull, the sky having been generally covered by cloud. Thursday, Jan. 14th, was a very fine bright day; the reading of the thermometer in the morning was as low as 24½ deg.; by one o'clock, P.M., it had risen to 41 deg., which was the highest point it has reached during the week; it sank to 29 deg. before midnight, and to 21½ deg. by seven, A.M., on Friday, and this was the lowest reading during the week. Friday was a fine day, and since then to the present time each day has been cloudy and dull. It is remarkable that between Friday afternoon, January 15, to the present time, Thursday, January 21, the reading of the thermometer has not varied 9 deg., the extreme readings between these times having been 24½ deg. and 31 deg. The average temperature of Thursday, the 14th, was 32½ deg.; of Friday, was 32½; of Saturday, was 30½; of Sunday, was 29½; of Monday, was 29½; of Tuesday, was 31½, and of Wednesday, was 30 deg. The average temperature of the week was less than 31 deg. Some snow fell during the evening of Wednesday.

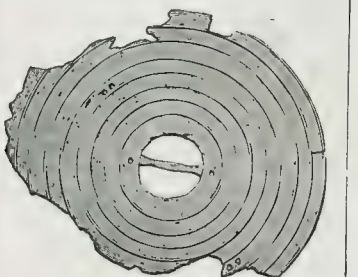
The following are the extreme thermometrical readings taken each day:—

Thursday Jan. 14, the highest reading was	41 deg.	the lowest was	24½ deg.
Friday, Jan. 15	35		21
Saturday, Jan. 16	34		24
Sunday, Jan. 17	30		27
Monday, Jan. 18	33		27
Tuesday, Jan. 19	33½		30
Wednesday, Jan. 20	32		27½

Blackheath, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1847. J. G.

ANCIENT BRITISH SHIELDS.

ABOUT a month since, a labourer employed in claying land in the parish of Coveney, in Cambridgeshire, turned up two British Shields in good preservation: they were found lying beneath the clay, under the fen soil.



ANCIENT BRITISH SHIELD.

These Shields are circular in form; and each measures about 22 inches in diameter. One is ornamented with concentric circles, stamped, in the metal; and the other with intertwining serpents. The handles of both are perfect; and there are remains of bronze holes for straps rivetted on the inside. They have been purchased for the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, by the Rev. S. Banks, of Haddenham; to whose courtesy we are indebted for the accompanying sketches.

It is conjectured that these Shields may have been lost by the upsetting of a canoe; as canoes have been found imbedded in the fen soil of the locality.

There are, in the Meyrick Collection at Goodrich Court, Herefordshire, several specimens of these early British Shields. They are ornamented with concentric circles, between which are as many little knobs as the space will admit. Each is rather more than two feet in diameter, with a hollow boss in the centre to admit the hand, as it was held at arm's length in action. "On comparing it with the Highland target," Sir Samuel Meyrick remarks, "we shall find that, although the Roman mode of putting it on the arm has been adopted by these mountaineers,

ANCIENT BRITISH SHIELD.

the boss, rendered useless, is still retained, and the little knobs imitated with brass nails."—(*Archæologia*, vol. xxiii., p. 95.)

SEVERE WEATHER ON THE CONTINENT. Letters from Brussels state that, on the 15th, at six o'clock in the morning, the centigrade thermometer was 7° below zero, at noon at 5°, and four o'clock at 4° below zero. The continuation of this intense cold, and the want of employment, have greatly increased the horrid ips among the labouring poor in the neighbourhood of Brussels, and especially in the country. At Antwerp, on the 17th, at about eight o'clock, the cold was 9° below zero; the frost each day increases in intensity. So great is the destitution at Pesth, that the poor are compelled to grind the bark of trees for their subsistence. On a glance at the Continental papers we see with regret that want and misery are prevalent in many parts abroad.

THE LATE MR. BEVAN, THE BANKER. Mr. David Bevan, banker, of Lombard-street, and of Belmont, East Barnet, at which place he died on the 24th of December, has left funded and personal property to the amount of £200,000. He has bequeathed to his son, Richard Lee Bevan, £40,000; to his son, the Rev. David Barclay Bevan, M.A., Rector of Burton Latimer, Northamptonshire, the sum of £30,000, but from which is to be deducted the purchase money of livings, farms, &c., amounting to upwards of £16,000; to his daughters, Mrs. Mortimer, wife of the Rev. Thomas Mortimer, B.D., Minister of Gray's-inn-lane Chapel; Mrs. Morier, wife of Captain W. Morier, R.N.; and to Mrs. Stephenson, £20,000 each, and to Mrs. Bosanquet £1000, in addition to her fortune. The bequests to be for their separate use and to their children, but no grandson is to appropriate his expectancy in the purchase of a commission or his promotion in the army. The residue of his personalty, as well as all freehold, copyhold, and customary estates, he leaves to his son, Robert Cooper Lee Bevan, whom he appointed his sole executor.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE GEORGE BYNG, ESQ., M.P.—The remains of the late venerable George Byng, Esq., M.P., were interred on Monday in the family mausoleum, at Potter's Bar, near Wrotham. General Lord Strafford, G.C.B.; the Right Hon. George Stevens Byng, M.P., Secretary to the Board of Control; Mr. Tufnell, M.P., and other relatives, attended the interment. Mrs. Byng will occupy the family mansion in St. James's-square.

PROVISIONS FOR IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—Her Majesty's Ministers have set apart a number of vessels, for the purpose of conveying provisions to the distressed districts in Ireland and Scotland.

HEALTH OF TOWNS.—IMPROVEMENT OF LONDON.

"I recommend to your attention measures which will be laid before you, for improving the Health of Towns, an object the importance of which you will not fail to appreciate." *Her Majesty's Speech to Parliament, on Tuesday last.*

This important recommendation from the Throne assures us that the sanatory measures for the "Health of Towns," will henceforth receive that attention from our Legislature, which their importance entitles them to; and that the amelioration of the condition of the labouring classes will form a prominent topic of the present Session of Parliament. It may, therefore, be as well to glance at what progress has already been made in this measure of wise economy; satisfied, as we are, that the result will prove encouragement to those who, in advocating the cause, are performing a great duty. We take, for this purpose, a pair of pictures of metropolitan life—the Evil and the Remedy. For the first, we select a locality, whereon the hand of improvement has been some time busy—viz., the notorious Field-lane, a specimen of the wretched house-accommodation for the working classes, and of the frightful moral results to which this foul neglect unquestionably conduces. Of the vile old places which formerly occupied the site cleared in our Illustration, we gave two effective views in a former No. of our Journal. The narrow avenue, known as Field-lane, with its tempting premiums for thievery, the pocket-handkerchief display, still exists: but will, we hope, shortly be cleared away by force of the wholesome doctrine, which enjoins cleanliness as next to godliness. Every reader of Mr. Dickens's novel of excellent purpose, "Oliver Twist," will remember how vividly he has sketched this locality; but the picture is so good a lesson of morality that we shall quote it:—

FIELD-LANE.

"Near to the spot on which Snow-hill and Holborn-hill meet, there opens upon the right hand as you come out of the City, a narrow and dismal alley leading to Saffron-hill. In its filthy shops are exposed for sale huge bunches of second-hand silk handkerchiefs of all sizes and patterns—for here reside the traders who purchase them from pickpockets. Hundreds of these handkerchiefs hang dangling from pegs outside the windows, or flaunting from the door-posts; and the shelves within are piled with them. Confined as the limits of Field-lane are, it has its barber, its coffee-shop, its beer-shop, and its fried-fish warehouse. It is a commercial colony of itself, the emporium of petty larceny, visited at early morning and setting-in of dusk by silent merchants, who traffic in dark backparlours, and go as strangely as they come. Here the clothesman, the shoe-vamper, and the rag-merchant display their goods as sign-boards to the petty thief; and stores of old iron and bones, and heaps of mildewy fragments of woollen-stuff and linen, rust and rot in the grimy cellars."

We now pass to the Remedy.

A MODEL LODGING-HOUSE IN ST. GILES'S.

The Model Lodging-House now building in George-street, St Giles's, is the second effort for the improvement of dwellings, made by the Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes; and we rejoice to find that they are thus encouraged to proceed in so laudable an object, by the complete success which has attended their first attempt, the erection of the Model Buildings, near Bagnigge Wells, of which we gave an engraving in No. 206 of our Journal. These Buildings, arranged for the separate occupation of twenty-three families, with one house for thirty widows, or females of advanced age, have been, from the time of their completion, in constant occupation, at rents remunerative to the Society, yet lower than is ordinarily paid by the labouring classes for much less comfortable and healthy apartments.

The Society, in building a *Model Lodging-House for Single Men*, has been influenced by a consideration of the awful disclosures made in the Report of the Health of Towns Commission, and in other well-known publications; disclosures painfully confirmed by members of the Society, who have inspected the condition of the existing Lodging-Houses in the metropolis. In many of these dwellings, numbers of the labouring classes are crowded together, without regard to sex, in the same low, dark, and noisome room, without provision for ventilation or drainage, nor any supply of water for the common purposes of cleanliness. Whilst some of these houses are frequented by the depraved and dissolute, the majority of the lodgers are hard-working people, who are doing their utmost to support themselves by the exercise of lawful occupations.

It is on behalf of this much neglected and deserving class, and with a view of showing how they may be rescued from the discomfort and contamination to which they are at present (through no fault of their own) so injuriously subjected, that the Committee decided on purchasing from the Commissioners of Woods and Forests a piece of freehold ground, in George-street, St. Giles's, a street chiefly occupied by lodging-houses, and situated between High Holborn and the new street, forming the continuation of Oxford-street.

The present Building, which is 80 feet in length, comprises six stories; the basement being devoted to a kitchen, wash-house, bath, stove, and store-rooms. On the ground floor, is provided a common living-room, 33 feet by 23 feet, and 10ft. 9in. in height, with an office and apartments for the Superintendent. The four upper floors are each divided into two dormitories, having a stone staircase between them, with washing and water-closets on each floor. The dormitories, eight in number, each ten feet high, will lodge 104 inmates; they are partitioned to the height of six feet nine inches, so as to place each bed in a separate compartment; whilst due regard is paid to the ventilation of the whole building, and especially of the dormitories.

The arrangement and design of the building are by the hon. architect to the Society, Henry Roberts, Esq., F.S.A.

The site of this House cost £1270, and the building itself will cost £3930, besides which a considerable sum will be needful for furniture, &c. &c.

The subscriptions received up to this time amount to no more than £3030 15s. There is, therefore, a deficiency of about £2000, towards which the assistance of the public is entreated.

It is our hope and belief that the House, when once open for the reception of lodgers, will become a self-supporting institution; and that, as such, it will prove a model for imitation in many of the large towns and densely peopled localities of the kingdom.

MODEL LODGING-HOUSE, ST. GILES'S.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday). Since Monday the arrivals of English wheat have been on a moderate scale, but the number of sacks to-day was small. The supplies of foreign remain of the season on foreign corn had considerable influence upon the wheat trade, which was in a very dull state. Although very little business was transacted in any quality, holders refused to accept lower prices. In foreign wheat—both free and in bond—no trade was done, but the rates were almost nominal. The only supplies of flour of import in the breweries and distilleries caused the sale for barley and malt to run heavy, and, to effect [illegible] such extra cut to secure any sale worth mentioning. Beans and peas were in moderate request, at previous quotations. Oats, as previously quoted, were dull.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat, 4820; barley, 2750; malt, 3290; oats, 150. Irish: Wheat, [illegible]; Foreign: Wheat, 350; barley, 1320; malt, 360; oats, 5120; malt, —

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 69s to 78s, ditto white, 76s to 85s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red 70s to 72s; ditto white 72s to 80s; rye, 45s to 48s; grinding barley, 25s to 27s; distilling, 33s to 35s; malting ditto, 37s to 40s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 75s to 78s; brown ditto, 70s to 72s; Kingston and Ware, 72s to 80s; Cuckoo, 82s to 86s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire 70s to 72s; Kingston and Ware, 72s to 80s; Cuckoo, 82s to 86s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire red oats, 23s to 24s; potato ditto, 25s to 26s. Youghal and Cork, black, —s to —s; ditto white, —s to —s; Sligo, —s to —s; Limerick, —s to —s; Londonderry, —s to —s; Galway, —s to —s; maple, 25s to 28s; white, 26s to 30s; beans, 40s to 45s, ditto old, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, town-made, 50s to 52s; Suffolk, 50s to 52s; Stockton and Yorkshire 48s to 52s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign*: Wheat, —s to —s; Danzig, red, 72s to 73s; ditto white, 77s to 78s per quarter. *In Bond*.—Wheat, —s to —s; oats, new, —s to —s, ditto, feed, —s to —s; and peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 33s to 35s, Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market. Linseed, as well as cakes, has sold readily, at full prices. In other articles, next to nothing has been done.

Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 53s; Baltic, crushing, 44s 6d to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 43s to 45s. Hempseed, 35s to 36s per quarter. Carraway, 30s per cwt. Rapeseed, Muscat-seed, 39s to 40s; white ditto, 8s to 10s. Tares, 6s 6d to 6s 9d per bushel. English Rapeseed, new, £21 to £23 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £13 10s to £19 10s; ditto, foreign, £9 10s to £10 10s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £7 0s to £7 5s per ton. Canary, 55s to 60s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, 41s to 44s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s; white, —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Bread. The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9½d to 10½d; of household ditto, 8d to 9d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 70s 3d; barley, 32s 0d; oats, 22s 6d; rye, 50s 8 .., beans, 40s 0d, peas, 41s 11d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 63s 10d, barley, 40s 0d; oats, 27s 4d; rye, 47s 7d; beans, 42s 8d; peas, 50s 8d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 4s 0d; barley, 2s 6d; oats, 1s 6d; rye, 3s 0d; beans 3s 0d; peas, 2s 8d.

Tea.—This market has been in a very inactive state since our last, yet prices rule about [illegible].

Sugar.—Considerable excitement has prevailed in this market, owing to the forthcoming [illegible] settlement meetings, and prices of the raw and refined article have advanced fully 2s to 4s per quarter. Brown lumps, 44s to 45s; and middling ditto, 39s 6d to 40s per cwt.

Coffee.—All kinds of coffee move off slowly, at late rates.

Rice. Most qualities have improved in value for the week, and is an active demand.

Provisions.—The best qualities of Irish butter are in good request at full prices; but other kinds have fallen in va ue as is per cwt. Fine Irish bacon is sleady at 50s to 52s for fine, and 46s for coarse. The arrivals of foreign butter are only on a moderate scale. All kinds are in fair request, but not dearer. Bacon moves off slowly, at former rates. The arrivals of Irish lard is firm, at previous currencies. Barrelled beef and pork are held at higher rates. All other kinds of provisions are unaltered in value.

Oils.—The market is tasteless, and prices are mostly supported.

Tallow.—A large business is passing in tallow, and many holders refuse to sell at present rates. P.Y.C., on the spot, 52s 6d.

Hay and Straw. Meadow hay, £3 3s to £3 18s; clover ditto, £3 3s to £4 16s and straw, £1 4s to £1 12s per cwt.

Wool. Although there is a better feeling in this market, no advance can be noticeable in the [illegible].

Potatoes.—The supply of potatoes being very small, the best samples have advanced to 220s per ton.

Hops (Friday).—Although a little more money has been obtained for the best new hops in pockets the demand is far from active, and the supply being more than equal to it, prices must be wants of the former. From the middling quantities of hops some slightly little is doing, at late rates. Sussex pockets, £3 16s to £4 7s. Weald of Kent ditto, £4 2s to £4 12, Mid and East Kent ditto, £4 os to £5 5s per cwt.

Coals (Friday).—Carr's Hartley, 24s 6d; Holywell Main, 22s; West Hartley, 24s 6d; Bradley's Ile one, 20s; Pemberton, 27s 6d and Stingo's Hartley, 24s 6d per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—Although the supply of beasts on offer this morning was very limited, we have to report a dull inquiry for the best breeds of stock, at the late prices; however, a trifling depression in value. There were in the market 41 beasts from [illegible] here of sheep were small. The few prime old Downs were readily disposed of at [illegible] other kinds of sheep declined 2d per 8 lb. Calves were in short supply, and sold [illegible] at late rates. The pork trade was dull, yet we can quote no decline in the currencies. Milch cows were very dull, at from £16 to £18 each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 2d to 3s 4d, second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime large ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime Scots, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 8d to 3s 10d, second quality ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime Southdown ditto, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; large coarse calves, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime small ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; large hogs, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; neat small porkers, 4s 0d to 4s 2d. Suckling calves, 18s to 28s, and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 18s each. Beasts, 555; calves, 130, sheep, 2320; calves, 190; pigs, 280.

Newgate and Leadenhall Markets.—We had a fair trade here to-day, and prices were not supported.

Per 8lb, by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; middling ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d, prime large ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime small ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d, large pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; inferior mutton, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; middling ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; veal, 4s 0d to 5s 0d, small pork, 4s 8d to 5s 0d. [illegible]

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The position of monetary affairs while the last week's article was writing, indicated an expressed belief that a very short time would elapse before the Directors of the Bank of England would find it necessary to still further increase the rate of discount. This belief proved well founded, for on Thursday the rate was advanced another one-half per cent, making four per cent the minimum. The state of the Foreign Exchanges has now begun to excite alarm, and this last advance is more to guard against the future, than from any *immediate* necessity. Money at present is in such demand, that the supply is not equal to the high rate of interest. While, however, this facility exists, there also exists the danger of its being lent abroad; and, as this would render the course of exchange still more unfavourable, specie would be inevitably taken from the Bank, and from the exchanges with Hamburg, Paris, and America, were all against England. With Paris, the rate is likely to decline considerably. Under such circumstances, the Directors of the Bank of England have a very delicate task to perform in the exercise of their discretion in the [illegible] rate of interest, and thus endeavouring to check the export of the precious metals as far as practicable.

Much speculation arises in connection with regard to the measures likely to be pursued for raising the funds required to meet the present and future exigencies in Ireland. The surplus revenue has already been invested, and an advance upon deficiency bills is declined in. It is, however, now said that the Bill will be brought at the present crisis; and, if it did, as a most objectionable proceeding. To find the existing floating debt, has been deemed likely; but it is to be feared that, under present prospects, a very large sum will be required. Even now, however, exist but little doubt that, at the March renewal of Exchequer Bills, an increase in the rate of interest must be given, if not at an earlier period.

The English Funds have undergone considerable fluctuations, consequent upon a large amount of business arising from the position of both commercial and political affairs. On Monday, the Market declined from the prices of the previous week, a fall in Consols. Reasons for the immediate decline. Thursday, prices of Consols was 92¾ to ¾. Increased heaviness was apparent on Tuesday and the publication of the Queen's Speech added to the downward tendency. Quotations, at closing, were 92¼ to ⅜ for money, and 92⅝ to ¾ for the opening price, on Wednesday morning, was 91¾, but a decline soon reduced the quotations to 91¾; a slight improvement, however, made the closing figures 92⅛. The news, on Thursday, of the additional loss of specie, and the rate of interest [illegible] Bank of England only produced a fall of about ¼ per cent, but the Market is easily depressed, and, at the close of the week, displayed no sign of permanent advance. From the above facts, it will be perceived, although a strong feeling prevails that Government must increase the rate of interest, or fund a large portion. Bank Stock has been well supported, and business on the other descriptions of stock has not confined principally to the Government Securities. Prices, at closing, stood for:—Bank Stock, 205; Three per Cent. [illegible] ¼; Three ¼-d-a-Quarter per Cent, 1854, [illegible]; New Three ¼ per Cent, 1854, [illegible]; Ditto, thirty years, 94; Ditto, thirty years, 94; India Stock, 262, India Bonds, 8 pm.; South Sea Annuities, 99¾; Consols for Account, 92¼; Exchequer Bills, 5.

Business in the Foreign Markets has been very limited, but prices are generally flatter. Mexican, on Monday, opened at 22½ to ¾, and closes at 22 for Account. Portuguese, notwithstanding the triumph of the Royal party, have fallen from Monday's prices to 34 ¾ to ⅞, the closing question of 34 ⅞. Spanish Bonds have fluctuated between 24½ to ⅞, and 24 to ⅝, the last quotation. Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, on Monday, quoted 58 to ⅝; the closing quotation is [illegible]. The Four per Cent. Certificates were 93 to ⅝, on Monday; the last price 91½. Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents have declined from 94 96 to 93½; and Spanish Three per Cents now quote, for Account, 34½; having marked, on Monday, the same price.

Although there has been a gradual decline in the Share Market, wherever sales have been pressed, yet prices have not hitherto suffered to the extent anticipated. The scrips of the new lines are, however, materially depressed by any offer to the public. The prices, at closing, stood for:—Bank Stock, 205; Three per Cent. [illegible] ¼; Three ¼-d-a-Quarter per Cent, 1854, [illegible]; New Three ¼ per Cent, 1854, [illegible]; Ditto, thirty years, 94; Ditto, thirty years, 94; India Stock, 262, India Bonds, 8 pm.; South Sea Annuities, 99¾; Consols for Account, 92¼; Exchequer Bills, 5.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

[JAN. 23, 1847.

Consols, 92¼ Ditto Ditto, 1853, 92¼ Ditto Ditto, 1854, 92¼ Ditto Ditto, 1855, 92¼ Ditto Ditto, 1856, 92¼ Ditto Ditto, 1857, 92¼ Ditto Ditto, 1858, 92¼ Ditto Ditto, 1859, 92¼ Ditto Ditto, 1860, 92¼ Ditto Ditto, 1861, 92¼ Ditto Ditto, 1862, 92¼ Ditto Ditto,

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ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, REGENT-STREET
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EDUCATION.—A LADY, who for several years has conducted an ESTABLISHMENT in the vicinity of the Regent's Park, proposes to take a Limited Number of YOUNG LADIES at the Sea-side, where they will receive a polite and liberal Education.—For Prospectuses, apply to 61, Queen-street, or to MISS BURDETT, 22, Effingham-place, Kensington.

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by MR. WELLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons in the Polka, Cellarius Valse, and Mrs Dow Temps, at all hours, to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age wishing privacy and expedition. An Assembly Room for Schools and Friday. Terms may be had on application as above.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at No. 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of 25 per cent since sole agent at Geneva, the Swiss manufacturers, are also at this house. On receipt of a Post-office Order payable to John Jones for £4 4s., one will be sent free —Real Gold Cases, with Glass for a Twenty-one Guinea Watch.

THE WELLINGTON BRACE.—A Pair of Braces without Buckles.—In these the length can be regulated more easily than by the old style of Prices the same as other braces of similar quality, viz., from 3s. to 10s.—To be obtained at all Hosiers and Outfitters; and wholesale, at 97, Wood-street, London.—N.B. Each pair is stamped "John Paterson, London; registered August 13, 1846"

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS MAKING.—MRS. HOWELL, of Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, Sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dress-making, by Method of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most Fashionable Style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. Schools attended on the terms to be by substantiated by reference to pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers Wanted. Mulberry Rooms.—Paper Models

ALL this hubbub, in two or three provincial towns, about the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, is most likely end, as usual, in smoke. Even if there be a reduction will the public have Ten at less than Half-a-Crown a pound? That is the price at which the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY sell their Tea at 6th begin other sorts at 1s. 6d. and 3s. 16d.; Coffee, 9d., 1s., and 1s. 3d. Offices, No 9, Great Prescott-street

WINDOW BLINDS.—The Patent Perforated Blinds being now brought to the greatest perfection by the introduction of a fine Gauze Pattern, similar in appearance to the weave of the finest Cambric Muslin, with every other requisite in all others, from the anti-corrosive nature of the materials of which they are made Price, in Imitation mahogany frame, 14s. 9d per square foot; best quality, 2d per square foot Transparent Blinds, each, 12s., 18s., 24s., 30s., 42s., and upwards.—PYLISH and PAGE, Sole Patentees and Manufacturers, 3, Queen-street, Cheapside, and from Chenies

CLARKE'S PATENT MORTAR LAMPS and LAMP MORTARS.—These incomparable Night Lamps are now manufactured in beautiful Plain, coloured, and painted glass, and papier machés, which, with the great [illegible] will be found invaluable [illegible] Manufactory, 114, PATENT LAMP [illegible]

PRIZE RHYME.

E. MOSES and SON, for a very long time,
Have omitted to publish their prices in rhyme;
And they certainly cannot but blame themselves here
For "sparse" in poetry ought to appear.
And with this they solicit the notice of each,
To their "very low figures," (not figures of speech).
Be [illegible]
[illegible]
Yes, you have the price exact;
Try, and then you'll prove it a fact.
MOSES sell their choice Suitas
Such as must with great applause,
For the sum of one pound five
'Tis a fact, as you'll prove
For night and shop [illegible]
A Winter Wrap [illegible]
At [illegible]
Tweed Trousers firmly made and fin'd.
Ten and sixpence w [illegible]
Double Trousers [illegible]
Dress Coats in which no fault is found
May here be purchas'd for a pound.
A Frock Coat, too, for one pound five
You purchase. Will any MOSES thrive?
For half-a-crown you may be dress'd
In what? a double-breasted Vest
Elegance and fit, without dispute,
Says a friend or Fancies by
The following, which you'll read with pleasure
Refer to clothing

MADE TO MEASURE.

Messrs MOSES undertake
For one pound five to cut and make
A Coat of waterproof, whose style
Will merits an approval by and by
At MOSES' dress-mart you will find
Coats of mid. cloth, well trimmed and lined,
Vest two pounds six is all you pay
Well then MOSES "twixt you and me"
Tweed Trousers made to order here
Cost eight and sixpence—that's not dear.
For one pound two and six you'll not
[illegible] you from the wet
For one pound six you may be drest
In trousers made the very best
For one pound twelve you may obtain
A stylish dress Coat—don't complain
The very best that can be sew
Will cost you only "two fifteen."
And Vests, just fit for gentlemen,
At eight and sixpence [illegible]
Twelve shillings you will find odds
A fancy sails, or a plush.
Boys' Tunics and Cassocks you'll buy
For one pound five well, that's not high.
And that (with your permission) is
A New Work: entitled "Costume Cassile," containing a detailed List of Prices and full directions for self-Measurement, may be had on application, or forwarded "POST FREE"
MOURNING to any extent at Five Minutes' Notice.
OBSERVE.—Any article purchased, Ready Made or Made to Measure, if not approved of will be immediately exchanged, or, if preferred, the money returned. E. MOSES and SONS, Tailors, Woollen-drapers, Clothiers, Hatters, Hosiers, Furriers, Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, and General Outfitters for Ladies and Gentlemen, 154, 155, 156, and 157, Minories, and 81, 84, 85, and 86, Aldgate, City, London.
CAUTION.—E. MOSES and SON regret being obliged to guard the public against imposition; but have learned that the unparalleled success of their "Method" of being connected with them, or "in the same concern," has been resorted to in many instances, and for various reasons, they have no connection with any other house in or out of London; and those who desire genuine advice, &c., should call at, or send to, the Establishment, as above, for Clothing, Outfitting, &c.
N.B. No business transacted at this Establishment from Sunset Friday to Sunset Saturday, when business is resumed at Twelve o'clock.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, NEW-ROAD, LONDON.—The principles of the Hygeian Theory are contained in the following propositions:—
1. The vital principle is contained in the blood.
2. Everything in the body is derived from the blood
3. All constitutions are radically the same
4. All diseases arise from impurity of the blood, or, in other words, from scrimonious humours lodged in the body.
5. This humour, which degenerates the blood, has three sources—the materials, the constitution, and the [illegible]
6. Disease and pain have the same origin, and may, therefore, be considered synonymous terms.
7. Purgation—or proper vegetable purgatives is the only effectual mode of eradicating disease.
8. Repetition—or upwards of twenty cures have amply proved "Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicines to be such proper vegetable purgative
9. From the intimate connection subsisting between the [illegible] and body, the health of the [illegible] quality of the other.
10. [illegible] of health
11. [illegible] essence of life
These terms have been adopted through an affectation of singularity, but march for the sake of drawing a sufficiently broad line of demarcation between the old and new schools.—Read the "[illegible]."

TO PAPER MAKERS, WHOLESALE STATIONERS, &c.—WANTED to APPRENTICE a YOUTH in a Good House of Business, where he will have an opportunity of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the Trade.—Apply to S. G. 17, Penton-place, Walworth, stating full particulars, premium required, &c.

COMMERCIAL BOARDING HOUSE, 22, BREAD-STREET, Corner of LITTLE FRIDAY-STREET CHEAPSIDE, LONDON [illegible] ing London will find [illegible] ...ble establishment, combined with comfort-able terms. Terms Bed and de... s. d.: Dinner, 1s. 6d.; Tea, 1s. Servants, 6d. per day

PURE ST JULIEN CLARET, 28s. per DOZEN; Pints, 18s.; Imperial Quarts, 36s. per Dozen, at the Property of a Gentleman, Wine Merchant, Strand, can be confidently recommended. Also, some superior Gordon's Golden Sherry, 36s. per [illegible] bottles; order, or reference, will be immediately forwarded

TONIC ALE.—This splendid description of Bottled Beer is now in perfection. It is strongly recommended by the Faculty as possessing peculiar stomachic qualities, promoting appetite, &c. Sold in quart and pint bottles, secured by Bates's Patent Caps, a JOSEPH STOCKTON, sole Agent, Stores, No 1, John's-mews, Bedford row

A SPLENDID 64 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD COTTAGE PIANOFORTE with Metallic Plate, and all the latest improvements, nearly new, to be SOLD, price £36, a Splendid Guitar with machine head, 3 Guineas.—Apply at H. R.'s 61, Long-acre

PIANOFORTES.—The cheapest house in London to purchase these first-rate instruments is at H. TOLKIEN'S, Manufacturer, 98, Great Russell-street, London-bridge. H. T., having completed his extensive alterations, begs his friends to view his splendid stock of PIANOS, which is now to be sold by any maker, and at about half the price charged by them. H. T.'s much-admired piccolos, cash price £25. Old instruments taken in exchange.—TOLKIEN, 98, King-William-street, London-bridge.

TO PURCHASERS of PIANOFORTES in TOWN or Country.—Mr. TIERNEY offers to parties his opinion and mechanical judgment in the choice of an instrument. Those who wish to make their outlay judiciously, and to possess a piano of such quality as will combine durability with permanent utility, will perceive their interest in the opinion of a practical workman of upwards of twenty-two years' experience.—Rolla-buildings, Pentonville.

EMBROIDERY, Knitting, Netting, Crochet, Tatting, Beadwork, and Fancy works generally, TAUGHT by an experienced LADY, at the residence of the Pupil, on very moderate terms. Where time is limited, a thorough knowledge of the Art of Embroidery imparted in a few lessons.—Ladies may be furnished to ladies whom the Advertiser has instructed. Distance immaterial. Orders executed Address (free) M. S., Rockingham-street, Euston-square.

THE TOILET of BEAUTY furnishes innumerable proofs of the high estimation in which GOWLAND'S LOTION is held by the most distinguished admirers of brilliant complexions This elegant preparation compounds the preservation of the complexion, both from the effects of cutaneous malady and the ravages of the variable temperature of the climate, with efficacy, and sustaining the brightest tints with which beauty is adorned.—"HOBY, SHAW, London," is in white letters on the Government Stamp. Without which none is genuine. Prices: 3s. 9d., 5s. 6d., quarts, 8s. 6d. Sold by all perfumers and medicine vendors.

GIBBINS' CREAM of ROSES and ROSEMARY.—This esteemed and elegant article is most respectfully offered to the Public, by GIBBINS, Court Hairdresser and Perfumer, 20, Parliament-street, St. James's-square, as the most delicate and effectual Preservative of the Hair. Being a pomade, it will be successfully applied in promoting its growth and luxuriance
GIBBINS' EXTRACT of ROSES and ROSEMARY is a Liquid made from the above-named plants, and when applied in Washing the Hair, renders it soft and glossy; or, after Illness its astringent properties prevent the Hair from coming off.
No 7, King-street, St. James's-square, London.

TROWSERS! TROWSERS!! TROWSERS!!!—A good fit in this garment can seldom be obtained.—R. GREAVES, Fashionable Trouser Maker and Tailor, 3-3, High Holborn, after many years' experience and study, is enabled to assert, without fear of contradiction, that he can give gentlemen with this garment better than any other person in London. The characteristic of his fitting is a gentlemanly style, with perfect ease for action, and no slouching, sitting, wood-carving, or riding. A well-assorted stock of the newest designs to select from. R. GRAVES, 313, High Holborn

MESSRS. NICOLL, Registered PALETOT Makers, 6th and 7th Vic. cap. 65, and TAILORS to their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, Prince George of Cambridge, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, &c., respectfully beg to announce that the same moderate prices are still maintained, and that the fashionable Winter Over-Coat the Paletot, made of Llama Cloth, of a sandstone hue suitable for the coming season as that which has been so highly patronised for both its useful qualities and great casualty appearance during the late months.—To be had only, in London, at 114, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill., and of the recognised agents in the country.

CHILDREN'S FROCKS, COATS, and PELISSES; Infants' Cloaks, Hoods Hats, and Bonnets; Long and Short Robes, French Cambric Caps, Day and Night Gowns, Robe Blankets, Lawn and Cambric Night Dresses, with every other requisite in baby Linen, at SHEARMAN'S, 5, Finsbury Pavement, Severs. Laudress of Children's Dresses accurately and carefully done. Observe the address, No. 5, Finsbury Pavement, 2d. to the 15s. 6d. to the rich embroidered Silk vestas, 8s., with every other article usually required. [illegible] young family will find economy in dealing at this establishment, where they can supply from stop to stop when juvenile clothing is required. An illustration and actual measurement will be sent free, on receiving a card enter

BERDOE'S WARM OVER-COATS, really WATERPROOF. —An extensive and superior assortment of [illegible] garments, adapted for every [illegible] climate, [illegible] Patent, [illegible] Patentee. W. BERDOE, Tailor and Over-Coat Maker, 69, Cornhill (corner side), and 96, New Bond-street, near Oxford-street (recently opened).

SHIRTS.—WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE, 166, STRAND, (Established twenty-two years), solicits the attention of Gentlemen to the Shirts he supplies for 6s. 6d. each, including washing They are made in various qualities and other styles, from Marsland's Patent Long-Cloth, with fine Linen fronts, &c., and are superior to those usually sold at 8s. 6d.; also all fine Linen Shirts, 10s. 6d., 12s., 14s., and 16s. Gentlemen waited upon in any part of London, or one sent as sample into the Country Post Free, upon receipt of the amount and is added as part payment of postage. The measure requisite is the neck, chest, and wrist tight

THE PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS AND GREAT WESTERN EMPORIUM for STOVE GRATES, Kitchen-ranges, fenders, and fire-irons; also furnishing ironmongery, in General copper, iron and tinned cooking vessels, best Sheffield plate, and table cutlery, japanned paper and iron tea trays, tea urns, ornamental tin and iron wire-work for verandahs, lawn tea and sea baskets, patent table lamps for candle or oil. Every article is warranted, and marked at the lowest prices, in plain figures, for cash.—Adjoining the Royal Bazaar, 58, B [illegible]

PARCEL POST COMPANY (Capital £50,000, in [illegible] shares of £1 each).—The Company will COMMENCE BUSINESS on Monday next. The Board has [illegible] based (in arrangements upon a remunerative [illegible] allotment of the shares on the equal [illegible] stock of the Company until after the [illegible] of the business operations of the Company will enable it to realise applications for [illegible] shares until the 25th inst., after which day no [illegible] be allowed. By order of the Board, E. T. GOUGH, Secretary and Resident Manager.
67, Fleet-street, London, Jan. 18, 1847

METROPOLITAN and SUBURBAN CEMETERIES SOCIETY.—(Provisionally Registered according to Act of Parliament.)
TRUSTEES.
Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., &c.
Lukis James Hansard, Esq., &c.

The Committee have great pleasure in announcing that the estimates which have been since those in progress have now completed, and finally proved that by adopting a new principle of charge (in one payments), the public interest and the profits of the undertaking will be largely promoted.
The calculations which apply to their first Establishment at Woodford show that upon an unusually small proportion of burials at least 15 per cent per annum will be realised during 30½ years, in which period the ground will be fully occupied, and a remunerative application of burials it would exceed 20 per cent. per annum during 250 years, even at a reduction of prices.
The particulars and Prospectuses may be had of Messrs. Borradaile and Sons, solicitors, 30, Great Winchester-street; J. R. Stevens, Esq., architect, 3, Basinghall-street and of the Secretary, at the Offices of the Society, No 8, Broad-street-buildings.
By Order, R. HOARE, Sec'-tary

THE PROVINCIAL and GENERAL CEMETERIES COMPANY, affiliating with, and creating the Country Branches of the Metropolitan and Suburban Cemeteries Society.
First Capital, £100,000, in 8 [illegible] of £20 each. Ultimate Capital Two Millions, as agreed
Deposit Two Shillings per sh[illegible] being the full amount allowed by law for pre liminary expenses. No further [illegible] will be required. The Board is empowered to allot 61 per share to applicants for [illegible] shares until the 25th inst., after which day no [illegible] be allowed. By order of the Board,
E. T. GOUGH, Secretary and Resident Manager.
67, Fleet-street, London, Jan. 18, 1847

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E. T. GOUGH, Secretary and Resident Manager.
67, Fleet-street, London, Jan. 18, 1847

TRUSTEES.
Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., &c.
Lukis James Hansard, Esq., &c.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
H. [illegible] Berkeley, Esq., Lincoln's-inn-fields, Strand
John Berkeley Cotton, Esq., Broad-street-buildings
Edward Cotton, Esq., Regent's Villas, Regent's [illegible]
William Coppin, Esq., Northumberland-court
Captain Hackett, R.N., Upper Rutland-street, Dublin
George Hansard, Esq., Lincoln's-inn-fields, Strand
George Leslie Lee, Esq., Broad-street-buildings
George Frederick Minton, Esq., Berners-street
Edward Duke Moore, Esq., Arlington-street
George Kennett Pollock, Esq., Essex-street, Strand
William Stuart, Esq., Bedford-square
William Walmsley Thrumpton, Esq., Great Winchester-street
Charles Robert Thompson, Esq., Wimbledon House
James Tracy, Esq., Great Winchester-street
(With power to add to their number.)
[illegible] any district requiring a Cemetery to have a Committee of its own
[illegible] to act on the Board of Management.
SOLICITORS Messrs Borradaile and Sons
[illegible] Messrs. Borradaile and Sons, solicitors, 30, Great Winchester-street.
ARCHITECT J. R. Stevens, Esq., Basinghall-street and Committee.)
SURVEYOR Edward Haere, Esq.
The estimates of the Parent Society show a large annual dividend when the Company shall [illegible] on, until which period four per cent interest will be paid on the deposits

[illegible] of Management are now ready to receive applications for shares, which may [illegible] Messrs Borradaile and Sons, solicitors 30, Great Winchester-street; J. R. Stevens, [illegible] 3, Clement's-inn, Strand; Messrs. Sherwood and Sons, brokers, 52, Jermyn-street; [illegible] Colquett, Esq., 74, Old Broad street; Messrs. W. H. Cotton and Smith, Barnes; [illegible] Thomas Sloper, Esq., brewer, 23, Exchange street east; Liverpool: Henry Jan[illegible] 31 Cowper, Esq., 84, Victoria-street, Glasgow; James Pringle, Esq., Edinburgh; [illegible] Bankers, Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand; Brokers, Messrs. Sherwood and Sons, London; or to the Secretary, at the Offices of the Society, No 8, Broad-street-buildings, where Prospectuses and all further particulars may be obtained.

W. H. SMITH and SON, NEWS AGENTS, 192, STRAND, beg to inform SUBSCRIBERS that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, from the [illegible] will be supplied to the Large Envelope, to prevent Creasing.

H. BROOKS, News-Agent, 12, Warwick-square, London, begs to inform Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, that from the commencement of the New Year, he will send its elegant Journal in the Large Envelope to Prevent Creasing, Price 4d. per Number.

W. A. SCRIPPS and SON, GENERAL NEWSPAPER AGENTS, beg to inform each of their customers as now receive the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and the public in general, that they have made adequate arrangements for the production of that Paper, and that, in future, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will be forwarded from their Offices in accordance with the directions so recommended particularly folded in Large Envelopes, to prevent creases. Terms for ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and all other London, Provincial, and Foreign Newspapers, will receive the most punctual attention Advertisements received for insertion 13, South Molton-street, Bond-street, London, Jan. 14th

BLACK! BLACK!! BLACK!!!—SAMUEL OSMOND and CO., DYERS, No. 8, Ivy-lane, Newgate-street, London, have made arrangements for Dyeing every article of Ladies' Dress Black, for Mourning, on Wednesday in each week, and finishing the same in a few days if required.—Established above a century.

VERY RICH TARTAN SILK VELVETS, 4s. 6d. per yard. Rich Fancy French Silks, 2s. 6d. per yard. Very Rich French Satins and Moires, 3s. 6d. per yard Patterns sent Free of expense.—Address KING and ALLBAUT, 244, Regent-street.

DIAMOND DUST STROPS, for Sharpening Razors, Surgical Instruments, Pen, Table, and Carving Knives from 1s. to 10s. each. Diamond Dusts in boxes, from 1s. to 10s. each. Sold by J. BROTHERS and CO., 1, Angel-court, Strand, sole Importers of the Diamond Dust, and Manufacturers of the Diamond Dust Strops.—CAUTION. Purchasers should observe their signature on the strop label, and that the word [illegible] of the box has their signature on the side of it. Agents wanted. Bills free on application.

PRESERVATIVE TOOTH PASTE.—The effect is truly astonishing upon Discoloured Teeth, Diseased Gums, and Offensive Breath. The Proprietor has been induced to offer this article to the notice of the nobility and gentry, in consequence of numerous patients, who have found the benefit of its use.—Prepared and Sold by the Proprietor, Mr. HOLLANDS, Surgeon-Dentist, 5, Regent's Quadrant, and of all respectable Chemists in town and country.—A Liberal Allowance to Agents.—Only 1s. per Box.

ELEGANT PICTURE-FRAMES, &c.— "JEPHTHA'S DAUGHTER." WM. FOLLIT, 83, Fleet-street, has designed elegantly ornamented Frames, at a cost trifling to the beautiful Engravings, at a cost trifling to the beautiful Engravings, at a cost trifling to the beautiful Engravings

COMMENCEMENT OF THE PRESTON, FLEETWOOD, AND WEST RIDING JUNCTION RAILWAY, ON JAN. 18.—DRAWN BY W. PILKINGTON.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 155.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q Kt 6th (ch)	Q to her 5th	3. Q R takes K's P (ch)	R to K's 4th
2. K R to Q B's 5th	R to K Kt 4th (a)	4. K R takes R (ch)—Mate.	

(a) Black has a great variety of defensive moves: if to Q B's 3rd to interpose when the Rook checks, Kt to Q B's 6th for the same purpose, &c., but the result is still the same, mate is forced in four moves.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 156.

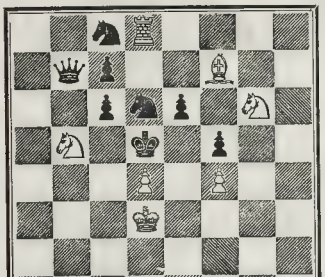
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B's 5th	K R P one	4. B takes P at K Kt 6th	P one
2. B to Q B's 2nd	P one becoming a Queen	5. Kt to K B's 2nd	P becomes a Q
3. Kt takes Q	P one	6. Kt to Q's 3rd—Mate	

PROBLEM, No. 157.

By MR. H. J. A.

White having to play can mate in five moves.

BLACK



WHITE

CHESS IN FRANCE,

BETWEEN M. KIESERITZKI AND M. DESLOGES.

WHITE. (M. D.)	BLACK. (M. K.)	WHITE (M. D.)	BLACK. (M. K.)
1. Q Kt to B 3rd (a)	K P two	14. Q to K 2nd.	Castles
2. K Kt to B 3rd.	Q Kt to B 3rd	15. Q R P one	K R to Kt sq
3. Q P two	K P one (b).	16. Q Kt P two	K Kt P one
4. Q Kt takes P	Q P two	17. K R P takes P	K R takes P
5. Q Kt to B 3rd (c)	Q B to K B 4th	18. Q Kt P one	Q Kt takes Q P (c)
6. K P one	K Kt to B 3rd	19. P takes Kt	K R takes Q Kt (f)
7. K B to Q 3rd.	Q B to K 5th	20. Q B to Q Kt 2nd sq	K R to K Kt 6th
8. B takes B	Q P takes B	21. Q B P two	Kt to K Kt 5th
9. K Kt to his 5th	Q to K 2nd	22. Kt takes Kt	K B P takes Kt
10. Castles	K R P one	23. B to Q B sq	Q to K R 5th
11. K Kt to R 3rd	K Kt P two	24. B to K 3rd	B to K Kt 2nd
12. K B P two (d)	K Kt P one	25. B to K B 2nd	Q R to K R sq
13. K Kt to B 2nd.	K R P one	26. B takes K R	B takes P (ch)

White resigned.

(a) This is a very unusual method of beginning a game, but it is not particularly objectionable.
(b) Vide looks like a slip. If intentional, what are the fruits?
(c) Better, we should have thought, to K Kt 3rd
(d) Imprudently played.
(e) Mr Kieseritzki has now made a breach, and he retains the attack to the end.
(f) This was evidently unforeseen by White when he pushed the Pawn on Black's K

CHESS IN ITALY.

The following games, played at Modena, by M. Calvi, whose name is familiar to most amateurs, from his clever series of Rudimentary Lessons, and Messrs Bonetti and Discart, who occupy the topmost rank among the players of Modena, will be read with interest here; although the pleasure and instruction we derive from the study of Italian play is qualified considerably by the disparity in their mode of Castling with that adopted by the great triumvirate of Chess—England, Germany, and France. In these countries, our readers are aware, the operation of Castling is for the most part defensive; and consists, on the King's side, of playing the King to his Kt sq, and the Rook to K B sq; and, on the Queen's side, of placing the King on Q B sq, and the Rook on Q sq In Italy, however, greater license is allowed; the act is not merely a precautionary movement for securing the King from danger, but is powerfully instrumental also in carrying on the attack. There, in Castling on the King's side, the King may at once be moved to R sq, and the Rook to K sq; or, the King may be played to R, Kt, or B sq, and the Rook stationed next to him, or one or two squares distant. So, on the Queen's side, the King may, at a bound, be played to Q R sq, and the Rook take his place, or either of them be moved to any of the intervening squares.

There is another anomaly in the Italian game, too, which, like their mode of Castling, we would gladly see abolished; this is their *passar battagha*, or exemption of a Pawn in moving two steps, when first played, from being taken by a hostile Pawn *en passant*.

While these dissimilitudes in the practice of the game exist, the finest works of the Italian players must be comparatively valueless to the rest of Europe; and, on the other hand, the masterly productions on Chess by the three countries just named, can never be appreciated, and taken advantage of, as they deserve, by the amateurs of Italy.

GAME THE FIRST.

PLAYED BY MR. CALVI AGAINST MR. DISCART

WHITE (Mr. Calvi).	BLACK (Mr. Discart).	WHITE (Mr. Calvi).	Black (Mr. Discart).
1. K P two	Q B P two	28. Q R P one	Kt to B 2nd
2. Q B P one	K P one	29. Q B to Q Kt 4th	Q to K Kt 3rd (g)
3. Q P two	Q P two	30. K B to Q 3rd	Kt to Q sq
4. K P one	Q Kt to B 3rd	31. Q B to Q 6th	Kt to Q B 3rd
5. K B P two	K B to K 2nd	32. K B to K 2nd	K R P one
6. K B to Q 3rd	K Kt to R 3rd	33. K B to his 3rd	B takes B
7. K Kt to B 3rd	Castles (a)	34. Q takes B	K R P one
8. Castles (b)	Q B to Q 2nd	35. Q Kt P two	Q to K B 2nd
9. Q to K sq	K B P two (c)	36. B to Q B 5th	K to R 2nd
10. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Q R P one	37. R to Q 6th	P takes B P
11. K B to Q B 2nd	Q to her Kt 3rd	38. Q to Q sq	K Kt P two.(h)
12. Q Kt to his 3rd	P takes Q P	39. Q to Q 8th	R to Q B 2nd
13. K Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt	40. P takes P	P takes B P
14. Q Kt takes Kt	K B to Q B 4th	41. K to K 2nd	K to K Kt 2nd
15. Q Kt to his 3rd	Q B to Q Kt 4th	42. Q to K Kt sq	Q to K B 2nd
16. Kt takes K B	Q takes kt (d)	43. Q to K B 2nd	Q to K Kt 3rd
17. R to K B 3rd	Q P one	44. R to Q sq	Q to K sq
18. Q B to Q 2nd	P takes P	45. Q to K R 4th	K to R 3rd
19. Q B takes P	Q to K 3rd	46. Q to K B 6th (ch)	K to K Kt 3rd
20. K R P one (e)	B to Q B 3rd	47. Q to K B 8th (ch)	Q takes Q
21. R to K B sq	Q R to Q sq	48. B takes Q (ch)	K to R 2nd
22. Q R to Q sq	Q to K B 2nd	49. R to Q 7th (ch)	K to Kt sq
23. R takes R	B takes R	50. B to Q B 5th	R to K Kt 2nd
24. Q to K R 4th	R to Q B sq	51. R takes R (ch)	K takes R
25. R to Q sq	Q to K Kt 3rd	52. R to Kt 3rd	K to Kt 3rd
26. Q to K B 2nd	Q to K R 4th	53. Q R P one	Q Kt P two
27. R to Kt sq (f)	B to Q 4th	54. Q R P one	

And the Game was abandoned as drawn.

(a) Castles, by playing *K to R sq* and *R to B sq*.
(b) In the same way, *A to K sq* and R to B sq.
(c) This is an obscurity of what the Italians call *passar battagha*. In this country, White might, if he chose, intercept the Pawn *en traversite*, by taking it, as if it had moved but one square, but in Italy it has the privilege of passing two steps without interruption.
(d) Better than taking the Rook, on account of Kt to Q 7th
(e) If the last move of Black's Queen is correctly given in the MS., which we doubt, believing it ought to have been *Q to her B 2nd*, White might now gain the exchange, it appears, by playing B to Q Kt 6th
(f) To prevent the advance of the Kt to Kt 5th.
(g) Threatening to toss the K. Kt. P with his Bishop; and, if the Q took the Bishop, to exchange Queens, and then take Bishop with Rook, which, however, was not of much moment, as White could take the K B P with his B at the proper moment.
(h) Well considered, though hazardous. If White take the Pawn, Black's Kt takes K P and gets into play.

GAME THE SECOND,

BETWEEN MESSRS BONETTI AND DISCART.

BLACK (M. B.)	WHITE (M. D.).	BLACK (M. B.)	WHITE (M. D.)
1. K P two	K P one	14. Castles on Q side(c)	Q to Q Kt 2d
2. K B P two	Q P two	15. B to K Kt 2d	Q to her B sq
3. K P one	Q B P two	16. B takes R	Q takes B
4. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	17. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K Kt P one
5. Q B P one	B to Q 3d.	18. Kt takes Kt P	K Kt to R 3d
6. Q Kt to B 3d	K B P one	19. Q to K R 4th	B to K Kt 2d
7. Q Kt to B 2d	B P takes P	20. Kt takes R	B takes Kt
8. P takes P	Q Kt takes P (a)	21. Q B P takes P	P takes P
9 Kt takes Kt	Q to K R 5th (ch)	22. Kt takes P	Q to her 4th
10. K Kt P one	Q to K 5th (ch)	23. B to K Kt 5th	K to B 2d
11. Q to K 2d	Q takes R (b)	24. R to K B sq	Q to K 4th
12. Q P one	Q P one	25 Q takes K R P (ch)	White surrendered.
13. Q B to K B 4th	Q Kt P one		

(a) It was not in mortal to resist the temptation of sacrificing the Kt.
(b) If he had taken the Q Kt, the following moves would probably have occurred

BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
11.	Q takes Q Kt	13 Q takes K P (ch).	K takes Q
12 Kt takes Q B	K takes Kt	14. B takes Q	And Black has regained his Pawn.
13. Q to her Kt 5th (ch)	K to B 2d		
14. R to Q Sd	Q B P one		

(c) Moving *K to Q Kt sq* and *R to K sq*

COMMENCEMENT OF THE FLEETWOOD, PRESTON, AND WEST RIDING JUNCTION RAILWAY.

This important line of railway is intended to connect the town of Preston with the new port of Fleetwood, and the west coast with Yorkshire. The works were formally commenced at Preston on Monday last, when the Mayor (John Paley, Esq.) invited the members of the Corporation, and several gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood, to meet him at the Town-hall, and accompany him to the site of the works, about half a mile north-east of the centre of the town. The party assembled in the Council Chamber, at about twelve o'clock; and shortly after formed in procession, headed by the beadle and mace-bearer: the Mayor in his robes of office, being supported by J. Talbot Clifton, Esq., M.P., on his right, and on his left by Hesketh Fleetwood, Bart., M.P. for the borough; then followed the Recorder (T. B. Addison, Esq.), the Town Clerk, members of the Corporation, shareholders, and other gentlemen, to the number of about 700. The Procession having reached the site of the works, the Mayor marshed, and put on the dress of a "navvie;" as did also the Recorder, who was to wheel the barrow. Mr. Bray, the solicitor to the Company, then presented the Mayor with the spade, and his worship commenced cutting the turf, and, two or three pieces being thrown into the barrow, the Recorder wheeled it to a considerable distance, amidst the waving of the numerous flags and the cheers of the spectators; and this point of the ceremony is represented in our illustration, from a sketch made on the spot by Mr. Pilkington, of Bolton.

The turf being cut, the Mayor and the Recorder briefly addressed the company, explaining the prospective advantages of the railway to Preston and the west coast; and then returned to Preston. At half-past two o'clock, a numerous company sat down to a collation at the Bull'Inn, the Recorder in the chair, supported by Sir H. Fleetwood and the Mayor, T. Clifton, Esq., &c. Many toasts were drunk in connexion with the auspicious event of the day, after which the company separated.

The spade and barrow were designed and manufactured for the occasion: the former has a mahogany handle and polished steel blade, bearing the arms of the Company: it has been presented by the Mayor. The barrow is of bay-wood, French polished, and has on its side an engraved shield with the Company's arms, and an inscription commemorating the purpose for which it has been used; it has been presented to the Recorder.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE BOOTH HALL, GLOUCESTER.

THE threatened destruction of this ancient edifice renders it a peculiar object of interest at the present time. It is a timber building of considerable antiquity, probably of the time of Henry VII., and was the Town Hall of the City at that period; the place where the burgesses assembled, and where the corporate business of the town, and other matters connected therewith, was transacted.

THE BOOTH HALL, GLOUCESTER.

Its exterior presented the ordinary features of buildings of the fifteenth or sixteenth century. Its interior is one large hall, supported by massive oak beams, having at one side a gallery, and some remnants of hangings. It presents much the same appearance as the curious room in the Tower of London, called the Council Chamber; and both may have been contemporary erections. The floor above has been used as a lumber room, and the Hall itself, as a coach-house and stable to the large inn in the rear of which this relic of old Gloucester is situated

The modern Shire Hall stands close beside it, and is a curious instance of the difference in accommodation required in ancient and modern times. Within a few doors of the Hall there still stands various old timber houses; and, opposite, is the venerable Church of St. Nicholas. But Gloucester, like many others of our provincial towns, is rapidly losing its picturesque old timber houses: the house of the famous Jemmy Wood, the banker, has been demolished, and a very showy modern one placed on its site. All this is consequent on modern necessities; but it is useful to place on record, as we do now, the elder features of our country towns, for the benefit of future topographers Among many other examples of antiquity which are rapidly passing away, the old Booth Hall of Gloucester may be cited as a curious specimen of the ancient public offices of the land.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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THE IRISH POLICY.

ENDERED forbearing by the presence of difficulties, the Legislature has given an almost unanimous approval to Lord John Russell's measures. The Irish policy of the Government has been submitted to Parliamentary and public opinion, and has borne the test of both far better than Whig measures in general, and Whig Irish measures in particular were accustomed to do in years not long passed by. In the palmy days of the Grey and Melbourne Ministries, when the party was strong in numbers and influence, a cry of spoliation and revolution would have burst forth from one end of the kingdom to the other, on the announcement of such a scheme as the Premier laid before the Legislature on Monday. Now that a Whig Ministry, by a curious combination of circumstances, holds office, while actually in a minority, they deal with hostile interests, and depart from old principles, not only without being denounced, they do it with general assent, and something very like general applause. How is this? Why has opposition ceased? Why are those once so "willing to wound," now "afraid to strike?" Because a common calamity hangs over all, and differences must be sunk in the great emergency. So Protectionists give their aid in abolishing the last relic of Protection; and political economists acknowledge there are exceptional circumstances in which rigid principles cannot be applied; and Conservatives alter and destroy, unscared by that word of fear, "innovation," and all men and all parties are seen doing the things most opposite to those which, from their avowed opinions, might be expected of them; we are, politically, gathering grapes from thorns and figs from thistles.

The fact is, the consciences of our statesmen of both parties are somewhat weighed down and oppressed by the memory of former errors and short-comings towards Ireland. None have so fully discharged their duty, as to have acquired the right to accuse another. As Lord John Russell said on Monday last, "there have been errors, there have been defects," and they must be shared, not in exactly equal proportions, perhaps, but still shared, between the two great English parties who have by turns governed for the last century. Sins, both of omission and commission, lie at the door of both. The two sides became champions of political or religious questions, which aroused fierce hatreds and passions, which continued to be fought almost through generations, and by the noise of the conflict drew attention from the awful abyss of social misery that existed dark and silent beneath the feet of the combatants. If they, in the intervals of the struggle, legislated at all for the social condition of Ireland, it was by passing laws that increased the power of property, placed the Executive above the Constitution, filled the statute book with Arms Acts, Insurrection Acts, Ejectment Acts, and swelled the records of the country with tithe massacres, proclamations of martial law, and suspensions of the Habeas Corpus. In the midst of all these things came periods of famine—precursors of the heavier visitation that has now befallen us; but they were met by temporary expedients: England sent money and food, and, with more or less of suffering, the crisis passed away. But why all these things occurred—why Ireland was an exception to all Europe besides—no party, no statesman enquired; a fear of touching such a mass of evils seemed to outweigh the acknowledged necessity of "doing something:" the something was never done. So all parties now find themselves placed face to face with the most terrible of national calamities—Famine: with every difficulty aggravated tenfold, they must go to work at once; and England learns with dismay, that millions of men are dependent for life on its Treasury—that its Exchequer must freight ships with food—must frame a machinery of relief and distribution—must, for a long time to come, send out grants, loans, advances—must pay the wages of half a nation for this year—must even provide the seed for the harvest of the next. To all the objections made on principle, to all allegations of difficulty in practice, there is but one answer—it must be done! It is the general conviction of this necessity that silences opposition to the Government and its plan.

The details of that scheme do not challenge much criticism: it is rather a modification and extension of former expedients than anything wholly novel. Grants for Public Works, Loans, and all this class of measures, are familiar features of Irish policy. The only difference is, that the Exchequer is compelled to open the whole hand, where it formerly only unbent a finger. Half of what has been lent to the landed proprietors is made a free gift, provided they will pay the other half: further aid is promised them on better terms. Some abuses in the system of employment will be corrected; the proposition to reclaim waste lands is good in itself, but the Government has its hands too full to undertake it at present; what is done for Emigration will not amount to any practical change in the present system; and, of all the alterations, that which extends the operation of the Irish Poor-law is the most important, and shows that the Government is on the right road, but advances as yet timidly. The absurdity of Boards of Guardians not having the power, under the law, to give relief, even in food, out of the workhouse, though it might be crowded to excess, was too glaring, and the Irish law is now assimilated more to the English system, which, Heaven knows, is harsh and restrictive enough. We alluded to this subject last week, and need only remark here, that Lord John Russell might have gone farther in this direction with more effect. The appointment of Local Committees, who are to have some mixed and not very clearly-defined functions, in conjunction with the Boards of Guardians, but, as it seems, independent of them, will, we fear, prove a failure. Public rates, private subscriptions, and Government advances, cannot well be mixed up together, we think we see the elements of endless confusion in these committees, but are willing to hope the best from them. In principle, they acknowledge the necessity of an extension of the relief of the poor by rate on property; to this the land of Ireland must come at last; everything tends to hasten the period; and we will give our reasons for thinking so.

In the first place, public opinion in England is awakening to the subject. Ireland is beginning to create a formidable balance against us in the national account; neglect, carelessness, and *laissez faire* do not make a cheap system of Government but a very costly one. Absorbed in business as we are, and rather indifferent to abstract rights, Ireland might have been governed as a Colony till the end of time, if it could have been done without establishing a drain on the Imperial Exchequer, to which John Bull, by the Income Tax and otherwise, is so large a contributor. Former famines only roused an uneasy suspicion that all was not quite sound; but, with the disappearance of the evil, he relapsed into carelessness—forgot Ireland altogether, and sunk as many millions in Mexican Mines as would have turned Tipperary into a market garden; for

THE FAMINE IN IRELAND.—FUNERAL AT SKIBBEREEN.—FROM A SKETCH BY MR. H. SMITH, CORK.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

John, though immensely enterprising, is not perfectly wise in all his speculations. But this last call is too much for him. There is one book in which Englishmen devoutly believe, and that is the Ledger; its teaching may often be sordid enough, but it is useful—in some cases, indispensable: it is not safe to scorn even the Evangel of Mammon. By that light, such as it is, England has been receiving what she has lost by her positive enmity or careless neglect of Ireland: we are paying dearly for the errors of our fathers, which meet us on many a page of the journals of our Legislature. When Ireland had trade and industry, the merchants and manufacturers of England petitioned William the Third to "discourage" them; and the Dutchman did it. With the consent and applause of Parliament, the rising manufactures of Ireland were destroyed; it was made felony to wear any spun, and enterprise was punished as a crime. So capital went elsewhere; Ireland sunk; no middle class grew up; and slowly, but surely, the bulk of the nation was flung upon the Land alone, millions depending for existence on the lowest vegetable produce, while they exported cattle and provisions of all kinds to England, whose Parliament once voted even that importation "a nuisance." No poor-rate attached a portion of the rents of the soil, and appropriated it to the poor; the Landlord swept all, according to law, returning what he chose—according to conscience. Next to crushing the manufacturing industry of Ireland, our greatest error was allowing the land to go untaxed, for the support of the destitute. Both mistakes combined have obliged us to deal, for the last century, with a state of discontent, poverty, rebellion, anarchy, and crime, that has cost us—we return again to the money argument—millions upon millions. Grants, loans, subscriptions, have followed each other in rapid succession, and these have been but a slight outlay, compared to the continual expense of keeping up there a greater military force than in all the rest of the Kingdom besides. And past expense, again, will sink into a trifle in comparison with that of the future, if half the nation is to come to the Government pay-table. All this is beginning to alarm the tax-payers of England; and it is through the ledger—through the columns of profit and loss—that we shall be taught the wiser policy of encouraging industry, instead of blighting it, by "Act of Parliament." In the early part of the last century, it was the leading idea of the statesmen of England, that commerce and manufactures, in all the dependencies of the Empire, ought to be discouraged, and, on principle, crushed and destroyed. In this respect, Ireland and the Colonies of America were treated exactly alike. The laws against the industry of the "plantations," as they were called, are almost beyond the belief of the present age; yet, there they are, on the Statute Book—laws forbidding manufactures of all kinds, down to hats and nails, lest those of England should be injured; laws petitioned for by the people, deliberately passed by the Legislature, and supported by the public opinion of the time. This was the narrow policy of the age; it lost us America, but there its effects have long since disappeared; not so in Ireland, where the consequences of those errors still remain, and where we but reap the bitter fruits of the follies and crimes of our fathers. We can no more escape those consequences than we can repudiate the debts they handed down to us as a legacy of embarrassment. We must deal with the difficulties as we best can; any effort must be made for the present, and as soon as a better state of things is brought about, we must provide for the future. In doing that, we must depart as widely as possible from the precedents of the last century. Lord J. Russell quotes the Union Parliaments of England and Scotland as they once were, to show that we should never despair of improvement. It is sad to think that if we progress no faster, a century hence is the earliest period at which a satisfactory state of things can be looked for in Ireland; but if a beginning is not made, the better time will never come at all.

MORTALITY IN SKIBBEREEN.

THE "*Keen*" of comes wailing on the wind,
That sweeps o'er Erin's mountains blue;
It chills the heart of Earl and hind
It lands the land a ghastly hue!
The song of death by Death is chanted!
The dying hear the shroudless dead;
Th' mouthful clay a grave is granted—
The very worm averts his head.

Darkly proceed the famish'd cotters;
To-morrow may behold their grave
The young man towards the churchyard totters
The truest heart no more is brave
Those grey hairs may have known the wave
Where Nelson's SIGNAL boldly flew;
Perchance they dared the Gallic glaive,
And bear the scars of Waterloo.

Slowly the gaunt procession wends—
The blessed voice of Hope is faint;
Her zealous steps Religion rends
In misery o'er the dying plaint;
While Pestilence, on sable wings,
And vulture Famine in the blast,

Which vies well with the offerings
Paid to the Plague-Scourge of the East.

And yet—oh! paradox oh! shame!
Oh! blind improvidence! The land
Is of the best that ever came
Forth from its mighty Maker's hand
Fertile and fair, it should have been
The glory of the British crown;
And now, behold the sinful scene!
The seedless fields—the spectral town.

But Nature vindicates her God;
Teaches a lesson from the soil
A voice springs from the blighted sod
In mercy for the sons of toil.
The planter's energies expire
When ruck'd for one poor parcel rent;
And Labour meets better hire
Than the sad fare of Raleigh's fruit.

Affrights the ear that hears the sound.

The "*Keen*" comes wailing on the blast,
The voice of Winter-Ione the dirge;
The shadows of Despair are cast
Around the new grave's narrow verge.
Oh! let us hope the sad day will rise
To dissipate this fearful gloom,
And bring the blessings of the skies
To raise a nation from her tomb. L.

THE former accounts of the ravages of disease at Skibbereen continue to be but too sadly confirmed. From a drawing made on the spot, we give a sketch of a scene of no unusual occurrence, as appears from the following extract of a letter, received by Mr. Blake, of Cork, from Dr Crowley, of Skibbereen, dated Jan. 22:—

"Deaths here are daily increasing. Dr. Donovan and I are just this moment after returning from the village of South Reen, where we had to bury a body ourselves that was found in a field and thrown into a ditch! In a kitchen garden. We had to dig the ground, or rather the hole, ourselves; no one would come near us, the smell was so intolerable. We are half dead from the work lately imposed on us."

SCOTLAND.

FOOD RIOT AT ABERDEEN. A food riot took place in Aberdeen yesterday week. The unemployed met in the neighbourhood of the town, carrying with them a black flag, and after moving certain resolutions against the corporation and the magistrates, who, with the concurrence of the principal corn merchants, told them that shipments of grain would in the meantime be suspended. Throughout the day there was much excitement, and special constables were sworn in. Towards evening a flour cart was attacked, windows broken, and the police pelted with stones, but the latter having made a sally, about fifty men, "and a great number of women," were secured, which ultimately led to peace.

RIOT AT MACDUFF.—The greatest excitement prevails at all the shipping ports in this neighbourhood, in consequence of the enormous shipments of grain which are being daily sent away, and the rapid advance in the price of food. The quantities shipped at Portsoy, Macduff, Fraserburgh, &c., as well as at Banff, for the last two months, have been unexampled; whilst the price of meal has risen from 14s. to 20s. per boll; oats to 40s., and barley to 50s. per quarter. Yesterday forenight a formidable mob assembled at Macduff, to prevent the shipment of a quantity of meal and grain which had arrived in carts, and for the time they succeeded. They placed a high barricade of railway sleepers, found upon the beach, across the way to the vessels, and stripped off one of her sails to prevent her going to sea. Next day, the magistrates called a public meeting in the Town Hall to consider the matter, at which a deputation was appointed to confer again with the magistrates. The same disposition to prevent shipment is manifested at Banff and elsewhere.

THE LATE SIR C. MORGAN. The late Sir Charles Morgan, Bart., of Tredegar, bequeaths his very valuable freeholds in the counties of Monmouth, Glamorgan and Brecon, Park left landed and personal property to the amount of £130,000. He had by distinct settlement of real estate made provision for his younger sons, and for his daughters on their respective marriages, and for their children. He leaves issue, surviving Sir Charles Morgan Robinson Morgan, Bart., M.P. for Brecon, George Gould Morgan, Charles Octavius Swinnerton Morgan, and Charles Octavius Swinnerton Morgan, M.P for Monmouthshire; also two daughters, Maria, wife of Major-General Mumma, and Lady Rodney. He executed a further deed of settlement on the 26th November, 1844, and his will on the day following, by which he leaves to his son Charles Octavius, forty shares in the Rhymney Railway Company, and has appointed his eldest son, Sir Charles Morgan R Morgan, Bart., his testamentary legatee and sole executor. He particularly directed that his interment might take place by daylight in the family vault erected by his late father at Bassaleg. The Baronetcy was created in 1792.

* The Irish Lament for the Dead

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

We are happy to state that the Paris papers announce the cessation of riots in the provinces. They have occurred in a few many places, and accounts of the disturbances are less serious have been received from the departments of the Seine Inferieure, Jura, Ile et Vilaine, Vienne, Dordogne, and from Angoulême. In the department of the Indre, where the disturbances were most serious, everything is now quiet. In a few other districts some riots have taken place, and cargoes of corn and potatoes have been pillaged, but not to any serious extent.

The Chamber of Deputies assembled on Tuesday, to hear the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. The discussion was fixed for Monday.

General Flores has arrived in Paris on his way to Madrid. He has relinquished all idea of proceeding with his projected expedition.

The Bill for the admission of corn at the minimum duty fixed by the law of the 15th April, has passed the Chamber of Deputies without discussion. It was brought into the Chamber of Peers, where the report of M. Charles Dupin upon it was read on Tuesday. The law will be passed with all practicable speed.

On Saturday evening, the King received the grand deputation of the Chamber of Peers, appointed to present the Address of the Chamber in answer to the Speech from the Throne. The Address was read by the Duke Pasquier, the President of the Chamber, and was a mere echo of the Speech. The following was the King's answer:

"I am very much touched with the sentiments expressed by the Chamber of Peers for my sons and myself. I thank the Chamber of Peers especially for the assistance which it has constantly lent to my Government, and the support which it has always given to the preservation to France of the advantages which she enjoys, and of which the maintenance of order is the first condition. The sufferings which weigh on some portions of our population profoundly afflict me. You will continue to second my efforts to lighten the burden of them, and to abridge their duration; and I am glad to manifest to you the confidence that, notwithstanding these painful trials, the prosperity of France, the object of all our wishes, will continue to follow that progressive march, of which it gives me great pleasure to be able to congratulate myself along with you."

The debate on the Address opened in the House of Peers. M. Guizot made a long and laboured defence of the course adopted by France in regard to Spain. The Ministerial papers express admiration of the eloquence, logic, and firmness displayed by M. Guizot on this occasion. The Opposition journals treat his discourse as confused, shuffling, contradictory, false, and cowardly. The close of the speech was anything but complimentary to England. The effect of what M. Guizot said, was, that the English are a good and rational people; that they will not bear malice to France; and, at any rate, *that they must submit to necessity*, the addition to which, in the report of the French debate, is—(*on rit.*)

SPAIN.

Our letters from Spain bring the important news of a change of Ministry, the members of the Isturitz Cabinet having resigned on the 21st in tant. The *Journal des Debats* gives the following account of the circumstances:—"In the morning of the 21st instant, M. Castro y Orozco had been named President of the Chamber of Deputies by 111 votes to 93, given to M. Bravo Murillo. The Ministry gave in its resignation, and the Queen immediately charged the Duke de Sotomayor to form a Ministry. M. de Sotomayor offered M. Bravo Murillo the portfolio of Justice, which was accepted. He afterwards applied to M. Mon, and requested him to retain that of the Finance department, but that gentleman refused. This refusal broke up the whole arrangement. The Queen, it is said, sent for M. Mon, and endeavoured to overcome his refusal. The names which are cited as likely to form part of the new Cabinet are those of General Pavia, and Messrs. Arteta and Pidal. The Duke de Sotomayor, is better known by the name of the Marquis de Casa Irujo. He belongs, like M. Bravo Murillo, to the Moderado party."

PORTUGAL.

We have accounts from Lisbon to the 20th inst. At that period Saldanha's army, in two separate divisions, had nearly reached the southern bank of the Douro. His passage of the river would be effected in a day or two, and, it was thought, would be scarcely opposed. The insurgents were reserving all their energies for the defence of Oporto, which the Junta and Das Antas have been provisioning for some time.

One of the Lisbon letters says that a complete coalition had been effected between the Miguelites and Democrats, and Royalist manœuvres were heating up for recruits in the province of Minho to join in the defence of the town. By the terms of this coalition, if successful, the Queen was to be dethroned; and it was to be afterwards determined in Cortes whether the crown was to be worn by the Marquis de Loulé's son, as Dom Pedro V., or by Dom Miguel.

The Count Das Antas did not make a stand at the Vouga, as was expected, but fell back upon Oporto, where he arrived on the 17th with about 4000 troops, of whom 1800 were regular soldiers. The total force in that city is said not to fall much short of 11,000 men, not including 2000 recruits raised in the provinces of Minho and Traz-os-Montes, and yet under the drill-sergeants' care. The Junta was taking most active measures, not only to defend the city, but even to undertake offensive operations. There appears to be no want of money.

The trial of Captain Stopford, of her Majesty's ship *Gannet*, for excessively flogging his crew, had terminated in his being honourably acquitted.

The latest advices from Oporto are of the 19th inst. At that date two English war steamers and a brig-of-war were off that port; but there was a "fresh" in the Douro, which rendered it difficult to pass the bar.

Lord Palmerston has caused a letter to be written in reply to one from Mr. Quarles Harris, stating that Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker will be instructed to take all proper and necessary measures for the protection of British subjects and property at Oporto during the continuance of military operations in and that place; and that the Vice-Admiral will be ordered not to remove the British naval force therefrom while any hostility is entirely restored.

The Admiralty have since ordered Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, to detach another ship from his squadron in Lisbon to Oporto, to assist the *Gladiator*, steam-Fl. ate, and the *Locust*, sloop, 18, Lieut.-Commander Rivers, in protecting British interests during the present crisis.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The *Zenobia*, which arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday, has brought New York papers to the 6th inst. The most interesting item of news is a message from the President to Congress, in which he announces the appointment of a Lieutenant-General to command the armies of the Republic in Mexico.

On the 2nd instant, the House of Representatives having been called upon to support the war, by supplying the Government with the means to carry it on, and the Secretary of the Treasury having, for this purpose, recommended a tax on tea and coffee, in order to enable the Government to obtain a loan, the question was brought before the House for early adjustment. The House thought it best to give an early answer to the Secretary of the Treasury's polite invitation of self-taxation, and, accordingly, proceeded at once to deal with it in a most offhand manner. Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, moved a resolution that it was inexpedient to impose any duty on tea and coffee. Every effort was made to get rid of the question by the opponents of the resolution, but in vain. The resolution was carried by a majority of 115 to 46. The majority is composed of anti-war and protective tariff Whigs and Democrats. It created great consternation amongst those Democrats who support all Mr. Polk's policy.

The news from Mexico is most important.

General Scott left New Orleans for Tampico on the 13th ult. Great [illegible] ness existed at Matamoras. Several Americans had been murdered on the route to Camargo and Monterey. From the latter place, we learn that, on the 12th of December, General Taylor would start for Tampico, and Victoria, with one division of the army, and a portion of a brigade. It was reported that General Urrea, with a force of 6000 Mexicans, was in the vicinity. It was reported, also, that Santa Anna had assembled a force of 28,000 men at San Luis. The chief, it is said, had imprisoned Arguelles and other citizens on a charge of cowardice. General Wool remained at Parras, and General Worth at Saltillo.

Mexico had become in the scene of intestine disturbances. The state of Tobasco, resenting the neglect with which the central Government treated the applications of the department for assistance at the time of Commodore Perry's recent attack upon Tobasco, had issued a *pronunciamento* declaring independence.

Yucatan, too, was involved in civil distraction. Congress had pronounced against the re-union of the department with the central Government.

Accounts from Tampico state that an attack, which was repulsed, had been made on that town by a body of 7000 Mexican cavalry.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

In part of our impression last week, we announced the arriva of the Calcutta Mail of the 8th of December, which reached London on Saturday morning. The papers from Bombay are of the 18th of December; Madras, 18th December; and China, 30th November.

The Punjaub was tranquil, and it was said that the British army was about to leave Lahore. Lord Hardinge was still on his route westward.

The most interesting feature of the news is the detection of correspondence of a treasonable nature which had passed betwixt the Prime Minister at Lahore, and the rebel Cashmerian ruler, Shaikh Emaum-ood-deen. The object in view was to fan the flame of rebellion, and, by the assistance of the Sikh army, effect the overthrow of the Government. The Governor-General proposes punishing Lal Singh, by deposing him at once from his high office, and appointing Meean Jewahir Singh, the nephew of Ghulab, to be Minister in his stead.

The opium sale at Calcutta, on the 30th November, was not a stop to in a most extraordinary manner, resulting in the drug to an immense extent had taken place in Bombay and Calcutta, when a wealthy Marwarree opium dealer, of Mudra, declared his determination to raise the price of each chest to £200, which he was enabled to do from the fact of his having, in the Bombay speculation, who had entered the market before him. It, of course, became an object with them to frustrate a sale on the first day, that being the day's sale for which the speculations had been made. They, therefore, through their agents, combined to buy till the price of each chest rose to £13,000! The auctioneers gave over sale in the evening, not a chest having been knocked down. Whether the [illegible] ers have succeeded in the trick is for decision

A [illegible] hurricane was experienced at Madras on the 20th of November. For [illegible] ately, no loss of life occurred, though innumerable houses, roofs, walls, and trees, were blown down, and the sand from the beach drifted half a mile up into the town, and timber lying on the strand cast up by the sea into one of the streets of the native town.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS MONDAY.

THE CORN AND NAVIGATION LAWS.

The Corn Importation Bill and the Navigation Laws Suspension Bill, which has been read a first time on Saturday, as we stated in our latest impression last week, were re-light severally read a second time, and passed through all their remaining stages without any opposition.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved for the production of papers relative to the condition of Ireland, and entered into a lengthened statement descriptive of the famine and its attending circumstances, of the measures of relief taken by the Government during the recess of Parliament, and of the bills which it was the intention of the Government to propose, as well for the remediation, as for the permanent improvement of Ireland. The statement made by the noble Marquis was similar to that of Lord John Russell in the House of Commons, and it is, therefore, only necessary to refer to the succinct analysis which we give of the noble Lord's speech.

The House was occupied till past one o'clock in the morning with a desultory conversation upon the measures and general state of Ireland. The feeling seemed to be generally in favour of the proposed measures; but as it was understood that the House would hereafter enter more specifically upon them, we may spare our readers the trouble of further reference to the speeches.

The Earl of DEVON, in the course of his remarks, made an explanation upon a point which has caused some surprise. The noble Earl said, "The Irish farmer, for the most part, would rather place his money in the savings' bank, than pay it away in labour; and this circumstance accounted for the deposits in those institutions being at present so very large. There had been many cases in which the farmer had received the money for his year's crops, had lodged it in the savings, banks, rather than pay for the labour they wanted, and had afterwards thrown themselves upon the public works."

The papers moved for by the Marquis of Lansdowne were ordered.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE GOVERNMENT MEASURES FOR IRELAND.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL detailed to the House the proposals of the Government for remedying the affections under which Ireland laboured

The noble Lord began his statement by saying that he never stood so much in need of the indulgence of the House, though he never had less occasion to ask that indulgence, as the House had already given sufficient proof of its willingness to grant it, most voluntarily. He then proceeded to give a general view of the condition of Ireland under the infliction of the potato failure, which he described as only imaginable by supposing a famine of the thirteenth century acting upon a population of the nineteenth century. He announced in a few words the plan to propose for leave to bring in two bills, one for the purpose of rendering valid certain acts which have been done under the authority of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; and the second, a bill for the improvement of private estates in Ireland, in the spirit of the Treasury minute of the 1st of December, which was well known to the House and to the country.

The Noble Lord thus stated the course which had been pursued by the Government: "When Parliament met last year, it was apprehended, that the potatoes would have been much diseased, there was about to be a very great deficiency in that country. That apprehension was not fully justified by the event. It was impossible, as I think, for any one exactly to say what the extent of the misfortune would be; but the fact, I believe, was, there having been a very plentiful crop of potatoes in the previous year, that although there was a very great quantity of potatoes injured, yet the quantity of food in Ireland last year was not very deficient. However, Parliament took means very early in the session for the supply of food for the destitute, by means of giving work upon the roads, and by public works. It was enacted that, upon the sessions being held in any barony, there should be a power to apply for money from the Treasury upon loan, and there should be a grant of money. Under this law, presentments were made to the extent of more than £1,000,000, I think; the presentments to the 31st of August, I believe, were £1,372,000: what was recommended by the Board of Works amounted to £476,000, and there was actually expended to that time £260,000. Before the end of the session of Parliament, upon the recommendation of the present Government, Parliament passed a further law, by which, on the one hand, the Lord-Lieutenant was enabled to require special baronj sessions to meet, in order to make presentments for public works, and, on the other hand, as a check to apply for money from the Treasury not in the shape of extravagant expenditure, the whole was to be in the shape of advance, and all the money was to be repaid. Very soon after the session of Parliament had closed, there arose a desire, in many parts of Ireland, to have presentments sessions, and to have public works sanctioned, but, more especially, there was a great demand to have those public works continued and completed which had been undertaken in the early part of last session. There was some objection made on the part of the Treasury to that proceeding, because the harvest was just coming in: there was a great demand for labour; and it did not seem necessary, except for relief, that it was advisable to complete them; however, it being put before us as a matter of good faith, an order was given that those works should be completed. But these operations were found extremely difficult for the land, although it was reinforced by the addition of two gentlemen exceedingly competent, I believe, for the task assigned them (hear, hear)—to make all their arrangements before they proceeded—sufficient in great numbers very soon, however, after the works were commenced, there came a complaint on the part of the proprietors and country gentlemen in Ireland, that these works were useless if they were not made productive measures. But this plan had been authoritatively condemned which some gentlemen in Ireland, that other works were likewise in themselves useless; and that they were not productive measures. Even I do not myself attach any great value to that objection. I think, the object being to relieve by giving to combine relief with a certain amount of work which should show that industry was not entirely abandoned—that the productive nature of the works was a question of secondary importance, and that the use for which they were undertaken was the main thing, in the first place, from loss of life, and, in the next place, from the indiscriminate asking of alms. In this country, during the distress which happened four or five years ago, in the course of one or two years the pauperees were increased from £6,000,000 to £8,000,000, an increase of £1,000,000 a-year; but, if an examination were made into the manner in which that million was expended, it would not be found that there was any great amount of productive labour. It must have been spent either in direct relief, or relief with such occupations as are given to poor men, in order to separate the man who is really destitute from the impostor. I do not attach any very great value to the objection which was then made: but, at the same time, as it was most desirable to obtain the co-operation of the landed gentlemen of Ireland, as it was desirable likewise, if possible, to have the works proposed by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, with the consent of the Cabinet, after the case had been represented, sanctioned a plan by which the sessions were allowed to present for productive works in electoral districts. But this plan had been found to extend which another error was a still further desire expressed for what was called a townland division, and that the works should be separately presented for townlands. Now, these townlands are of various sizes and dimensions in Ireland, some of them containing 10 acres, and above a hundred acres, others are of a tolerable size; but, I believe, taking a general average of the whole townlands of Ireland, they do not contain above 350 acres each. The Government could not accede to such a demand. It appeared to the Lord-Lieutenant, and, as far as I have heard, it appeared to almost every one, even of those who were at first advocates of this plan, that it could not be beneficially adopted."

After adverting to the immense extent of the claims for relief, Lord John Russell stated the nature of the measures the Government now intended to propose for the alleviation of the distress of the Irish people: "The system had become so vast, and at the same time the destitution and the want of food had so greatly increased, that it was desirable to attempt some other temporary scheme, by which, if possible, the misery which they have now to meet might be mitigated, and, with so vast an expenditure of money, that more effectual relief should be afforded. It has appeared to us that it will be desirable to form in districts—not in electoral districts, but in districts which Relief Committees should be empowered to receive subscriptions, levy rates, and receive donations from the Government; that by means of these they should purchase food and establish soup kitchens in the different districts; that they should, so far as they are able, distribute rations with this purchased food to the famishing inhabitants; and that, furnishing that food, they should not require as indispensable the test of work, but that labourers should be allowed to work on their own plots of ground, or for the farmers, and thus tend to produce food for the next harvest, and procure, perhaps, some small wages, to enable them to support their families. After we considered this scheme, I communicated it to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. We have consulted the various officers of the Board of Works and at the head of the Commissariat. They are prepared to consider it favourably; and we have sent over to Ireland a preparatory measure, and next week a bill to be proposed to Parliament, to carry into effect this arrangement. There is a person in this country conversant with Ireland, having been long engaged in the public service of this country, who secured not only the general esteem of the Governments he has served, but of the people among whom his operations were carried on. The person to whom I allude is Sir John Burgoyne. He is now an Inspector of Fortifications in this country; and my wish was that he should undertake this task. I sent for him the other day, in order to propose that he should undertake it. He told me that he had obtained three months' leave of absence, and that, instead of devoting those three months to relaxation from the duties he was performing, he was quite willing to devote them to the service of the country, and go at any time he was required on the discharge of the duty which I proposed. He will be in communication with the Lord-Lieutenant, and will have the co-operation of Colonel Jones, and the Board of Works, of the Commissariat, the head of the Poor Law Commission, and of other persons who are competent and ready to give him assistance. In proposing the measures, with the view of affording, if possible, more efficient means of relieving the poor people who now are in want of food, and, at the same time, of setting loose great numbers of persons for the ordinary operations of agriculture, we must take care—and the Lord-Lieutenant is prepared to take care that the substitution of this system for public works shall be made as easy in the transition as possible. There will be no rude dismissal of the people at once, who, otherwise, might find great difficulty in obtaining subsistence; but, when the arrangements are made for carrying the scheme I have described into effect, it will be provided that no further assistance shall be made, and no new public works undertaken. The Lord-Lieutenant says, in regard to many roads which have been begun, that, if now abandoned, they will be left in the most incomplete and inconvenient state (hear, hear)—

and that it is desirable to devise some mode in which that difficulty can be obviated. With regard to the money which has been already expended and which is now being expended upon these public works, a claim has been made that the whole of it should not be a burden upon Ireland. The calamity is severe and extensive, that, passing by the remote causes of it, and looking how heavily it has pressed upon the present possessors of property in Ireland—upon the whole, I think it right that the whole burden should not remain upon Irish property. We should, therefore, propose that an arrangement should be made by Parliament, by which, in such unexampled year, when an instalment becomes due, upon half that instalment being paid, the other half should be remitted; that the whole debt should be kept up till one half of it is paid, and that when the half of it is paid the remainder should be remitted; and thus it would be provided, that one half of the whole charge should be upon the public. I should state, on the financial part of this question, as regards the sums now issued, that they are issued out of the balances in the Exchequer, they are issued out of the Consolidated Fund at that neither is there now any intention of making any new issue of Exchequer Bills to meet that demand. But it must, at the same time, be considered, that, when I make such a proposition as that which has now been laid before the House, it is one which places a very considerable burden upon the finances of this country (hear, hear); and that, placing that burden upon the finances of this country, I do feel myself disabled from making some propositions I should otherwise have made, but which, considering the very heavy burdens arising from the destitution this present year, I should think it hardly fair to the people of this country to bring forward. It may be said, "Let the burden be borne by the Consolidated Fund;" but I feel it to be borne by the Imperial Treasury and Exchequer.' I trust always that those sums are not to be granted by Government or Parliament without most serious consideration (hear, hear). [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

TORONTO, THE CAPITAL OF CANADA WEST.

that the British North American Provinces possess the elements of a mightier empire than any other portion of this continent.

But we must not, on the present occasion, dwell upon a theme so vast and attractive. Even Canada itself, with its rapidly-increasing population and valuable productions, is too much for us to illustrate. We have, therefore, chosen a subject which, though diminutive in comparison, may prove more interesting by bringing vividly before our readers the wonderful progress which all the substantial improvements and comforts of life are making throughout these extensive Colonies; for, though the specimen we present is perhaps superior to any other, yet it is only one of many; for, all the towns and districts are steadily following, and with a rapidity almost inconceivable to the inhabitants of old countries.

Our specimen is the rise and progress of TORONTO, the CAPITAL of CANADA WEST, which, during the last thirty years, has advanced from a small village of wooden houses, with a few hundred inhabitants, and one miserable schooner annually landing its goods and passengers in a crazy boat, (for there was no wharf), to a city of elegant and commodious brick and stone buildings, with twenty thousand inhabitants, and numerous quays round its spacious and safe harbour, crowded with ships and steam-boats hourly coming and departing.

Among the causes which have induced this remarkable flow of prosperity, the following are not the least, viz., the natural advantages her peculiar position gives her, being situated at the head of one of the most magnificent inland seas in the world; her natural and capacious harbour, which is capable at any time of receiving within its bosom all the steamers and vessels engaged in the commerce of the country, where they may lie secure against the violence of any gale; the splendid country extending for miles in her rear, and on either side of her—which, although well-populated, is capable of an incalculable addition—a section of country, abounding with immense water power, which, for fertility of soil, and excellence of climate, is not surpassed by any other country on the continent of America; and, besides, she owes much of her industry, enterprise, and energy, to her merchants, tradesmen, and artizans.

Toronto is charmingly situated on the margin of Lake Ontario, near its upper or north-western extremity; it recedes from the water with a gentle acclivity commanding a superb view of the great inland sea, and is in the heat of summer cooled and refreshed by its breezes. The harbour is by far the best, safest, and most commodious on that side of the Lake from Hamilton to Kingston; is is formed by a remarkably long and narrow peninsula, in the shape of a half-moon, which breaks the sea in rough weather, and shields the vessels from harm. This peninsula, indeed, resembles an artificial breakwater rather than a natural production. Such a harbour is of course a place of refuge during storms and tempests, as it is also a point on which commerce has rested her golden wing.

The margin of the Lake is studded with mansions and private residences; among which the most picturesque may be mentioned is that of the Lord Bishop, the Hon. G. Crookshank, the Hon. T. H. Dunn, the Hon. R. S. Jameson, the Vice Chancellor, the Hon. C. Widmer, the Hon. R. Baldwin, the Hon. H. T. Boulton, Frederick Widder, Esq., Charles C. Small, Esq., Mr. Justice Jones, &c., &c.

Among the public buildings is St. James's Cathedral, capable of accommodating a congregation of upwards of 3000 persons; the new City Hall and Public Market, where the Municipal Body holds its deliberations; the Banks of Upper Canada—Commercial, British, North American, and Montreal; the former Government House, and Grounds, now held by the Corporation for the use of the citizens as Public Gardens; the Parliament Buildings, temporarily occupied by the Professors and Students of King's College, and as public offices; Osgoode Hall, the property of the Law Society, where the different Courts and Law Offices are to centralise; the Gaol and Court House, of cut stone; Upper Canada College; King's College, now in course of construction; the Hospital; the Provincial Lunatic Asylum; the New Garrison; St. Andrew's Church; Roman Catholic Cathedral; Trinity Church; St. George's Church; the new Wesleyan Chapel, and numerous other religious and civic buildings.

The College, under the direction of Mr. Principal Barron, and the University, presided over by the Rev. Dr. McCaul, are institutions of high repute. They are literally endowed; and, when the building of the University is completed, it will have no superior on this side the Atlantic.

Nor, while Toronto is thus provided with these essential requisites, is it deficient in those associations which contribute to amusement, for Toronto rejoices in a Race-course, Cricket-ground, a Racquet-court, and a Bowling-green; all of which are fully equal, if not superior, to similar matters in any of the provincial towns in England. Besides these, there are a Regatta Club, the Home District Agricultural Society, the News Room, Mechanics' Institute, Public Baths, and various other appliances of civilisation.

Toronto is an incorporated City, and has a Mayor, and Court of Aldermen and Common Council, comprised of ten Aldermen and ten Common Councilmen under whose enterprising management numerous public improvements have been carried out, by means of which the prosperity of the City has been greatly advanced—conspicuous amongst which are the extensive Gas and Water-works.

Toronto is an Episcopal City of the Diocese, being one of the Colonial Bishoprics lately established. The present incumbent—the first who has filled this high office—is the Honourable and Right Reverend John Strachan, D.D., who has spent nearly fifty years in promoting the cause of sound education and true religion throughout the Province.

In maritime advantages, Toronto has a marked superiority over any other town in Western Canada, having the harbour open at all seasons of the year; while all other localities of the Lakes are fast locked in icy fetters, and remain closed to navigation for three months in the year.

The City of Toronto is laid out at right angles, and the streets are spacious and airy. The principal outlets from the town—which are either planked or macadamised are Yonge-street, to the north, leading to Lake Simcoe, thence by Penetanguishene to Lake Huron; to the east, by the Kingston road, through several thriving towns and villages to Kingston; to the west, by Dundas-street, through a thickly-settled country, to Dundas, Hamilton, Brantford, London, &c; thus rendering Toronto the centre to which converge the products of the surrounding fertile country, thickly inhabited by an industrious population, to whom it gives manufactures and merchandise in return. Several enterprises, calculated to develop the internal resources of the country, and stimulate the progress of the City, have been projected, and will shortly be carried into effect. Of these, the most encouraging is the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad, which will connect Toronto with Lake Huron at Sarnia or Goderich, in the far west.

Should the foregoing description of Toronto fail to convey an adequate or correct idea of its rapid progress to our old Country friends, we have been reminded by several visitors who have travelled in most parts, that Toronto, in point of situation, with regard to its resident population, and, speaking in general, more nearly resembles Southampton, in England, than any town we are acquainted with.

TORONTO THE CAPITAL OF CANADA WEST.

NEWSPAPER

SMEE'S HOT WATER ÆTHER INHALER.

IN a former Number (245), we called attention to the important medical discovery, whereby a state of the body could be produced by the inhalation of æther, which renders the patient insensible to the pain of the most severe operations. Since the discovery has been promulgated, medical men have been actively engaged throughout the country in prosecuting their enquiries upon the subject, and numerous forms of apparatus have been devised for conducting the inhalation.

It is found by experience that the more rapid the effect is produced on the body the better is the result for the patient. It is upon this idea that an Inhaler has been contrived by Mr. Alfred Smee, the Surgeon to the Bank of England, whereby the vaporisation of æther is promoted by warmth given to the apparatus from a little chamber of hot water.

Mr. Smee's Inhaler, which is here figured, was made by Mr. Ferguson, of Smithfield, and consists of a tin vessel, either circular or oval, about 8 inches long, and 3 wide, divided into two compartments—one smaller (A), to contain hot water; the other larger (B), to contain the æther. The large compartment is divided into two by a diaphragm, and has another opening to admit the æther, and the entrance of the air (d). Into this larger compartment a tube is fixed, which has a valve at the extremity (e), for inspiration, and another valve (g) near the mouth-piece, for expiration. The mouth-piece (f) has an indian-rubber covering, to adapt itself to different mouths.

SMEE'S ÆTHER INHALER.

When this instrument is to be used, the smaller chamber is filled with hot water (c), and a little æther, an ounce for instance, is placed in the larger compartment, which has sponge placed in it, to prevent its moving about. On inhalation, the current of air passes in the direction of the arrows, and is said to produce far more rapid effects than when any other instrument is employed.

This Instrument, with other ingenious arrangements for the Inhalation of Æther, have been submitted to us, by the Proprietor of the celebrated Depôt for Inventions, 201, Strand.

PAINLESS OPERATIONS.

AN operation was performed on Thursday afternoon, at the Westminster Hospital, by Mr. Hale Thomson, the eminent surgeon of that institution, for the removal of a very painful tumour from the abdomen of a female thirty-five years of age, who had been afflicted with it for several years, the case having baffled all attempts at alleviation by the usual remedies. She was subjected to the inhalation of the vapour of æther, from the apparatus invented by Mr. Robinson, of Gower-street; and the result was most successful, the patient not evincing the slightest sensation of pain during the operation, which was dexterously performed in an exceedingly short space of time. On being asked, at its termination, what she imagined she had undergone, she declared, "she had had a delightful dream;" and, in fact, appeared mortified at having been aroused from it. The operating theatre was crowded to excess: amongst the visitors we noticed Prince Jerome Napoleon, the Earl of Waldegrave, Viscount Falkland, Lord Morton, Sir Henry Middmay, Sir George Wombwell, and many distinguished foreigners.

On Tuesday, Mr. Arnott performed an operation for lithotomy, at the Middlesex Hospital, with the assistance of the ether vapour, and with eminent success. No sound of pain escaped the patient during the action of the knife; and the result was the more gratifying, inasmuch as the case was one unusually complicated. The patient was advanced in years, but the severity of the operation produced no effect on him; on the contrary, he was with difficulty made to understand that he was free from his affliction. The vapour was exhibited from the apparatus of Mr. Jacob Bell, assisted by Mr. Tomes.

THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW, MARYLEBONE.

THIS handsome Church, for the district of St. Andrew, was consecrated, with the accustomed ceremonial, on Thursday. The first stone was laid Jan. 13, last year.

The Church stands on the east side of Wells-street, Oxford-street, a position attended with difficulties, which the architects, Messrs. Daukes and Hamilton, have succeeded in rendering into advantages.—"Thus, in the entrance front, occurring as it does in a part of the street not running directly north and south, in order to place the Church east and west, the line of the front does not range with the line of the houses, but is set back at the northern end, by which means room is obtained for the boldly-projecting buttress against the tower, and a picturesque effect is produced. The door in this buttress, and the introduction of a stairs' turret at the southern angle of the tower, greatly aids the appearance." (*The Builder.*)

The style of the new Church is Early Perpendicular. The length of the Church, inclusive of the chancel, is 78 feet; the breadth, from north to south, 65 feet; and the height of the nave, 55 feet. The tower and spire, both of stone, are, together, 155 feet in height; in the former are eight belfry windows, divided by mullions and transoms into four lights, and in the spire are four windows. The whole is built of Whitby stone, with Bath stone dressings. The windows are exceedingly well designed; the tracery being rich and elaborate in detail.

Along the front of the porch, formed between the tower and a buttress at the junction of the nave with the south aisle, is sculptured, "How dreadful is this place! this is none other but the house of God, and this is the gate of Heaven. (Gen. xxviii.)"

On each side of the west door, within the porch, are poor-boxes, of stone, resting on boldly-sculptured brackets; and, immediately above them, are angels holding scrolls, thus serving as ends to the mouldings of the door, at the same time that the scrolls are adapted for plans solicitations for alms.

The appearance of the interior of the Church is very good; and from the galleries being set back, the general effect is that of great loftiness and space. The nave is separated from a wide aisle on each side by columns and arches, bearing a clerestory. Attached to the first column next the chancel, on the south side, is a stone pulpit, octagonal in plan, and approached from the south aisle by steps and a balustrade of stone. Around the pulpit are sculptured in relief these sentences:—"Blessed are they that hear the word of God and keep it," and, "Take heed how ye hear."

On the south side, [of the wall of the chancel, are two handsomely sculptured sedilia. A large, five-light window occupies the east wall of the chancel, with stone screen beneath it, with panels to receive the "Commandments." This altar-screen is exceedingly well carved; and the sedilia are of very beautiful design and execution. The altar table is, also, of good design; and, underneath it, on the dorsale, the cross is painted on a blue ground, diapered white. The chancel is paved with encaustic tiles, and the rest of the Church with the black and red diamonds from the potteries. The chancel is elevated three steps above the nave; and immediately in front of the steps is a very noble lectern, or reading desk, of brass, it is moveable, and the shaft rises from a deeply-moulded circular base, resting upon lions, as in some old examples. This is a gift, not being included in the cost of the Church.

There are galleries on three sides of the Church; but, being kept behind the main pillars, and carried on separate uprights, and stopping short at some distance from the east end, they do not interfere with the general design. The organ stands on the floor under a window, at the east end of the south aisle; and behind it there is a robing room. The organ has a Gothic front; to our taste, it seems thrust on one side; and we can scarcely imagine its effect can be so *powerful* as it would be if in the place usually allotted to the organ, at the east end, or so *thrilling* as if entirely concealed from view: half hidden, half exposed, it now appears as if it were to be put in some other place, and only waiting its opportunity.

The roofs are open, stained dark oak. The pews, low, and without doors, are similarly stained and varnished.

The font is placed at the west end of the nave; it is octagonal in form, with a bowl of the full size of ancient fonts, provided with a plain lid of wood. The sides of the octagon contain the symbols of the four Evangelists; the lamb; the symbol of the holy spirit; the sacred monogram, and a cross. Round the rim of the font is this sentence, sculptured in low relief: "Except a man be born of water and of the spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God." John iii. 5.

The Church is well built by Mr. Myers, the contract for the bare building being £7000. "The ornamental work, including the oak reredos, on each side of the chancel to separate it from the aisles, sedilia, carved chancel seats, and the font already described, were the special gift of friends, designed by Mr. Pugin and others, and will cost between £400 and £500; besides which, there is the cost of the warming and ventilating apparatus, the gas fittings, the bell, the organ, plate, and furnishing the vestry; which will probably amount to £900 more.

"For the last of these items there yet remains a sum of £500 to be collected. The Church will accommodate 1200 persons; all the sittings will be free of rent charge, but for the *exclusive* use of the inhabitants of the district parish of St. Andrew, it being the wish of the incumbent, the Rev. Thomas Mount Fallow, A.M., that the inhabitants of a town parish should be similarly circumstanced, as regards seats in their parish church, with the inhabitants of a country parish. This is, we believe, the first of the new parish churches in London built on this principle."—(*The Builder.*)

The Church was originally projected by the Bishop of Chichester. The ground-landlord, the Archdeacon Berners, gave the freehold of the site, valued at about £2000, and the intermediate interests in the property were purchased by grants from the Metropolis Churches' Aid Fund, and the St. Marylebone Local Fund.

Towards the cost of erecting this building the Parliamentary Commissioners granted £600, and The Incorporated Society, £900; the rest of the money has been raised by the voluntary contributions of the parishioners of St. Marylebone, and it is hoped there will be no difficulty in obtaining the £500 still required.

The east window is to be filled with stained glass, to be designed and executed, without regard to expense, by Mr. Pugin.

NEW CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW, WELLS-STREET, MARYLEBONE.

RECTORSHIP OF THE PARISH OF ST. JAMES, WESTMINSTER.

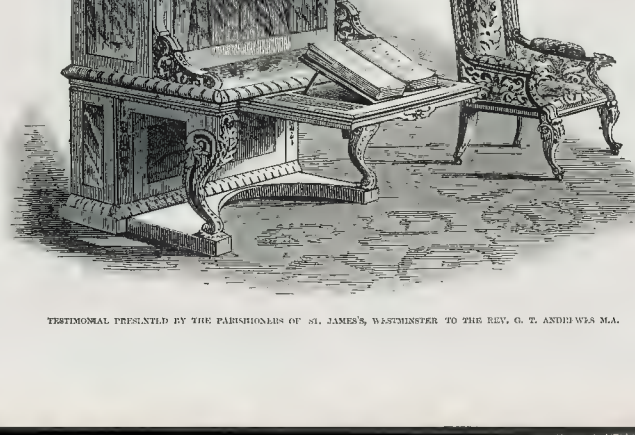
FOR several months past, a very strong feeling has been expressed by a great number of the Parishioners of St. James, Westminster, upon the refusal of the Bishop of London to accede to their wishes, by appointing to the vacant Rectorship, the Rev. G. T. Andrewes, M.A., Clerk in Orders, who has for many years enjoyed the respect and esteem of the entire parish. A Committee has been formed to further the interests of the Rev. Gentleman, and the correspondence of the parties has been published; from which it appears that the right of presentation was not in the Bishop, but the Lord Chancellor, the Crown being entitled to every third turn. The Chancellor then finding that, under this misapprehension the offer of the Rectorship had been made to the Rev. Mr. Jackson, upon the faith of which he had relinquished another appointment, and being furnished with the highest testimonials of his character, conduct, and abilities, his Lordship felt that he was only doing an act of justice in presenting him.

The new Rector having been thus appointed by the Lord Chancellor, and not by the Bishop, and the Committee finding that they could not render any further assistance to Mr. Andrewes, began to raise a sum of money sufficient to purchase such a Testimonial as would be both acceptable to him, and creditable to the subscribers; and, having obtained Mr. Andrewes's wishes with respect thereto, procured a series of books, consisting of Macklin's Bible, Boydell's Shakspeare, and Milton, elegantly bound. In addition, a handsome carved oak book-case, and chair, together with a valuable gold chronometer, and necessary appendages, have been purchased, and the address voted at a meeting has been elaborately written and illuminated upon vellum, to form a lasting record to his family of the high regard of the parishioners towards him.

To defray the expenses of these several articles, &c., the sum of £520 has been raised by the kind and voluntary contributions of 850 of the inhabitants.

We have engraved the Book-case and Chair, both of which were made by Mr Banting, of St. James's street.

Each of the volumes bears the following inscription:



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED BY THE PARISHIONERS OF ST. JAMES'S, WESTMINSTER TO THE REV. G. T. ANDREWES M.A.

PRESENTED TO
THE REVEREND GERRARD THOMAS ANDREWES, M.A.
CLERK IN ORDERS OF ST. JAMES'S,
AND CHAPLAIN TO THE HONOURABLE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
BY THE INHABITANTS OF THE PARISH OF ST. JAMES, WESTMINSTER,
IN TESTIMONY
OF THEIR AFFECTIONATE REGARD AND ESTEEM FOR HIS UNFEIGNED PIETY,
HIS MANY CHRISTIAN VIRTUES,
AND LENGTHENED GRATUITOUS SERVICES TO THE POOR INHABITANTS THEREOF,
AND TO PERPETUATE THE REMEMBRANCE OF THEIR ARDENT APPEALS
TO THE BISHOP OF LONDON,
TO PREFER HIM TO THE VACANT RECTORSHIP OF THAT PARISH,
AS WELL AS EXPRESSIVE OF THEIR DEEP REGRET THAT SUCH APPEALS WERE
DISREGARDED BY THAT PRELATE. MDCCCXLVI.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan. 31.—Septuagesima Sunday.
MONDAY, Feb. 1.—Hilary Term ends.
TUESDAY, 2.—Candlemas Day.
WEDNESDAY, 3.—St. Blaise
THURSDAY, 4 Mars rises 4h. 53. a.m.
FRIDAY, 5 St. Agatha's Day.
SATURDAY, 6. Venus sets 6h. 2m. p.m.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending February 6.

Monday		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2 30	2 57	3 21	3 41	3 58	4 12	4 25	4 45	4 59	5 13	5 28	5 46

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Subscribers who may experience any difficulty in having their copies of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *sent in the large envelope, to prevent injury and creasing, may observe in our advertisements page a list of Agents who have now adopted our suggestion, and send it exactly as it is sent from the Office. By this arrangement, the Paper is received perfectly clean; the costly Pen-Art Engravings are not injured; and the collection of Numbers at the expiration of every Six Months are in a condition to form the most valuable and interesting Volume ever published.*

"*H. P.*"—*Gloucester. Mr. Deville has been dead some time. The second address in question is 17, Berners-street.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Kendal, we suspect, has been imposed on.*

"*E.*," *Westminster, will be replied to in next "Enever Boyd's Column."*

"*C. C.*," *Balham, is thanked for his obliging offer; but the subjects do not possess immediate interest.*

"*R. M. S.*"—*The salary is about £500 per annum.*

"*A Young Lady,*" *who announces the Rev. H. Moore Richard Roach, should apply to Mr. Hatchard, the Magazine, or the Queen's Bookseller.*

"*T. T.*," *North Shields. We cannot venture an opinion upon so delicate a matter.*

"*S. F.*"—*Apply, by letter, to Mr. Beale, at the Theatre.*

"*R. Z.*," *Leominster.—Apply at the Government Annuity Office, 19, Old Jewry.*

"*J. H. P.*" *Possibly, the Solicitor could not make the service unmeasure.*

"*P. P.*" *should apply, with proper testimonials, to the Post-Office Secretary.*

"*Lector,*" *Canterbury, is thanked.*

"*A Constant Subscriber,*" *Camberwell. Secretary's board-wages is 15s. per week.*

"*Bastian,*" *Naplesbank, will find a good account of the Electric Telegraph in the "Companion to the Almanac."*

"*J. W. S.*," *Wakefield.—Foster's "Double Entry Elucidated" is one of the best and latest works on Book-keeping.*

"*Rusticus*" *should apply to the Government Annuity Office, 19, Old Jewry.*

"*Economista*" *should apply to the Secretary.*

"*G. T. K.*" *and "W. B. A. P."—We have not room.*

"*Sarah,*" *Fulham.—"Grounds."*

"*Anglicus*" *will find an account of Shakspeare's Birth-place, with two Engravings, in No. 237 of our Journal.*

"*Coy.*"—*Address at Messrs. Longmans', 39, Paternoster-row.*

"*A Freeholder*" *had better apply to a Surveyor, or Solicitor.*

"*Gabrielle.*" *The Bonsmar Chess-board may be had, by order, of any Bookseller.*

"*W. B. Lakeman, Devonport.*

"*R. L. T.*," *Ashton.—A practical work on Pyrotechny is published by Simpkin and Marshall.*

"*H. W.*" *should apply to a Shipping Agent.*

"*C.*" *We have not room for the Lines*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Brompton. The Baron de Bode died about two months since, at his residence, St John's Wood: he has left one son.*

"*J. B. R.*" *Cheltenham. We are not in possession of the information required.*

"*G. L.*" *is thanked for the Lines; but, we have not room for them.*

"*G. S.*," *Twickenham.—We do not understand the note*

"*J. G.*" *letter has been forwarded to a Coin Dealer, who will reply.*

"*Doubter,*" *Edenborgh. The parties are reputed to be of the Society of Friends*

"*A. B.*," *Kendal, is thanked.*

"*R. H.*" *Dr. Diffenbach's Work on New Zealand is sound and recent. The climate is very fine.*

"*R. J. W.*"—*The Steam voyage to Italy by the packet named will occupy from 17 to 21 days. Address Southampton. The Paris and Lyons Railway is not yet completed.*

"*Angler.*"—*Our "Angling Notes" were completed last Season.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*Neither of the Books in question is mentioned in the "London Catalogue," (1814 to 1840). Of the invention we had not before heard.*

"*Truro.*" *Apply to Mr. Ash, Heraldic Engraver, 22, Paston-street, Hagmarket.*

"*D. C. L.*," *Liverpool.—Address Kay-street, Manchester.*

"*Pair Play*" *has not set us right.*

"*R. R.*" *is thanked; but we have not room for the solution.*

"*A.*," *Great Yarmouth. See "Fleming and Tibbin's French Dictionary." The translation is, "I would if I could."*

"*R. A. T. F.*," *Henley, should advertise in the Windsor Newspaper*

"*G. E. C.*," *Leicester.—The "Chemical Gazette," published on every alternate month.*

"*A Staffordshire Potter*" *should apply to Mr. W. H. Carpenter, British Museum.*

"*The Illustrated New Testament*" *will be published in a week or two*

"*J. W. L.*"—*We believe the Lyceum version of "The Battle of Life" to be that playing at Lover's.*

"*E. F.*" *See the Vatican, above.*

"*H. M.*" *Lincoln.—Declined*

"*G. L.*" *Oxford.—Charades to be answered next week.*

"*Ben Bax,*" *unless a Company, and on his road to Fortune, will be liable to duty*

"*Inquirendo,*" *Somerset. The town of Bedford is well provided with Schools.*

"*W. R. H.,*" *Isle of Wight, is thanked; but the Sketch is not eligible.*

"*J. B.*" *Penchurch-lane; and "A. N." Gravesend. We cannot undertake to decide Wagers*

"*A Subscriber*" *Norwich.*

"*Obadiah*" *should apply to a Clerical Agent we, really, cannot undertake such inquiries*

"*G. W.*" *should consult the Advertisements; and address a letter to the Theatre.*

"*T. M. P.*" *is too late as the "Pentonville Prison, should apply to the Under Secretary of State, or one of the Prison Inspectors.*

"*Bupardes.*"—*The descent of the property will, of course, depend upon the conditions of the Will.*

"*A Wedded Lady*" *is recommended to apply to a Solicitor*

"*A Subscriber to the Art-Union.*" *The day for drawing the Prizes is duly announced; and the Prize-holders can take choice from the Pictures in the Royal Academy, from which the Prize Pictures are conditionally selected by the prize-holders.*

"*Ploughboy.*"—*A capital of about £500 will suffice*

"*H. H.*" *Walsall.—The "refresher" has been forwarded to the Artist.*

"*Пенуі-а-Lлеуі,*" *Birkenhead.—"Ryan's Games?" or, "Whist, Illustrated by Kenny Meadows." (Bogue.) The slime of the snail is a good cement for mending china, &c.*

"*A Lover of Music.*" *Cuts. We recommend Clinton's "School or Practical Instruction Book," published by Cramer, Beale, and Co. The author is also a first-rate teacher. Mr. Card, or Mr. Cutts, Mr. Ribas, Mr. Richardson, and Mr. Dofsky, are all great masters. Our Correspondent cannot do wrong by choosing either of these Professors.*

"*L. D.*" *Lord Arundel has the reputation of being one of the best cornopean players and dancers in England.*

"*W. G.*, *Exeter.*"—*The proverb, "The longest way round is the shortest way home," is generally used as an excuse for going out of one's direct way, when such an agreeable companion as a lady, for instance—whose society may compensate for increase of distance, or even render the longer road the shorter one.*

"*Peruse.*" *The best English translation of Eugene Sue's works is published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, Strand.*

"*An Admirer.*"—*The marriage is illegal*

"*P. M.*" *is thanked for the view of Queen-square; but we have not room to engrave it*

"*Guernsey.*"—*We do not consider that by either form the Legacy Duty would be avoided.*

"*Wales*" *should consult a German dictionary*

"*A Traveller on the Great Western Railway.*"—*We scarcely think the suggestion practicable.*

"*G. R.,*" *Kirkstall, should apply to the Registrar of the District in which the parties were married*

"*B. C.*" *Exeter.—There are thirty-one club-houses in London: we cannot give the number of members.*

"*Is there any harm in it?*" *Wolverhampton.—The expense of transcribing the will depends on its length.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Bath, "No. I," Elgo.—Bourne's "Principles and Practice of Steel Engraving," 1s.*

"*R. A. Z.*" *Redgrave. Address to the Private Secretary to his Royal Highness.*

"*H. B.*"—*Apply to the Government Annuity Office, Old Jewry.*

"*J. F.*," *Torrington.—Stephens's "Book of the Farm" is a first rate work.*

"*W. R.*," *Colchester. We have not room.*

"*Filius Nobilis.*"—*We will endeavour to obtain the information.*

"*A Lay Minister,*" *Nottingham, is thanked.*

An Old Subscriber" will have to pay the Income-tax on the profit accruing from the investment.

"*S. B. G.*," *near Aberpassenny.—The drawing named has not reached us.*

BOOKS &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.
Furnival's Taxation Revised.—American Slavery. —Knapp's Botanical Chart
Music.—"My Father's Portrait." By Miss Stanley.—Song, "Oh! come now Spring is smiling."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1847.

At noon, on Wednesday last, the 27th of January, a Treasury order, founded on the resolutions of the House of Commons, suspended the duty payable on the import of foreign corn, and the trade in grain became perfectly free. To be of any effect, the suspension must continue till next harvest; and from that time the Corn Law itself will have but little more than a year to exist. The slight duty for so short a time will hardly be worth having to any interest, and it is therefore by no means improbable that we have seen the last of the system of restriction as applied to the trade in corn. The date is worth recording if only upon the probability, and for the sake of indicating a *sic transit*. Rarely has there been a more quiet demise; a stormy and "still-vexed" existence, a continual struggle for life for the last thirty years, terminated in a perfect euthanasia. The statute had given all parties so much trouble in its time, that the prevailing feeling at last was akin to satisfaction at the departure; it was looked on as a sort of happy release. Those who had been its most attached friends abandoned it in its last hours, with singular indifference; even Lord G. Bentinck moved no arrest of judgment; nay, was even a consenting party to that "suspension," from which, as from many others, rescue will come too late; life will be "quite extinct." At all events, it will never be resuscitated for very long, or to any purpose; and it is time to contemplate the state of things that will succeed it. For the present, the predictions of both parties, the opponents of the Corn-Law and its supporters, have singularly failed; the prophecies of the ruin that was to descend on the farmers, the destruction of rent-rolls, and the emigration of Dukes are all falsified. The farmers have seen no such times or prices as the present since their "golden age"—the war. Rent-rolls are as safe as ever, and Protectionist Peers breathe more freely; the Duke of Richmond, indeed, still dwells on Sir Robert Peel's "treachery," and talks of "nailing the colours to the mast," but, as the ship itself has gone down, it is difficult to see how this is to be done. The figure was worn out long ago, and now has a touch of the ludicrous. The same cause that has made such bad seers of the Protectionists has given colour to charges of exaggeration on the part of the Free-Traders; corn is not so abundant, it is said, and bread not so cheap, as they promised. They reply that more than its share of the corn grown in the world no nation can have under any circumstances; and, provided grain is at its natural price, the object of the system is attained. But the controversy has died out, and there really seems to be a general wish to make the best of what lies before us, with a disposition on the part of the Landed Interest to allow that they have not lost so much as they had been led to expect they should. The effect of the suspension of the duty, and the declaration of the Government policy generally, has been a fall in the Irish corn markets. It is supposed that both in England and Ireland large stocks are being held back: it is likely they will now be brought out for sale, but it may be years before the potato crop recovers itself: the quantities will be sown, with less confidence in it, and more risk of failure. This will leave a great deficiency in the supply of food that must be made up in grain. Looking at home and abroad, there is no prospect of the price of corn falling to the rate called "ruinously low."

On Monday Lord John Russell laid before Parliament the measures he proposes to adopt in Ireland. The House was crowded; the speech of the noble Lord was as one of the best he ever delivered; he seemed to rise with the occasion; the tone and sentiment of his address, indeed, would have warranted the expectation of a broader and bolder policy, as there is nothing permanent in the plan except the extension of the Irish Poor-Law. The other measures respecting the loans, grants, &c., are temporary, and based on former precedents. We have allided to the proposition more at length elsewhere.

On Tuesday, Mr. Fielden, who has taken the post vacated by Lord Ashley, brought in the Factory Bill. There was a disposition to meet it at once by a direct negative, but the general feeling of the House checked the rash and unseemly attempt. The limitation of labour is a question that must be discussed; the war of poverty and human sinews with gold and the power of steam is too unequal for a Government to stand neuter and see whole masses of population dwarfed down and enfeebled below the standard of mankind. A limitation is perfectly possible; it will but distribute production more equally over the year; practically, every mill that works short time shows the possibility of it; and exceptions in extraordinary cases may always be made. The discussion on the measure will hardly present any novel facts, but we expect to see a development of the less rigid opinion; rival capitalists may be left to fight their battles as they choose: but to say that all questions of work and labour should be left to the arrangement of the employers and the employed, is placing two systems on an equality, one of which is all weakness and dependence, the other all strength, power, and command; it is the duty of a Government to try and hold the balance between them.

On one occasion during the past week various honourable members who addressed the House fell into a train of story-telling. Lord George Bentinck began it with a tale of how Nadir Shah was accustomed to hang corn-dealers who "speculated for the rise;" urging the Premier to do likewise, or as nearly like it as the difference between English and Persian policy permits. The apologue and his application of it will hardly add to Lord George's popularity in Liverpool and Mark-lane; and, as if with the same feeling, Mr. Brown, the member for the great corn port—in his maiden speech, by-the-by—reproved the noble Lord, and met his tale by another—nay, by two, we believe; and Mr. Roebuck pursued "the humour" with two, or the parts of two more, from the "Arabian Nights." We do not remember a more pleasant Parliamentary evening. If senators would make a practice of "telling stories," in the innocent sense of the term, like the people in the above Eastern book, whose adventures cross each other, and mix up at last in a mass, like all the Belgian railroads at Malines, it would be an improvement on the present practice. The East, we may remark, is particularly rich in examples of "a vigorous policy" and "comprehensive measures." Famines, too, abound in its history; and at the present moment it might be useful to consult it. For instance, there is an account extant (written by one Marco Polo) of the policy of the great Kublai Khan, the ruler of China, in cases of famine and public disaster. It shows how little difference there is in the foundations of human society, when we find the Tartar King doing many things nine centuries ago identical with the measures of the Prime Minister of England at this day. Thus—

He sends his messengers through all his kingdoms and provinces, to know if any of his subjects have had their crops injured through bad weather, or any other disaster; and, if such injury has happened, he does not exact from them any tribute for that season or year; nay, he gives them *corn out of his own stores to subsist upon, and to sow their fields*

If we substitute rent for tribute, and the landlords as the receivers instead of the Khan, the resemblance is complete, except that the dues are withheld, not remitted. The Government purchases of corn, and the proposal just made to give seed to those who have not got it, are expedients of venerable antiquity. Again—

When there is a great abundance of grain, he causes magazines to be formed, to contain wheat, rice, millet, or barley, and care to be taken that it be not lost or spoiled; then, when a scarcity occurs, this grain is drawn forth, and sold for a third or fourth of the current price. Thus there cannot be any severe famine, for he does it through all his dominions; he bestows also great charity on many poor families in Tartary; and, when he hears of individuals who have not food to eat, he causes grain to be given to them. Bread is not refused at the Court throughout the whole year, to any who come to beg for it; and on this account he is adored as a God by his people.

The Government has been urged over and over again to sell corn under "the current price;" but, less bold than Kublai, it has refused; for which reason Lord John Russell, if we may judge from the Irish papers, is *not* "adored as a God by the people." The popular worship, if there is any, is for Sir Robert Peel. Nay, among Kublai's countrymen were not wanting political economists who declaimed against alms and charity, giving nothing to anybody—on principle; the race yet exists, and also that variety of it, the sage in the misery of a nation doubting but a kind of "serve you right" retribution, and traces every great calamity to the people's "own fault." Marco thus describes them :—

It must be observed, that the Tartars, according to their original customs, when they had not yet adopted the religion of the idolaters, never bestowed alms; but, when applied to by any necessitous person, repelled him with reproachful expressions, saying, "Beggar with your complaints of a bad season, God has sent it to you, and, had he loved you, as he evidently loves me, you would have similarly prospered." But, since some of the wise men among the idolaters, especially the Baksi, have represented to his Majesty that to provide for the poor is a good work, and highly grateful to their deities, he has bestowed charity in the manner now described, so that, at his Court, none are denied food who come to ask for it.

The Tartar mode of dismissing applicants for relief, before they had been converted by "the wise men among the idolators," is a short and easy one, that has often prevailed. Pope describes them to the letter -

> "God cannot love," says Blunt, with tearless eyes,
> "The wretch he starves" and piously denies

So similar are the subterfuges of human selfishness in all countries and all times! And so little change, it may be added, has the lapse of nearly a thousand years wrought in the policies and plans by which mankind are governed; and many who read the sketch of the "famine" measures of the barbarous Tartar King will think that, perhaps, the balance of wisdom, courage, and the fitting of means to ends, is more in favour of Kublai Khan than the British Parliament.

THE IRISH POOR-LAW.

THE Old Irish Poor-Law, now about to be extended, was little more than a mockery of a measure of relief; it was calculated for one in a hundred of the poorest population on the face of the earth, and that one per cent must be enclosed within the walls of a workhouse before the relief could be given. In the present crisis, the system has altogether broken down; the work-houses are full, indeed; but there are no means of legally relieving the numbers who cannot find place in them. The Act is, therefore, extended by Lord John Russell's measure, of which we subjoin an abstract; it is provided:

1. That the guardians of every union in Ireland shall provide for the relief of such destitute persons *who are permanently disabled from labour by reason of old age, infirmity, or bodily or mental defect*," the relief to be given either in or out of the workhouse, as the guardians shall think fit.

2. If, from want of room in the workhouse, or "for other sufficient cause," adequate relief cannot be afforded to *other* destitute persons (viz. able-bodied), the Poor-Law Commissioners *may* require the guardians, by order, to give outdoor relief, either for a definite time or indefinitely, and may suspend or revoke the order

3. Out-door relief to the able-bodied shall be given in *food* only

4. The Commissioners shall determine the scale of supplying fuel, and the mode of granting relief. They shall direct the appointment of as many relieving officers and medical officers as they think fit.

5. The relieving officers may give provisional relief in cases of necessity, and all relief given out of the workhouse shall be "charged upon the poor-rates of the whole union."

THE WEATHER.

TUESDAY, Jan. 21, was a very dull day; snow was falling during the greater part of it, till the evening, when sleet began to fall, and afterwards rain; its average temperature was 33½ deg. Friday was an extremely dull day, it being foggy, and heavy and dismal. The average temperature was 34½ degrees. Saturday was dull and cloudy, till afternoon, when the clouds became broken, and the reading of the thermometer rose to 44 deg., a point higher than it had been since Dec. 31st; its average temperature was 38 degrees. Sunday was a dull, cloudy day, with rain falling; the reading of the thermometer rose to 48 deg., being a point higher than it had been, with one exception only—viz., Dec. 21, since 1845, Nov. 27th. The average temperature of Sunday was 43 deg. Monday was a very fine day; its average temperature was 43 deg. Tuesday was a fine day: a calm of wind from the S. W. at 1 P.M. The average temperature of Tuesday was 43 deg. Wednesday was a dull day, the sky being cloudy at 6 A.M. About five A.M., the wind blew a gale from the S.W. The average temperature of Wednesday was 42 deg. The average temperature of the week has been 39½ deg., being nearly 9 deg. warmer than that of the preceding week.

The following are the extreme thermometrical readings taken each day:

Thursday, Jan. 21, the highest reading was	35 deg.	the lowest was	32 deg.
Friday, Jan. 22	36	.....	33
Saturday, Jan. 23	44	.....	32
Sunday, Jan. 24	48	.....	3
Monday, Jan. 25	47½	.....	36½
Tuesday, Jan. 26	46	.....	
Wednesday, Jan. 27	49	.....	35

Blackheath, Thursday, Jan. 28, 1847. J. G.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—(FROM OUR OWN Correspondent.)—Her Majesty and Prince Albert took their usual early walk this morning, in the private grounds in the Home Park. The Princes of Wales and the Princess Royal took equestrian exercise, upon their Shetland ponies. The Prince Alfred and Princess Alice were taken an airing at the same time. The Dowager Lady Lyttelton was in attendance upon the Royal Family. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by Count Alexander Mensdorff, and attended by Lord Alfred Paget, the Hon. Captain Boyle, Major-General Wemyss, and Mr. G. E. Anson, hunted this morning in the neighbourhood of Ritchings and Colnbrook, with his pack of harriers. He had two excellent runs before returning to the Castle, to luncheon at Her Majesty, shortly before two o'clock. The Royal dinner-party, at the Castle, this evening, included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Count Alexander Mensdorff, the Baroness de Spaen, &c. Covers were laid for twenty.

COURT ARRANGEMENTS.—According to present arrangements, the Queen and her Royal Consort will leave Windsor Castle, and proceed to Buckingham Palace, on Wednesday, the 10th of next month (the anniversary of their marriage), preparatory to her Majesty's first Levee of the season, announced to take place on Friday, the 12th proximo. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent will proceed to London at the same time; and it is conjectured, from the arrangements which have been made in the domestic establishment at Frogmore, that the Royal Duchess contemplates remaining a considerable time in the metropolis.

FETE AT WYNYARD PARK.—The Marchioness of Londonderry gave a splendid fete at Wynyard Park, near Stockton-on-Tees, on Monday, to a numerous assemblage of the nobility and gentry of Durham and Northumberland

CABINET DINNER.—Viscount Morpeth gave a dinner to the Cabinet Ministers on Wednesday evening, at his residence in Grosvenor-place

LORD AND LADY BROUGHAM'S BANQUET. Lord and Lady Brougham gave a grand banquet on Wednesday evening, at the noble Lord's mansion in Grafton-street. The guests included his Grace the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Ellenborough, the Earl of Ripon, the Earl of Devon, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Countess of Jersey, and Lady Cecil Caroline Villiers, Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Cowley, Lady Malet, Lady William Fowlet, and Viscount Strangford.

PROTECTIONIST BANQUET AT THE CARLTON CLUB.—Last Saturday, after the adjournment of the House, a numerous and distinguished party of noblemen and gentlemen, friendly supporters of protectionist principles, dined together at the Carlton Club. Lord Stanley presided. About sixty were present

VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.—Viscount Castlereagh has taken one of the spacious mansions in Chesham place, adjoining the one occupied by Lord John Russell.

ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGE. On Tuesday the Rev. Frederick Neville, son of the Dean of Windsor, was married at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, to Miss Fanny Grace Blackwood, daughter of Mr. Blackwood, late of the Ordnance Office. A great many fashionables were present. The last marriage at St. George's, and the only one since 1753, was that of Lord Falconbarg with Miss Cheshyre, his Lordship's third wife, which lady he courted when a boy at Eton College.

SUPPLIES OF CORN.—There were at Galatz, on the 4th of January, 300 cargoes of corn ready for shipment, chiefly to England, and 100 more were expected from the interior by the time the navigation should be re-opened.

POSTSCRIPT.

RETURN OF THE COURT TO TOWN FOR THE SEASON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

WINDSOR, Friday Evening.

Her Majesty will celebrate the seventh anniversary of her union with His Royal Highness Prince Albert, at Buckingham Palace, on the 10th of next month. The Court, according to present arrangements, will take its departure from Windsor Castle, for town, either on Saturday, the 6th, or Tuesday, the 9th proximo—the latter day being considered the most probable

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent will leave Frogmore at the same time, for Clarence House, St. James's, for the season.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Royal Family, will proceed to Osborne House at the end of next month. The Court is not expected to remain at the Isle of Wight beyond ten days or a fortnight.

HOUSE OF LORDS—FRIDAY

Nothing of importance took place. A brief conversation arose upon the subject of Ireland.

THE SPANISH MARRIAGES.—The Earl of ABERDEEN wished to know whether any answer had been received from the French Government to the last dispatch of the Secretary of State, addressed to the Marquis of Normanby; and, if so, what then it would be laid on the table. He thought it very desirable that the correspondence should come to a close, because its further continuance might be productive of serious evil. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said, an answer had been received to the dispatch; but it was not shown to his noble friend (Palmerston) until yesterday. His noble friend was now in possession of a copy, and her Majesty's Government would then consider the propriety of laying it before the House. Her Majesty's Government had not the slightest intention to suppress or withdraw any particle of evidence relating to these transactions.

The House adjourned at an early hour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

A great many bills were read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

IRELAND.—Mr. S. O'BRIEN asked what course would be adopted by the Government, on Monday, with respect to the bill relating to Ireland? Lord J. RUSSELL said he was not aware what hon. members intended to propose in relation to these measures, but the Government intended to proceed first with the bill of indemnity to the Government of Ireland, and then with the other measures relating to the distress in that country, in the regular order.

DISTILLING FROM SUGAR BILL.—On the order of the day being moved for the second reading of the Distilling from Sugar Bill, Mr. F. MACKENZIE said, he trusted as the bill was only printed this afternoon, and consequently had been in the hands of members but a few minutes, that the Government would consent to postpone it for a few days.—After a few words from Mr. HUME and other members, it was agreed that it should be read a second time without discussion. Any objection which could be urged against the measure might be done in committee.—The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

The Buck Wheat Importation Bill was reported, and ordered to be read a third time

The second reading of the Customs' Duties Bill was postponed until Monday.

The House adjourned at a few minutes before six o'clock until Monday.

THE NEW MINISTER TO PORTUGAL.—Sir George Hamilton Seymour, the newly-appointed Minister from the British to the Portuguese Court, will proceed with his family and suite to Lisbon in her Majesty's steam-sloop *Medea*. The vessel is ordered to be fitted for the reception of his Excellency on her return to Woolwich from Frashwater, Isle of Wight.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The *Journal des Débats* of Wednesday states, that in order to supply the deficiency of the last harvest, it would be necessary to import as much wheat during the present year as had been already imported up to the 31st of December last.

The documents relative to the Spanish marriages, published in London, produced a most unfavourable impression in Paris as to the stability of M. Guizot's Ministry, and caused a considerable fall in the price of securities of every description on the Bourse on Wednesday.

Accounts of a disastrous nature have been received in Paris from Algiers. The French have had 130 men killed and wounded in a battle with the Ouled Djellal tribe of Arabs. The *Moniteur Algerien* contains the details of the affair, the principal of which are as follows:—"General Herbillon quitted Berrua on the 4th, and was met, at El-Outaya, by the Commander de St. Germain. They proceeded together to the oasis of the Sahara, where the recent approach of Bou Maza had seemed to have shaken the fidelity of the Ouled Djellal, and the Ouled Sidi Cheik. At the head of a detachment of 300 men, and 100 mounted men, amongst the former is comprised, unfortunately, M. Le Chef de Bataillon, Bi lon, of the 31st Foot, an officer of merit, young, and full of activity, and his loss deserves to be regretted. Bou Maza took no part in this affair. He had removed with his small camp to a distance of about two day's journey to the southward."

UNITED STATES.

Since the arrival of the *Zenobia*, we noticed in page 66, the *Patrick Henry* has reached Liverpool, but the papers are only two days later, and they do not contain any additional news, either from the United States or Mexic

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE. JAN. 27.

CAIUS COLLEGE.—The following appointments have just taken place:—The Rev. John James Smith, M.A., to be tutor; and the following, assistant-tutors.—Charles Gupps Prowett, B.A. (classics); Rev. John Rustat Crowfoot, M.A. (theology and philosophy); Rev. Joseph Jackson Cruise, M.A.; and Rev. William Bonham Donkin, M.A. (mathematics). The Rev. Alexander Thurtell M.A., of this College, has been appointed one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE.—The Rev. Richard Heighway Kirby, M.A., has been appointed Mathematical Master of the Royal School of St. Peter, in connexion with the Cathedral Church of York.

THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.—The Rev. Dr. Croly has been elected to the office of afternoon preacher at the Foundling Hospital.

ST. PAUL'S.—A Prebendal Stall in St. Paul's Cathedral has become vacant by the death of the Rev. A. R. Chenvel, M.A. It is in the gift of the Bishop of London. Mr Chenvel was Rector of Stanmore, and Vicar of Chigwell, Essex, both which benefices become vacant by his death.

IRELAND.

STARVATION AND FAMINE

The *Cork Examiner* gives a lamentable account of the state of Bantry. On the 18th instant, Coroner's inquests were held on the bodies of ten persons—six men and four women all of whose deaths were, according to the verdicts, from starvation, accelerated by disease or cold. That paper adds:—"Famine and pestilence are sweeping away hundreds, but they have now terrors for the poor people. Their only regret seems to be that they are not relieved from their suffering and misery by some process more speedy and less painful. Since the inquests were held, there have been not less than twenty-four deaths from starvation; and, if we can judge from appearances, before the termination of another week, the number will be incredible. As to holding any more inquests, it is mere nonsense. The number of deaths is beyond counting. Nineteen out of every twenty deaths that have occurred in this parish for the last [illegible] proceeded to the Central Relief Committee, exceeded in number and in painful details the arrivals of any day since this body was formed. Food, food, food, is the cry from every county in Ireland, with the exception, perhaps, Kerry, Donegal, Monaghan, Armagh, Tyrone, and even Down, the accounts are nearly as gloomy as from the poorest of the Munster and Connaught counties.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—Mr. O'Connell made another farewell address at the Association on Monday. He said he should be in the House in ample time for the discussion on Irish affairs. He would cry out, "Food food for the people of Ireland, or they perish." (Hear, hear.) Much had been said of the landlords. He would take care to have their conduct brought under the notice of the Legislature, and any relief sent to Ireland should be given to the people alone. His (Mr. O'Connel's) next topic related to the doings of the new Irish confederation. Mr. Meagher had published a letter in which he bldly avowed his designs was to effect a separation between England and Ireland. He read a passage from it, and pronounced it high treason. If such a letter had been written by any of the traversers in the late State trial, and read against them, they would all have been found guilty of high treason, and probably hanged. (Oh, oh.) Perhaps the Government would have been satisfied with hanging him (Mr. O'Connell). Mr. Morgan John O'Connell, M.P., and Mr. Thomas Steele, next delivered their quarters. Mr. O'Connell rose again and said—"I am sorry to say the Repeal rent for the week is only £15 16s. 9d. (moans and groans); a subject, however, of congratulation to many who call themselves Repealers."

THE DUBLIN CORN MARKET.—The Dublin corn market, on Tuesday, showed a further tendency downwards, and prices of all kinds of grain receded. Wheat sold cheaper, and was in general out of demand. Oats, oat meal, and seeds dull, and better supplies. The factors appear to have made up their minds for a still greater reaction. The 4th load (best quality) remained at 10½d.

REACTION IN THE CORN MARKETS.—We are glad to find that a reaction seems to have set in against the speculators; the Royal Speech, and the tone of the leading addresses in both Houses of Parliament, having had the beneficial effect of checking the upward tendency of prices of all kinds of grain. At the market of Athlone, last Saturday, there was a perfect panic among the farmers, wheat having fallen no less than 8s., and oats 2s. per barrel, under last week's quotations. Even at this reduction, owing to the abundant supplies, and the vast quantities offered for sale, it was rather difficult to obtain purchasers. A fall, though not on so extensive a scale, took place at the Limerick market on the same day. In Belfast, the previous activity of the grain markets yielded to a general dampness, and prices receded. The *Wentworth Independent* tells a much more flattering tale—that the markets there were largely supplied with every kind of grain, inasmuch that, from the "vast quantity offered for sale, it was rather difficult to find purchasers."

ANOTHER MURDER.—A few days ago, as Mr. Wayland, pay-clerk of the Board of Works, was proceeding on a car, accompanied by two policemen, towards Turoen, near Dundrum, they were attacked by six armed men with their faces blackened. They surrounded the car and shot dead one of the policemen, who sat beside Mr. Wayland. They then rushed at the car to get the money Mr. W. had to pay the men at work on the roads, when a fight ensued, and, after a desperate struggle, the fellows relinquished their design, and fled southward.

RE-APPEARANCE OF THE POTATO DISEASE.—The *Cork Reporter* of Saturday says:—"A gentleman residing in the neighbourhood of Kinsale, planted, in a field, about two years since, a quantity of sound potatoes, of the Lumper kind, and, on examining the produce yesterday, which, by the forced growth, had far advanced to maturity, he found them black and diseased."

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

SINGULAR AND FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

A strange and fatal accident occurred on the Great Western Railway on Monday. The express train from Exeter to London, due at Paddington at half-past four o'clock, was proceeding past Southall at its usual speed, and had progressed about fifty yards beyond that station, when "the tire," or band of iron and wood which surrounds the ring of the right driving wheel, and which is about an inch and a half in thickness, twenty-three feet in circumference, and five inches in breadth, suddenly gave way, and, breaking into pieces, was hurled with inconceivable velocity in different directions. It so happened, that at the very moment this occurred on the up-line of rails, the four o'clock down train was approaching within 100 or 150 yards of the Southall station at a somewhat rapid speed about eight miles an hour, preparatory to stopping there. An immense fragment of the broken tire from the right hand driving wheel of the express engine, at least seven feet in length, and weighing about 240lbs., must have been hurled into the air for a distance of fifty or sixty yards, descended upon the second-class carriage of the approaching train next to the engine and tender. The violence of its fall was greatly increased by the speed at which the four coaches of the train were at the moment proceeding. It cut through the top of the carriage on which it fell with the precision of a knife, bisecting it by the longitudinal direction which [illegible] and smashing in its course the first three compartments of the carriage. The fourmost of these compartments is that in which the conductor's box is situated; but fortunately he was not there. In the second compartment there were about six passengers, all of whom escaped without any serious injury, save a little stunning from the tremendous concussion, when the fragment of iron fell through the roof of the carriage. Tearing its way through the roof of the carriage, the momentum adding to its destructiveness, it fell upon two men, named Henry Bishop and Henry Hall, and instantly killed them. The head was literally completely open, from the temple downwards, and his brains scattered about the carriage. Bishop's injuries appear to have been received at the back of his head, which has been completely smashed in.

The two dead men were acquaintances, and they were both cattle-dealers, Bishop residing at Cowley, and Hall at Colnbrook. Not the least singular part of this awfully event is, that the deceased men were returning from an ale-house at the very spot where they had the same day before the Assistant-Judge at the Middlesex Sessions, and in which Hall was acquitted from a charge of cruelty to animals, brought against him for carrying two calves from Croydon to Smithfield-market with their heads hanging from the tailboard of the cart. Bishop was about twenty years of age, and unmarried, but Hall, who was about thirty eight, has left a widow They were seated opposite to each other, and about the centre of the carriage, when the accident happened. A brother of Hall's, who sat by his side, was slightly injured by the fall of the piece of iron, and a Mrs. Ibbotson, wife of a paper-maker, of Bogle-end, near Colnbrook, was also much shaken and hurt. Several other passengers in the down-train were suffered by the accident, but their injuries were slight. Nearly at the same moment at which the disastrous occurrence above narrated took place, the engine of the down train ran against another fragment of the broken tire, from the driving wheel of the express engine, and was thrown off the rails. Its progress was delayed some time in consequence.

While these misfortunes were befalling the down-train, the express train, after a slight detention at Hanwell, to ascertain the amount of injury which it had sustained by the accident, proceeded on its way to town. It was then discovered that Mrs. Mountjoy Martin, who happened to be one of the passengers, had suffered a severe contusion from a piece of the broken tire, which, entering the side of her carriage, struck her violently on the hip, and threw her from her seat with great force. Dr. Locock was instantly sent for, and, under his direction, Mrs. Martin was removed to her own residence, and we are glad to hear that her injuries, though very severe, are not considered dangerous.

The engine which drove the express train, and the broken tire of which caused this most singular accident, is called the Queen. It was built in February, 1846, and was considered one of the best locomotives in the possession of the Company.

An inquest was commenced on Wednesday afternoon at the Red Lion, Southall, before Mr. Wakley. The bodies of Bishop and Halt were identified. The evidence chiefly related to the construction of the "tire," and no facts of importance, in addition to the above narrative were elicited. The inquest was adjourned till Monday.

SUICIDE OF THE HON. H. E. ADDINGTON.—On Wednesday week the Hon. Henry Estcourt Addington, son of Lord Sidmouth, committed suicide at his father's residence at Albury, near Guildford. It appears that the unfortunate young man (whose age is only twenty-four years) had, for some time past, been labouring under mental aberration, his malady being occasioned by the last result of a fever caught in the island of Corfu, while on military service. On the 9th instant, by the recommendation of his medical attendants, he was placed under the surveillance of a keeper, who was in the house at the time the melancholy event occurred. The Coroner for West Surrey (J. C. Woods, Esq.), has held an inquest on the body, at the Drummond Arms, Albury from the evidence of George Collins, the keeper referred to, it appeared that the deceased, in question, while shaving the deceased, he urgently solicited him to let him take the razor and shave himself, which of course was refused. Some time afterwards deceased proceeded to his bed-room, his keeper watching him, but not following him. Entering, however, shortly afterwards, he was deceased suspended to the bedstead by a black silk neckerchief. Notwithstanding prompt assistance, deceased never rallied. The Jury returned a verdict of "Insanity."

THE LATE POISONING CASES IN ESSEX.—On Saturday, the prosecution of Mr Thomas Newport, a respectable farmer at Clavering, at the direction of Sir G. Grey, the Secretary of State, charged with being accessory to the recent poisoning of children in that and the adjoining village of Maunden, was proceeded with at the gaol of Clavering, before the Right Hon. Lord Braybrooke and Mr. Bree Neeale, magistrates for the Saffron Walden district of the county. The result of the evidence was the determination of the magistrates to commit the prisoner for trial

ANOTHER SERIOUS FIRE IN LIVERPOOL.—Early on Wednesday morning a dreadful fire broke out in the spacious premises belonging to Mr. Challener, on the east side of Mason-street, Liverpool, which destroyed buildings and other property to a very considerable amount. It seems to have originated in a wooden shed used by Mr Challener as a place of temporary deposit for flour; but, as in most cases of the kind, the cause of its origin is involved in impenetrable mystery. From the wooden shed the flames were carried over to a range of brick stables, which was burned down. The fire next communicated with Mr. Challener's large warehouse, which was used partly as a flour store, and partly as a block manufactory. This has been entirely destroyed, but the property consumed in this building was to a very great amount. Three of the rooms were fully stored with flour, and the other rooms contained a large stock of blocks and steam machinery, the sale of which have been entirely wholly destroyed or rendered utterly useless. The fire next communicated with a fine warehouse belonging to Mr. Thomas Booth, the corn-merchant; and this warehouse also, together with the wine of its contents, has likewise been destroyed. A second warehouse belonging to Mr. Booth, and a large warehouse, belonging to Messrs. Lodge and Pritchard, on the east side of Hurst-street, both took fire; but, owing to the exertions of the firemen, they were only partially damaged. A small dwelling-house, adjoining Mr. Challener's warehouse, was also on fire for a short time, and its preservation is entirely owing to the efforts of the firemen. No correct estimate can as yet be formed of the value of the property destroyed, but doubtless it will amount to several thousand pounds.

CHARGE OF FRAUD AGAINST A CORN DEALER AT BIRMINGHAM.—A corn dealer, named Downing, extensively engaged in the business at Birmingham, and respectably connected, is now in custody in that town on a charge of obtaining between £3,000 and £4,000 on false pretences. Gomm was chiefly employed by millers as a commission-agent for the purchase of grain chiefly at the Stratford-upon-Avon, Worcester, and other markets in the Midland counties, and from the information which has at present transpired, it appears that he purchased grain on several occasions in the name of well-known houses, and that he sold the lots so purchased to other parties not mentioned to the original sellers; the monies received on this account he appropriated to his own purposes. The prisoner was to have undergone an examination before the magistrates at Birmingham on Tuesday, but on the application of his attorney a remand was granted. Proceedings have been instituted with the view to declaring Gomm a bankrupt; obtelias have been issued, and presented against him in the way of carrying out the proceedings; in the meantime parties in a position to do so have sold up his effects, so that in all probability but little will be left for the remaining creditors.

EXTENSIVE EMBEZZLEMENT AT MANCHESTER.—On Wednesday, at the Borough Court, Manchester, a cotton broker, named Thomas Smith, who was also intrusted (as servant to Mr. Alexander Henderson) with the management of an extensive commission agency to Messrs. Strutt, of Derby, was brought up on a charge of embezzlement. The prisoner absconded about two months ago, and it was then found that an examination of his accounts would disclose the amount of more than £10,000. He was apprehended on Monday, in Manchester, having come to the Bankruptcy Court, to surrender as a bankrupt, and get the protection of the Court. The examination was adjourned, but not disclose the extent of his embezzlements. It was proved that he had received a cheque from Messrs. Simon and Co., merchants, on the 29th of May last, for £320 14s., in payment of an account to Messrs. Strutt and Co.; and another cheque, for £18 8s. from Messrs. Potter Stell, and Co., merchants, on the 26th of June, on account of the same firm. The first of these cheques was upon the bank of Messrs. Jones Loyd, and Co., and the other upon the Union Bank of Manchester, and both were proved to have been cashed about the time of payment, but neither of the sums had been accounted for. The prisoner was remanded till next Wednesday, in order that other cases might be taken against him.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ELECTION OF ALDERMEN AND COMMON COUNCILMEN.—A Court of Aldermen was held on Tuesday, to take into special consideration a proposal of Mr. Alderman Humphery, the object of which was to extend the franchise in the election of Aldermen and Common Councilmen. Mr. Alderman Humphery submitted a notice to that effect, which was met by an amendment from Mr. Hughes Hughes "that a Committee of the whole Court be appointed to consider the expediency of directing the Remembrancer to bring a bill into Parliament for the purpose stated by Alderman Humphery." The amendment was negatived, and, ultimately, Alderman Humphery's motion with additions suggested by Alderman Thompson—that the bill be prepared by the Remembrancer, under the direction of seven Aldermen, was adopted

REDUCTION OF BEER, SPIRITS, AND BREAD.—On Monday morning a great number of the licensed victuallers in London displayed the following bill in their windows "Beer and spirits at the original prices; thanks to Lord John Russell." They are now charging 3d. and 4½d. per pot over the counter, and 4d. and 4½d. in the house. Most of the bakers at the west-end of the metropolis made a reduction of a halfpenny and a penny in the price of the four-pound loaf.

WEARY OF ARRINGDON WITHOUT.—On Monday, a special wardmote was held at the Old Bailey, for the purpose of electing Common Councilmen for the ward of Farringdon Without, the previous election having been declared void. The result of the proceedings, however, was that all the parties who had been at first returned were again elected, without opposition.

REPRESENTATION OF WESTMINSTER.—C. Lushington, Esq., has issued a circular to the electors of Westminster, announcing himself as a candidate at the next election. Mr. Leader does not intend again to offer himself

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The total number of deaths registered in the metropolitan districts during the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, was 1225—an amount, we regret to say, considerably above the usual winter average, at which the deaths stand as 1068. This unusual mortality appears chiefly attributable to the prevalence of affections of the lungs and respiratory organs During the same period of time 1334 births were registered in the metropolitan districts, being an excess over the mortality of 109

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF REAR ADMIRAL EDWARD ELIOTT.—The above gallant flag officer expired on Sunday, at Alcombe, near Minehead, Somerset, in the seventy-ninth year of his age

DEATH OF LIEUT. COL. FREKE We recret to state that Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Percy Evans Freke (Grenadier Guards), next brother to Lord Carbery, died, at Rome, on the 15th instant

DEATH OF AN ARMY OFFICER.—Admiral D'Arcy Preston, Deputy-Lieutenant of the North and West Ridings of Yorkshire, died on the 21st instant, at Askham Bryan, in the North Riding of the above county, at the advanced age of eighty-two years.

DEATH OF COMMANDER HAMOND.—Commander Graham Eden William Hamond, the *Medea* steam sloop, at Woolwich, second son of Vice Admiral Sir Graham Eden Hamond, Bart, died a few days ago. He was only thirty-three years of age. Commander Thomas Henry Mason has been appointed to succeed the late Commander Hamond in the command of the *Medea*.

WRECK OF THE "SIRIUS" STEAMER.

Then rose from sea to sky the wild farewell. BYRON

The brave barque comes on its foaming path,
It flies on the wings of steam;
Slight careth the crew for Ocean's wrath.
Or Winter's lurid gleam.
For the bold *Sirius* was the first
To cross the Atlantic wide;
When from both hemispheres outburst
A shout of joy and pride.

Now, on its native billow driven
The *Sirius* proud and high,
Trusted to sea and sky—
Mere trusted to the Captain's skill
And bravery of the crew,
Which never failed, beneath God's will,
To dare the Ocean blue.

Cheerly from Dublin's syren bay
The *Sirius* wing'd her flight,
Coasting the civic bow'rs of Bray
And Wicklow's harbour-height.
Now Waxford's hills—now Waxford's,
Loom o'er the raging sea,
And hopes are bright that the barque
Ere night
Shall enter the limpid Lea.

A shock—a shout—a fearful shriek
Rise over the mocking blast:
The ship has struck! . . . The breakers wreak
Their wrath on the deck, keel, mast.
She is sinking fast! . . . . The boats are out;
But scarcely they ply the oar,
When down they go—disappear like snow.
Or are dash'd on the savage shore.

And — Infamy's blight be on the name!
"*The Wreckers!*" now ply their trade!
Deaf to Religion's, to Mercy's claim,
They rob when they should succour aid.
Less merciful than wild Ocean's rage,
They plunder whom he has spared:
Infant and mother, youth and age,
The same vile treatment shared.

But, alas! the gallant barque is gone!
It's final "trip" is o'er:
Both north and south dire wrecks lie on
Hibernia's sea-rocks hoar
Great Britain and lost *Sirius* rolls
The one dark wave o'er your decks,
While dismally the tempest tolls
The knell of the noble wrecks. L.

In our Journal of last week, we detailed this lamentable loss of life and property; and, in addition to the brief artic, Mr. James Mahony, who was aboard the ill-fated steamer, has since enabled us to present to our readers the annexed interesting sketches; to which we append some additional particulars.

It appears that, by Monday morning's flood, the vessel was literally smashed fragments, and not a vestige of her framework, hull, [illegible] of spars, remained together. The only object discernable on the rock was a mast to a piece of the bulwarks, about the height of a man, which had apparently resisted the battering of the waves. There was, however, melancholy evidence to point out the unfortunate locality of the wreck, in the vast quantity of broken timber, floating about in the bay, almost the entire shore under a range of high cliffs, a little to the westward of the village of Ballycotton.

On approaching the spot, the scene was one in which the picturesque was in the small degree associated with the romantic and the wild grandeur of the scenery came into sad contrast with the shattered fragments of a once noble ship. Groups of peasants, principally females, were engaged in removing everything which the adventurous fishermen could reach collect on the rock where the vessel was wrecked, and carrying them up the hills, where each had a little depôt or heap in charge of some one. It is right, however, to state that what they principally had to pick-up, were pieces of timber, and the contents of some bales of cotton goods which were dashed on the rocks, and did not appear of much value. The efforts which the men near the wreck made to collect everything they could were most desperate. They each had a long pole, with a crooked piece, somethy resembling a pitchfork, and, armed with this, they ventured on the extreme point of the reef, where the surf was beating heavily. By such means, when they could get at them, they got to them on the subsidence of the surf, it was then carried up by the women, who scrambled along precipices that would appear almost inaccessible Several boats were also laying to about the remnant of the [illegible]ship, and they picked up some casks, though at a risk that few would like to encounter

"On a promontory adjoining, which commanded a fine view of the place (says *Our Southern* Special *Reporter*), we found Mr. James Mahony, the [illegible] the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, busily engaged in making sketches; and, having been favoured with a view of them, I can testify to their extraordinary fidelity.

Along the side of the cliff there were large parties of ladies, &c., who came in cars from Cloyne, Midleton, Aghada, and all parts of the surrounding neighbourhood to see the wreck.

The report then states the published outline of the catastrophe to be, in the main, correct; and adds—"The ship made a fair passage from Dublin, with about twenty cabin and fifty deck passengers. I believe there never was known on this coast so disastrous a shipwreck in such calm weather. A dense fog certainly prevailed; and, presuming the reckoning to have been regularly kept, the Tuscar, Coneybeg, and Hook Lights discerned up to one o'clock in the morning, the latter of which the vessel had run ascertained, it must have been known that they were then somewhere off that iron-bound coast, to approach which was certain destruction. I have heard surprise expressed that the captain, or chief, is was then carried up by the women, who scrambled along precipices that would appear almost inaccessible Several boats were also laying to about the remnant of the [illegible]ship, and they picked up some casks, though at a risk that few would like to encounter

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On Sunday, the magistrates assembled, viz.—Mr. Knaresboro, R.M.; Mr. John, of Youghal; Mr. Penrose Fitzgerald, Mr. Hickson, and Mr. Hanning, held an [illegible]stigation at the Coast Guard buildings. The witnesses examined by the Magistrates were Eugene Donegan, Samuel Regan, William Hickey, and Captain Archer Cameron, all passengers on board. From their depositions we collect these circumstances of the wreck. About four o'clock in the morning, the vessel struck on a rock, it is believed, at Ballycotton Bay, on the coast of Cork, and afterwards struck and became a wreck; but on this point there are conflicting statements, several persons asserting confidently that it was on the same rock she at first struck that she subsequently went to pieces. Mr. Barnes, mate, gave the same account, and added that the engines were reversed, but it would appear she was not put sufficiently back, and, in about fifteen minutes, she again tailed on the rocks—the pumps were then set to work, but by this time the water had rushed in so rapidly as to put out the fires in the engine-room; and no hope remained for the affrighted passengers, but the chance of getting on shore. To this the energies of all were instantly directed. When one boat was ready to be lowered, a rush of deck passengers rushed into her, among whom were a sergeant and privates of the 67th Regiment, a corporal of the 1st Royals, five policemen, three sailors, returning after having been wrecked in a former ship, a boy of the line, the wife and child of Donegan (a coach-maker, native of Cork), and two or three other passengers, not known. Some awkwardness occurred in launching the first boat; but, however that may be, she was hardly clear of the ship's side when she went down, with all on board. A woman and child were also washed overboard by a sea.

The scene at this moment can hardly be described. Some were rushing into the cabin, and endeavouring to save their luggage; others knelt on deck, praying aloud; and more, in the agony of despair, were preparing to throw themselves into the sea. At this critical moment Captain Archy Cameron got into one of the ship's boats, with a seaman, and, after a terrific struggle in the surf,

and having sunk more than once, he, with the aid of Providence, succeeded in making fast a rope on the rocks. With this aid, and by means of the life-buoy, about twenty of the passengers were slung ashore: and, very soon after, the Coast Guard boat was at hand, under the command of Mr. Cochlan, the chief officer, and in her and the ship's boat, and a boat belonging to the ...arbour, all were safely landed.

Among the cabin passengers were the Rev. Mr. Maunsell, of Millown, Kerry; Captain Gaynor, Butterant; Mr. Collis, of Fitzgibbon and Co.'s; and Mr. Torpy, of Cannock and White's. These gentlemen, together with the Rev. Mr. Hewson, Protestant rector of the parish, lent their personal exertions for several hours, in a most noble manner, to save and assist the helpless passengers. About nine o'clock, they began to make their way across the cliff towards the village; and, as no conveyances were to be had, all had to walk into Cloyne, a distance of about five miles. Several poor creatures, however, remained, in the hope of recovering their clothes, they having neither money nor food. They were most generously looked after by the Rev. Mr. Hewson, and a subscription was raised for them, by which cars were hired, and they were sent into Cork in a very miserable plight.

The account then details the disgraceful plunder of the wreck; and relates the distressing loss of a corporal of the 19th Royal Irish, who fell down a cliff about 120 feet high; he could not be got up, for want of a lantern and ropes, and on the rising of the tide he was drowned.

It is stated that one of the passengers (a Limerick man), returning from the West Indies, lost £2000 in his portmanteau, and a lady £1500. There are several others who have lost property to a large amount. The country people were making away with everything they could lay hands on, until the arrival of W. Knaresborough, Esq., S.M., with military and police from Middleton, the coast guards not being sufficient to protect the wreck from the immense mob assembled.

"This wreck presents another lamentable example of the consequence of not compelling the owners of packets to provide their vessels with boats of a size and build to live in a heavy sea, and stow safely a large number of persons. As usual, the best boat of the *Sirius* was launched only to be swamped, and 15 or 20 lives were lost. As the boat was overcrowded by 15 or 20 passengers, we infer what the size must have been, and how unfit for the exigency. One of Captain G. Smith's paddle-box boats would have received 40 or 50 people without danger. The boats which packets ordinarily carry are worse than useless. It would be far better for the safety of passengers that they had none. In this instance of the *Sirius* the lives were lost through the boat. Had there been no bad boat to trust to, all would have been saved. Packets should either be provided with good boats, such as the paddle-box boat, with flat floor and wide beam, and ample stowage, or they should have none, to serve only as a false reliance and a snare. A thimble, for a reservoir of water, would be as good a safeguard against fire, as a common ship's boat is in a thronged packet against the dangers of shipwreck."—*Examiner*

THE "SIRIUS" STEAMER

THE "SIRIUS," AS LEFT BY THE TIDE.

CLEARING THE WRECK.

SCENE OF THE WRECK.

WINDSOR CASTLE.

PRIVATE STATE APARTMENTS.

THE GRAND CORRIDOR.

We resume our Illustrations with a View of the Grand Corridor, the position of which in Wyatville's plan has been generally noticed in No. 232 of our Journal.

It is described in the article in the *Penny Cyclopædia* as answering a two-fold purpose; since, besides being what its name imports, it serves also as an in-door promenade and lounge, and is richly stored with pictures and other works of art: but, still, it looks expressly intended for what it is—a Corridor so adorned—rather than a Gallery made use of as a Corridor. On the south, the Corridor communicates, through intermediate lobbies, with the private rooms appropriated to visitors, which form distinct suites of three or four rooms each, with private staircases. On the east side, from the Victoria Tower inclusive to midway between the Clarence and Chester Towers, are the Royal Private Apartments, to which succeed the Private State Rooms: one of these is

THE GREEN DRAWING-ROOM,

A highly-enriched apartment, very spacious, and principally lighted by a noble bay window. The ceiling is elaborately embellished with gold on a pink-white ground; the walls are hung with rich green satin, striped, and the couches and other furniture are of the same costly material, in gold framework. Around the room are ranged dwarf book-cases, heavily gilt; and upon the slabs are placed bronzes, of exquisite design. A splendid chandelier hangs just within the bay; upon the walls are a few choice portraits, and mirrors of stately dimensions. This is, altogether, a superbly-appointed room.

It may conduce to the convenience of our readers, if we add here the Regulations for viewing the (Public) State Apartments, as issued by authority, a few days since:—

The State Apartments in Windsor Castle continue to be open gratuitously to the public, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. The Lord Chamberlain's tickets may be obtained in London gratis, of Messrs. Paul and Dominic Colnaghi, print-sellers, 14, Pall-mall East; Mr. Moon, print-seller, 20, Threadneedle-street; Mr. Mitchell, bookseller, 33, Old Bond-street; Messrs. Ackermann and Co., print-sellers, 96, Strand. They are available for one week from the day they are issued.

Residents and visitors at Windsor, who have not had an opportunity of obtaining them in London, may obtain the tickets on application (between one and three o'clock, from the 1st of April to the 31st of October, for admission between two and four o'clock; and between twelve and two o'clock, from the 1st of November to the 31st of March, for admission between one and three o'clock) to Mr. John Roberts, the inspector in the Lord Chamberlain's department, at his office in the Winchester Tower, Windsor Castle. But these tickets will be available for the day only on which they shall be applied for.

The hours of admission to the State apartments are from the 1st of April to the 31st of October, between eleven and four; and from the 1st of November to the 31st of March, between eleven and three.

The tickets are not transferable, and it is contrary to Her Majesty's command that payment for, or in reference to, them, be made to any person whatever.

Guide Books may be obtained in London for 1d. each, from the parties who issue the tickets for the State apartments, and for the same sum from the Queen's tradesmen in Windsor where these notices appear

THE GRAND CORRIDOR.

THE GREEN DRAWING-ROOM.

MUSIC.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

On Monday night, Mr. Dando commenced, at Crosby Hall, his annual series of Quartet Concerts, which well merit the patronage bestowed on them by the City amateurs. He was aided by Mr. Gattie, as second violin; Mr. W. Thomas, as tenor; and Mr. Lucas, as Violoncello—Sterndale Bennett taking the pianoforte; Mr. Clinton the flute; and Miss Dolby being the vocalist.

On Tuesday night, at Exeter Hall, Haydn's "Creation" was performed for the second and last time this season, with Miss Birch, Mr Lockey, and Mr Phillips, as the leading vocalists. The next Concert will be on the 9th of February, when Handel's "Dettingen Te Deum" will be executed, with a selection. As the authorities no longer permit orchestral performances at St Paul's, at the Annual Festival for the Sons of the Clergy, the "Te Deums" can only be heard with effect from the Sacred Harmonic Society. Spohr has been engaged to conduct his works during the present season; but the coming of Mendelssohn to direct his "Elijah," according to a letter of his agent in London, is not yet certain.

On Tuesday evening, Mr. Wilson generously gave his "Songs of the Highlands," at the Princess' Concert Room, in aid of the distressed Highlanders. There was a good attendance; and Mr Wilson was much cheered and encored in several songs—Mr. Land officiating with ability as pianoforte accompanyist.

The Melodists' Club had their first meeting for the season at Freemasons' Hall, on Tuesday evening.

On Wednesday evening, Madame Dulcken commenced her agreeable *Soirées Musicales* at her own residence, in Harley-street. The accomplished pianiste performed a Gigue, by Handel, in I Sharp Minor, and a Piece pour le Clavecin, in A, of Scarlatti; Hummel's Posthumous Grand Concerto, with orchestral accompaniments; Beethoven's Sonata in F, for violin and piano (the gem of the selection—with M. Sainton), and in one of Mendelssohn's Pianoforte Quartetts. Madame Dulcken's just perception of the recondite beauties of the above composers, and her fine execution, secured for her the warmest plaudits from an intelligent auditory. The scheme opened with Onslow's Quintuor in A

Minor, Op. 34, for two violins (Willy and Goffric), tenor (Mr. Hill), violoncello (Mr. Lucas), and contra-bass (Mr. Howell)—admirably executed by these clever artists. Mr. Benedict was the Conductor; and Miss Rainforth and Mr Manvers the vocalists. The next concert will be on Wednesday week (Feb. 10.) The general arrangements of these *soirées* are of the highest order; and, given an an elegant drawing-room, all the *agrémens* of a private party are experienced, with the hearing of first rate works by the great masters

The fourth of the fifth series of Sacred Concerts, given at Crosby Hall, under the able direction of Miss Mounsey, took place on Wednesday. These Musical Entertainments are the "Ancient Concerts of the East," and as wise men are found in that quarter, they are always treated to the most judicious selected programmes with such a selection as the most fastidious taste must admire. The organ playing of Miss Mounsey, in a Fugue by Adams, and an Andante by Mozart was deservedly applauded. The scheme opened with Dr. Boyce's anthem, "I have surely built thee a house," a splendid specimen of Cathedral music. Miss Steel then sung "The Voyager's Invocation," No. 2 of a set of six songs, by Preyer, a modern German composer. After Haser's "Ode to the Storm of Desolation," from the [illegible] Iphigenie," sung by Mr. Machin, Miss Steele and Mr. Lockey gave Goldard's Morning Hymn. Miss Cubitt was encored in Handel's song from "The Redemption." "Lord remember me." A Quintet, by Haydn, Kalkwoda's air, "The Star of Hope," sung by Mr Lockey; a Duo by Pergolese, "O, sing praises;" Mendelssohn's Chorus, "Truth;" Handel's air from "Joseph," "Ye disconsolate hearts," sung by Miss Steele and Handel's Chorus from "Judas Maccabeus," "Sing unto God," completed the first part. In the second, Mr. Machin gave an air by Schiehl, from "Judas Iscariot," "What pang is this?" impressively; the Ancient Trinity Hymn was encored; as also Mr. Lockey, in his excellent style of singing of Haydn's air, "In native worth;" and Miss Cubitt in Weber's Cantata. "See Nature." Miss Steele sang an air by Abbé Vogler, "Ye Nations;" and Miss Cubitt and Machin a duet by Otto Schmid, "All Hail!" Mendelssohn's Chorus, "Light," and a Chorus from Handel's Fourth Coronation Anthem, "The King shall rejoice," concluded this admirable Concert. Every piece is sung with English words by Mr. Bartholomew, and we would suggest the expediency of giving notes to explain the sources from which the new compositions are derived.

DEBUT OF MR. TRAVERS, AT DRURY LANE THEATRE.

We can at last congratulate the public on the advent of a tenor whose qualities will enable him to take the highest position as a dramatic singer. Mr Travers is an instance of what can be done in a remarkably short space of time. He is a native of Liverpool, the son of Mr. Thomas Romer—for Travers is a professional name—he is a cousin of Miss Romer, the vocalist, and was brought up as an artist; but, having displayed a fine quality of voice, he was induced to study under Mr. Frank Romer, the composer. He made his first appearance on the stage at Southampton, and then went to Covent Garden Theatre, his opening character being *Edgardo*, in "Lucia di Lammermoor." It is certain his success was so great that it might be called almost a failure; it was evident that he had been prematurely brought out. Mr. Travers then went to Italy, and, after a year's study under the best masters at Milan, he sang at several theatres with perfect success; and it is not two months since he was offered a three years' engagement at the Scala, an evidence of the appreciation in which he was held. Being resolved, however, to try his fortune in London, Mr. Bunn immediately offered him an engagement; and, on Thursday night, his powers were put to the test in the arduous part of *Ferdinand*, in Donizetti's beautiful opera of "The Favourite." Mr. Travers, although there were indications of a very promising nature in the early acts, did not really create a sensation until the close of the third, when he was called before the curtain; but, during the fourth act, his extraordinary capabilities were manifested beyond a doubt, and the curtain fell after one of the most brilliant triumphs we have ever witnessed. Mr Travers is what the Italians call a *tenore robusto*, or what we should designate a "strong tenor." His organ is, from the chest, pure and liquid in quality over its register; but, in the upper notes, beyond the G, somewhat harsh and strained. When, however, he used the falsetto, in the cavatina "Welcome once more the tranquil cloister," it was evident that he had trusted too much to his chest voice, and that it will be requisite for him to employ the head notes from time to time. By so doing he will avoid the muscular contraction which is palpable beyond his F, and which caused his intonation to be somewhat flat. Mr. Travers is a graceful actor, and a distinct manner than any singer now on our stage In this essential quality he resembles Duprez or our own Braham. His style is admirable, and in parts requiring strong declamatory powers, the new tenor will be invaluable. He is very fluent in recitation and graceful in action, with perhaps a little tendency to the Italian exaggeration, but the fault is on the right side. Better to be too energetic than [illegible]. Altogether, Mr. Travers is far superior to any other tenor on the Kr[illegible]stage, for he has voice, feeling, and the right school. Miss Romer was [illegible] and, despite of a little hoarseness, she is the best we have heard in the part, not excepting Madame Stoltz, when we heard this opera in 1840, the first night of its performance at the Académie Royale, in Paris. Borrani's *Balthazar* was superbly sung—his lower notes are remarkable for their depth and quality. We can award no praise to the other artists. Nothing could be more disagreeable than Stretton's *staccato* in the *cantabile* music assigned to the *King*; nothing more abominable than Mr Horncastle and Miss Collett, in the subordinate parts The orchestra was coarse and loud; and Schira, albeit pains taking, seemed to have no notion of sustaining the singers. The choruses proved that there has been hurry in the revival; but on the second representation the opera will, no doubt, be better done; and Miss Romer and Travers ought to draw great houses, if excellent acting and singing from English artists are not to be neglected. The scenery by Grieve is alone worth seeing. The house was very well attended

Mr. Wallace's new opera was read in the Green-room on Thursday, by Mr. Bunn, and will be produced in a few days.

MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

The new Opera, in three acts—libretto by MM. Scribe and Gustave Vaez—music by M. Boisselot—called "Ne touchez pas à la Reine," has been quite successful, at the Royal Opera Comique. The principal parts were sustained by Mlle. Lavoye, Mdlle. Mercier, Audran (tenor), Herman Léon, and Ricquier (bassoo). The plot turns on the saving, given by a cavalier to a Queen of Spain, in the time of the Moors, after he had saved her life; for which kiss he is sentenced to death, and is only saved through the gratitude of her Majesty, who consents to marry her subject. Mdlle. Nolasco, who understands Madame Stoltz's part in Rossini's *pastacio*, "Robert Bruce," failed completely. A new ballet, called "La Tartarne," was to be produced on the return of Carlotta Grisi from Rome. Duprez was about to leave for Germany, to sing at Berlin, &c., in the Teutonic language. At the first Conservatoire Concert, Habeneck, to the great joy of the subscribers, resumed his post as Conductor. Haydn's grand Symphony, with a Overture to "Der Freyschutz," a chorus from Mendelssohn's "Paul," Beethoven's Violin Concerto, executed by M. Alard, Hummel's "Offertoire," and Jomelli's "Agnus Dei," constituted the programme.

Madame Persiani's benefit at the Parisian Théâtre Italien was a great triumph or the Diva. She played *Rosina* in Rossini's "Il Barbiere," and her marvellous execution of "Una Voce," and of the singing lesson in the second act, electrified the house. It is recorded of this unrivalled executant in *tours de force*, that she never sang the same *roulades* twice in the lesson, but always varied them on every performance. Her daring ascent to E flat in *altissimo*, in perfect tune, caused the orchestra to rise en masse to applaud. Rancourt's *Figaro*, Mario's *Count Almaviva*, and Lablache's *Bartolo*, were admirable, as may be conceived. Grisi, at the eighth performance of Verdi's "Due Foscari," was called before the curtain, and had a plentiful shower of *bouquets*. Mario and Coletti are very fine in this opera.

Viardot Garcia, in Berlin, had been gaining fresh laurels in the German version of "Otello" as *Desdemona*. Madame Floyd treated a *forori* lately at Ghent, by her pianoforte execution. Dreyshock, the pianist, was giving concerts in Leipsick; and Liszt in Hungary. Madame Schuman, the pianiste, known as Clara Wieck, has been delighting the amateurs in Vienna

Mr. G. Budd has been unanimously elected honorary librarian of the Philharmonic Society, in place of Mr. Calkin, deceased.

Mr. Henry Phillips gives his Entertainment on Monday next, at the Sussex Hall.

On Friday next, at the Music Hall, in Store-street, will be the first performance of the Amateur Musical Society. The orchestra is expected to amount to upwards of ninety players, of whom the following are Professors:—Messrs. H. Blagrove, H. Hill, Kreutzer, W. Blagrove, violins; Mr. Hill, tenor; Mr. Hatton, violoncello; Casalani, contra-bass; Mr. Clinton, flute; Nicholson and Horton, oboes; Messrs. Bonse and Budderly, clarionets, Mr. C. Keating, bassoon. Messrs. C. Hooper and Rae, horns, Mr. T. Harper, trumpet; Mr B. Healy, trombone; and Messrs. Goodwin and Seymour, drums. Mr. Baile is the Conductor.

Mr. Lucas has announced his series of "Musical Evenings," at his residence, in Hanover-street, to commence Feb. 25.

SHUTTINGS FOR THE DIVIDENDS.—The whole of the National Debt department of the Bank of England has been completely re-organised by Mr. W. Ray Snee Not only are the accounts now kept with great accuracy, but the calculations of interest and deductions for Income-tax are generally printed on the warrants, and the period of closing the different stocks, for the purpose of making out the dividends, is shortened eight days. In the event of any great money question or political excitement, this would be found of great importance to the public.

THE SCARCITY OF FOOD.—*The Times* says:—"We are informed that the following document has recently been signed by the aristocracy, not of the richest province of the realm, at least of a large number of the highest ranks in our nobility. A similar voluntary undertaking was very generally adopted, under the patronage of Royalty, during the dearth which prevailed at the beginning of the present century. We, the undersigned, deeply impressed with the distress which prevails among a great number of our fellow-countrymen in Great Britain and Ireland, from the want of sufficient employment, and observing that the prices of food are rising, think it our duty to pledge ourselves to reduce in our family as far as may be practicable, the consumption of bread and flour, and we invite the co-operation of all those who may concur with us in our estimate of the present emergency.

THE ASHBURTON UNION.—It will be seen, from our Parliamentary Report, that the Government does not intend to take any step with respect to the Report of the Committee of last session on the Andover Union; but the Poor Law Commission is to be remodelled. An interesting epitome of the proceedings of that Committee has been published in the form of a pamphlet, in which the leading points embraced in the Andover inquiry are well put forth; and by means of which the public will be able to form an accurate judgment of the injustice practised towards the late Assistant Commissioners, Mr. Parker and Mr. Day.

THE THEATRES.

LYCEUM

"The Wigwam" is the name of a [illegible] farce, by Mr. Shirley Brooks, produced at this theatre on Monday evening. Being full of telling situations, and very smart dialogue, it was deservedly successful. A notion of the nature of the piece in the course of the action may be guessed from the plot. *Erasmus Lobscouse* (Mr F. Matthews), a respectable Bloomsbury grocer, having been driven nearly mad by his wife's temper, has run away, and travelled to America, where he fails in with the tribe of "Kutanahsehen Indians," and by a little tact comes to be, in time, the father of his tribe, under the name of *Pandlenguam*, adopting their dress and manners. He has brought up a native girl, *Cora* (Miss Mary Keeley) who is known as the "The Agile Deer's Foot." The tribe of Indians agree that she must marry; and *Nongo*, ("The Monkey's Uncle,") (Mr. Corbery), a low comedy Redskin, if such there be, is a suitor for her hand. At this juncture of affairs, *Puffy Plumpton, Esq.* (Mr. Keeley), a young gentleman in independent circumstances, is taken by the tribe, as he is wandering about the woods near Montreal, with his rifle. He encounters *Pandlenguam*, and whilst he is stating that he has come to America in the hopes of finding the erratic *Erasmus Lobscouse* (being engaged to his daughter, *Julia* (Miss Arden), discovers, by various slips of the other's tongue, that he has found his man. The young Indian girl, *Cora*, however, looks kindly on the white stranger, to the great disgust of "the Monkey's Uncle," who is always going to scalp everybody through the pates; and a match is got up between them, *Plumpton* being invested, by the other Indians, with the apparel and name of the "White Buffalo." All these plans are, however, upset by the discovery of *Mrs. Lobscouse* (Miss Forster), her daughter, and *Owley*, the maid (Miss Turner), in the forest, by the Indians. This leads to another discovery of the real *Erasmus*, by his deserted wife, just as the party are going to be immolated. But now a fresh position arises. The Indians will not let any of the male palefaces leave them, having once taken up the manners of their tribe; and they are all in dreadful distress, when they are relieved by the opportune approach of some British troops. *Erasmus* makes friends with his wife, who promises to reform her temper; *Plumpton* is reconciled to his sweetheart, *Julia*, who is beginning to get very jealous of the Indian girl, and sneers at her costume; and *Cora* herself retires very gracefully from the party in the wigwam. She does not, however, marry "The Monkey's Uncle."

It was very admirably played, the resources of the different performers having evidently been carefully taken, and the laughter of the audience was unceasing. Miss Keeley had a very pretty song to sing, composed by Mr. A. Lee—"The Wild Free Wind"—which she sang so well that it elicited a loud encore Mr. Keeley was not, as might have been imagined from his usual run of characters, a poltroon, but a very cool hand indeed in the most trying circumstances, and Mr. F. Matthews and Mr. Oxberry were also in uncommonly comical. The mysterious humbug of the former, and the screaming jealousy and indignation of the latter, as his rejected addresses, were alike provocative of the loudest laughter. A well managed "row" in which Mr. Keeley and his fair sister had a share, was warmly laid hold of by the audience, and the curtain fell amidst very loud applause. The piece will have a long run

On Thursday evening, another new piece was brought forward, being an adaptation by Mr. A. Wigan, of "Le Capitaine et le Voleur," a drama which has obtained considerable success in Paris, added by the talents of M. Arnal and Madame Rothe, in the two characters. Mr Wigan has long been identified with the Lyceum theatre, as a very ingenious performer in characteristic parts, and an author of no mean tact. The present piece will not detract from his reputation, as he has cleverly adapted the situations to English incidents. The scene of "£500 Reward," as the new drama is called, being transferred to the *locale* and times of the renowned Dick Turpin—that is to say, the reign of George the Second.

The interest of the piece, the plot of which is too intricate for detail, hangs on the fortunes of *Valentine Honeyboll* (Mr. Wigan), who is induced by a rival, (in order that he may be shipped off to America) to personify Dick Turpin, for whom a reward of £500 is offered. Innocent of the real profession of Dick Turpin, being deceived by an ingenious equivoque, he consults; which eventually entails upon him a series of perplexities, perils, and shifts, highly amusing and productive of much comical situation; which end, however, in his being united to the lady of his love *Amelia* (Miss Villars,) to the overthrow of the intriguing rival *Captain Ruffle* (Mr Butler)

The drama was entirely successful. Miss Villars played with her usual good taste, and looked exceedingly well in a becoming costume. Mr. Wigan was in high spirits. Mr. Meadows was exceedingly funny as the facile-minded Mayor; and Mr. Emery, in the part of the high-layman-loving butler, having still an interest in "the road," gave us an excellent delineation of the cunning family servant. The applause was unqualified at the conclusion; and Mr. Wigan, upon being called for, announced the piece for repetition every evening.

PRINCESS.

Another adaptation of the above piece, under the name of "The King of the Brigands," was produced here on the same evening. We shall notice it fully in our next.

HAYMARKET.

During the past week "The Invisible Prince" has been attracting crowded audiences, preceded by the comedietta of "Money" and "London Assurance." Her Majesty commanded the performance of the latter piece, with the burlesque, a few evenings since

On next Thursday Mr. Bourcicault's new comedy will be represented, the title, as we have already stated, being "The School for Scheming." The principal characters have been confided to Messrs. Farren, Webster, Buckstone, Howe, and Selby, whom the author will introduce to a Haymarket audience, after having approved of the peculiar talent of this gentleman in the delineation of the *rôle*, which is of considerable importance Mesdames Glover, Humby, Fortescue, Julia Bennett, Yarnold, Reynolds, Buckingham, and Stanley, compose the list of the battalion enlisted. We understand that two very effective and prominent characters, designed for Mrs. W. Clifford and Miss P. Horton, have been cut out of the piece by the author, the length of the work detaining entertainment, and the above characters being episodical. The last production of the author was "Old Heads and Young Hearts." According to the report of the *coulisses*, all the performers are highly satisfied with their parts. Rare instance of histrionic unanimity. A prologue will be delivered by Miss Julia Bennett in character.

FRENCH PLAYS.

On Monday evening, M. Lemaitre appeared in the three-act comic drama, entitled "Le Barbier du Roi d'Aragon." It was the first representation of this piece in London; and, if the unanimous, though silently-expressed, opinion of the audience be a hint to the manager, it will be the last. The selection which Mr. Mitchell makes from the *répertoire* of his actors, is in general so very judicious, it is almost a pity that the stars should exact the performance of pet parts, in preference to taking the tone of the public taste from one so eminently well-acquainted with it, as the lessee of the St. James's theatre has proved himself to be. If we mistake not, a version of this piece was produced two or three years ago at the Haymarket, when Mr. Wallack sustained the part of the *Barber*

COUNTRY NEWS.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF CORN IN THE COUNTRY.—A letter from Liverpool of Tuesday says: "The speculators begin to find the ground slipping from under them, and to-day the corn market here has been 'all sell and no buy.' Flour has been freely offered at 2s. 6d. to 3s per barrel reduction, but the dealers have fought shy of the article even at the proffered fall. Our import from America continues very great—the ship, the *Rappahannock*, has to-day brought *ten thousand barrels of flour*, the largest quantity ever imported into Europe in one vessel. In addition to this she has brought fifteen hundred barrels of Indian meal and other provisions. Another ship, the *Republic*, has brought eight thousand barrels of flour and eight thousand bushels of wheat; another, the *Cornelia*, has four thousand five hundred barrels of flour; and another, the *Empress*, has five thousand barrels of flour and fourteen thousand bushels of wheat. The quantity of Indian corn poured in to-day is immense, and altogether the importations continue very great. It is natural to expect that the speculators would be staggered? In Lancashire, as elsewhere, the proposal of the Ministerial measures has had the effect of reducing the high price of corn in the various markets. Barley has been the most seriously affected. In Chelmsford market the fall in the article was at least 2s. per quarter on the prices obtained the previous week, and even at the decline but few sales could be effected. The nominal fall in wheat was 2s., but the quantity brought to market, and the little business done, gave indications of a much heavier depreciation. At Colchester the effect was similar, and also at Stowmarket Stortford, and other markets in Suffolk and Herts, held since the measures were fully explained in Parliament. It is a little singular that in nearly all these markets there was a rise of 3s. or 4s. per quarter in oats.

REPRESENTATION OF BATH.—The committee for supporting Lord Ashley have resolved to accept his Lordship's conditions, that he shall be returned free of all expense, and subscriptions have been commenced for raising a fund for that purpose

ELECTION FOR SALISBURY.—W. J. Chaplin, Esq., the chairman of the South Western Railway Company, was on Monday elected for the city of Salisbury, without opposition, in the room of Ambrose Hussey, Esq., who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. Mr. Chaplin was proposed by Mr. Richard Kelloy, and the seconder was Mr. W. Fawcett.

FOOD RIOTS IN CORNWALL.—On Wednesday (last week) there was some rioting at St. Austell. A body of labourers, from the china clay works in the neighbourhood, proceeded, to the number of about 150 in a body, through the streets, with the avowed intention of stopping the shipping of corn at a port called Pentewan, about two miles distant. Neither they nor their steps, and, of course, temporarily effected their purpose, as their numbers gradually increased until they mustered between 200 and 300; the vessels then warped off into the middle of the pool, to prevent their getting on board. Mr. Tremayne, of Heligan, an active magistrate, who was holding a court in the vicinity, was sent for. He addressed the throng, pointing out, in the kindest manner, the delusion under which they laboured, in imagining that such a proceeding as they had that day adopted could prevent the exportation of corn, or alter the prices. Having sent to the adjoining stations, he assembled a body of coast-guard men, in order to maintain quiet as the darkness came on, and also, assisted by another magistrate, swore in twenty special constables. Fortunately their assistance was little required, as most of the assemblage separated as night approached, without doing any injury.

OUR DOMESTIC COLUMN.

BLACK MONDAY.

So I am *now*. Is it the chaise I hear?
"Tears again, Teddy, is that like a *man?*"
Well, Bessy love, I know there's nought to fear,
Look! rumbling o'er the oaks comes little Fan,
Up! and a kiss; for this you trippi'd and ran.
Now good bye Bessy. Oh! the age between
With these rude fellows who can make comfort when can.
Tom fears me, loves not. Ned is fond in creen,
So proud and , that remains yet to be seen.

Good bye Mamma! "*Remember!*" Yes I will,
"Learning achiev'd, you said, sets me afloat
On the world wave" But 'tis a bitter pill,
You never knew the day-doled task by rote
Master is schoolly while mamma your note
In a sweet song, and from your real she threads
Her needle. Has the man sent my new coat?
I hope 'tis like a man's, as much as Ned's.
Well, if I'm late, they'll think us lay-a-beds.

Good bye! Oh yes the *money's* in my purse,
And that is safe, fees too for man and maid
They've both good wages, and the former our old nurse.
I mean to buy the best bat ever play'd,
And three-a-shilling rides o' the farmer's jade.
Tell father I am *wearing* for the pair
You know his promise, mind him what he said.
My running hand shall win. I mean to fag;
My pony shall race Ned's and beat that brag.

Good bye Ma, Bess, Fan! Sue all the chaise.
Take care of Fan, her doll's clothes make complete,
This shilling's for its shoes (don't say who pays?)
Love months! Think of it. "Rest not think; but meet
This long term's further end with a new treat."
You're right Sue. Shall I run again to Ma'?
I'll blow a kiss as the chaise clears the street.
Sure, here comes Ned in a merry mood with his pony
Drive on the chaise. Keep on a-head. Hurrah! G. H.

ECONOMY OF BREAD AND FLOUR.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

I am using the best wheaten bread with flour unmixed from the mill, at about *eight-pence* the four pound loaf: rather less than that price. My bread is made and baked at home, and four pounds of flour gives bread weighing, after it is baked, five pounds and a half. In the four pound loaf there is always, at least, one pound of water. When flour is at a low rate this water-tallage pays the baker for his trouble; when flour is at an average rate it yields him a large profit, when above medium rate it robs the poor. Water which paid him one-penny-halfpenny the pint or pound four months ago has not now risen in market value to threepence per pint or pound. We bake at home, having learned the fashion in America. Our cook here is an adept in culinary preparations, but knew nothing of bread-making: she learned it of her mistress in two lessons Where there is not a convenient oven (we use the iron oven in the range) a Dutch-oven of tin will answer the purpose, taking care to have heat thrown on the bottom: for this purpose a shelving bottom, catching the heat of the range, and reflecting it to the baking-shelf, is very effective. Boiled bread (yeast dumplings) is not to be despised. In the Southern States of the Union they always eat, at breakfast and tea, "biscuit;" that is, pie-crust, with little butter only in its composition, and beaten with the rolling-pin in making.

POTATO-POWDER.

Potato-powder, Icelandcal (calcined bread or sugar) forms an excellent toothpowder; it cleanses the mouth both mechanically and chemically; but, as it is dusty, or not easily miscible with water when alone, it may, on this account, be mixed with an equal weight of prepared chalk, and, if agreeable, be scented with a few drops of oil of cloves. *Griffin's Chemical Recreations, new edition.*

KNITTING RECEIPT BOOK.

A very useful little manual has just appeared, entitled "The Royal Shetland Shawl, Lace Collar, Brighton Slipper, and China Purse, Receipt Book;" by Mrs. J. B. Gore; and will, doubtless, prove an acceptable novelty to our ladyreaders. It contains concise Receipts for the several articles indicated in the title-page, accompanied by well executed illustrations. One of the latter we subjoin; the Receipt being mostly too technical for quotation. The Receipt for the China Purse is as follows:—

"Cast on in pale knitting thirty stitches; knit thirty rows, which is sufficient for the purse You must be careful, in knitting, not to turn the ribbon, as it will spoil the de-gn of the purse. When finished, join it up neatly, and trim it with gold or silver ornaments."

PURE AFFECTION.

Mr. James, in his admirable novel of "The King's Highway," has the following passage, beautifully describing the intense interest taken by one of the characters of the story in the fate of an almost friendless boy.

"All natural affections awaken and purify the human heart. Like everything else given us immediately from God, their natural tendency is to wage war against all that is evil within us, and every single thought or amendment and improvement, every regret for the past, every hope for the future, was connected with the thought of the beautiful boy he had left behind him at the inn; and, elevated by his love for a being in the bright purity of youth, he thought of him and his situation again and again; and, as he did so, the intensity of his own feelings made him murmur forth half audible words, all relating to the boy, or to the person he was then about to seek, for the purpose of interesting him in the poor youth's fate."

INCOMBUSTIBLE DRESSES FOR DANCERS.

If muslin be dipped into a strong solution of boracic acid, and dried, it is rendered incombustible, that is to say, it will not burn with flame. Some time since, an eminent female dancer in London met with a horrible death, in consequence of her dress taking fire from the foot-lights on the stage: such accidents could be prevented by passing the dresses, after being washed, through a strong solution of any salt containing a fusible acid. The substances that would answer best are boracic acid and phosphate of ammonia. The preparation could, perhaps, be conveniently applied in the sizing of the dresses. Fabrics so prepared, when dried, have no appearance of particular preparation. When brought into contact with fire, they are charred and destroyed, but do not burst into flame *Griffin's Chemical Recreat ons, new edition.*

MALT-TAX.

Mr. H. Ayres, in a pamphlet on "the Repeal of the Malt-tax," calculates that, from a quarter of malt, a labouring man could brew six barrels of wbo came table-beer, which would cost him about 9½d a gallon, without the duty on malt; and, with it, would cost nearly 4d per gallon.

COALS AND GAS.

In a paper read before a late meeting of the Statistical Society, by Mr. Fletcher, it is stated that, during the winter months, 800 tons of coals are used, on the average, per day, by the metropolitan gas companies, for the manufacture of gas; and, that, on the 21st of December, when the day is shortest, seven million cubic feet of gas are consumed in London and the suburbs.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Letters from Tabriz and Bagazid announce that the plague has broken out in those cities. It is feared it may spread to Trebizond, and as the quarantine is there very irregularly observed, people at Constantinople were beginning to look some alarm lest it should again, after so long an absence, reach the latter city.

Private letters from Singapore announce the fact that a British naval officer has been despatched to take formal possession of Labuan; and as it was judged expedient that the Government Agent, Mr. Brooke, should be present at the hoisting of the flag, Captain Mundy was directed to call for him at Sarawak, on his way up the coast. By this time, therefore, we have doubtless established our first settlement in the Indian Archipelago.

The *Journal du Havre* announces the arrival in that port of 30,000 barrels of flour by eight vessels from the United States. This, it says, forms part of 100,000 barrels that have been shipped in the United States for France.

The raising of the discount of the banks of France and England has been severely felt in Frankfort, public securities and railway shares having fallen considerably in consequence. The news that the Belgian bank has raised its discount to 6 per cent. has added to the general discouragement. This is but momentary, as money is abundant, and bills are discounted at 3½ per cent.

The celebrated artist, Sigmund Frank, a painter on glass, died recently at Munich, at the age of seventy-seven. He was born at Nürnburg, and made himself famous by his indefatigable researches on the art of the ancient method of glass-painting, which was almost lost to the present generation.

The widow of the late Lieut.-Colonel Fawcett, whose melancholy death in a duel with his brother-in-law, Lieut. Munro, in 1843, will be fresh in the recollection of our readers, was married on the 8th inst., at the chapel of the British Embassy, in Florence, to Alfred A. Shaw, Esq., of the 2nd Madras Infantry.

A Paris paper states that the criminal prisons of La Force and the Conciergerie are at present peopled with almost as many nobility as the Faubourg St. Germain. On the 15th of the present month those prisons contained 56 gentlemen, 11 Knights of the Legion of Honour, seven Barons, six Viscounts, five Counts, and two Marquisses.

An inhabitant of La Gangnerie de Quipérie, department of Maine-et-Loire, (France,) whilst digging a few days ago, in a field belonging to him, turned up a vase containing 401 gold coins, worth, in mere weight as gold, 1,079*l*. They are all Roman coins of various reigns.

Lord Howden is appointed Minister from England to the Court of Rio Janeiro, to succeed Mr. Hamilton, who retires from ill-health, after many years of laborious services in different parts of the world.

A large parcel of American onions and gourds has been received by Messrs. Keasing and Hunt, and are intended for the use of the poorer classes as a substitute for potatoes. The "gourds" are usually sent as samples to test their use in this country. They are extensively consumed abroad for soups and puddings, and if their use is appreciated here, they will become an economical and nutritious substitute for the potato and other common vegetables.

From a private letter from Genoa, dated 18th Jan., we extract the following passage:—"Our Government has just issued a decree by which Lombardy Maize will now be subject to a heavy export duty, which is about equal to a prohibition."

A salutary blow has been struck at duelling in Mississippi, by a case of enforcement of a law of the State, which requires that the survivor shall be responsible for the debts of the man he kills in a duel.

It is generally supposed in Germany that Arch-Duke Stephen of Austria, son of the deceased Palatine of Hungary, will be elected to the dignity vacant by his father's death, although two other candidates will be proposed, Count Szechenyi and Count Teleky, the latter a Protestant.

We learn from a private letter, dated Naples 15th Jan., that the excitement amongst the populace, at the high price of bread and maccaroni was immense. The King had been stopped more than once. It was hardly possible to keep the exportation open much longer.

Considerable sensation has been created at Rome, in consequence of the Pope having himself preached a sermon on the 13th inst., on the occasion of the Festival of Kings. The custom is for the preacher when the Pope enters the church, to leave the pulpit and go and receive the orders of the Holy Father Pius IX. inquired of Father Ventura at what part of his sermon he had arrived? At the second, replied the Monk. Very well, father, rejoined the Pope, I will finish your task, give me your insignia of preacher. The Pope put them on, and then ascended the pulpit, to the great amazement of the crowd. As the sermon proceeded, tears were in every eye, but it was towards the end of the sermon that the general feeling was excited to the utmost pitch, when the Holy Father, turning to the Holy Sacrament, implored the blessing of Heaven on his subjects.

A letter from Rimini of the 10th, says that disturbances have taken place in various parts of the Pontifical dominions, owing also to the scarcity of food, but that they have subsided on the promulgation of a decree prohibiting the exportation of grain and flour. Disturbances, arising from the same cause, have also occurred in Tuscany, but they are stated to have been vigorously checked, whilst the Grand Duke has maintained the free exportation of grain.

The *St. Petersburgh Journal* of the 15th publishes a bulletin of the repulse of an attack upon the Russian fortress of Golowin in the Caucasus. The enemy is said to have retired after sustaining a loss of fifty men. The Russians state their loss at four killed and seven wounded. The Emperor, as a proof of his satisfaction at the brilliant defence of the garrison, has promoted some of the officers, and granted decorations to some of the privates.

Letters have been received from Tahiti, dated Aug. 6th. Everything was tranquil; the natives have not made any attempts to obstruct the works for the fortifications in the valley of Fanavin.

The Empress of Russia, according to accounts from St. Petersburgh, has derived so much benefit from her sojourn at Palermo last winter, that her Majesty's health is quite re-established.

A vessel, arrived in the West India Docks from Hamburgh (the first arrival from that port for several weeks past), has brought the immense quantity of 77,6·9 rape cakes, and also 16,820 linseed cakes, for cattle-feeding purposes.

The Electric Telegraph from Peterborough to Stamford was completed on Tuesday last, thus opening, for the first time, telegraphic communication between London and the borders of Lincolnshire.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India-house, when Lieutenant General Sir Willoughby Cotton, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces on the Bombay establishment, was appointed second member of Council at that Presidency.

We regret to learn that Mr. Standish, M.P. for Wigan, is dangerously ill, and that very slight hopes of his recovery are entertained.

A private letter from Paris, dated the 19th instant, states that it is there reported that his Holiness the Pope is about to address an encyclical letter, calling on all the faithful in Europe to come to the assistance of Ireland.

Medical men employing the agency of ether to effect surgical operations without pinning the patient, should be reminded that the vapour constantly given forth by this body is highly inflammable, and if brought into contact with flame while being inhaled, will be productive of very dangerous effects to the patient.

The appointment of Professor of Surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons, vacant by the resignation of Mr. John Flint South, caused by age and infirmities, has just been conferred on Mr. Frederick Paget, the warden of the Collegiate Establishment in St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

The Queen and Prince Albert have respectively given £20, and the Queen Dowager £10, towards establishing Public Baths and Washhouses for the poor at Liverpool.

The disease has appeared in potatoes which have been recently grown by artificial heat. The first intimation of the disease was last year received in the same manner, and at an early period. The re-appearance of this disastrous visitation must make certain, what is now sufficiently probable, that the suspension of the Corn-Laws will be converted into a permanent measure, and free trade in grain finally and fully established.

A meeting of agricultural and other labourers took place at Bicester on Tuesday night. About 200 labourers were present. A number of them, and some labourers' wives, addressed the company, which consisted of about 400 persons. It appears from the statements of the poor creatures that 8s per week is the highest wages that any of them receive, and that some able-bodied men are working for 6s per week. Wages are advanced but in few instances, and provisions are 25 per cent. higher. This, added to the severe weather, has sadly increased the privations of agricultural labourers.

The quantity of corn and flour imported into France between the 1st and 15th Jan., was 250,000 hect. The quantity remaining in store on the 15th was 306,000 hect. Between the 15th and 20th, there arrived in Marseilles from the ports of the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, 250,000 hect.

The National Club, which was first formed after the passing of the Maynooth Endowment Bill, as a rallying point for the Protestant party, have taken the Louses, No 2 and 3, Old Palace-yard, between the Houses of Commons and the House of Lords, which will open as a club-house in the course of a few days.

The line between Gravesend and Rochester is to be re-opened in the course of the ensuing month. A junction has been formed near the Gravesend terminus to connect the London and Greenwood branch of the South Eastern, in the course of formation.

The Duke of Richmond has presented the munificent donation of £200 towards the contemplated restoration of Chichester Cathedral.

The Bank of Ireland raised the rate of discount on Irish bills to 5*l*. and on English 4*l*.

The books at Lloyd's unfortunately show the loss of a great number of vessels on the west coast of Ireland in the late gales, the majority of them being grain loaded, inward bound.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*H. P.*" *Your Problems have been examined with due care, and appear to be free from errors; but there is a great want of point in them. End-games, full of variation, three or four moves deep only, are the sort of thing we like.*

"*C. de Jaucourt.*" *Your suggestion of numbering the Chess-board has been adopted, with frequent modifications, for the last hundred years.*

"*Harry Bolagur.*" Stalemate is a drawn game

"*A. H.*" *In Problem No. 155, if Black, at his second move, play K P two, White takes it with his Rook, mating him at once*

"*G. H.*" — "*R. S. C.*" *Received, and shall be looked to*

"*C. P.*"—*The solution you require is*—*1. B to Q B sq.; 2. K to Kt sq.; 3. R to Q 2nd; 4. R to Q 4th (double ch.) Black's moves are all forced*

"*J. W.*"—*Problem No. 159 cannot be solved in three moves, if Black play the best defence. In your favorable attempt, he is made to play the worst*

"*Pica.*"—*It is evident that you do not comprehend the principle of Chess Problems. When the stipulation is that White effects mate in a given number of moves, it is to be understood that he will checkmate in that number, against the very best possible defence. So, to our solution of Problem 155, we give to Black the best moves, and the result is, mate in seventeen, supposing to the contrary, to four moves As to its being done in three, if Black make excellent moves, that is simply absurd. A Problem which can be solved, against the best play, in not less than fifty moves, may be solvable in one move, if the adverse side play badly. Your solution in four moves is a blunder: Black may play his K P two squares at his second move, and where, then, is your mate in two more moves?*

"*Nemo.*" *They shall be examined, but you must give us time: we are overwhelmed with communications of the sort.*

"*H. T. F.*" *Pray do not attempt the construction of Problems again till you are conversant with the moves of the pieces*

"*Cheshire.*" *The Anniversary Dinner of the Liverpool Chess Club is to come off on the 5th of February. You must apply for Tickets to the Honorary Secretary, George Shrewtley, Esq., Liverpool.*

"*Tess.*" *The piece we term a Bishop, the French call the "Fou:" its original name among the Persians and Arabs was "Pil," or "Phil." an Elephant, and this, with the prefix of the article al, has given us the various names, such as alfil, arfil, alfierus, alphinus, alfyn, alphyn, by which it is mentioned in the old Spanish, Italian, French, and English writers*

"*T. N. G.*" *There is a quarto of fifty parchment leaves, beautifully illuminated, in the British Museum, entitled, "Liber Aforalis de ludo Scaccor. Jacobus de Cessolis." (Harln MSS 1275.) Cessolis is said to be the earliest writer on Chess, and this MS supposed to have been written about the year 1300.*

Solutions by "Demi-Semi," "H. P.," "Hotspur," "Carlo Fallera," "Sopwcitta," "Avalonensis," "Flo," "A. H.," "C. A. F.," "Shaw," "A Rugbean," "Cary," "T. C. O.," "S. S. H.," "T. B.," "Bridgnorth," "R. K. S." and "W." are correct.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 157.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1 Kt to K 7th (ch)	Kt takes Kt	3. Kt to Q B 7th (ch)	Q takes Kt
2. R takes Kt (ch)	P takes R	4. B to K B 8th.	

And play as Black can he must be mated next move.

PROBLEM, No. 158,
By M. BRÉDE.

The conditions of this beautiful Problem are, that White engages to compel Black to *stalemate* him in eight moves.

BLACK.

WHITE.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

GAME BETWEEN TWO OF THE BEST PLAYERS OF THE BOSTON CHESS CLUB

WHITE (Mr. G. Hammond)	BLACK (Dr. R.)	WHITE (Mr. G. Hammond)	BLACK (Dr. R.)
1. K P two	K P two	12. P takes P (in passing)	Q takes P
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	13. Q to her Kt 3rd	K Kt to R 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	K B to B 4th	14. R to K sq (ch)	K to B sq
4. Q B P one	Q to K 2nd (a)	15. Kt to K 4th	Q to h 2nd
5. Q P two	P takes P	16. Q B to Q 2nd (c)	K B to Q 3rd
6. Castles	Q Kt to K 4th	17. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt
7. Q Kt P two	P takes P (dis ch)	18. B to Q Kt 4th	Q B P one
8. K to R sq	Q to K 2nd	19. Q R to Q sq	Q to her B 2nd
9. Q Kt takes P	Q B P one	20. B takes P (ch)	
11. K P one (b)	Q P two	And Black surrenders.	

(a) Not nearly so good as K Kt to B 3rd

(b) White has now a mutually developed game, while his opponent's is proportionably constrained. This is mainly owing to his faulty move of 4 Q to K 2nd

(c) Threatening to win the Q by first taking the B, and then playing B to Q Kt 4th if the Kt were taken.

CHESS IN ITALY.

PLAYED AT MODENA, BETWEEN MESSRS. DISCART AND BONETTI.

WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. K P two	K P two	21. Q R to his 2nd	Castles Q side (e)
2 K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	22 Q R to Q Kt 2nd	K P one
3. B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	23 Q B takes Kt	K P takes B
4 Q B P one	K B to Q Kt 3rd	24 Q to K sq	Kt to K R 2nd
5. Castles (a)	Q P one	25 Kt takes Q R P (f)	P takes Kt
6 Q P two	Q to K 2nd	26 Q R P one	R to Q sq
7. Q P one	Q Kt to his sq	27 Q B P one	Q to her Kt 2nd
8. K B to Q 3rd	K R P one	28. Q takes R P	Kt to K B sq (g)
9. K Kt to his sq (b)	K Q P two (c)	29 Q to Kt 5th	Kt to Q 2nd
10. Q Kt P two	Q R P two	30. Q R P one	R to K 2nd
11 Q Kt P one	Q Kt to Q 2nd	31. R to Q Kt sq	K R to his 3rd
12. Q R P two	Q B P two (d)	32 Q R P one	Q takes Kt P
13. Q Kt to Q 2nd	K B to Q sq	33. Q to B 6th	K to R 2nd
14 Q Kt to B 4th	Q Kt P one	34 R takes Q	Kt takes R
15 Kt to K 3rd	Q Kt to K B sq	35. K Kt P two	R P passes P
16 Kt to K Kt 3rd	Kt to K Kt 3rd	36. P takes P	K B P to his 3rd
17 Kt to K B 5th	B takes Kt	37. Q takes Q P	R to Q 2nd
18. P takes B	Q Kt to K B 5th	38. Q to B 6th	K R to his sq
19 B to K 4th	K Kt to B 3rd	39. Q P one	
20. K B P one	R to Q B 2nd	Black resigns.	

(a) In the Italian mode, as described in our last number—K to K sq, and R to B sq.

(b) To enable him to throw forward his K B P

(c) This is to prevent the advance of the Pawn spoken of

(d) As we mentioned last week, this may always be done with impunity in the Italian game—if they do not permit a Pawn to take another in passing.

(e) Castling K on Q Kt sq, and R on K sq.

(f) From this point, White plays well to the end. (g) To the rescue.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 109.—By Mr. MCG——y.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q Kt 3rd	K at his R 2nd	Ps at K R 5th, K B	K at K B 5th
Q at Q 8th	Q at her 7th	3rd, Q R 2nd, and	Kt at K 3rd
R at Q R 8th	R at Q 2nd, and K	Q B 5th	Ps at K Kt 2nd and
Kt at K 8th	at sq		4th, Q B 3rd, and
	B at K 6th		Q kt 4th

White to play, and mate in four moves

No. 110.—By Mr. KLING.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his sq	K at Q 5th	Ps at K Kt 3rd, Q	Ps at K 4th, Q 4th,
B at K Kt sq	R at Q Kt sq	B 2nd, and Q Kt	and Q B 5th
Kt at K Kt 4th	Kt at Q sq	2nd	
Kt at K 3rd	Kt at Q Kt 3rd	White to play, and mate in five moves.	

No. 111.—By the Same.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
K at his K 2nd	K at his K 5th	Ps at K R 4th, and
B at K B 4th	P at K R 3rd	K Kt 3rd
B at K 4th		White to play, and mate in five moves.

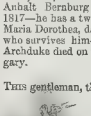
OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED

THE ARCHDUKE PALATINE JOSEPH.

THE ARCHDUKE JOSEPH ANTONY JOHN, Palatine, Governor, and Captain General of Hungary, Comes, et Judex Jazygum et Cumanorum, Field Marshal and Proprietor of two Regiments of Hussars, was the fourth son of Leopold II., Emperor of Austria, by his wife, the Empress Maria Louisa, daughter of Charles III., King of Spain. The Archduke was, consequently, Ferdinand, the present Emperor of Austria's uncle: he was born the 9th March, 1776, and was, during the last war, one of the leading and most distinguished Generals of the Imperial Army; his name will go down to posterity with a reputation little inferior to that of his gallant brother, the Archduke Charles.

As Viceroy of Hungary, the Archduke Joseph was generally esteemed and beloved; his rule was wise and moderate, and tended much to the peace and happiness of the Hungarian people. The Archduke was thrice married, first to Alexandrina Paulowna, daughter of Paul, Emperor of Russia, by whom—who died the 16th March, 1801—he had no issue; and, secondly, to Hermine, daughter of Victor Charles, Prince of Anhalt Bernburg Schaumburg, by whom—who died the 14th Sep., 1817—he has a twin son and daughter. The Archduke espoused, thirdly, Maria Dorothea, daughter of Louis, Duke of Wirtemburg, by whom—who survives him—he leaves another son and two daughters. The Archduke died on the 7th inst., at the Imperial Palace of Ofen, in Hungary.

THE HON. CHARLES STUART.



THIS gentleman, the fifth son of the present Earl of Moray, by Margaret-Jane, his second Countess, daughter of Sir Philip Ainslie, of Pilton, was lineally descended from the marriage of Sir James Stuart, so well known in history as "the bonny Earl of Moray," with Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the famous Regent Moray, of the time of Queen Mary.

A few years since the Hon. Charles Stuart entered the 72nd Highlanders, and served for some time in that regiment. His death occurred most suddenly. He was found lifeless in his bed on the morning of the 21st instant, at his residence, No. 10, Panton-street, Haymarket. The hon. gentleman had completed his thirty-second year, and was unmarried.

CHRISTOPHER BLACKETT, ESQ., OF WYLAM, NORTHUMBERLAND.

THIS gentleman, formerly Knight of the Shire for South Northumberland, was eldest son of the late Christopher Blackett, Esq., of Wylam, by Anne, his wife, daughter of William Ingham, Esq., and represented, as senior male heir, the ancient family of Blackett, the junior branches of which acquired such immense wealth by the lead mines of Durham.

Mr. Blackett, who formerly held the commission of Captain in the 18th Hussars, was born 22nd June, 1788; and married, 15th August, 1818, Elizabeth, younger daughter and co-heir of Montagu Burgoyne, Esq., younger son of Sir Roger Burgoyne, Bart., by the Lady Frances Montagu, his wife, sister of the last Earl of Halifax. He became, however, a widower in 1838; and has left one daughter, Frances-Mary, and three sons, the eldest of whom, John Fenwick Burgoyne Blackett, Esq., succeeds to the estates.

DEATH OF MR. CLOWES.—We regret to state that Mr. Clowes, senior, the eminent printer, of Duke-street, Stamford-street, died on Tuesday evening, after a short but severe illness.

DEATH OF MR. WARD, THE SHIPOWNER.—We are sorry to announce the decease of Mr. Ward, the extensive and well-known shipowner.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY. The official account of the public income and expenditure for the year ending the 5th of January inst., has been published, from which it appears that the total income for the year was £35,790,138 7s. 5d., and the expenditure £50,943,430 8s. 3d., leaving an excess of income over the expenditure of £2,846,307 19s. 2d. The balances in the Exchequer, on the 5th of January, 1845, amounted to £8,492,260 8s. 6d., and on the 5th of the present month they were £9,131,382 8s. 10d. The diminution of debt within the year was as follows:—Reduction of "deficiency bills," £2,401,000; ditto, funded debt, £1,178,453. Total, £3,578,453.

FINE ARTS.

"THE CHOCOLATE GIRL."

THIS elegant Painting belongs to the class of which "La Curiosité" and "L' Oracle des Champs" are specimens; the last-named has been already engraved in our Journal. We now give "The Chocolate Girl," from the painting by M. Liotard, in the Royal Gallery at Dresden. It is supposed to be a portrait of the mother of a distinguished Hungarian prince. It has been beautifully engraved by Posselwhite, and is published by Mr. Hollaway, 14, Bedford-street, Covent Garden.

Fair Hebe of the old régime
Long banished from the Tuileries,
Thy full dark eyes appear to dream,
Thy smile to weave Love's plantastes.
Is it for you young cavalier
Who sighs and laughs, and laughs and sighs
The Spaniard's nectar—and will swear
The God's own nectar's on thy lips?

Trust not the flatterer, Jeanette!
His heart is fickle as his plume.
Though humble be thy station, yet
'Tis Queen-like o'er the lost one's doom.

Though diamonds in her hair be set,
And velvets of the richest loom
My robe her, trust me well, Jeanette,
So envies thee thy spotless bloom.

Or is it 'neath the Prado's trees,
Where dark eyed Madrilenes rove,
Thou weavest the cup, fann'd by the breeze
That hovers o'er the orange grove?
Alas! that day, too, is gone by.
The breeze is tainted by cigars,
" Acqua y fuoco," th' on_y cry:
And smoke the bower of Beauty mars.

Whate'er thy land, fair Girl! may Peace
Pyramid in sunshine round thy heart
Life's sweetest flow'rets seldom cease
To spring for such as now thou art—
Queen beside the Guadalquivir
Thou serv'st the cup beloved of Spain,
Or near the Prater—or that river,
Where Paris smiles o'er Syren Seine.

L.

THE PAPWORTH TESTIMONIAL.

ON Monday, a splendid, massive Silver Inkstand was presented to Mr. Papworth, the eminent architect, as a testimonial of respect and esteem, by his professional friends and pupils. Mr. Papworth, we regret to add, is withdrawing from practice owing to ill-failing sight; yet, this approaching event will assure him of the high estimation in which he is held by an influential body of London architects. The presentation of the Testimonial took place on Monday afternoon, at the house of Mr. Donaldson, in Bolton-gardens, Russell-square. The inkstand is of elegant design, and bears the following inscription:—

TO JOHN BUONAROTTI PAPWORTH, ESQ., M.I.B.A.,
ARCHITECT TO H.M. THE KING OF WURTEMBURG,
FIRST DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF DESIGN IN ENGLAND, ETC.,
THIS TESTIMONIAL IS PRESENTED, BY A FEW PROFESSIONAL FRIENDS,
UPON HIS RETIRING FROM PRACTICE,
AS A TRIBUTE OF THEIR RESPECT AND ESTEEM,
FOR HIS TALENTS AS A DISTINGUISHED ARCHITECT, AND FOR HIS WORTH AS A MAN.
JANUARY, 1847.

Thomas Allason	Charles Fowler	Charles Mayhew
Samuel Angell	E. M. Foxhall	W. A. Nicholson *
George Bailey	George Gutch	James Noble
Charles Barry, R.A.	George Gwilt	W. M. Nurse
Thomas Bellamy	P. Hardwick, R.A.	George Papworth *
W. J. Booth	J. D. Hopkins *	W. F. Pocock
J. Borrell	Joseph Kaye	John Shaw
R. Cantwell	H. E. Kendall	J. Stokes *
C. R. Cockerell, R.A.	Samuel West *	William Tite
T. L. Donaldson	J. Lockyer	James Thomson *
	J. Lockyer, Jun.	

The ceremony of the presentation was, at the request of the Committee, kindly undertaken by Mr. Cockerell, R.A., Professor of Architecture in the Royal Academy; and who, in an eloquent and appropriate address, adverted to the following reasons which prompted the Testimonial. These were, he said,

1st. Mr. Papworth's practice and assistance of his art in civil times, when there was hardly any other architect after the death of Sir William Chambers, R.A., found to sustain the reputation of the profession in England.

2nd. Mr. Papworth's reputation in a practice of nearly fifty-five years at home and abroad, for unbroken honour and purity of taste.

3rd. To the changes of taste that had occurred in every department of manufactured art, which had been benefitted in almost every branch by Mr. Papworth's employment from his own designs especially furniture, in which he effected a total revolution of fashion; which had been copied, and had been largely followed or drawn by other artists.

4th. To Mr. Papworth's noble perseverance in writing in favour of the arts and to his exertions in forwarding the formation of the schools of design, to his example in uniting the practice of landscape gardening with that of architecture and to his works on that subject and on the latter.

5th. To the high reputation acquired and maintained by Mr. Papworth for unblemished integrity.

Mr. Papworth's reply was short and eminently pathetic; he accepted the testimonial, he said, as a matter which through all his life he had wished for, and without which his death would have been unchecked by the reflection that others had judged him as his by no had endeavoured to deserve. Beyond the usual age of man, exhausted with the efforts of an unusually severely active life, shattered in memory and body, and on this his seventy-second birthday, unable

* Pupils of J. B. Papworth, Esq.

F I N E A R T S.

THE CHOCOLATE GIRL.—(LA CHOCOLATIÈRE.)—PAINTED BY LIARDOT.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

to distinguish the features of the friends who surrounded him, he felt that he had not long to live to enjoy the remembrance of a meeting with them which must always be most dear to himself and to his children. He concluded by thanking Mr Cockerell and Mr Donaldson for their kindly offices.

Such a gift (exclusively on professional grounds) has not before been bestowed upon any architect in this country by his compeers.

After the ceremony, the company were hospitably entertained by Mr. Donaldson, at luncheon.

SILVER INKSTAND PRESENTED TO MR. J. B. PAPWORTH THE ARCHITECT, ON MONDAY LAST.

ILLUSTRATED LITERATURE.

THE MAN IN THE MOON. No. 2.

VERY lively little book, under the joint editorship of Mr. Albert Smith and Mr. Angus B. Reach, which promises to make a hit. It is full of good-tempered pleasantry, and light shafts happily aimed at passing topics; and teems with humorous, well-executed wood-cuts. To beguile a railway journey—or, indeed, an hour anywhere—it is just the thing, and is quite as much adapted to the drawing room table, as the pocket of the traveller.

There is a large folding Frontispiece, designed by the principal artist of the Paris *Charavari*, "Cham," representing the adventures of a foreign gentleman in London—alone worth the price of the entire work, which is a marvel of cheapness—and all the subjects of the Month—from the Rival Italian Operas, to the Æther Operations—from the National Gallery to the Pantomimes—are turned to diverting account. We make the following extracts, as specimens of the illustrations:—

OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY.

"The Man in the Moon" has peculiar opportunities of taking a novel series of portraits of passing individuals. The novelty will consist in the power of delineating the inside, as well as the outside, of the head of the subject. The artist wondering where the continued flow of harmony comes from, commences with the head of

MR. BAIFE.

SONG OF THE PATIENTS.

FROM THE NEW BEGGAR'S OPERA.

How happy could I be with Æther
Were Mesmeric Charmers away
But whilst they perplex me together
The devil a word can I say.
Sing Robinson, Thomson, and Cooper,
Fol lol de rol, lol de rol, lay,
There's nothing like Æther and stuper
For making a heathful gay!

TAVERN PENS.

(COPY OF AFFIDAVIT.)

GEORGE ORDEAR, philosophical historian and lyric poet, maketh oath and sayeth—

That the above are true, exact, and faithful portraits of the pens with which he was supplied, to write "A Shower of Frogs," in the Crown Tavern.

TO PERSONS IN WANT OF EMPLOYMENT.—Since the impetus which the invitations of provincial Athenæums and Parthenons to authors to preside at their meetings have given to the trade of popular writers, and literary institutions offer great opportunities for literary [illegible] to get out *charged*

The Pope has abolished the toe-kissing business. The tribute in question will no longer, therefore, be paid upon the toe

THE BALANCE OF HAPPINESS.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The origin of the word Editor was long lost in the mists of obscurity. It has, however, recently been ascertained that, owing to the continued series of perplexities and mental struggles endured by the unfortunate race in question, they have been from the earliest times in the habit of slapping their foreheads with their hands. Hence the term Head-hitter corrupted by degrees into Editor.

JUVENILE FANCY BALL AT PARIS.

JUVENILE FANCY BALL AT PARIS.

Among the "Festivities of the Season," in Paris, *Bals Costumés*, in which the children alone appear in fancy dresses, have been much in vogue. We incline to think the idea an improvement on the general practice of Fancy Dress Balls for children of a larger growth. We never saw one yet in which the costumes did not seem to sit uneasily and stiffly on the wearers, as if the whole affair needed an apology, which was made by each individual being as awkward as possible. The spirit of these social freaks is caught much better by children. They enter into it with the grace they carry into all their other sports; and they become their disguisements better: a diminutive Fairy Queen is quite *en règle*, where a full-grown emigrant from the Land of Fays has always something incongruous; the silver gauze wings do not carry off the assumption, but we can believe a child to be anything that prettiness and grace belong to as of right. One of these Juvenile Balls is a very brilliant and pleasant spectacle, besides being a source of unbounded amusement to the little Queens and Shepherds of the evening. We give a sketch of a group from a Parisian Ball of this kind: the peasant girl, it will be seen, sits beside the Queen, and the shepherd, with dog and staff, is promenading with a Sylph.

STEEPLE-CHASING AT SOUTHGATE.

Tuesday was a lovely day for this sport, which was well attended by motley groups of spectators, vehicular, equestrian, and pedestrian. A pleasant drive over the numerous white-railed bridges and culverts which span the New River, and streams of Hornsey and Edmonton, brought us to the Cherry Tree at Southgate, the head quarters of the men and horses. A descent of half a mile led to the ground, an elevated slope with a western aspect, which formed the starting and winning field. The line was well chosen, and the leaps, seven in number, with a brook taken both in going and returning. We need not say that the scenery of the vicinity is truly English and picturesque, as it must be well known to the majority of our readers; this last attribute was enhanced by the bustling throng which [illegible] whom we noticed many of the softer sex. At a few minutes before two, the horses, five in number, took their preliminary canter, and started for the first race.

A Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, with 50 added. Six Subscribers.

Mr. [illegible]'s g h. Ranger	(Salt)	1
Mr. Lawrence's b g Crayfish	(Owner)	2
Mr. Stapylton's b g Carlow	(T. Oliver)	3
Mr. Markham's ch g The Governor	(R. Land)	0
Earl Strathmore's b g Walter Gay	(Rockley)	0

The race [illegible] till within three leaps of home, when Walter Gay, who seemed to have the lead of the affair, fell: he was, however, quickly up again, when he and the Governor came into contact: Land was unseated, and Rockley

THE SOUTHGATE STEEPLE CHASE.—SCENE AT THE BROOK.

pressed a regular parlour, which threw both their chances out. Salt, on The Sailor, now single out Gaylad, and a rattling gallop into the w ning field ensued Gaylad swerved slightly from a straight line, and The Ranger came in a clever winner by several lengths. Gaylad would, in all probability, have won, had not Mr. Elmore lost his stirrups at starting. Carlow with Oth on his back, was an indifferent third, and the other two came in at their leisure.

After a lapse of nearly an hour, a field of nine just in an appearance for the second race.

A Sweepstakes of five sovs. each, with 20 added. 10 Subs

Mr Sadler's b c Thunder	..	..	..	(Owner) 1
Mr Markham's b g Little John	..	..	..	(B. Land) 2
Mr. A. Dixon's b h The Fox ..	..	..	..	(Sc ne) 1
Mr. Bevan's The Banker ..	..	..	..	(Reid)
Mr. Edwards's ch m Grace Darling	..	..	..	(Edwards) 0
Mr. Morgan's bl gelding ..	..	..	..	(Scott) 0
Mr. Lawrence's br g Warrior	..	..	..	(Mr Dockwell) 0
Mr. Venner's Mr. William ..	..	..	..	(Oliver) 0
Mr. Ritt's br g Saco ..	..	..	..	(Scyffert) 0

Mr. Moore's Conservation, with the top weight (11st 7lb) did not start. Now made a mistake early at the brook, and was soon thrown out. The Doctor and Little John now showed the way home, Mr. Morgan's gelding and the Warrior making a long run. The horses came in as we have arranged them in the list. Scott and M'Donough raising home. The sports wound up with a Hurdle Race, in which the spin of three times round the winning field, and down the d.p leading therefrom, was the most amusing affair of the day.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

"HANDICAPPING."

Of all the horrid, hideous notes of woe,
Sadder than owl sonns, or the midnight blast,
Is that portentous phrase, "I hold you so."
Uttered by friends, those prophets of the past;
Who, ahead of saying what you were should do,
Own they foresaw that you would do't at last.
And solace your slight lapse 'gainst "honor more t'
With a base remembrance of old stories.

BYRON.

Within the last half dozen years, there has grown into great popularity, and consequently into great practice, a novel expedient applicable to the so important sports, Racing and Yachting known thus as the Handicap. Its operation upon those pastimes, indeed, is by no means of a like nature, inasmuch as it is so constituted, or at least supposed to be so constituted, as to make the finish of horses or of vessels as close as possible, and that in a match as well as in a race. At a meeting at Newmarket, when a Handicap comes off, you expect to see the whole field, good, bad, and indifferent, well up at the conclusion: at a Regatta at Cowes, when a Handicap is sailed, the yacht that you would back may be running through the Needles when the leading craft is rounding the flag-boat of the R. Y. S. Club House. Ashore and afloat, therefore, our contrivance is a very different affair. The purpose of this notice is to show that you would do well to think further than extenuate—nor set down aught in malice: but, seeing that, unless some better system be adopted, it must "fall at last," we may be saved the regret and odium of being "prophets of the past."

Since the fable of the Father and his Son and their Donkey was written, people have given up the attempt to please everybody: it is looked upon as a Utopian conceit beyond the achievement of poor human nature. Probably it is just because you don't ask your friend to dinner when ye meet him, there's no reason that ye weak his nose: *set modus in rebus*. Now, there is no method in Handicapping as these presents are here shall proceed to illustrate—and there ought to be: there is no rule, but rather one mighty exception—exceptionable, so we hasten to show; keeping up our learned line—*delectando partiergue nos*—*s*!

Very recently, we spake of the sporting touring Handicaps, the weights for which appeared at the commencement of the year. The fashion of their philosophy may be gathered from the following samples. Armadale is required to carry 8st. 13lb for the Great Metropolitan Stakes, and a stone less for the Chester Cup: the standard between these two races being 6lb.; Best Bower, for the former, is set down for 7st. 12lb.; for the latter, 6st. 8lb: Bantam—"the best season I have known you don't ask your friend to dinner when ye meet him, there's no reason that ye weak his nose: *set modus in rebus*. Now, there is no method in Handicapping as these presents are here shall proceed to illustrate—and there ought to be: there is no rule, but rather one mighty exception—exceptionable—

WEIPPERT'S SOIREES DANSANTES, PRINCESS'S CONCERT ROOMS. On MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, and Every Monday.—A Subscriber of Two Guineas is entitled to a Double Transferable Ticket for Six Nights, and the subscription can commence on any Monday. The Palace Band consists of two same Artistes as attend her Majesty's State Balls and Almack's. Conductor, Mr Weippert; leader, Signor Serbini; cornet-à-pistons, Mr Handley; ophicleide, M Prosperi; M. C., Mr. Cornie. Commences at Ten o Clock. Tickets, Seven Shillings each, at Weippert's Quadrille Office, 21, Soho-square.

LOVE'S POLYPHONIC ENTERTAINMENTS.—VENTRILOQUISM EXTRAORDINARY. MANOR ROOM, STOKE NEWINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 2. Mr LOVE will present, for the first time here, a LECTURE on the Devices sometimes employed by the gorgeous Temple of Science—Mount of Olives—Gin, with an Enchantment of some of the most celebrated Ventriloquial Professors of the age, country, and world. After which, also for the first time here, a TRIP to HARROW, with new Costumes and Appointments. To conclude with (first time) a TRAVELLER'S REMINISCENCE, or Mine Host a Dominos, or the Negro Head on the Heath. With other Entertainments too numerous to mention in Programme. Begin at 8. First Class seats, 2s.; Second Class, 1s. Books to be had at the Door, price 6d. On Tuesday, Feb. 9, at Waltham Cross. On the first Friday in each Month, at Shanley Hall.

ANCIENT JERUSALEM.—BRUNETTI'S beautiful original MODEL, as in the days of Our Redeemer, from the Bible and Josephus, the labour of years already visited by thousands. Presenting at one view the mighty scene of Him a Redeemer, of the gorgeous Temple, School of Hillel—Mount of Olives—Gethsemane—Cedron—Valley of Jehoshaphat—Place of Absalom—Tomb of David—Pool of Bethesda—Dolorous way, or Rue of street from Pilate's House to Calvary—Towers, Castles, Gates, Valleys, and every other object of interest connected with the Holy City—213, Piccadilly, near Regent-circus. From eleven till five, seven till ten. A Lecture every hour, in English. Admission, 1s; Children and Schools, 6d.—Mr. Brunetti's other Model is at Manchester

GRATIFYING TESTIMONIAL.—We need not say how highly we have been flattered by the deluge of epistles, all couched in the superlative degree of admiration, which has flooded our letter-box. We might make out a brilliant list of characters of as many of places; but, with native modesty, content ourselves with the following gratifying testimonial:—"Plough Hotel, Harrow, January 6, 1847.—To the Editors of THE MAN IN THE MOON.—Gentlemen, Some months ago (having previously enjoyed a cheerful state of mind) I was seized, while witnessing the performance of a burlesque, with a deep attack of chronic melancholy, which I vainly endeavoured to cure by the usual means. I read recently, as they appeared, all the comic publications of the day, while under receiving the slightest benefit till I was led, by an advertisement in the ILLUSTRATED NEWS, to purchase a number of your periodical, which I did on Friday last. A glance at the cover provoked a smile, and he (I had read a single page) I burst into a fit of hearty laughter, which I continued to look back upon. To make a long story short, your cheerful servant, "JOHN JONES SMITHERS."

P S You may make any use of this letter you like; and please send down a couple of dozen of your next number for the use of my poor neighbours.

No II of THE MAN IN THE MOON NOW READY. Price Sixpence.

Office, 17, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row. Sold by all Booksellers.

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THE PREPARATORY LATIN GRAMMAR, for the Use of Little Boys. By the Rev EDWARD EVERARD, D.D., Incumbent of Bishop's Hull. Taunton: F. MAY. London: SIMPKIN and MARSHALL

COINS of the ANCIENT ROMAN EMPERORS: History of the Succession of the Ancient Roman Emperors, with the Prices of their Coins, Portraits, their Dates and Mottoes, is just published by F. WILLIAM, Dealer in Ancient Coins, 66, Strand, London, price 1s.; by post, 1s 6d. Coins bought or sold for cash. Sought, Catalogued, &c.

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WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, and AVOID; with Diet Tables for all Complaints; 2. HOW TO BE HAPPY; on Regimen, Exercise, Sleep, Mental Government.—By ROBT. JAS. CULVERWELL, M.D. MRCS, L.S.A., &c. SHERWOOD, 23, Paternoster-row; the Author, 10, A Jermyn-street, and all Booksellers

THE CHEAPEST MUSIC BOOK EVER PUBLISHED.

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THE BUDRUM MARBLES IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

FRAGMENT OF ALTAR.

PORTION OF FRIEZE.

THESE celebrated sculptures have lately been secured to us by the active and praiseworthy exertions of Sir Stratford Canning, her Majesty's Minister at Constantinople. They are now safely deposited in the British Museum; but, we believe their permanent position to be scarcely yet decided on. They appear to have been built into a fort at the entrance of the harbour of Budrum, in Asia Minor, which occupies the site of the ancient Halicarnassus; and thence, by permission of the Porte, Sir Stratford Canning has caused them to be transferred to this country

These Marbles are supposed, with great probability, to have formed part of the celebrated Mausoleum, erected in Halicarnassus, by Artemisia, Queen of Caria, to the memory of her husband Mausolus, B.C. 360. The monument was one of the reputed "Seven Wonders of the World;" and, from Pliny's description of it, it was decorated with sculpture, and reliefs by Scopas, Bryaxis, Timotheus, and Leochares The tomb is stated to have been in existence so late as the 12th century, indeed, it would appear that it was only finally destroyed in the early part of the 16th, for it is expressly related by historians of the period, that the Knights of Rhodes destroyed the edifice, which they had opened up in the course of excavating for materials to repair a fort at the entrance of the harbour. Portions of the sculptures were then removed and built into the walls of the fort, and remained there until their recent removal.

If the above opinion of the identity of these Marbles be correct, in the opinion of a critical writer in the *Athenæum*, they "have an historical value scarcely less than those of the Parthenon:—for we learn from ancient writers that the frieze of the Mausoleum was the work of four of the most celebrated artists of the day—Bryaxis, Leochares, Scopas, Timotheus, or, according to Vitruvius, Praxiteles. The Budrum Marbles would thus represent the style of a period in the history of Greek sculpture of which, from the want of dated monuments, our knowledge is most uncertain—the century preceding the reign of Alexander the Great, and distinguished in the history of Art as the Praxitelian period."

The relics in the Museum consist of eleven slabs of a frieze, a portion of a draped female figure, and part of an altar. The subject of the former, like that of the Phygalian and Lycian friezes, is a battle with Amazons. The critic in the *Athenæum* writes:—

"At the first glance, we were struck by the masterly composition of the groups,—the knowledge and skill which distinguish the Athenian school. As the eye dwells longer, and compares more critically, we perceive certain peculiarities distinguishing the style from that of the older Greek friezes with which we are acquainted. With no trace of the careless, barbaric ignorance so apparent in the Lycian friezes—with more elaborate and skilful execution than the Phygalian these sculptures still want the simplicity, repose, and unconscious beauty of the art of Phidias. Though the general composition is finely conceived, the design and treatment are not without mannerism. The true proportions of the figures, when compared with those of the Elgin sculptures, appear unnaturally elongated; and the graceful flow of the draperies is singularly contrasted with the poverty and meagreness of some of the anatomical details and the constraint of the attitudes. We are at once reminded of Pliny's description of the new style introduced by Lysippus —who, in order to give greater height to his figure, substituted a greater dryness of treatment for the squareness and full muscular development of the earlier school. With this change in the type commenced that general decadence of art which may be traced step by step in the coins of the Seleucidæ, and other successors of Alexander; and which, from the evidence of the Budrum Marbles, according to their presumed date, must have been already introduced B.C. 350. This is rather an earlier epoch than that from which the decline of sculpture is usually dated; and it must be confessed that the Budrum friezes, when compared with the reliefs of the choragic monument of Lysicrates, a contemporary work, and other examples, are considered to be of the same period, exhibit far more strikingly the characteristics of decadence; and might, in the absence of all historical data, be assigned with great probability to the century after the death of Alexander, B.C. 323."

The Marbles were seen by Messrs. Dawkins and Wood on their way from Palmyra in 1749 or 1750, and were also seen, drawn and engraved, within a very few years of that time (in 1751 or 1752), by Richard Dalton, one of a party of English travellers who were then engaged with Lord Charlemont in exploring the coasts and islands of the Archipelago. The finding of the relics is thus described by Dalton:—

"After visiting Stanchio, we left our ship between that island and the continent, and rowed our boat into a small bay, at the end of which are several scattered houses; the place is called Bodrom, being the situation of the ancient Halicarnassus. On the side of a hill fronting the sea, are the ruins of a theatre; near the sea, on a small peninsula, stands a decayed castle, said to have been built by, and formerly belonging to, the Genoese. On our entering the court, we were surprised to find *eleven pieces of sculpture* stuck promiscuously into the walls, which by such an accident are most fortunately preserved. They represent the battle between Hercules, Theseus, and companions, with the Amazons.

"By the corresponding form and moulding of these remains, they seem to have formed part of a frieze to some grand building; and it is not improbable they may have formed parts of the ornaments of that celebrated wonder of art, which Artemisia erected to the memory of her husband, Mausolus.

"Near the same place, on the seashore, we discovered a round block of marble, perhaps part of an altar, on which is expressed a very elegant bas-relief; as to the attitudes, drapery, &c., the heads were much damaged; if we had had a proper barge we might have conveyed it away to the ship without any molestation or hindrance from the inhabitants."

The removal of these Marbles to our national Museum has already given rise to much discussion as to their original purpose, as well as their age. Mr. Hamilton, in a paper read to the Royal Society of Literature, differs entirely from the opinion which would identify them with the tomb of Mausolus

Mr. Newton, in some remarks read to the Institute of British Architects, considers that, in default of more direct evidence of the site which these Marbles originally occupied, their dimensions considered architecturally, or the character of their execution and subject, we must remain contented with the positive declaration of Fontanus, that the fortress of the Knights of Rhodes was built out of the ruins of the sepulchre of Mausolus; and, on the faith of this declaration, consider that in these Marbles we possess fragments of one of the Seven Wonders of the World.

A note, subsequently communicated by Mr Newton to the *Athenæum*, is, however, more direct in its evidence. Referring to the dissertation on this subject, by Sainte Croix—"Mémoires de l'Institut, classe d'Histoire," 4, p. 506, that learned author (says Mr. Newton), shows "That the mausoleum is noticed in ancient authors, from time to time, from the age of Lucian; and was still standing in the 12th century, in the time of Eustathius, the commentator on Homer,—who states that it *was, and is, a marvel*. To the testimony of Fontanus (previously quoted by Mr. Newton) he adds a more full and detailed account of the destruction of the mausoleum by the Knights of Rhodes, as narrated by Claude Guichard, in his work on the 'Funérailles et Manieres diverses d'ensevelir,' printed at Lyons, 1581, lib. iii. 5, p. 379. In that most curious narrative we find it stated that, in 1522, when the Sultan was preparing to besiege Rhodes, the Grand Master sent some of the knights to repair the Castle of St. Peter, at Halicarnassus. Looking about for materials, the knights found, in the middle of a level near the port, some steps of white marble. Making use of these in their repairs, and finding the stone good, they continued to excavate on this site. As they dug deeper, they found the base of the building enlarge; and, at the end of four or five days' excavation, they came to an opening like the mouth of a cave; entering which, they arrived at a great square room, surrounded with columns of marble, with their bases, capitals, architraves, friezes and cornices carved in half relief, representing combats and histories. The knights were at first struck with admiration at the beauty of this work, but shortly after, broke and destroyed the whole of it,—using it as materials. Besides this hall, they found a door leading into another, as it were the ante-chamber; where was a sepulchre of white marble, of marvellous beauty and brilliancy, which they had not time to examine, the trumpets having already sounded the retreat. On returning to the spot, next day, they found the tomb opened and rifled, and quantities of fragments of cloth and gold strewn about,—probably the work of pirates in the night. 'Thus,' says Guichard, 'this superb sepulchre, one of the seven wonders of the world, after having lasted 2247 years, was discovered and destroyed by the Knights of Rhodes, to repair the Castle of St. Peter.' After this clear and detailed statement, no reasonable doubt can, I think, be entertained that the Marbles now in the British Museum formed part of the sepulchre of Mausolus."

DRAPED FEMALE FIGURE.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—The following Report, by Mr. Barry, the architect, appears in the Report of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, just issued, showing the state of the works of the New Houses of Parliament, on the 30th of June last:—"The shell or carcass of the river front portion of the building is completed. The whole of the north and south flanks are now roofed in, and the carcass of the building completed, with the exception of a small portion of the coating on the ridges of the roofs. The Victoria Tower is 70 feet in height, and the ornamental roof over the State entrance within it, is in hand. The clock tower is 73 feet high, and is now above the adjacent roofs. The central tower is from 55 to 60 feet high, and the corridor portions of the building to north, south, and east of it, as well as a portion of St. Stephen's Hall, are at the same height. The whole of the low roofs over the corridor, and rooms surrounding the various courts, are completed. The Royal gallery is roofed in, the windows glazed, and the wood ceiling is nearly completed. The roof of the House of Commons is being fixed, and the New Palace-yard portion of the building is ready for its roof, which will be fixed forthwith. The brick arches forming all the floors in the part of the building, have been completed. The various brick arches forming the floors in other portions of the building are completed, and the stone groins and vaults required in various parts of the building are far advanced. The work at the crypt of St. Stephen's Chapel, and contiguous portions of the building, and also the vaults under the central hall, are at a stand, owing to difficulties in respect of warming and ventilating arrangements. The decorations of the walls and ceiling of the House of Lords are completed. In the House of Lords, and in the adjoining lobbies and corridors, the carpenters and joiners are proceeding with the fixing of the oak finishings. The joiners' work of the libraries, committee rooms, refreshment rooms, and corridors of access thereto, of the Houses of Lords and Commons, are for the most part prepared; but the fixing of these finishings, and the preparations of the joiners' works for other portions of the building, cannot with propriety be proceeded with, until a decision is come to in respect of difficulties connected with warming and ventilating arrangements. There are 1186 men engaged on the works, of which number 774 are employed at the building, 83 at the quarries, 202 at the Government workshops, at Thames Bank, upon the joiners' works, and 127 men upon miscellaneous works connected with the new Palace, both at the building and elsewhere."

MIDDLESEX ELECTION The election of a member for Middlesex, in the room of the late Mr. Byng, will take place at Brentford, on Wednesday next, the 3rd of February. It is expected that Mr. F. Pownall, the chairman of the Middlesex bench of magistrates, will be a candidate on the occasion. Another report is, that a gentleman of considerable standing in the county will offer himself as a candidate, in opposition to Lord Robert Grosvenor.

PORTIONS OF FRIEZE

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 249.—Vol. X.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1847. [Sixpence.

THE GREAT EMPLOYER.

COMMON consent has been given by all parties to the Ministerial measures in Ireland; yet that common consent does by no means imply universal approval. The time and the necessity alike forbid a severe analysis, or an opinion very generally entertained would be more freely declared — that these measures are rather a mass of expedients, and those old ones, than a scheme of policy. The number of separate acts and bills, with different sets of machinery, confuse the mind; there is no discerning where they run into and cross each other. They include many objects; some of them, judged by the enormous scale on which all national wants must be measured, almost ludicrously small—the grant of £50,000 for seed, for instance. All the loans, grants, and remissions of debt, to the Irish proprietors, are new versions of a very old song: with the single exception of the extension of the Poor Law, there is nothing in the plan that reaches through the present into the future. It is impossible not to think that the Government is losing a splendid opportunity of effecting much permanent good, if we look merely at one of its omissions.

It has become, for a time, at least, the "Great Employer:" its money is the spring of the social machine; and "the Government" —magnificent abstraction!—ever invested by the popular mind with powers far beyond those it ever has or ever ought to have, is the merchant, miller, money-lender, drainer, seedsman, and road-maker of a whole nation. Its trade in provisions will, we hope, be rendered unnecessary by a return of the more natural state of things. Drainage and agricultural improvements generally would be done better by anybody than by the Government, which invariably pays more and gets less work for it than any other master. A money-lender the Government has always been, in one shape or other; and if it makes its advances with a wise generosity, with its command of funds it can do much that individuals could never attempt. Governments have likewise been the first road-makers in all countries—in many, are still the only ones. That most of the public money, then, should within the last few months have been expended in work on the roads in Ireland is natural enough, and quite according to precedent. But it is possible to follow precedent too blindly; and the weight of opinion in Ireland itself, as expressed through its members, is that this labour has been almost thrown away. The "Great Employer" has been at fault, and, with all his outlay of money, has done nearly as much harm as good: we except, of course, the maintenance of the people: that has been so far effected, with dreadful suffering—yet still effected. But with enormous sums of money to be spent, a great quantity of labour to be employed—the employment being, in fact, the life of thousands—could not the work have been thrown upon something more beneficial than the universal Macadamizing that seems to have been going on in Ireland?

When the Roman legions conquered a country, the soldier changed the sword for the spade, and cut roads over its surface, the Imperial Treasury being the paymaster. But then they were the very best sort of roads known in that age; they are wonderful, indeed, even at the present day, when we have shot far ahead of anything the Romans ever dreamed of. We do not hear of their cutting footpaths through Gaul after having constructed an "Appian Way" to the very gates of the Mistress of the World. We fear we are not so wise in our generation. With a thousand miles of railroad in full operation, with a perfect knowledge that the new system will ultimately supersede the old one, and Mac-Adam become exploded, or driven into by-paths, and that men, despising the admonition of Bacon, will not stand upon the *vias antiquas* any longer, seeing that the new ones are better, the Government is content to spend millions in breaking granite into lumps, and spreading them thinly over certain portions of the surface of Ireland, and to call the process "road-making." It was the way roads were made once, certainly; but a change has come over the world, and there goes more to the construction of the paths of men than a pauper, a hammer, and a heap of pebbles.

We have spent now something like two millions of money in Ireland on the old system, that a few years hence will be superseded; the work being given half as charity, the object was rather the employment of certain numbers for a certain time, than the securing the best results from the labour. Thus, we hear it stated by those who must have the means of knowing, that roads have

THE ELEPHANT PLOUGH, FOR PREPARING A SUGAR PLANTATION.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

been "repaired" that did not want mending, and new ones made where none were required—that some, in fact, have been cut, "leading from nothing to nowhere." So general has been the "mending" process, that for miles and miles in some districts of Ireland, the roads are almost impassable. The difficulty of getting over a piece of fresh Macadamised road is well known to all travellers; getting along a few miles of one perfectly new is still worse; fifteen or twenty miles of broken stones is now a common thing in Ireland, and the consequence is, travelling is stopped or delayed, and the mails are four or five hours going the distance they used to do before the "improvements" in one or two!

Now, while all this useless labour was being employed and paid for, there were whole lines of railroads ready to be made, but deferred by the difficulties of getting money at this crisis. The companies are formed, the bills passed; funds alone were wanting. Would it not have been wiser if "the Great Employer" had advanced some of his millions to those companies, taking the line itself as a security for repayment, and accompanying the loan with a positive condition that as much as possible of the work that employs unskilled labour should be proceeded with at once? Ireland is almost a new field of railways; its system will be a separate and entire one, and the Government might have secured at the outset some of those control over the lines that in England has been lost entirely. We have always heard that with roads Ireland was remarkably well supplied before, but railroads give an impetus to traffic that can be secured in no other way.

It seems to us a grave error to have spent all the public funds on a system of communication every day becoming more useless, and to have refused all aid to the best, the latest, and the one destined to be that of all future generations. The future should be the object of the statesman's acts; but there seems nowhere the boldness that can shake itself free from the fetters of the past: so we overlook Stephenson and Brunel, and all the wonders they have worked, and cling as if infatuated to the old shovel and hammer system of our fathers. We have spent our money and done no good, where we might, with no greater outlay, have afforded as much relief, and had great and useful results to show for it. Lord George Bentinck has done well in forcing this question distinctly upon the Government, as he did on Thursday evening.

THE "ELEPHANT PLOUGH,"

AS USED FOR PREPARING A SUGAR PLANTATION.

The peculiar and heavy character of the tillage required for the cultivation of the sugar-cane, renders it necessary to employ implements of great strength, and peculiar construction, to cut and ridge the trenches, which are five feet apart, and deep in proportion.

The Plough used for this purpose (shown upon the preceding page) is the invention of the Messrs. Ransomes and May, of Ipswich: it is constructed entirely of wrought iron and steel, having a mould-board on either side; and, from the vast quantity of earth it has to dislodge in its progress, requiring great mechanical power to draw it, it has been especially adapted for elephant labour. It will be perceived that the collar prevents the driver sitting upon the neck. Several of these Ploughs have already been sent to India, and report speaks highly of their effective operation.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

We are sorry to say that our private letters from Paris speak of great excitement among the population, in consequence of the high price of bread. The Faubourg St. Antoine, so often the scene of rioting among the workmen, has several times been thronged with noisy groups, but they have not yet proceeded to any acts of violence.

The rise in the price of bread was expected to create some disturbances in Paris on Sunday and Monday, but fortunately none occurred. The authorities, however, adopted great precaution to prevent an outbreak. The streets were patrolled during the night by large parties of cavalry. The whole of the guards were doubled, and all the people of the garrison of Paris were armed, to be ready for service in case of need. Fortunately, however, nothing occurred to render all these precautions necessary. The price of bread is now higher in Paris than it has been for the last fifty years.

The Chamber of Deputies has commenced the discussion on the Address. M. Roger was the first speaker against the Address. The hon. member said he regarded the incorporation of Cracow as a fact to be contemplated by the Northern Powers. The protest made by the French Government he considered as inefficient, and he censured the Ministry for the conduct it had adopted, which was, in his opinion, "wanting in power." M. Desmousseaux de Givre spoke in favour of the Address, and defended the policy pursued by the Ministry with regard to Cracow. He considered, however, the paragraph relative to peace to be couched in too affirmative, terms, but he did not, nevertheless, fear that war would ensue.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on Tuesday, the order of the day was the discussion on the Address (paragraph 3, referring to the Spanish marriages). M. Lesseps, in a maiden speech, spoke at some length in opposition to the policy of the Government on the subject. M. Lavergne followed, talking an opposite view, and praising the Ministry for the policy it had pursued on the occasion. M. Cremieux denied that the marriages were of utility to France—they had placed her in a state of isolation; he also denied that the principle that a Bourbon should reign in Spain was a sound one, inasmuch as that line would have contributed to the happiness of that country.

M. Guizot rose in his place, and, without going to the tribune, declared that after the moderation which had presided in the discussions of the English Parliament, he thought it his duty to postpone any explanations which he might have to give, hoping that a reconciliation could not fail to take place between the two countries. After these observations, received with marks of unequivocal satisfaction by the Chamber, the third paragraph was adopted with the greatest unanimity.

M. Dufaure then rose to develop the amendment which he had proposed in concert with M. Billault: "If, in consequence of this event, dissension has arisen between your Government and that of a neighbouring people, France has a right to expect that good understanding will be re-established without detriment to her interests or to her dignity." After a short discussion, this amendment was rejected by 242 to 98. The most important incident of the debate was the announcement by M. Guizot that he did not, after the friendly feeling that had been manifested in the English Parliament, intend to speak at all upon the paragraph, unless he should be attacked. In fact, M. Guizot did not speak, a circumstance that has excited the ire of the Opposition press.

On Sunday last, being the anniversary of the birthday of the Duchess of Montpensier, the Marquis de Brinalus, accompanied by the gentlemen composing the Spanish Embassy in Paris, paid a visit and compliment her Royal Highness. All the Spaniards of distinction at present residing in Paris were also received on the occasion. The Duchess has now attained her fifteenth year.

M. Janbert, Peer of France, and father-in-law of M. Dufaure, of the Chamber of Deputies, died last week at Paris. The Duke de Sabran, Peer of France, died at Marseilles a few days ago.

Very great curiosity has been excited in Paris by the appearance of M. Dumas, the eminent novelist, in the character of a defendant at the Tribunal de la Seine. The complaint was preferred by the *Constitutionnel* and *La Presse*, and some other Paris papers, the object being that M. Dumas had broken his engagement with the two above-named journals in the year 1845, and for not having written any one of the works he promised to write for 1846. The damages demanded were 50,000 francs. M. Alex. Dumas pleaded his own cause, in a style marked by much humour and outstanding will be re-established without detriment to her interests or to her dignity." After a short discussion, this amendment was rejected by 242 to 98. The most important incident of the debate was the announcement by M. Guizot that he did not, after the friendly feeling that had been manifested in the English Parliament, intend to speak at all upon the paragraph, unless he should be attacked. In fact, M. Guizot did not speak, a circumstance that has excited the ire of the Opposition press.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE ANDOVER UNION.—Mr. ETWALL gave notice that on the 16th instant he would bring under the consideration of the House the report and evidence of the Select Committee of last session on the Andover Union. (Cheers.)

THE BUDGET.—In reply to a question from Mr. ROEBUCK, Lord J. RUSSELL stated that it was the intention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to make his general financial statement on an early day, after the House shall have assented to the Irish measures.

CHARITABLE TRUSTS.—Lord J. MANNERS gave notice of his intention on the 16th instant to bring in a Bill relating to Charitable Trusts.

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The Adjourned Debate on the Labouring Poor (Ireland) Bill was resumed by Mr. HAMILTON, who defended the Relief Committees and the landlords of Ireland, and contended that although the great absentee proprietors in that country had done their duty in the present emergency, yet much of the misery which prevailed was to be attributed to the course pursued by the smaller absentee proprietors of the soil. He did not object to relief being given under existing circumstances to the destitute able-bodied labourer, but he believed it would be most mischievous to make such a measure permanent in its operation.

After several Hon. Members had given their opinions upon the measure,

Mr. LABOUCHERE defended the conduct of the Government, and maintained that the Labour-rate Act had been productive of great benefit. He gave unbounded praise to those Irish landlords who had distinguished themselves during the present calamity by their public spirit and private charity; but, at the same time, he felt constrained to declare that the Government did not meet from the Irish gentry, generally speaking, with that support which they had a right to expect. They had put a fearful crisis to go through, and he should despair of the task before him did he not hope for the unanimous co-operation of the gentlemen of Ireland. He believed it to be the general wish of the House to allow these bills to be read a second time, and to reserve all discussions upon them for the Committee; and it certainly was most important that as little delay as possible should intervene. He did not believe that, as yet, much damage had been done by driving the people from the cultivation of the soil; but not a moment should be lost in carrying the measures which were designed to restore the labourers to the tillage of their lands. He insisted that the determination of the Government not to interfere with the course of trade was now most wise; had they turned retail traders in food, the utmost confusion would have ensued, and the horrors of famine would have been aggravated. With respect to the permanent measures framed to be consumed by the social state of Ireland, he considered it most unjust to describe them as having for their object to enrich the landlords without regard to the great body of the people. The right hon. gentleman concluded by arguing his belief that the presence of the soldiery had demonstrated by the representatives of England and Scotland was of almost equal importance to the measures themselves.

Sir R. PEEL reserved himself for the discussion of the general measures of the Government, but said he cheerfully agreed to a bill of indemnity for what they had done in the crisis which had arisen. At the same time, he thought that all the circumstances connected with that assumption of power by the Executive should be fully set forth. Sir R. Peel added, "With regard to the bill which constitutes Relief Committees, and which is intended to make a total alteration in the system under which relief is now granted, I am also willing to give my assent at once to that measure. (Hear, hear.) I think the evils of the present system are very great, and that the sooner you apply a remedy the better. I cannot help thinking there is great inconsistency, considering how nearly we are approaching that period when it will be impossible to employ labour upon reproductive works, so far as concerns the harvest of the next year—I think, I say, the sooner we enable the Government to make a material alteration in the present system, and promote labour by applying it to the present cultivation of the soil, the greater is the prospect of a diminution of the present difficulty. (Hear, hear.) I apprehend, there are scarcely two months left when, with reference to the spring corn—although I know that the labour is applied in Ireland under a fear from the condition of the soil, and partly from the greater moisture of the climate—although it is usual from these causes to apply labour to the cultivation of the soil for the purpose of producing spring crops at a later period of the year than in England, yet we are fast approaching that period when labour so applied, will be applied in vain. (Hear, hear, hear.) I think, therefore, the sooner we make an alteration in the present system, the better will it be for the future condition of Ireland. (Hear, hear.) I apprehend, that the sooner we adopt the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Labouchere) under-rating the dangers that arise from the application of labour to what are called 'public works.' I beg to remind the right honourable gentleman, that there was in August last, speaking of the operations of the late Government, when there were not more than 60,000 or 70,000 men employed on public works, then stated that very great inconvenience arose in Ireland, from diverting labour from its ordinary course. If that were in August last, when not more than 60,000 or 70,000 men were employed, how much greater must the inconvenience be to the cultivation of the soil when there are not less than half a million of persons employed on what are called public works? (Hear, hear, hear.) I am quite ready to give wide discretionary power to the Government for the purpose of altering that system." (Hear, hear.) The Baronet afterwards observed that, however important the present measures might be, there were others to be expected of still greater magnitude. "By far the most important of those measures are two or three of which we are not yet in possession, and of the principles of which, therefore, it is impossible to form a judgment. I will venture to say that that bill which shall enable those who are in possession of encumbered property to sell that property, is of the most vital importance, as bearing on the permanent condition of Ireland, than those measures which we are now discussing. (Cheers.) Then again, with respect to the cultivation of waste land, I will only so far allude to that measure as to say that I do hope the noble Lord will not pause before he undertakes to expend so much public money as that measure must involve. (Hear, hear.) At the same time, I thought the hon. member for High Wycombe (Mr. Osborne) expressed exaggerated the noble Lord's views upon that subject, for I do not understand the noble Lord to make any proposal to reclaim waste land except as a 4,000,000 acres of waste land. I entreat the noble Lord to bear in mind the exhortation of the Duke of Wellington, and if

FOREIGN CORN PORTS.

ROSTOCK.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.

We resume our Illustrations of these centres of commerce, to which public attention is specially directed at the present season of scarcity. In the two instances we have selected, the prospects are by no means promising; for, according to the latest accounts, "At Rostock and Stettin holders had raised their pretensions, and few were willing to engage to ship wheat in spring below 62s. to 63s. per quarter."

ROSTOCK

is the principal trading port of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, essentially an agricultural, wool-growing, grazing, and breeding country. The town stands on an eminence, in a flat and fertile districts, on the bank of the river Warnow, about nine miles above where it falls into the Baltic. It has a good harbour and commodious quays; and the outport is at Wartemunde, at the mouth of the Warnow. It has about 150 ships, which sail under its own flag; and the number of ships which, in ordinary times, arrive every year, is about 600, the foreign vessels being mostly Russian, Swedish, and Danish, and very few French and English. It is only, in fact, when our ports are open to the importation of foreign corn, that British ships are met with, in considerable numbers, in the ports of Mecklenburg. The exports are chiefly corn and wool. The imports are colonial produce, wine, and bay-salt. There are several manufactures of canvass, linen, baize, ships' anchors, soap, and vinegar, and some breweries, distilleries, and sugar refineries. The population is about 19,000.

Rostock consists of the old, the middle, and the new town, besides the suburbs, and it is surrounded with ancient fortifications. It is mostly built in the old fashion of the free German cities, with the gable-ends towards the street; but it has many large and elegant modern houses. The principal public buildings are the Grand Ducal Palace, the University, and the churches of St. Mary and St. Peter, the latter containing the tomb of Grotius. St. Peter's has a fine steeple, 220 feet high. Rostock joined the Hanseatic League in 1630, and was, for a long time, the next city in rank in the Baltic, after Lubeck. Great privileges were granted it by the Dukes of Mecklenburg, many of which it still retains; and, though its commerce is not so considerable as in the time of the Hanse, it is still a place of importance.

The navigation of the Baltic has, of late, been extraordinarily great. According to a letter from Copenhagen, of the 19th ult., the number of vessels which passed the Sound in 1846 was the largest ever remembered. They amounted to 18,765, exceeding by 2815 the number in 1845.

STETTIN.

This finely-built town is the capital of the province of Pomerania, and is one of the most flourishing commercial towns, and one of the strongest fortresses, in the Prussian monarchy. It is situated on an eminence on the left bank of the Oder, about 36 miles from its mouth. The town has a lofty citadel and forts, five principal gates, and eight posterns; and several Government offices. It has also a palace, formerly the residence of the last Dukes of Pomerania; a fine library, barracks, hospital, theatre, &c.; and several charitable institutions. The manufactures are woollens, linen, cotton, leather, hats, sail-cloth, &c. Boats and ships are built here, and the anchors for all the ships of the Prussian States are manufactured here. The trade is very considerable, it being the chief port for the manufactures and produce of Silesia, and for the importation of all kinds of foreign goods. The principal exports are corn, especially wheat; spirits, rape-seed, spelter, timber, &c. The population is upwards of 30,000.

"Stettin," says Mr. Macculloch, "is the seat of an extensive and growing commerce; and is now, indeed, the principal port of importation in Prussia. She owes this distinction mainly to her situation. The Oder, which flows through the centre of the Prussian dominions, is navigable as far as Ratibor, near the extreme southern boundary of Prussian Silesia; and is united by means of canals with the Vistula, the Elbe, the Spree, &c. Stettin is, consequently, the principal emporium of some very extensive and flourishing countries; and not only the port of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Breslaw, &c., but also of Berlin. (From the latter to Stettin, there is a railway.) Stettin is a free port; that is, a port into and from which all sorts of goods may be imported and re-exported free of duty. If goods brought through the Sound, be imported at Stettin, and entered for home consumption in the Prussian States, they are charged with 2½ per cent. less duty than if they had been imported through any other channel. This is intended to reimburse the merchant for the Sound duties, and to encourage importation by this direct route, in preference to that carried on through Hamburg and Embden."

STETTIN.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.

THE FIRST PROTESTANT CHURCH BUILT IN MAURITIUS.

(From a Correspondent.)

The foundation-stone of the above Church was laid on Monday, the 22nd December, 1845, being the day after St. Thomas's Day, by Lady Gomm, wife of his Excellency Sir William Maynard Gomm, Governor of Mauritius, amidst a vast concourse both of the white and coloured population of the island. The day was very propitious, and the ceremony was participated in by all with a deep and becoming interest. The Committee charged with the building of the Church had prepared a large tent and arranged chairs and forms for the visitors and children of the schools. The service commenced by the whole assembly singing the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 6th, and 7th verses of the 122nd Psalm. The Rev. L. Banks, the officiating minister in the district, then read select portions of the Sacred Scriptures, part of 2 Chron. 34th and 87th Psalms, and the Epistle and Gospel for St. Thomas's Day; after which prayers, principally selected from the Book of Common Prayer, were read by the Rev. J. S. Pering, Chaplain to the Forces. Lady Gomm then proceeded to lay the stone in the usual manner. After which, the assembly sung the 100th Psalm, the children of Grand River School, of Mrs. Brownrigg's School on the Beau Bassin estate, and those of the Plaine Wilhems Schools, leading. The Rev. Langrishe Banks then delivered an address, in which he dwelt upon the interesting fact that the foundation-stone, which was then laid, was the *first stone* of the *first* place of worship in connexion with the Anglican Church ever undertaken, as such, in the island, the Church of Port Louis having been originally built for another purpose; that it was the first stone of any house devoted to the service of God in the district of Plaines Wilhems; and that the language of the poet was hitherto literally true of the district:—

> The sound of the church-going bell
> These valleys and hills never heard;
> Never sighed at the sound of a knell,
> Nor smiled when a Sabbath appeared

But he expressed a hope that not only for the quarter in which they were, but for the island, the act wherein they had been engaged was only the forerunner of several similar, that the day would come when the sound of St. Thomas's bell would be answered from one on the heights of Moka,* whose echoes, he trusted, would not die away before they heard a responsive voice from the village of Mahebourg.

The Rev. gentleman, in concluding, expressed his conviction that it was by the extension of the Church of England in the Colonies that the strongest bond would be formed between the Father-land and the sons of Britain now settled in every part of the world. And, addressing himself to his Excellency and Lady Gomm, said, that on their retirement from public life, amongst the bright spots which might mark their path, one of the brightest would be the spot that marked the present day—the spot that marked their laying the foundation-stone of St. Thomas's Church, Plaines Wilhems.

His Excellency the Governor replied, in a short and touching address. "Glory, Honour, Praise and Power, &c.," was most heartily sung by all present, and the "Blessing" was pronounced by the officiating Minister.

The Church (which was completed in October last) consists of a chancel, internally 15 feet square; a nave, 42 feet by 23; a north porch, 8 feet square; and a vestry on the south side, corresponding exactly with the porch. In England, the area would be considered sufficient to seat 200; but in the climate of Mauritius it is calculated that it will conveniently hold but 150. The roof is open, and the style, the earlier variety of "the Decorated." It has been built partly by subscription, and partly by a grant from the Local Government. The expense, without pews or enclosing the burial-ground, has amounted to about £2300; £1000 of which has been granted by the Government. This sum appears large; but labour is most expensive in the Colony, and the cartage to the site of the Church, which is on the high ground in the interior, has added considerably to the outlay.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, PLAINES WILHEMS, MAURITIUS.

The building, pulpit, reading-desk, and chancel having been completed, and the permission of the Governor, who with Lady Gomm, attended on the occasion, having been granted, divine service was performed in it for the first time on Sunday, the 18th of October, being St. Luke's Day. The consecration of it, upon the appointment or visit of a Bishop, is anxiously looked forward to. Upon the occasion of the first service, the Church was crowded; both at the English service in the morning, and the French service in the afternoon; for, as most of the French population understand only French, the English Liturgy, translated into that language, is used every Sunday afternoon, and also a sermon preached in that tongue. The Church has been provided with a very handsome stone font, the gift of Lady Gomm.

A newspaper of the Colony states:—"This elegant and substantial building was opened for Divine Worship, in the Communion of the Church of England, on Sunday the 18th inst. A considerable concourse of persons attended on the occasion. We believe one sentiment of satisfaction was felt at the union of strength, beauty, and simplicity in the building, for which we understand the country is indebted to the Rev. Mr. Banks, the Acting Minister, and Mr. Bayley, the builder. The Gothic windows and mouldings give a handsome appearance to the building, but there is no superfluous ornament; all the windows open, to admit a free circulation of air; for the sound of the voice, the interior is perfect; all the wood work is of teak, the stonework substantial, the roof of slate, and interiorly decorated in the Gothic style."

Our Correspondent adds:—"Should you be pleased with the design, you will be gratified with learning that I received the leading *idea* from a sketch I saw in the Illustrated London News"

* The foundation stone of the Church here alluded to has been since laid by the Governor on the 1st October, 1846.

Death of the Rev. J. T. Hewlett.—We have to record the death of this gentleman, better known to the literary world as the author of "Peter Priggins" (the name he wrote under), "College Life," "The Parish Clerk," "Parsons and Widows," "Dunster Castle," &c. He for many years was a contributor to *Colburn's Magazine*. In private life he was generally respected and admired for his jokes and pleasantries One of his associates was the late Thomas Hood, and he was his constant attendant when in town until within a few days of his decease. The most painful part of this record is to come—he has, unfortunately, left a family of nine orphan children totally unprovided for.

Election for Chester.—On Saturday, Hugh Lupus, Earl Grosvenor, was elected for the city of Chester, without opposition, in the room of his uncle, Lord Robert Grosvenor, who resigned his seat, in order to stand for Middlesex. Earl Grosvenor was proposed by the Mayor of Chester, Dr. Phillips Jones, and the nomination was seconded by Thomas Dixon, Esq.

The Adventures and Perils of the City Plate.—It is known that the Corporation of London possesses a quantity of valuable plate, the accumulated wealth of ages, and which rivals that of Royalty in costliness and splendour. A singular discovery has lately been made with respect to that treasure. A worthy Alderman, a namesake of the founder of a northern empire, and scarcely inferior in genius and sagacity to that renowned autocrat, with his customary sociability and love of good cheer, obligingly accepted an invitation to grace with his presence a Hebrew festival in the neighbourhood of St. Mary-Axe. Having long been a close observer of the peculiarities of the various classes with which he has associated, the sagacious knight was fully aware of the passion for display which distinguishes the "chosen people;" he was not, therefore, surprised at the gaiety and liberality with which his comparatively humble Hebrew friends had welcomed the honour of his company. When, however, the supper room was opened, and the knight with other guests entered, they were positively startled at the profusion and magnificence of the plate. On a little closer inspection, what was the worthy Alderman's astonishment to recognise his old acquaintances of the Mansion House. Of course the distinguished visitor was deeply moved at this discovery, and lost no time in communicating information of it to head-quarters. Upon inquiry as to how the treasure could have left its resting-place, the mystery was solved by the Davus of the Mansion House, who had the custody of it, admitting that he had been in the habit for some time previous of letting it out, when solicited so to do; and defended the practice by stating, that as his late master had done so, he saw no harm in earning an honest penny by following his example.

FEBRUARY.

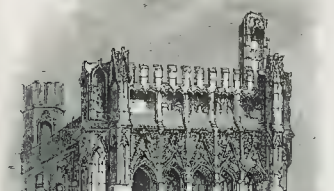
Chill February! from beneath thy hood
The crystal tears of winter are descending;
Thy breast, still, to the songsters of the wood,
Opes warmly. Soon the parent bird is wending
Forth to the fields, to seek his nestling's food;
Or, haply, on the rainbow's rim is blending
His hymn of hope with the wind's concert rude.
Brave Month! albeit the shortest of the year,
Not the less joyful, February, art thou;
For Love and Hope shall welcome thy career,
And merry youthhood crown thy "frosty pow."
Hail to thee, February! within whose breast
The germing seeds of Plenty are caressed.

See! on the mossy bank, where still the snow
Is ling'ring, the sweet violet opes her eyes,
Timidly wooing the sun's genial glow,
To smile upon her through the frowning skies;
While, in the streamlet gurgling from the hills,
The speckled trout in glancing joy is seen.
The voice of nature every creature thrills,
On this, thy day, St. Valentine, I ween.
Joy to the patron saint of love and glee,
Whose "*hearted* throne" is hail'd by maid and swain,
And triple joy, bluff February, to thee,
Whose fostering love can thaw cold winter's chain.
God speed thee, friendly month! Act well thy part—
Propitious to the sickle, sail, and mart.—L.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

CHAPEL ON THE BRIDGE, WAKEFIELD.

THE most interesting feature of the ancient town of Wakefield, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, is the "right goodly chapel of our Ladye, on the est side," as Leland states, of the fair bridge of stone over the Calder. It stands upon the site of a chapel built by Edward III. (1327-77), which appears to have been taken down and re-built by Edward IV. (1461-83), in memory of his father. The architecture is in the elaborate Gothic style, which prevailed in the 15th century; but, as the endowments were withdrawn at the Dissolution, it fell into decay, and was for sometime used as a corn factor's counting-house, though fortunately steps have been taken for its restoration. The building projects over, and partly rests on the starlings of the bridge; the latter has eight arches, and was built in the reign of Edward III.



CHAPEL ON THE BRIDGE, WAKEFIELD.

We were informed by a Correspondent, in September last, that sufficient money had been raised to re-build (? restore) the beautiful edifice; and that a design had been furnished for the completion of the interior for divine service. We trust that the good work has not been retarded. The outer wall is shown in our Engraving to be a picturesque ruin.

THE THEATRES.

FRENCH PLAYS.

M. Lemaitre continues his attractive representations at the ST. JAMES'S Theatre, and since we last wrote has been delighting the crowded audiences with his inimitable *Robert Macaire*, in "L'Auberge des Adrets." In noticing this drama last year, we alluded to the circumstances under which it attained its popularity. It was intended to be a play of terribly serious interest, but Lemaitre seeing that it would not succeed if so played, changed the character of it entirely: and since its first performance made the part of *Robert Macaire* entirely his own. Being his own, he has a right to do what he likes with it; and accordingly he "*gags*" it—to use a theatrical term—in a most entertaining manner: his last whim being to introduce an imitation of the Ethiopian Serenaders, in which his superb burlesque upon their banjo playing, elicits shouts of laughter from the audience.

All through the piece we have the realization of Daumier's admirable "Robert Macaire" series of sketches before our eyes, the great Lemaitre being the type of them. As the termination of his engagement is drawing nigh, we would recommend our play-loving readers not to lose the chance of seeing the most extraordinary actor in the world. Even, if they cannot follow his language very readily, they can shake their sides at his grand extravagant walks, and in fact at all his pantomime and drollery of action. In the very scroop of his snuff-box there is humour. Our Illustration is taken from that scene in "L'Auberge des Adrets," where the officers are examining his passport. The *Gazette Musicale* says, "*On allez vous!*" to which *Macaire* replies, "*Allons donc!*" (*à London.*)

HAYMARKET.

On Thursday evening a new comedy, called "A School for Scheming," written, as we announced, by Mr. Bourcicault, was represented for the first time at this theatre.

Before proceeding to detail the plot of the comedy, we may venture to point out a somewhat remarkable departure which the author has made from his usual style of construction. In his former works he has been contented to enlist the attention of the audience by the amusing development of character, an extreme buoyancy of animal spirits, a scintillation of epigram forming a series of loosely connected scenes, revealing no further object than temporary amusement. In spite of the growlings of certain crabbed critics, who wage war to the nibs against this school of purpose-less comedy, we boldly protest against their anathemas, and call to witness the works of Congreve, Farquhar, and even Shakespeare; and beg to know what is the deep moral object which dictated "Love for Love," or, "The Beaux Stratagem," or "The Midsummer Night's Dream," or "The Merry Wives of Windsor." But while we declare that a great comedy may exist, from which no great moral deduction can be drawn, we do not insist on the absence of it; and we are quite content to acknowledge its presence with applause, provided it does not interfere with, or occupy the place of, that great object, amusement.

"The School for Scheming" is a comedy written with a purpose which is apparent from the beginning to the end—which is never uttered, yet is perpetually before the eyes. The author has not viewed the word scheming in its commercial sense only; but, taking a broader view, considers all those who attempt to achieve any position—moral, social, or pecuniary—to which they may not be entitled, as schemers. To elucidate this principle, he has introduced the Honourable *Claude Plantagenet* (Mr. W. Farren), a broken-down rake, scheming to retrieve his fortunes by a rich marriage; *Helen Plantagenet*, his daughter (Miss Fortescue), a girl who schemes for a noble and wealthy husband, running into debt for her fashionable equipment with West-End tradesmen, who fix their faith on her matrimonial success for payment; *The Mac Dunnam* (Mr. Buckstone), a capitalist without a farthing, represents the commercial schemer. *Craven Acton* (Mr. Howe), the parvenu, the son of the wealthy manufacturer, the ruff-hunter, the victim of penniless lords, is the schemer for social position. *Mrs. Fox Fyrench* (Mrs. Glover), is the empty, vain, wily hypocrite—the parasite plant of society—a resumé of all the rest. The plot which is worked out by these characters is simple enough. *Claude*, trusting to retrieve his fortunes by a marriage with *Mrs. Fox Fyrench*, thinks to enhance his value in her eyes by a great match for *Helen*, in whom he finds a willing pupil. This girl, who is kept throughout the play, on a balance between her love for *Craven Acton* (who supposes himself to be ruined) and her ambition to become a Countess, forms a character as difficult to describe as, we do not doubt, the author found to draw. Chance lends some of *Claude's* creditors to exhibit to *Helen* the miseries of debt; and the insults to her by them teach her a bitter lesson, which decides her choice. She jilts her lover, and accepts the proposals of the *Earl of Fipley* (Mr. Selby); who, in his turn, jilts her. *Claude* marries *Mrs. Fyrench*, for her supposed fortune, and she weds him, on the strength of his misrepresentation. They discover their mutual dupery, and, driven to extremity, try to bring one of *Helen's* many admirers to propose; but find that they all drop off, one by one, leaving the schemers in the very trap they had laid for others. Even *Craven*, having overheard a scene in which *Helen* reveals her heartlessness, casts her off, reclaims his pledge, and leaves her. So ends the fourth act. During this time, the *Mac Dunnam*, who in the first act was a poor wretch, whose home is a hall-door and a brass-plate, makes a fortune in railways. His landlady, with whom he was in love, he now treats with contempt, offering her a set of worthless shares as payment of "a quarter's hall-door."

In the fifth act we find our *dramatis personæ* at Boulogne-sur-mer. Two years have elapsed: adversity has done its wholesome work; *Claude* and *Mrs. Fox* have turned out jolly, homely, good-tempered people; the *Mac Dunnam*, having lost all his fortune as rapidly as he acquired it, is reduced to be a *commissionaire*; whilst *Helen* has been so cured of her heartlessness, that she has applied a certain legacy of £30,000 to pay her father's debts. The result then follows naturally. *Craven*, returning from a tour in the East, discovers that *Helen* loves him still, and is worthy of his affection. The *Mac Dunnam* meets his former landlady in fine clothes, and discovers that the worthless shares he had given her had turned out the only good ones he had possessed; and that she has a little fortune, which she generously offers to share with him. And now to speak of the most important character of the comedy, who constitutes in himself the entire background of the drama. This is *Job Sykes* (Webster), the father of *Craven*. This character is a strange mixture of innate delicacy with intense vulgarity, and bears the stamina of the whole work. *Job Sykes*, a foundling—subsequently the stable-boy of *Claude*—by labour become a manufacturer, marries a lady of rank, who, soon disgusted with his vulgarity, leaves him, and educates her child apart from him, even causing *Craven* to change his name from *Sykes* to *Acton*. The father, still loving his son, follows him through life, averting danger from him, and eventually assumes the name and character of an usurer, to ruin his own son.

We regret that we cannot speak so favourably of this comedy as we have, from time to time, done of the author's previous productions; indeed, in the fourth act, the want of action, and somewhat wearying sentimental dialogues, called forth very unmistakeable symptoms of disapprobation from the audience. From this part to the end, it encountered tolerably strong opposition every now and then; but the curtain, at last, fell amidst loud applause, not, however, unqualified. It played four hours—a dangerous length when there was no rapidity of situation to amuse or interest the audience, and fix their attention.

The acting was very good; indeed, the manner of the Haymarket company had been taken closely by the author, and such characters were allotted to the principal performers as they could scarcely fail to render effective. But of all, we must give the chief praise to Mr. Selby, whose representation of the foppish *Lord Fipley* was perfect. Nothing could be more ludicrous than his make-up; and without running into absolute caricature, he invested the character with a

HEADS OF THE MONTHS.—DRAWN BY KENNY MEADOWS.

M. LEMAITRE, AS ROBERT MACAIRE, AT THE ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

finnikin absurdity that was exceedingly diverting. It was only to be regretted that he had not more to do in the last two acts; as, whenever he was on the stage, the audience were in high good humour

Mr. Webster's *Job Sykes* was a fine rough delineation of that kind of portraiture in which he so excels; and, but for the length of some of his speeches above alluded to, would have been very effective. Buckstone, in the different phases of the *Mac Dunnum's* career, convulsed the house. In his last scene he was ably seconded by Mrs. Humby; and here his poverty-stricken appearance was as ludicrous as his elegant costume, when dressing up to *Lord Fipley*, in the third act. We were sorry to observe, at times, an imperfection in Mr. Farren's utterance, which rendered what he said almost unintelligible. Mrs. Glover's Finishing Schoolmistress was superb: and the catechism of her pupils on the Peerage and the Opera, a very happy idea. Miss Fortescue, as *Helen*, was sweet, gentle, and lady-like: two or three natural bits of pathos were very touchingly played Miss Julia Bennett, Mrs. E. Yarnold, and Miss Reynolds, had three comparatively trifling parts of school-girls, which they rendered very amusing. Mr. Howe's part was by no means an easy one, but he acted with much judgment.

The house was crowded. At the conclusion of the performance all the principal characters were called for. Mr. Webster, then, with some difficulty, obtained silence to announce the comedy for repetition until further notice; and, finally, Mr. Bouricault crossed the stage, amidst general cheering. The comedy wants unsparing curtailment: this done, it will have an average existence; but we fear that it will not prove a second "London Assurance."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Feb. 7.—Sexagesima Sunday.
MONDAY, 8.—Half Quarter.
TUESDAY, 9.—Jupiter sets 3h. 7m. a.m.
WEDNESDAY, 10.—Queen Victoria married, 1840.
THURSDAY, 11.—Mercury rises 7h. 31m. a.m.
FRIDAY, 12.—Mars rises 4h. 47m. a.m.
SATURDAY, 13.—Uranus sets 9h. 36m. p.m.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge for the Week ending February 13.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6 40	7 0	7 24	7 52	8 25	9 4	9 49	10 24	11 8	11 48	0 10	0 32

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*F. C. G.*"—*The alteration in the law of Transportation has not yet taken place.*
"*J. B.*," *Chancery Lane.*—*We asked for the Sketch, which is, however, too revolting to be engraved. We trust that the disclosures now making may call the attention of the Commissioners about to inquire into the Civil Laws of Jersey and Guernsey, to the appalling fact of there being no public asylums for the reception of lunatics, in these islands.*
"*V. N. L.*," *Liverpool.*—"*Le Journal de Semaine*" *is, perhaps, the best literary weekly journal published in Paris.*
"*H. D. C.*," *Warwick.*—*We shall be happy to receive the Sketch and Description.*
"*Mary Blane.*"—*The young Prince of Wales has not yet taken his seat in the House of Lords.*
"*F. H. Y.*" *must excuse our giving dicta as to the pronunciation of proper names.*
"*J. C.*," *Seaford.*—*The coin in question, (of which a wax impression has been sent), is a sechin of one of the Doges of Venice, but we cannot tell which unless we see the coin itself. The intrinsic value of a sechin is about 9s.*—*Apply to Mr. Webster,* 17, *Great Russell-street, Covent Garden.*
"*A Junior Clerk.*"—*Hall.*—"*The salary will probably not exceed £100 per annum.*
"*J. M. L.*" *A list of the Governors of Christ's Hospital may be obtained by application at the Secretary's office, at the Hospital.*
"*Ephelon*" *should apply at the Establishment.*
"*A Draughtsman*" *is thanked for the hint. We often give illustrations of good specimens of Decorative Art.*
"*A Reclaw.*"—*The grace per sheet varies from 4 to 12 guineas. An author is entitled to re-publish his papers which have been printed in a periodical work, unless there be a special agreement to the contrary*
"*Tyro,*" *Dublin.*—*Apply to Mr. Bogue,* 86, *Fleet-street, who has published several Drawing-books.*
"*E. A.*"—*If the horses were regularly purchased, there would be no theft in case of removing them without payment.*
"*Charades*"—*We have not room*
"*Van Tromp*" *is thanked for the hint.*
"*A. B. C.*" *is not liable for his brother's debts, on account of his undertaking the settlement of one claim.*
"**Π. Π.**," *a Perpetual Subscriber.*—*The very coal of Fleet Market took place Nov.* 20, 1829.
"*V. R. Y.*"—*There would certainly be a change that would make the Tables named incorrect at the present time: consult the last Census, the last edition of "Macculloch's Dictionary of Commerce," and "The British Empire," by the same writer.*
"*R. M. W.*"—*The Treaties to which England has been a party are printed in the Annual Register for the years in which they were concluded.*
"*Filius Nobilis*"—*No application of the kind suggested would be attended to, and the questions can only be answered by an Peerage Agent.*
"*E. M.*"—*The Birmingham Organ is not the largest in Europe. The Haarlem instrument, in Holland, is more colossal.*
"*Ein Tonkunstler.*" *We do not know if there be a good Portrait of the artist referred to*
"*Trust.*"—*Lord A has two cousins, who are in the Army; we are not aware of either of them reside at Worcester.*
"*A Subscriber in the Country*"—*We do not think the creditors could compel the sale of the commission, or could stop the pay.*
"*Sisters.*"—*We are not certain whether the 6th Lancers have returned from India: the 4th Light Dragoons have returned these some three or four years.*
"*A h A letter addressed to the author of "The Peerage," &c., to the care of Mr. Cowper,* 13, *Great Marlborough-street, will reach Mr. Burke.*
"*A Constant Leader.*"—*We have already, on very many occasions, supplied the following information as to the prices of Commissions:—That of Ensign in the line,* £450; *Lieut. in the Foot Guards,* £1,900; *Cornet in the Dragoons,* £840; *in the Horse Guards,* £1,400. *The pay of Regimental Officers is as follows: Cornet in the Dragoons,* 8*s. per diem; Ensign,* 5*s.* 3*d. per diem.*
"*A. F.*"—*Prince Albert has, we believe, no surname*
"*E. C.*" *The Heroditra slaton of Lord Cottenham's motto is*—"*As the mind of each, so is the man.*"
"*H. F.*"—*Russia, as a one of the silliest Powers, contracted a loan for the expenses of the last War: it was raised in Holland. For a portion of that Loan, England gave a guarantee, which was continued on certain conditions at the Peace; and the conquest is still in force.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Cheltenham.*—*The Bank occasionally publishes a list of Unclaimed Dividends*
"*Troublesome,*" *Loughrea.*—*It requires an instrument of very great power to discern five of Saturn's satellites, and none but the most powerful telescopes can show the sixth and seventh, even to a practised eye. We do not know the cost of such instruments*
"*J. H.*, *Brixton, had better apply to a Ship-broker.*
"*Pont-et-un,*" *Kingsland.*—*We do not undertake to decide disputes at Cards*
"*Old Man.*" *We cannot state the name of the Author of "Two Old Men's Tales,"* &c.
"*F. T.*" *Liverpool.*—*The moulds for Stereotyping are of plaster-of-Paris.*
"*G. W. G.*"—*We (Chester Courant) have heard a rumour, that the Rev. J. Slade, M.A., Vicar of Bolton, and Rector of Chester Cathedral, is to be the new Bishop of Man cluster.*
"*Omega.*" *Camden Town.*—*All Insurance payments are made in advance.*
"*A Subscriber*," *Kensington.*—*The last General Election was in* 1841.
"*Viverra.*"—*The property of persons dying intestate, and without heirs, goes to the Crown.*
"*W. F. I.*"—*Does our Correspondent refer to an Engraving from "The Lady of Lyons"?*
"*X. Y. Z.*"—*The address is* 186, *New Bond-street.*
"*An Old Subscriber.*"—*We cannot reply to the Question as to the law of Debtor and Creditor in the Isle of Man.*
"*Richmond*" *may assume the name, but it will not be recognised in legal documents*
"*A Lover of Pets.*" *Apply to Dean and Co., Publishers, Threadneedle-street.*
"*Delta*" *can only apologise.*
"*O. L. L.*"—*The charge for the Advertisement will be* 5*s*
"*A Correspondent.*"—*Kamptulicon is a patented combination of ground cork and India-rubber, which has been used in constructing life-boats.*
"*W. T.*," *Charing Cross, inquires why the crimes have been so lenient to the irregular mere of Rogers's "Italy."*
"*B C. Finsbury.*—*We believe the Reform Club to consist of about* 1500 *members.*
"*C.*"—*Better, should forward his instruction to the Newsman who supplies his copy of our Journal.*
"*A Constant Subscriber.*" *The Earl of Shrewsbury's Church at Cheadle has a spire* 200 *feet high; and six bells, besides the Sanctus Bell.*
"*Danger,*" *to be safe, had better consult a Solicitor.*
"*A. L.*," *Rugeley.*—*A—The Hanwell Lunatic Asylum has provision for upwards of* 1000 *patients.*
"*Constance,*" *Stoke Newington.*—*The East India Company have a College at Haileybury, Herts, as well as a Military Seminary at Addiscombe.*
"*A. M.*," *Liverpool, and "Isgarenado," Worcester, are thanked; but we cannot promise, at present.*
"*M. R. F.*," *Aberdeen.*—*The matter shall be rectified. We shall be glad to be favoured with the Sketches.*
"*J. D.*"—*Next week.*
"*A Constant Reader*" *may obtain the two books by order of any Bookseller.*
"*C. C.*" *Apply to Mr. Walter, Bookseller, near St. Dunstan's, Fleet-street.*
"*R. F.*," *Manchester.*—*Apply to Mr. Hollingsfed,* 121, *Long Acre.*
"*Ignoramus.*" *Read Dr. Forbes's small work on Mesmerism.*
"*Clods*" *is thanked; but we have not room.*
"*My Old School*" *is too long for insertion.*
"*H. H.*"—*See the volume entitled "The Charities of London," for a List of Almshouses*
"*A Lady*—*Mrs. Butler was stated, a few days since, to be at Rome.*
"*Income Tax.*" (*Abergele*), *is liable.*
"*A Subscriber from the First.*" *is recommended to apply through some friend to the British Museum Reading Room. There is no Catalogue of the Library in print.*
"*Censor,*" *Chatteris.*—*Declined.*
"*A Folkestonian.*"—*No.* 114 *of our Journal contains several Illustrations of the Overland Indian Mail. (Abstract Express from Paris to Boulogne.)*
"*Jaz,*" *Dundee.*—*The mails for India, via Southampton, are forwarded on the mornings of the* 3*rd and* 20*th of each month, unless they fall on Sundays, and then on the previous evening*
"*Z.*," *London.*—*The present Parliament can sit legally until October,* 1848.
"*Charles,*" *Kendal.*—*The fee for searching for a Register is uniformly* 2*s. 6d.*
"*W. X. Y. Z.*," *Bridgwater, is recommended to refer the legal query to a Solicitor*
"*Georgina,*" *Ship.*—*There is no additional charge upon our Journal for its being posted in the large envelope.*
"*W. B. I.*" *is thanked; but, we have not room for such matters, which may suit "The Veterinarian."*

"Our Magazine Column" is unavoidably deferred.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

The Greatest Plague of Life. Part I.—North of England Sketch Book. No. I.—North British Review. No. XII.—West on the Excellency of Man.—The Heroines of Shakespeare. Part X.—History of the French Revolution. (Colburn.)—The Poetical Language of Flowers. By Thomas Miller.—China By R. M. Martin. Part III.—Anatomy for Artists.—Select Writings of Robert Chambers. Vol. I.

Music.—Anthems and Services. No. XL.—The Music Book. Part IV.—Light of Heart am I. Song.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1847.

Ireland has been the burden of the week's debates, and a heavy and a sad one; yet this good results from the discussions, that the social state of that country is more closely examined than in those fiery battles of party which the youngest of politicians can remember. It is no fault of the members of the Legislature if all the vices of Ireland are not exposed. From the empty pageantry of the Viceregal Court, down to the squalor of the peasant's hut, all is anatomised; and singular it is to see that not one class escapes condemnation. Landlords reveal the mysteries hid in the strong boxes of lawyers and money lenders, and declare that they are only nominal proprietors of the soil; they have all the disposition in the world to do what is just and generous, but they are in the power of others; their names stand at the head of large rent rolls, nine-tenths of which find their way yearly to some scrivener's office in a dirty back street of the City. So they look on the distress around them bereft of power to assist. Then the real proprietor of an estate comes forward, and, though free of bond or mortgage, says he is fettered by the law of entail, by virtue of which some ancestor who died three centuries ago, governs from the grave, and prohibits his descendants from selling what they cannot enjoy, for the world is sadly changed since "the family" was high in the land, and many would gladly part with their birthright; but the law forbids men acting like reasonable beings, and so there is stoppage, impediment, and stagnation, where there should be life and activity. Then comes yet another proprietor, who is neither under a mortgage nor an entail; but, lo! the greater part of his estate is let for a long term of years to "a middleman," at a fixed rent. The landlord hears of exactions, extortions, and ejectments, of "the screw" being applied in all manner of ways, but he has no power to interfere; the odium is his, but not the profit—that goes to another.

The traces of civil convulsion, misrule, mistrust, and the hatred of a conquered for a conquering race, are found everywhere—in the statute-book, in national customs and feelings, in the memory of the people. The land is strewed, as it were, with the ruins of wars, conquests, and confiscations—unsightly relics of a past age, which have not yet been grown over and sunk beneath the soil. All this is apparent, even from the debates; in which each speaker contributes some fact to the mass that swells the heap of mournful anomalies all statesmen, as if by instinct, have alike avoided touching, till its corruption threatens to infect the whole empire. The lean kine of Pharoah's dream devoured the fat ones; and such will be the issue of the relative conditions of England and Ireland, if they go on as they are for any long period. Great wealth never yet stood beside utter destitution without actual diminution or constant danger of being absorbed: perfect security cannot be restored till the balance is to some extent rectified. This conviction weighs heavily on the Legislature at this moment: it may be traced in many a speech—it is proved by the very absence of those old topics that once mingled so largely in all Irish debates. The boldness, we might say the insolence, of faction is repressed in the dark shadow of impending ruin; and parties now see how vain, false, and puerile were their disputes compared with the great necessities of human existence, and the principles of human justice, which they confess they have all neglected alike. The two nations are terrified from their old follies, and begin to say to each other, "Let us set our hearts to know wisdom." What was once only exciting, has become unsafe.

Under this influence, we find in the debates a remarkable accord of all sects and parties in what is doing. There is, so to speak, an almost entire helplessness and incapacity for action, that makes all men accept the measures of the Government as the only ones. They are criticised, indeed; faults pointed out, failures predicted; but no one can suggest anything on the whole better. In the general stupor, the first who take the lead will be followed, and a weak Ministry finding universal consent can discharge all the functions of a strong one.

The debate on the Indemnity Bill of the Irish Executive for exceeding the acts of last session was virtually the discussion on the whole of the Ministeral measures, and it began and ended in two evenings, coming to a close rather unexpectedly on Tuesday, the second readings of the above Act, and the Bill for Extending the Poor-Law in Ireland, being agreed to without one hostile motion or amendment, for the change in the order of taking the bills, proposed by Mr. Williams, can hardly be called opposition, and even that found no seconder. The discussion itself was remarkable for little but that unity of purpose we have pointed out. From all sides came acknowledgments of past errors; it was a general Legislative humiliation, extorted by the sight of the mass of ills to be dealt with, with a much more perfect knowledge of what our fathers ought not to have done than of what we ought to do ourselves. Mr. B. Osborne opened the discussion with a smart speech, in which the English Liberal was blended strangely with the Irish Landlord: he went far beyond the field of Lord John Russell's operations, and plunged deep into the causes of evils, speaking with extreme severity of proprietors whose estates are not their own, with sarcasm of Dublin Castle, of the well-meaning people who do all kinds of mischief, and in denunciation of those religious rancours that complicate the difficulty of governing Ireland. But he over-rated the impracticability of reclaiming the waste lands, and exaggerated the effects of the Poor-Law on property, and could criticise better than suggest. Mr. Roebuck applied the actual cautery to the Irish Landlords with almost savage disregard of their sufferings; and did not spare the Parliament itself, so often the Landlords' helper: his remedy is the "English Poor-Law," and Ireland is drifting fast towards it. On Tuesday evening the Irish members contributed the greatest share to the debate; the "fellest opposites" were found agreeing, and professions of concord were abundant; there was almost a fraternization between Conciliation Hall and Dublin University. A painful suspicion of the cause of this unwonted approval of the Government proceedings intrudes itself: can it be that the proprietors of Ireland, however they may differ in all other respects, are ready alike to hold out their hands for loans and grants? This is imputed to them at all events, in many quarters; and, indeed, under the circumstances, the giver and lender is not likely to be very delicate; while the Landlords say so much in condemnation of themselves it is no wonder they are visited with suspicions and reproaches from others.

Sir W. H. Barron made a fierce anti-Saxon speech, in which he traced all the calamities of Ireland to the crimes of England, from the days of Strongbow downwards. Much of it was too true; but what is the use of dwelling so constantly on the past, when there is in the present no wish to imitate it? In the day of sincere repentance, why dwell on the old sins, rather than on the promises of amendment? Thus the speech was felt to be in a tone unsuited to the moment. *Medendi tempus est, non accusandi.* Mr. Labouchere defended the Government from almost the only charge brought against it, that of not doing enough; and Sir Robert Peel closed the scene by a short speech, in which he had a word of praise for everybody—Landlords, Board of Works, peasantry, Ministers, Mr. Trevelyan, Sir Randolph Routh, the pay clerks, the ladies; not a class or a person is there that has not done his or their duty in the most devoted manner: a slight admonition to the Landlords not to cry, "Give! give!" too long or too loudly, and to do something for themselves, was the only qualification of his eulogy. And here again a doubt crosses us. With such materials to work on, why has the leading statesman of the last twenty years got to say that "this thing is still to do"? Does not a twinge of conscience cross him, as he looks back through years and years of power, when all these evils existed, equally wanting the strong hand and the earnest will that should grapple with them? But an acknowledgment of past short-comings is not to be expected, and there is no outward sign, at least, of repentance for the sins of omission.

So ended the debate, calmly and quietly enough; yet in that very unanimity there is cause for alarm; nothing but extreme peril could have produced it; and, out of doors, the prospect of the cost and expenditure to be provided for widens every day: millions are spoken of quite familiarly!

The City of Cracow has addressed a protest to the people of Europe, which bears no signature, for none dare expose themselves to the certain death or imprisonment signing such a document would draw upon them; it is published in England and France; for in Austria and Russia it cannot be produced. Yet even under these disadvantages it will be read, as the reply to the manifesto of Austria, and the defence of her treachery which she has made through her diplomatic agents—a defence which has even been quoted with good faith in the British Parliament. The protest fully proves what we pointed out at the time, that the fears expressed by "the Powers" of Cracow, because it was the centre of discontent and plots, were cowardly if the terrors were really felt; and if they were not, then their statement was a miserable falsehood. The description given in the protest of the complete subjection of Cracow to the yoke of Austria and Russia, shows how impossible it was that anything of the kind could grow to a head in the city or territory. It was more completely grasped in the net-work of the Austrian police, than any other portion of the Empire, and if any plotters or conspirators existed in it, they are plainly shown to have been the paid agents of the Austrian Government itself. Conspiracies got up by their own agents are among the most common devices of despots; they give a pretext for "strong measures." Every one must recollect the massacres of Galicia last year; the object of the Austrian Government is to crush the nobility and the independent proprietors of Poland, in whom alone the spirit of nationality exists, and who are capable of attempts to reassert it. The serfs, sunk in ignorance and apathy, care little who is their master, and rather prefer the Austrian Government to their native Lords.

That Government has fostered the estrangement between the two classes, already divided from each other by a great social gulf, which can be understood only by those who have studied the operation of slavery as a system. That Government made itself the champion of every change in favour of the serf, but allowed the Lords (it is a better word than Nobility) to change nothing; and at the same time it made itself the popular benefactor; it threw on the proprietors all the disagreeable duties of the administration of the Austrian system; the Lords were the tax-gatherers, the enforcers of the conscription, of the *corvées* and the compelled labour. The Government fed the popular hatred by every stimulus till at last it broke out in a servile war; and, under pretence of defeating a conspiracy, it gave full license to the furious peasantry to massacre all who were not of the peasant class—the true meaning of the term "noble," in Poland and Russia. The peasants were, in fact, an irregular Austrian soldiery let loose on unarmed families, and paid per head for their work of slaughter, instead of per day. This alliance between the most refined despotism and the most brutal spirit of democracy, is not new in History; nor is the hatred of a centralising power to every class that can form even a wish to oppose it. It is the application of the principle contained in the "cutting off the heads of the tallest poppies." And this principle Austria wished to extend from her Polish provinces to the City of Cracow. So, alarms of plots, the propaganda, and the emigration, were pretended; an army entered the city, broke up the Government (all Austrian), and marched out with the authorities, leaving the community disorganised, but the guard-houses unwatched and full of arms, with incendiary agents scattered among the population, purposely to excite a commotion. The better class of the inhabitants met, formed a Provisional Government in mere self-defence, and defeated the plan. Then the Austrian army returned, with the declared intention of sacking and plundering the city; but a Russian force entered before it, and left no pretence for the crime: life and property were saved, though the last shadow of freedom was destroyed. Such is the purport of the Cracow protest; and, though its authenticity cannot be wholly relied on, there is not a fact stated in it, that is improbable. Lord Aberdeen said it was impossible Metternich could have been cognisant of such deeds: we do not know what is the limit of political atrocity the Austrian Minister sets himself; but he may have the benefit of the doubt, since it is well known his intellect is no longer what it was, and other hands now hold the reins of power in Austria. They seem to be rasher men, capable of committing great crimes, but with no talent for defending them; and if they cannot answer this protest better than they did the former remonstrances of Europe, they will stand for ever condemned.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—(*From our own Correspondent.*) His Royal Highness Prince Albert, after promenading this morning with her Majesty, in the private grounds in the Home Park, left the Castle for Dorney, to hunt with his pack of harriers, accompanied by Count Mensdorff, and attended by several of the Royal suite. Her Majesty held a Privy Council at the Castle this afternoon. The Council was attended by Prince Albert, and nearly the whole of the Cabinet Ministers, who arrived at Slough by a special train from Paddington, and proceeded to Windsor in three carriages and four from Mr. Botesio's Royal Hotel. the Ministers, after partaking of a *déjeuner* at the Castle, returned to town at half-past four o'clock. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Fanny Howard and the Baroness de Speth, had the honour of joining the Royal dinner party at the Castle this evening. The band of the First Life Guards and her Majesty's private band were in attendance.

THE SPEAKER'S DINNER. The Speaker of the House of Commons had his first Parliamentary dinner this session, on Saturday last, at his mansion in Eaton-square.

CELEBRATION OF HER MAJESTY'S WEDDING DAY AT WINDSOR.—The seventh anniversary of her Majesty's union with his Royal Highness Prince Albert will be celebrated at Windsor, on Wednesday next, by a public dinner at the New Inn. In the evening there will be a ball at the Town Hall, under the stewardship of J. T. Bodborough, Esq (the Mayor), Colonel Reid and Ralph Neville, Esq. (the two members for the borough), the Hon. Henry Ashley, M.P., Captain Bulkeley (1st Life Guards), and eighteen members of the Town Council, and the principal inhabitants of the town.

PRESENT FROM THE KING OF PRUSSIA TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.—His Majesty the King of Prussia has had manufactured a shield destined as a present to his godson, H.R.H the Prince of Wales. This superb present is now exhibited to the public in one of the Royal Museums in Berlin previous to its being forwarded to England. The shield is of silver, and covered with *bas reliefs* from models by Fischer. In the centre stands prominent the Saviour's head in gold, resting on a cross, around which are four female figures representing Faith, Charity, Hope, and Justice. The other part is divided into compartments inlaid with precious stones, the compartments containing subjects from the Old and New Testament. This magnificent piece of workmanship bears the following inscription :—" Fredericus Guilelmus Rex Borussorum Alberto Eduardo Principi Walliæ, in memoriam diei Bayt XXV. M. Jan., A. MDCCCXLII."

ILLness OF THE BARONESS DE BRUNOW.—We regret to hear that the Baroness Brunow is seriously indisposed. The Duchess of Gloucester and several of the nobility have sent to make inquiries after her Excellency.

CABINET DINNER.—The Marquis of Lansdowne (Lord President of the Council) gave a grand dinner on Wednesday evening at Lansdowne House to all the Cabinet Ministers (with the exception of Lord John Russell); and also to the great officers of State of the Queen's household, and the clerks of the Privy Council. During the evening the roll of Sheriffs for the present year was settled by the Noble Marquis, and the Lords of the Privy Council present, preparatory to its being arranged by her Majesty in Council.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

MEETING AT EXETER HALL UPON THE SUBJECT OF THE DISTRESS.—On Thursday, a public meeting was held at Exeter Hall, for the purpose of hearing the statements of gentlemen from Ireland and Scotland conversant with the extent of the prevailing distress, and the means taken to relieve it, with the view of giving the English public proper information on the subject, and exciting their sympathy and support. Samuel Gurney, Esq. was in the chair. Various resolutions in furtherance of the object of the meeting were then proposed by members of the Irish deputation, seconded by members of the Scottish deputation, and supported by English friends. From the statements made, it would appear that the estimated loss of last year's potato crop in Ireland was from 12 to 16 or 20 millions sterling, and that it would require ten vessels, of 500 tons burthen each, to come into the ports of Ireland for every day during the next twelve months, with Indian corn, to meet the extremity in which Ireland was placed, making an aggregate of 1,825,000 tons. The speakers gave a most lamentable and touching picture of the extent and consequences of the prevailing famine, and referred to a number of cases in support of their statements.

WESTMINSTER ELECTION.—Mr. George Thompson has declined to contest the vacancy in Westminster, about to be created by the retirement of Mr. Labouchere, in favour of Mr. Lushington. Mr. Charles Lushington will, therefore, receive the united support of all the Liberal section of the constituency

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—A Correspondent has favoured us with the following substance of the reply to his application to be admitted to the Reading-Room of the British Museum :—"The regulations of the British Museum Reading-Room do not allow Sir Henry Ellis (to whom all admissions are deputed) to take the recommendations of parties who are unknown to him, or not in ostensible official stations. The recommendations of Peers of the Realm, Members of Parliament, Judges, Queen's Counsel, Masters in Chancery, or any of the great Law Officers of the Crown; any one of the forty-eight Trustees of the British Museum (the names of whom will be found in the "Royal Kalender," page 336), Aldermen of London, Rectors of Parishes in London, Principals, or Heads of Colleges, Eminent Physicians, and Royal Academicians; or of any gentleman in superior post to an ordinary clerk in any of the Public Offices (signing his official station with his name), are considered satisfactory, though the parties may be strangers to him, station being deemed a sufficient guarantee." (J. W. B. is thanked.)

FALL IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—In consequence of the sudden fall of the price of flour and wheat at market, and the supplies of every description of corn, the bakers at the West-end reduced the 4lb. best bread to 9½d. and 10d., and the second rate 8½d. and 8d. in the Blackfriars-road. At Whitechapel, and some other districts, good bread can be obtained at 8d. the 4lb loaf.

DESTITUTION IN ST. LUKE'S, CHELSEA.—This parish contains about 45,000 inhabitants, of whom one in every fourteen is now actually receiving parochial relief. The returns for the week ending Jan. 30, were as follow :—Inmates of the workhouse, 397 ; children at the establishment at Tooting, 126 ; recipients of out-door relief, 2694 (being an increase in this class since last week of 668) ; the total amount to 3217, of whom about one-third are Irish. There have been from 150 to 220 new applications daily, and they seem likely to be still more numerous. The number of paupers at the corresponding period last year was but 1834, showing the enormous increase of 1383.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

MURDER AND OUTRAGE AT DERBY.

On Tuesday evening, at five o'clock, a horrible murder was committed in Derby by a man named Cross, who, after committing the crime, was in the act of escaping from his house when he was capured by the police, and taken into custody. Cross is a gardener, living in St. Peter's-street, and the objects of his cruelty were his wife and Mrs. Osborne, the wife of a baker, residing next door to him. Cross and his wife, it seems, were in their house alone, and one of his daughters coming home, and not seeing her mother about, attempted to go up stairs, when she was prevented by the father, and an altercation took place. The daughter instantly went to her next door neighbour (Mrs. Osborne), and asked her to go in, and prevail upon her father to permit her to see her mother. Mrs. Osborne, on going to the house, was savagely attacked by Cross, who stabbed her in the neck and face, and would have murdered her had not the daughter seized and pinioned his arms. An alarm was given, and Mrs. Osborne, while bleeding in the most profuse manner, was conveyed into her house, and medical assistance was obtained.

On searching Cross's house, his wife was found with her throat cut. The poor creature lay upon a bed in the chamber on the first floor upstairs, and appeared to have sunk down upon it, as her feet nearly touched the floor. Her right hand was cut as if she had grasped the edge of a knife, and upon her wrist there was a severe wound One underneath her chin must have caused instant death. The floor had an immense quantity of blood upon it, as though some one had passed from the window, a distance of a yard and a half, to the bed, and the carpets were saturated with blood. By the side of the teaboard lay two knives, one a clasp-knife, covered with blood, the one no doubt which Cross had used against Mrs. Osborne. The wretched man appears to have gone into a kitchen and washed his hands, one of which is seriously wounded. Mrs Osborne was sufficiently sensible to depose to the circumstances before the Mayor, Mr. W. Eaton, but she lies without hope of recovery. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder " against Cross.

THE EXTENSIVE EMBEZZLEMENT AT MANCHESTER.—Thomas Smith, collector to Mr Alderman Shuttleworth, charged with embezzling money paid into his hands to the account of Messrs. Strutt, of Derby, was brought up at the Borough Court, Manchester, on Wednesday, for further examination. It was then proved that, on the 2nd Feb., 1846, Messrs. De Jersey, merchants, paid him a cheque for £150 12s. ; that, on the 23rd May, Messrs. Gumpell and Co. paid him a cheque for £51 6s. ; that, on the 13th June, Messrs. Abraham Dros and Sons, merchants, paid him £124 16s ; and that, on the 30th October, Mr. Zohn, merchant, paid him £7 on account of Messrs. Strutt ; and that he had accounted for none of those sums. At the conclusion of these proceedings, he was committed for trial. His attorney asked if bail would be accepted ? Mr. Maule intimated that £500 would be accepted ; but no bail was forthcoming, and the prisoner was removed in custody.

THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The adjourned inquest on the bodies of H. Bishop and H. Hale, who were killed on the Great Western Railway, under the circumstances stated in our paper last week, was resumed on Monday morning, at Southall, before Mr. Wakley, and his deputy, Mr. Mills. No new fact of consequence was stated in evidence, and the Jury returned a verdict that "The deceased accidentally came by their death ;" accompanied by a recommendation that the tires should in future be secured in the manner recommended by the engineers who had been examined.

MILITARY FLOGGING.—Last Saturday morning at half-past eight o'clock, the whole of the troops in Woolwich garrison were mustered in the riding school to see the sentence of a district court-martial on Gunner and Driver J. Beaty, of the Chestnut Troop, Captain Brandling's company (10th batt.), carried into effect. The prisoner was convicted some time since by a district court-martial of the crime of desertion and of stealing half a sovereign belonging to Corporal Fraser, which the latter had entrusted him with to get changed. He was then sentenced to six months imprisonment and to be branded with the letter D. This sentence was carried into effect, and the prisoner was sent to the military prison, at Fort Clarence, Chatham. Whilst in confinement he attempted to burn his eyes with quick-lime, with the view of inducing a deprivation of sight for the purpose of being discharged. Which he detected, he was sent up to Woolwich to undergo the fatal punishment, technically called "tampering," and the district court-martial sentenced him to receive fifty lashes. The unfortunate man received the fifty lashes at the hands of two drummers. The prisoner, though evidently of a weak frame of body, bore the infliction with firmness, and at its conclusion refused to allow any of his comrades to assist in putting on his clothes. On returning into the open air he became faint, and was supported by three men up the steps of the Royal Chatham Hospital.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE MANCHESTER AND SHEFFIELD RAILWAY.—A fatal accident occurred on the Manchester and Sheffield Railway, on Sunday, near the Glossop Junction, on the confines of Derbyshire. It appears that two engines had gone up one of the lines for the purpose of clearing it of snow, when an engine passenger train, leaving Sheffield at the usual hour, overtook the engine-driver of the passenger train, James Robinson, attempted to save himself by leaping from his engine, but fell on the rail, and his tender and carriages of luggage train went over his body, and killed him on the spot. The collision was so serious, that several of the carriages were crushed, and two of the engines were much shattered. It is said that an attempt was made to signal the driver of the passenger train, as he passed one of the stations, but, owing to the weather, the machinery was out of order.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

LORD BENTINCK'S BILL.—Lord Brougham having moved for some returns relating to Irish Railways, a conversation arose respecting Lord George Bentinck's Bill. Lord Stanley, the Duke of Richmond, and Earl Fitzwilliam maligned the measure. The latter noble Earl expressed regret that the measure was not in the hands of her Majesty's Government, and trusted there would be no undue interference with the prerogative of the Crown, with respect to its passing.

EDUCATION.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE laid upon the table the Minutes of Education agreed upon by her Majesty's Privy Council ; and, in doing so, said it was not his intention to ask the House to come to any conclusion upon any particular plan. The noble Marquis, however, mentioned the suggestions which the Privy Council had recommended upon the subject of Education. The Government did not intend to propose any large and comprehensive national system of Education, but would confine itself to offering suggestions as to what ought to be done in the distribution of the sum which had been voted last year.—Lord BROUGHAM and several other noble Lords made some comments upon the statement of the Marquis of Lansdowne, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

NEW MEMBERS.—Lord R. GROSVENOR took the oaths and his seat for the county of Middlesex, and Earl GROSVENOR for the city of Chester.

MEDALS TO THE OFFICERS OF THE PENINSULAR ARMY.—Sir A. L. HAY put a question to Ministers as to the steps taken to carry into effect her Majesty's gracious intention of granting medals to the officers of the Peninsular Army. Mr. F. MAULE said, the Government were taking active steps to carry her Majesty's most gracious intentions into effect ; and he had no doubt in a short time it would be accomplished.

DESTITUTE PERSONS (IRELAND) ADVANCES BILL.

On the motion that the House should go into Committee on this Bill,

Mr. HUME adverted, at some length, to the distressed state of Ireland.

Some other hon. members having spoken, the House went into Committee on the bill.

A desultory discussion arose in Committee

Hals and the other recently introduced Government measures occupied the remainder of the evening. The House sat till a late hour.

WINDSOR, Friday Evening.—The Court will take its departure from the Castle on Tuesday next, for Buckingham Palace

ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGE.—The marriage of Lady Eleanor Paget with Mr. Sackford Graham, was on Thursday morning solemnised at St. George's, Hanover-square. A very fashionable party were present

DEATH OF LADY CHRISTIAN DOUGLAS.—Lady Christian Douglas, sister of the Marquis of Queensberry, died on the 27th ult., at her residence in Edinburgh, in the seventy third year of her age.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Some of the Paris papers assert that the outrages and disorders, of which the scarcity has been the pretext in several parts of the country, have been instigated by a political party calling themselves Materialists or *Communistes*. The *Gazette des Tribunaux* of Wednesday, says

"For some days past, a vague rumour has been afloat of arrests having taken place which were suggested by political considerations. Several names were mentioned which had been already heard during former trials of the Republican party. From the information we have procured, it appears that fifteen persons belonging to that fraction of the Republican party whose understanding has been perverted by *Communiste* writings, have been arrested on serious charges. These individuals formed part of a '*Society of Materialists.*' Their object was to carry into effect the principles avowed in their writings, in which it is proclaimed that all property is 'the fruit of robbery !' Several of the parties arrested are accused of theft, and even of more heinous crimes. One of them, judging his position to be desperate, blew out his brains at the Prefecture of Police with a pistol which he had concealed."

DEATH OF A PRINCESS.—The reigning Princess of Hohenzollern-Zigmaringen, Antoinette, neee of Murat, died at Sigmaringen a few days ago, in her 53d year.

IRELAND.

THE PROGRESS OF STARVATION.

The following is a portion of a letter addressed to the committee in London, by a gentleman whom the British Association for the Relief of Distress in Ireland and Scotland has employed to visit the most distressed districts of Ireland. It gives a most lamentable account of the distress now existing in Ireland :—

"Both the official and private reports and correspondence to which I had access in Dublin, had been unanimous in describing the state of Ireland, and particularly that part of it which the committee pointed out in my instructions as being that of the utmost distress and destitution.

"The circuitous route which I have taken to arrive at Westport, not only corroborated the above, but added a darker shade to the already dark picture of that distress and destitution.

"At Carrick-on-Shannon I found the poor-house and hospital crowded with half-naked and emaciated men, women, and children, prey to dysentery and fever, which terminated fatally. The number of daily deaths exceeded the supply of coffins, when the place could furnish

"Between Carrick and Sligo, numberless straggling and ragged families had been observed, some crawling, some squatted on the road side, through which I passed unnoticed, all bearing downcast, broken, and worn-out countenance—fearful results of starvation, sickness, and the exposure to the inclemency of the weather, which alternated with rain and snow.

"At Sligo, I have found the streets swarming with the distressed, clamorous through hunger, although orderly, respectful to persons, and respecting their property. The poor-house presented an awful number of cases of fever and dysentery, which numerously terminated fatally. To these dreadful applications for admission are daily increasing, not only on account of the relief which is sought, but through the anxiety of these consciens of their approaching end to die in a poor house, and thus to be entitled to a coffin and a Christian burial.

"In that poor-house, or, properly speaking, workhouse, *there are 500 persons sick, and the master and the under-master is fever !*"

The *Sligo Champion* confirms the account given in the above letter of the state of that county. It says—"The Coroner is still busily engaged in this county—four cases of death during the last week. The following inquests have been held—the 22nd inst., at Shancogh, on the body of Francis Kelly. Same day, at Ballysumahaun, on the body of Catherine Hoy. On the 24th, at Ballisodare, on the body of Maurice Conroy. On the 26th, at Killery, on the body of James Cantwell. On the 27th, at Kilmacallon, on the body of James Kilmartin ; on the body of Michael Tighe ; at Rossmore, on the body of Michael Conolan ; at Ballinacarrow, on the body of Michael Hart. The verdict in every instance was ' Died of starvation.'"

The *Tralee Chronicle* thus reports on the state of the county of Kerry :—" Accounts of starvation and death reach us from every quarter of the county, and the scene which we witness in our own streets, and in the vicinity of Tralee, are wofully corroborative of the general destitution and waste of human life. Dysentery and fever are becoming every day more rife in our town. In Dingle scenery and fever are becoming every day more rife in our town. In Dingle they are dying by dozens from fever, dysentery, and starvation, and burying without coffins."

The *Tuam Herald* speaks thus of the county of Galway :—" From every quarter of the county we are literally besieged with the heart-rending particulars of the progress of famine. A respectable correspondent in the neighbourhood of Kilcouly has communicated to us the loss of no less than eighteen lives from fever and destitution during the last few days."

The *Cork Examiner* speaking of the district of Youghal, says :

"Inquests have been here held, and the verdict in each of three melancholy cases was 'Death by starvation.' A family of five children, consisting of father, mother, and son, lived at a place called the Wyndmill, about a mile from the town of Youghal. On the night of Tuesday (last week), the mother, Margaret, died in the cabin, died in the same bed with the father and children. Their landlord rendered so helpless that he could give them no assistance in their last struggle, nor even make their case known to the neighbours. The coroner held an inquest on the body the previous week there was returned another case of a still more horrible nature.

"A person named Thomas Millar, from Ring, a place on the extreme coast, opposite the Island, came with his wife to Youghal, where they both offered for sale at an apothecary's shop, the dead body of a male child, aged seven years. The authorities were informed of the circumstance, and the parties in his wretched home being interrogated, they openly acknowledged that this child was a nephew of theirs, who had died in their house, and they brought him to the doctor's to get something for the body that would keep the life in themselves and their children. The description they gave of their suffering was frightful in the extreme. On more than one occasion they had determined to kill, and eat the cat, only they feared it would poison them. The verdict in the case of this child, too, was 'Death by starvation.'

The equally dreadful calamity of pestilence excites the most painful alarm in the same county of Cork.

The Rev. Richard Boyle Townsend, vicar of Abbey Strewry, has addressed to us a letter full of harrowing details regarding the people about Skibbereen. In a postscript to his letter, the Rev. gentleman says :—

"The above description they gave of their suffering was given me by a physician :—

"'A man named Jeremiah Donovan (of the Abbey Lands) was in the habit of applying to me for relief. I missed him at my door for some days. On going to his house this morning, I was told that he had that moment dragged his father out for interment ! I then went across the road about 40 feet, and found him actually dead. Such is the hardening effect of the carnage which famine, plague, and cold are carrying on amongst us ! No possibility for the creatures to procure decent interment for their dead—a thing once so cherished by them ! They are now thrown or left to the dogs to prevent *their* starving !

DEATH OF SIR VALENTINE BLAKE.—A letter has been received in Dublin, announcing the death of Sir Valentine Blake, Bart.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

" *J. N. P.*" and " *A Subscriber.*"—*The justly-celebrated Indian Problem appears every month on the wrapper of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle," and, as this work is now from its price, within the reach of everybody, hundreds of amateurs will be devoting themselves to its solution. It is much better, therefore, for the proprietors to withhold the key to it. Besides, no Chess-player of mettle will permit himself to be defeated by a position only four moves deep.*

" *P. Z. W.*"—*To join the London Chess Club, you must first address a line to the Honorary Secretary, George and Vulture Hotel, Cornhill : every facility will then be afforded you.*

" *Iris.*"—*A Pawn in such a situation, if moved two squares, may be taken by the hostile Pawn, if the adversary chooses.*

" *Sigma.*"—*They are imperfect, and quite unsuited for publication, we are sorry to say.*

" *X. Y. Z.*"—*The idea is ingenious : we will examine the moves attentively, and give an opinion next week.*

" *Subscriber*" *is right. The oversight of the inventor has been pointed out by several Correspondents.*

" *P. P.*"—" *W. B. N.*"—" *H. T. O.*" *The quarterly subscription to the "Chess-Player's Chronicle" is only 4s. 4d., including postage ; and, for this trifle, you may have the periodical, with its week's instruction and entertainment, every Thursday morning*

" *W. H. L.*"—" *Puzzler.*"—*Pray spare us your " first attempts" at Problem-making, and let us have the fruits of your experience after the first few hundred.*

" *Cur.*"—*We have not room to give the solution. Try it again—and again.*

" *V. H. der L.*" *Berlin, is thanked. The resemblance is certainly too remarkable for accident, and shall be immediately pointed out to the constructor.*

" *J. G. B.*" *Cheltenham.—The diagram No. 186 is quite correct. In the solution, it should be* " 1. K to Q B 5th," *not* " 1. *Kt to Q B 5th.*"

" *S. B.*" *Hull.—A great improvement on the others. See Enigmas in the present Number*

" *F. S. S.*" *Dundee.—Somewhat too simple for our columns. Try again.*

" *Quartet.*" *If " Quartet " will address a line to the Editor of the Magazine named, he will be sure to obtain the amended solution which we have not space to give.*

" *W. J. B.*"—*Problem No.* 148 *cannot be solved as you suppose. Have the goodness to write more legibly. Correspondents should bear in mind that, unless their signatures are distinct, it is impossible, with the mass of communications we receive, to avoid confusion.*

" *J. G.*" *Finsbury Chess Club. If you will denote half the time to the advance examination of your Problem No. 180, which you have pointed out correctly, you will then discover that it is correct and beautiful. The first move in No.* 186 *is* " *K to Q B 5th.*" " *Kt*" *is obviously a misprint.*

" *B. J. K.*"—*Your letters, to be noticed the same week, should reach us not later than Wednesday morning.*

" *Ludmagister.*"—*Thanks for the information.*

A Regular Purchaser."—*Look once more, and you will see that White can mate at K B 7th, if the King's Pawn is pushed.*

" *J. R. B.*"—*Decidedly better than the former attempts.*

Solutions by " *P. A.*" " *P. S. C.*" " *B. J. K.*" " *Ludmagister.*" " *G. A. H.*" " *M. P.*" " *G. T. R.*" *and* " *F.*" *Sandhurst, are correct. Those by* " *Fred,*" " *Chetwind,*" " *T. B. M.*" *and* " *Milo,*" *are wrong.*

*** Any Amateur in Edinburgh or Glasgow, desirous of playing a Game or two by Correspondence, may find an opponent by addressing a line to " Alpha," Windggates, near Leven.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, NO. 158.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K Kt 8th (ch)	K to Q B 5 2nd	5. Kt to Q B 7th (ch)	R takes Kt
2. Kt to Q Kt 5th (ch)	K to Q Kt sq	6. Kt to Q Kt 6th (ch)	P takes Kt (ch)
3. Kt to Q 7th (double ch)	K to R sq	7. K takes P (dis ch)	Q takes R
4. Q to her Kt8th (ch)	R takes Q	8. R takes R (ch)	K must take Rook

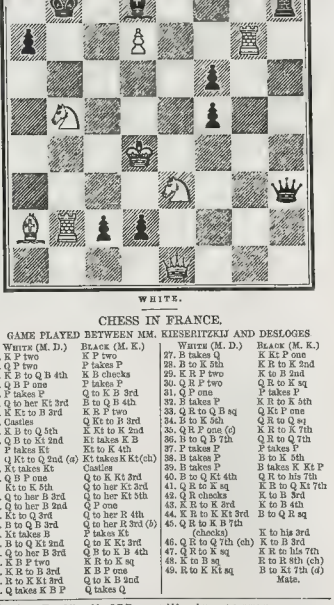
and White is *Stalemated.*

PROBLEM, NO. 159.

By MR. C. R. L.

White playing first can mate in seven moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

CHESS IN FRANCE.

GAME PLAYED BETWEEN MM. KIESERITZKI AND DESLOGES

WHITE (M. D.)	BLACK (M. K.)	WHITE (M. D.)	BLACK (M. K.)
1. K P two	K P two	27. B takes Q	K Kt P one
2. Q P two	P takes P	28. B to K 5th	K R to K 2nd
3. K P to Q B 4th	K B checks	29. K R P two	K to B 2nd
4. Q B P one	P takes P	30. Q R P two	Q R to K sq
5. P takes P	Q to K B 3rd	31. Q P one	P takes P
6. Q to her Kt 3rd	B to Q B 4th	32. B takes P	K R to K 5th
7. K Kt to B 3rd	K R P two	33. Q R to Q B sq	Q Kt P one
8. Castles	Q Kt to R 3rd	34. B to K 8th	Q R to Q sq
9. P to K 5th	K Kt to K 2nd	35. Q R P one (c)	K R to K 7th
10. Q B to Kt 2nd	Kt takes K B	36. B to Q B 7th	Q R to Q 7th
11. P takes Kt	Q to K 4th	37. P takes P	P takes P
12. Q Kt to Q 2nd (a)	Kt takes K Kt (ch)	38. B takes P	B to K 5th
13. Kt takes Kt	Castles	39. B takes P	B takes K Kt P
14. Q B P one	Q to K Kt 3rd	40. B to Q Kt 4th	Q R to his 7th
15. Kt to K 5th	Q to her Kt 3rd	41. Q R to K sq	K R to Q Kt 7th
16. Q to her B 3rd	Q to her Kt 5th	42. Q R checks	K to B 3rd
17. Q to her B 2nd	Q P one	43. K R to K 3rd	K to B 4th
18. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to her R 4th	44. K R to K Kt 3rd	B to Q R sq
19. B to Q B 3rd	Q to her R 3rd (b)	45. Q R to K B 7th (checks)	K to his 3rd
20. Kt takes B	P takes Kt	46. Q R to Q 7th (ch)	K to B 3rd
21. B to Q Kt 2nd	Q to K Kt 3rd	47. Q R to K sq	K R to his 7th
22. Q to her B 3rd	Q R to K sq	48. K to B sq	R to R 8th (ch)
23. K B P two	K B P one	49. R to K Kt sq	B to Kt 7th (*d*) Mate.
24. B to K B 3rd	Q to K B 2nd		
25. R to K Kt 3rd	Q to K B 3rd		
26. Q takes K B P	Q takes Q		

(*a*) K R to K sq, followed by Q B P one, would have been a strong move.
(*b*) If to Kt 3rd, White could attack her with his Q Rook
(*c*) Very well played.
(*d*) Curious and pretty termination.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

(RITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.)

No. 112.—By Mr. WILLIAMSON.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at K R 2nd	K at K R 4th	Kts at K R 8th and	Kts at K 8th and Q
Q at Q B 7th	Q at her B sq	K B 2nd	7th
R at K 6th	R at K Kt 5th	P at K R 3d	Ps at K R 3d,
B at Q 8th	R at Q B 8th		K B 3d Q Kt 2d
B at Q 7th	B at K R 2d.	White to play and mate in four moves	

No. 113.—By Mr. S. B., of Hull.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q Kt 3d	K at his 5th	Kt at K 6th	
B at K Kt 4th	P at Q B 4th	Ps at K B 2d,	
B at Q R 5th		Q B 2d and 4th	

White, playing first, can mate in four moves.

No. 114.—By Mr. C. R. L.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his B 3d	K at Q B 5th	Ps at K 2d and 3d,	
B at Q 4th	Ps at Q 3d	and Q Kt 2d.	
Kt at Q B 7th	Q Kt 3d, 6th, and 6th		

White, playing first, can mate with his Kt in six moves.

DESTRUCTION OF EASTON LODGE, BY FIRE.

Another of the proud and noble mansions of England has fallen by fire—Easton Lodge, near Dunmow, Essex, the residence of Lord Viscount Maynard, which possessed a peculiar interest in that part of the Kingdom, not only from its presenting a noble pile, in the Elizabethan style of architecture, modified by the taste and luxury of the present day, but as forming the "stately home" of the Lord-Lieutenant of Essex. It is now a heap of black ruins, beneath which has buried much costly and valuable property.

This calamity, which has laid the main body of the fine old house in ruins, occurred at an early hour on Sunday morning.

It seems that, at three o'clock in the morning, while the noble Viscount and Lady Maynard were in bed, their attention was attracted to a strange crackling noise in some of the other apartments: and the first thought that suggested itself being that thieves were endeavouring to effect an entrance, his Lordship rose, and proceeded to his dressing-room. There he found an enemy far more formidable than human robbers. The whole apartment was filled with a dense smoke, and the flames were already curling up the walls of one side of the room, though the immediate cause of this ignition did not appear. His Lordship, with great promptness and presence of mind, endeavoured, in the first instance, so to apply the carpet as to smother the rising flames; and, all the household being aroused, the servants set vigorously to work with buckets of water, to endeavour to check the first progress of the fire. This, it was soon found, was vain. It was then resolved to summon the aid of the neighbourhood by means of the alarm-bell, when it was found in this they were foiled; the rope of the bell had become entangled, and thus rendered useless; but the situation of the mansion was soon after announced to the inhabitants of the district by the red glare that illumined the sky.

The small engine belonging to the lodge was useless to stay the flames. Another engine shortly arrived from Thaxted, and every exertion was made to get the engines into play; but, in the meantime, the flames had made fearful progress, swallowing up in an hour what centuries had spared. Many persons, who reached the spot early, had directed their efforts to the saving of the books, pictures, and other valuable articles in the library and billiard-room, in which they happily succeeded, so that the valuable paintings, with few exceptions, were saved and placed in the granary, and a large quantity of plate and costly furniture stowed in the coach house and other buildings, about twenty horses having been turned into the park, in order to make room, and preserve them from danger.

While the work of devastation was going on, the noble Viscount was busy directing, with great calmness and forethought, the efforts of the firemen and assistants; and Lady Maynard and the Hon. Miss Maynard, notwithstanding the cold blast of a wintry morning, maintained their place upon the lawn, watching the destruction of their princely home.

At a quarter before five the handsome old turret clock caught fire, the hands stopped, and, enshrouded in a sheet of flame, the whole fell into the burning mass below. Of the portion of the building nothing was left of the stately pile, except the curious and antiquated brick chimneys.

About six o'clock all efforts were directed to cutting off the communication over the billiard-room, and thus saving the part not then ignited. By the incessant labour of a strong body of persons this was effected, a large stream of water being poured by the engines upon the burning rafters of the centre rooms, and wet blankets placed to deaden the effect of the flames. This, with the left wing of the building, is the only part left standing.

As soon as daylight appeared, Superintendent Anderson and the police present, who throughout had been most strenuous in their exertions, commenced collecting and securing the property saved, which was found to be considerable, including the paintings, plate, and furniture, we have noticed; the wine, which was in ironed cellars under the library, which are brick, and the beautiful stained glass window in the library, representing the principal events in our Saviour's history, were got out, under the special direction of the noble Lord, and preserved intact. The whole of the wardrobe of the noble family was destroyed, the damage altogether done amounting to some thousands of pounds; and we regret to add that, though all the noble Viscount's farms are insured, the mansion and its costly contents were not so.

The first of our Illustrations shows the principal front of Easton Lodge, as it appeared some few years since; showing that portion of the mansion entire, which is now destroyed.

The second Engraving presents the scene of the ruins of this "fine old place," sketched the day after the fire.

EASTON LODGE, NEAR DUNMOW.—SOUTH VIEW.

MORTALITY IN THE LAST QUARTER OF 1846.

The official quarterly return of mortality in England presents some very interesting results. The account for the three months ending January. 31, 1846, of the population of one hundred and fifteen districts of England, is very unfavourable, as compared with the former period; 32,908 deaths were registered in the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1846, which is 7311 more than the corrected quarterly average of previous years, and 13,737 more than were returned in the corresponding season of 1845. The deaths in 1846 were 50,000 more than in 1845, and nearly the whole of the excess in 1846 arose on the last two quarters of the year, from diseases of a totally different character. Bronchitis (in many cases a consequence of influenza), asthma, rheumatism, and diseases of the stomach and liver, were more than usually fatal; 397 persons (including suicides) died violent deaths—a number nearly 100 greater than died from the same causes in the December quarter of 1845. The deaths from cold and want were nearly twice as numerous as in previous years. These fatal causes operated with fearful effect in Manchester and Liverpool. The deaths in Manchester during the December quarter of 1845 were 2555. In the corresponding period of 1846, they were 4029. In Liverpool, the deaths during the same period increased from 1981 to 2735. It appears from the returns of seven years, ending 1844, that the mortality of Liverpool and Manchester, and the worst parts of other towns, is nearly double the mortality of tolerably salubrious districts; and the document shows that, while the mortality of the latter districts was raised 50 or 60 per cent., the frightful mortality of the denser districts was raised from 70 to 100 per cent. in 1846, over 1845. The increased mortality in London conveys but a faint notion of the mortality in the larger towns of the country. The deaths in the December quarter of 1845 and 1846 were, respectively, 11,685 and 13,033, in the London districts; 27,483 and 39,872, in the other districts which made returns. The "high price of provisions, depression of trade, and distress," are referred to by some of the registrars, as causes of the high mortality in December; but it is worthy of especial notice, that no mention is made of the potato disease having had any direct connection with the mortality. The Registrar-General conceives that the excessive mortality is principally to be attributed to the animal and vegetable poisons, arising from accumulated filth, crowding in dwellings and workshops, closeness of courts, imperfect supplies of water, and the want of efficient sewers. The high temperature of 1846 accelerated decomposition, and increased the virulence of these effluvia poisons, as well as of the diseases which they promote. The Registrar-General adduces, as powerful evidence of the efficacy of sanatory measures, the comparative mortality amongst seamen during the time of the report is that relating to the meteorological phenomena during the period embraced by the returns of mortality. Although the mortality runs so high, the daily births have exceeded the deaths by 1056. The population of the United Kingdom in 1846 was about 28,487,000; the probable permanent increase was about 800 daily; for, although the births exceed the deaths by 1056, the surplus of 296 is the average number who leave the kingdom.

Frightful Accident with Fire-Arms. Yesterday week a lamentable occurrance took place at one of the houses about midway between Hertford and Ware. Mr. Golborne, a retired farmer, about sixty-two years of age, went into his garden about half-past one o'clock with a double-barrelled gun. He fired at and wounded a bullfinch, which, however, he could not catch, and it took refuge in a laurel hedge which parts the flower-garden from the kitchen garden. He called to his housemaid to come and assist him in catching the bird. She came into the flower garden, and looked about the hedge on one side while her master examined the other. Suddenly she heard the gun go off, saw Mr. Golborne fall, and heard him utter a slight groan. Being convinced that he was shot, she ran to obtain assistance. At that instant, Mr. C. E. Kolle, who resides in London, and who is married to Mr. Golborne's eldest daughter, came in at the gate, having just arrived from the Ware station, but he was too horrified to be of any assistance. Mr Golborne died almost instantly. How the accident was caused is uncertain; but it is supposed that, after firing at the bullfinch with one barrel, he ran up to the hedge, with the hammer of the second barrel on full cock, and thrust the butt-end among the twigs to discover the bird, and that the piece was fired by the trigger coming in contact with a branch. The muzzle must have been close to the deceased's chest at the time, as his coat, waistcoat, and braces were much burnt. The charge entered his chest, making an orifice of about two inches in diameter, and came out at his back. He bled but little externally. Mrs. Golborne was absent from home. As soon as Mr. Kolle had become in some degree composed, he set out on the melancholy journey of informing the different members of the family of their sad loss.

Fatal Coal-Pit Accident near Sheffield.—Yesterday week, a lamentable accident, attended with the loss of six lives, occurred at one of the Darley Main Coal Company's pits, at Worsbrough Dale, about four miles from Barnsley and ten from Sheffield. On that afternoon, about two o'clock, some men who were employed in one part of the pit fired a blast of gunpowder for the purpose of bringing down a large piece of coal. Shortly after the explosion, a large mass of coal was found on fire, and every exertion was used to stop up the driftways, or roads through which the air was admitted, and to put out the fire, by throwing water upon it. The men were engaged in this manner, from two o'clock until four, at which time, instead of having checked the flames, it was found they were gaining upon them. Exertions were made, and in the course of some hours the bodies of six men were found; and they were each removed to their homes. The other men, eight in number, who had escaped from suffocation, only with great difficulty, were, immediately after being removed from the pit, attended by a surgeon, who administered such remedies as their cases required, and, though suffering severely, there is every reason to hope that they will recover. The cause of the accident has not yet been clearly ascertained.

Cramoke Screens or Two Lovers.—Last Saturday, a young man named Hampson, about 25, the son of the landlord of the Fountain Inn, Wakefield, was found drowned in the river Calder, not far from his father's house, and a young woman, a dressmaker, named Morton, whose mother was formerly in the service of a Baronet's lady in the neighbourhood, was also found at the same time and place. It seems that some attachment had sprung up between the parties, which had not been agreeable to the friends of the young woman, but no very strenuous opposition had been made to their union. The suicidal determination must have been strong in each, for their bodies were firmly tied together with four handkerchiefs, which must have been fastened by Hampson, as the knots were tied behind the young woman. In his pocket was found a pistol loaded with ball, and two bullets, some powder, caps, &c.; and in her pockets was found a soft substance, like paste, which is supposed to be poison. What tends to make the affair more mysterious, is the total inability of any one to find a reason for the commission of such a rash act. There were no marks of violence on either of the bodies, nor anything to lead to the belief that either of them had come to their death by unfair means. The deceased young woman was about twenty-one years of age, a fine figure, and very pretty. An inquest was held on the bodies on Saturday, when the Jury returned the following verdict:—"Found drowned, without any marks of violence; but how, or by what means they got into the canal, there is no evidence to show."

RUINS OF EASTON LODGE, AFTER THE RECENT FIRE.—DRAWN BY MR. LANDELLS.

F I N E A R T S.

LA FLEUR DES SALONS.*

Fair Flow'ret of the Ball-room—Youthful Queen
Of Fashion, which obeys thee, as a slave;
How beautiful and graceful is thy mien—
Blooming as Venus from the fresh-born wave!
The Graces deck thy toilet, and a light—
An [illegible] around thee;
Flow'r des Salons, where Wit [illegible]
And [illegible] in colour'd dreams—
Where the gay world of Paris—Fashion's heart—
Thrills to the voice of Mirth and [illegible]
Throned in the souls of many, there thou art,
Sweet cynosure! amid the brilliant throng.
And yet, though gallant spirits round thee bow,
A cloud seems clinging to thy [illegible] brow.

Is it the pride of Passion, that would guard
The nestlings of the heart from vulgar eyes,
And, like the lark when soaring from the sward,
Can commune only with the glorious skies?
Or can it be that, in thy beauty's power,
[illegible] regardest as [illegible]
Vain votaries, to win from thee, fair Flower
Of the Salons! the [illegible] of a smile!
Or—oh! far worse—has unrequited Love
Brought darkness o'er the sunshine of thy soul—
And, 'mid the dance and song, thou still must prove
The pangs inflicted 'neath his dire control?
No! no! such doom could never low'r on thee,
Daughter of Beauty! 'mong the brave and free.

Fleur des Salons! fair daughter of fair France,
May Peace bestrew thy path with thornless flowers!
Light be thy footstep in the sprightly dance,
Joyous thy laugh in Beauty's spotless bow'rs;
And, haply, soon, when round the parent stem
Sweet buds of promise grace their mother's breast,
Oh! spotlessly may beam each "bonnie Gem,"
Worthy the heart on which it was caress'd!
Proud though thy triumphs in the dazzling hall—
Where thou, fair Excellence! still reignest Queen—
The mother's sacred love eclipses all
The pleasures that surround the brilliant scene.
Fleur des Salons! how feeble is the say
That fain would blazon Beauty's angel sway.—L.

LA FLEUR DES SALONS.—PAINTED BY DUBUFE.

* From a Painting by Dubufe. Engraved by J. A. Allais, and published in Paris by MM. Goupil, Vibert, and Co., and in London, by MM. Gambart, Junin, and Co.

THE ELECTION FOR MIDDLESEX.

On Wednesday morning the nomination and election of a representative for the county of Middlesex, in the room of the late Mr. Byng, took place at Brentford.

In spite of the inclemency of the weather, and the fact that the honours of the representation were not disputed by rival candidates, there was a goodly assemblage of electors and non-electors present on the occasion. The hustings were erected in the market place, and the arrangements were carefully made by the authorities to secure order in the proceedings. Shortly before the hour appointed for the nomination, Lord Robert Grosvenor, who was the only candidate who offered for the vacant seat, escorted by a party of friends and supporters, arrived in Brentford, and, driving up in a carriage and four, took his place on the platform. He was surrounded by Lord Marcus Hill, Sir Walter Stirling, General Sir De Lacy Evans, Mr. Whitbread, and other gentlemen of influence and distinction. Sheriffs Challis and Kennard appeared on the hustings in their robes of office, accompanied by Mr. Baylis, the Under Sheriff, and the other officers whose services are required to comply with the statutory forms necessary on such occasions. Lady Grosvenor and family were present, and seemed to take a lively interest in the proceedings. They arrived in carriages and four, accompanied by a cavalcade of his Lordship's supporters, decorated with ribbons and rosettes of buff and blue. There were a few banners and flags.

After the usual formalities, and a brief [illegible] Sheriff Challis, [illegible] E. P. Bouverie came forward to propose Lord Robert Grosvenor. He said: Friends and brother electors of this county—The proposal I am about to submit to you—the name of a gentleman to represent you in Parliament—is so likely to be received with general and unanimous approbation that I do not [illegible] to [illegible] you at [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] welfare of the people. If this principle actuates us, then are we bound to find another person who entertains these views, and who will endeavour to carry them out in the Parliament of the country. (Hear, hear, hear.) The whole political life of the noble Lord will prove that he is [illegible] person. (Cheers.) For twenty [illegible] has shown himself the friend of civil and religious liberty; he has shown himself the friend of the civil and the practical reforms which have agitated the country and he has been found always enlisted on the side of the people. (Cheers.) I entirely agree with the sentiments of the noble Lord from the many years' experience of his past life, and I have now, therefore, no hesitation in recommending him to your choice as your representative. (Continued cheering.) The man you require is Lord Robert Grosvenor, and it is with great pleasure that I propose him as a fit person to represent you in Parliament. (Cheers.)

Sir E. N. Buxton said—I have a great deal of pleasure in seconding the nomination of Lord Robert Grosvenor as a fit person to represent you in Parliament. [illegible] feeling respecting your late representative, I am sure that no one was acquainted [illegible] Mr. Byng, and I am convinced that no man whatever could, throughout such a lengthened political life—a life extending over 56 years—have preserved such a cordial feeling with his constituents, unless he had been actuated by the highest, the best, and purest motives. (Loud cheers). You are aware that during this period questions of vital importance to the world were discussed—but you are also aware, that whatever might be the inducements to overlook your interests, you had an honest and honourable gentleman to see to your own interests. I feel that we are met this day on a solemn occasion. If we consider the state of this country and of Ireland, we cannot send a man to Parliament without being conscious that we have a great and solemn duty to perform; and I confess that when I heard of Mr. Byng's death I thought it would be a difficult matter for the electors of this county to find another man to supply his place with equal satisfaction to yourselves and to the country. I do think, however, that you cannot find a man better qualified to fill the place of your late representative than the noble Lord who now offers himself to your suffrages. (Cheers.) We know Lord Robert Grosvenor to be the friend of the poor. (Cheers.) We know him to be a man who will not sanction any measure which he thinks inimical to the people or their Constitution. (Continued cheering.) Although I do not concur in every sentiment of Lord Robert Grosvenor, still I am of opinion that there is no man better qualified to represent us; and it is, therefore, with great pleasure that I second the nomination of Lord Robert Grosvenor to represent us in Parliament.

The Sheriffs having requested any person who had any other candidate to propose to come forward and do so, and no person responding, proceeded to take the show of hands. A forest of hands was held up in favour of the proposed candidate, and only two against him. The Sheriff declared Lord Robert Grosvenor to be duly elected as a member to serve in Parliament for the county of Middlesex, in the present session of Parliament.

Lord Robert Grosvenor then came forward, and was received in the most enthusiastic manner. The noble Lord said—Mr. Sheriff and gentlemen, electors of the county of Middlesex, I must beg, in the first place, to thank you most kindly for the kind and warm reception which you have been pleased to accord to me upon the present occasion. Gentlemen, it is not the first time that I have appeared upon the hustings. (A voice: "It won't be the last.") I hope not. Gentlemen, nothing, I do assure you, would have induced me to have obtruded myself upon your notice upon the present occasion, had I not been assured that I was called upon to do so by the united strength of the late lamented Mr. Byng's

THE MIDDLESEX ELECTION ON WEDNESDAY.—SKETCH FROM THE HUSTINGS.—LORD ROBERT GROSVENOR ADDRESSING THE FREEHOLDERS.

supporters, and the assurance conveyed to me by my friend behind me, Mr. C. Wallbridge, the Chairman of the Committee of which he was the originator and supporter—than whom, no person could be more capable of appreciating the sentiments and feelings of the electors of Middlesex—nothing less than those appearances would have induced me to sever that connection with my attached friends—the city of Chester (cheers)—who, during a period of more than twenty years, have honoured me with unwavering kindness, and such implicit confidence—nothing less than the assurance that you would give me the same co operation and assistance in the performance of the arduous duties now imposed upon me, would have induced me to undertake the serious duties attached to the representation of this country—Middlesex. Before I say another word about myself, you must permit me to discharge a duty I owe, and also to consult my own feelings, by saying something with reference to my late respected friend Mr. Byng, the late member for the county of Middlesex, whose memory is so justly dear to us all. (Cheers.) I do not know how, in a few words, I can better sum up my feelings than by using the words of the friends of that lamented gentleman, who would inscribe this proud epitaph upon his tomb, "That, having for upwards of fifty years represented not merely the rural and suburban portions of the county which I have the honour now to represent, but nearly one-half of the metropolis besides, during the most eventful and the most critical period of the history of the British nation, had at length descended to the tomb full of years, without a single enemy, and with the respect and attachment of all parties and all classes among his great and enlightened constituency." (Cheers.) During 39 years the period I have been in Parliament, I believe that I may say that political consistency, at present at a discount, was not much relied on. I do not attach any exaggerated notion to the idea of political consistency. I am not so presumptuous as to say that, during the time I have been in Parliament, I never modified my opinion upon any political questions reposed in me, that during the whole of that time I never was compelled entirely to alter my opinions upon any great measure brought before the House of Commons. (Cheers.) I, as a member of that small but determined band, aided in giving the first blow to those systems which I have described to you, by assisting Mr. George Canning, in his great struggle in 1826, and also by assisting Sir Robert Peel upon a very late occasion. (Cheers.) Now, gentlemen, during all this struggle, continued with various successes, I had always the distinguished satisfaction of finding myself, upon every occasion, side by side with your late lamented and respected representative, Mr. G. Byng. There are still many social, fiscal, and educational reforms to be accomplished, and which will require the most unwearied exertions to bring about; reforms which those I now address will, I doubt not, if their lives be spared, live to witness (Cheers.) I am truly attached to the working classes. (Cheers.) I feel deeply what we all owe to them, and especially the working classes of the metropolis. Mr. Cobden, than whom no person could be supposed to be a more accurate observer, said, 'that however great might be the industry of the working classes of the manufacturing districts to which he belonged, still, he must fairly state that the artizans of London were far superior to them.' I do not think that those working classes have been fairly treated; they have been most sadly neglected. I can assure the electors of Middlesex that any measure which may be brought forward having for its object the amelioration of that class will have my most earnest support. (Loud cheers). Now, gentlemen, sincerely thanking you for the very great kindness with which you have been pleased, on such a day as this, to receive the observations which I have addressed to you, and most cordially thanking you for the honour you have conferred upon me, I can only say, honour I value most highly—knowing that I shall very shortly be called upon to tell you in what way I have fulfilled the trust which you have confided to me, I respectfully, for the present, take my leave of you. (The noble Lord then retired, amidst loud demonstrations of applause.)

Sir Walter Stirling then came forward, and in a brief address congraulated the electors on having chosen a member so eminently qualified in every way to be their representative.

Lord Robert Grosvenor then proposed a vote of thanks to the Sheriffs, which compliment was cordially responded to; and three cheers having been given for the ladies, the proceedings closed.

LORD ROBERT GROSVENOR.

Elections towards the close of the existence of Parliament are rarely contested with any strong spirit of opposition A year, or a year and a half, is too short a term to make it worth men's while to plunge into all the excitement and expense of a conflict in a large constituency, for a short-lived honour. A series of quiet, unopposed elections may therefore be taken as the premonitory symptoms of the natural termination of the existence of the Legislature; it is doomed, and men hold aloof for awhile:

> What mariner is not afraid
> To venture in a ship decay'd?
> What husbandman would ever yoke
> A sapling to the falling oak?

On the same principle, would-be Legislators avoid an expiring Parliament. This, joined with the general suspension of party politics, which has been produced by many causes, may account for a phenomenon which at on period would have appeared almost incredible—an Election for Middlesex without a contest. Some of the fiercest of our political battles have been fought in the Metropolitan County; Middlesex and Westminster were the very centres of violence and agitation; the conflict between Wilkes and the House of Commons, which has become an historical event, grew out of his election for Middlesex; he was expelled the House, and elected again, in a storm of popular fury, of which we can now form but an imperfect notion. The Journals and caricatures of thirty or forty years ago, exhibit a degree of political rancour and excitement, breaking out in tumult, violence, abuse, subsiding in drunkenness, and what we may call political debauchery, that present the most striking contrast to the quiet and orderly proceedings at the hustings at Brentford on Wednesday last; and the change is certainly for the better.

Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., who now represents Middlesex in the place of the late Mr. Byng, is well known in public life; he has been for many years in Parliament; he has taken the leading part on all occasions when the cause of Polish freedom could be advocated, or its defenders assisted; and the physical and moral improvement of the people has always found in him an able champion. He is the third son of the late, and brother of the present Marquis of Westminster. He has represented Chester ever since 1826, on the family interest; but has given up the seat for his nephew, who has just been returned without opposition. Though Lord Robert Grosvenor is better known to the public in connection with the cause of Poland than of his advocacy of any particular political question, yet the short sketch of his career which he gave from the hustings on Wednesday is not without interest. He said—"I was born and educated in the heart of the city of Westminster, and within the sound of its Abbey bells; I was introduced to political life 25 years ago, and at that time I found a Parliament unreformed, which could not in any way be said to represent the people of England—I found a criminal law full of unsatisfactory anomalies—I found civil disabilities and penal laws against our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects, and I found acts enforced which pressed in a most unjust and oppressive manner upon the consciences of those religious denominations which differed from the Church—I found slavery existing in our colonies—I found trade and commerce fettered by unjust monopolies—and, worst of all, I found it impossible to obtain the redress of grievances, however clearly they were proved. I hesitated not to attach myself to that small but increasing band of men who opposed themselves to this bad system; and, without going into any detail of the measures we succeeded in passing, I may say that we never relaxed in our exertions until we obtained that better state of things under which we are now living." This is tersely and truly stated, and reflected him from the necessity of an express declaration of opinions. It is singular that neither his mover nor seconder allinded to his exertions on behalf of the Polish emigration, since they have gained him so much respect from the English public. His Lordship is about forty-six years of age; he held the office of Comptroller of the House old from 1830 to 1834

Our Illustration portrays Lord Robert Grosvenor addressing the freeholders from the hustings at Brentford. His Lordship is surrounded by his Committee, the Sheriffs, &c.

The Bishop of Lichfield has notified his intention of holding general ordinations for the present year on Trinity Sunday, May 30; Sunday, September 19; Sunday, December 19.

New See of Manchester.—There is a rumour that the Rev. J. Slade, M.A., Vicar of Bolton, and Canon of Chester Cathedral, is to be the new Bishop of Manchester

Election for West Sussex.—Richard Prime, Esq., of Walberton, was on Tuesday elected, at Chichester, without opposition, for West Sussex, in the room of Colonel Wyndham. P. Curteis, Esq., proposed Mr. Prime, and in seconding he was W. W. Burrell, Esq. Mr. Prime is the Deputy Chairman of the Sussex Quarter Sessions, and Chairman of the Sussex Protection Society.

Prince George of Cambridge.—It is reported among the military circles in Dublin that his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, K.G. and G.C.M.G., commanding the district, will shortly be appointed to a staff situation in Canada.

The Oxford-Wolverton Railway.—On Monday, at Walsall, the ceremony took place of cutting the first turf of the short line intended to connect the North Staffordshire Railway with the Grand Junction and the London and North Western line. A few weeks ago, the contract for three miles of the work was, from Walsall to the Bescott Station—was entered into, and the work commenced about the end of March. Immediately after the above arrangement, the contractor proceeded with the necessary steps for carrying on the work. Monday being appointed for the ceremony, C. B. Forster, Esq., chief engineer, proceeded, at eleven o'clock, to a field belonging to Mr. R. Dorset, near the New Mills, Walsall, and, in the presence of a great number of the leading men of the town and neighbourhood, and a large concourse of persons, turned up a few turfs.

Mortality of London.—The total number of deaths in the metropolis during the week ending last Saturday, was 1133, being a considerable decrease upon recent returns, and only 83 above the average of the last five weeks. The number of births during the week was 1,925—779 males and 746 females

Fire in Tramps-street.—Yesterday morning, about half-past two o'clock a fire, attended with great damage and destruction of property, took place at a cigar manufactory and tobacconist's, opposite the Custom House, Lower Thames-street. With great difficulty the family was made acquainted with their danger; and, by the time the engines were procured, a good supply of water was obtained; but the fire was not extinguished until property to a large extent was destroyed. The proprietor, it is believed, is insured against loss.

MUSIC.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Mr. Travers has more than confirmed the favourable impression he produced on his *début*, noticed in our columns last week The universal exclamation on hearing him is, "We have a tenor at last," and it is a just conclusion. When it is considered that he has been studying altogether for the last five years, a more remarkable success has rarely been met with. It is generally supposed that he is finally resolved not to remain quiescent with his present triumphs The exquisite artists in the world, after a brilliant career, have not been ashamed to confess, that at the period when they were ably know how to sing, nature was beginning to affect the organ Mr. Travers has no deficiency of power; but he will have to acquire more flexibility and variety of tone, so as to get rid of a slight monotony in his style. His second performance of *Fernando*, in "The Favorite," was, however, a great improvement on the opening night. There was still a reserved timidness, and no evenness in their general [illegible] He will have to avoid the vice of the French school, called the *recond*, and lessons in dramatic action, of an experienced English master, would tend to moderate the exaggeration he has acquired from the Italian stage. The clearness and beauty of his pronunciation are worthy of a Duprez or a Braham, and there can be no higher praise. In the cavatina "Welcome once more to the tranquil Cloister," he is mightily encored; and Miss Romer and Mr. Travers, in the powerful duo finale of the last act, create an immense sensation. How the lady manages to the wear and tear of singing every night, is quite marvellous—she must have a throat of iron. She is as fresh and as beautiful as ever; and no part becomes her more than the *Favorite*, in the opera of which her singing is quite Malibranic. Borrani has also never been more advantageously heard than in this opera—the two last acts of which are the gems of Donizetti.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

Mr. Henry Phillips's entertainment at the Sussex Hall, in Leadenhall-street, on Monday, was very well attended, and he was encored in several pieces. He announced that he would soon give the City amateurs "A Night with Dibdin," in commemoration of the jubilee of the company at his vivacious style of singing "Jolly Dick the Lamplighter."

On Tuesday, Messrs. Blagrove, Webb, Weslake, and Hancock, aided by Mr. C. Severn, performed quartets and quintets at the Horn Tavern, Doctors' Commons

The attraction of the Edinburgh Review at the St. Martin's Theatre continues undiminished. The first meeting of the Amateur Musical Society, at the Music Hall, in Store-street, took place on Friday.

MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

On Monday next Mr. Dando's second Quartet Concert will be given at Crosby Hall. the second Concert of the Sacred Harmonic Music at Exeter Hall; and the Annual Concert of Mrs. A. Newton and Mr. G. Case at the London Tavern.

On Tuesday. Mr. Allcroft gives his tenth annual Concert Monstre, at the Lyceum Theatre.

On Wednesday, Mdme. Dulcken's second Soirée Musicale will take place, and Mrs. W. H. Cope gives her annual concert at the Bridge House Hotel.

In the course of the week, Miss Annie Romer (a sister of Mr. Travers, and a cousin of the Miss Romer) will make her first appearance in *Adelgisa* in "Norma," Miss Bassano enacting the *Druidical Priestess*.

On Monday next, Mr. Bunn opens his theatre, for the benefit of the distressed Irish and Scotch; the receipts will be appropriated, we are delighted to understand, as the committee has allowed the use of Drury Lane free of rent, and the *artistes* and *employé* give their services gratuitously. Mr. Wilson, the vocalist, has paid over to the Committee, for the aid of the Highlanders, the sum of £5. 19s. 6d., the proceeds of his entertainment on Tuesday week.

At the consecration of the beautiful new church of St. Andrew, Wells-street, Oxford-street, by the Bishop of London, a fine performance of old English church music was executed under the direction of Dr. Gauntlett, who presided at the organ; the "Te Deum," &c. declaimed to the ancient tune, according to a MS. formerly belonging to Norwich Cathedral, and of the date 1470. The "Jubilate" was sung in unison to a chant of the developed, or festival form. The new organ was built by Messrs. Hill and Co., under the plans of Dr. Gauntlett; it now contains a novelty, from being blown on a high pressure of wind, after the manner now universally adopted on the continent. At the evening service, the harmonised ritual music of Tallis, and an Anthem by Redford, a Tudor Quireman, was sung by the same choir, and the Psalms and Prose Hymns to the ancient tones.

The misapplication of the funds bequeathed by General Reid, to establish a Musical Choir in Edinburgh, by the Senatus, is likely to lead to legal proceedings. The learned Professors have no use for music, and have refused to open the lessons of a class room for Professor Donaldson, and the Town Council has taken up the matter. The grant of General Reid might have been of great value for art, but the money has been appropriated illegally there can be no doubt, to other purposes, the motto of the learned doctors being, "Throw music to the dogs—we'll none of it."

Mr. Frederick Webster, the stage manager of the Haymarket Theatre, has been appointed Professor of Elocution in the Royal Academy of Music.

Mr. Sternsdale Bennett is about to resume his pianoforte performances, at the Hanover-square Rooms. The first meeting of the Beethoven Quartett Society will take place on Monday, March 8, and be continued every fortnight, alternately with the Philharmonic Society's Concerts; M. Rousseloit is the director. He has engaged Herr David (brother of Mdme. Dulcken), the leader of the Leipsig concerts; M. Sainton, M. Vieuxtemps, as violins; Mr. Hill as tenor; and he will play the violoncello. Five performances will complete the fixed programmes of Beethoven's quartets, and, for the remaining three, there will be selections from Haydyn and Mozart. From a communication that has reached us we learn that the Choral Fund will contribute, in addition to £15 per annum to the widow of the late Mr. Kearns, a benefit of three shillings and sixpence for each child a-week, making altogether about £60 per annum, derived from this excellent institution. A meeting will take place on Wednesday next, at two P.M., at the Hanover-square Rooms, Sir George Smart in the chair, to consider the best means of aiding Mrs. Kearns and her large family in their difficulties. Mr. Costa has, in the handsomest manner, consented to officiate as Conductor. If a concert be given. The morning performance that it was Mrs. Kearns who originally suggested that her organ should be developed as a contralto.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS

Accounts from Vienna of the 21st ult., state that Madame Schuman, the celebrated pianiste (Clara Wieck), had closed a brilliant career in that capital, and was about to make a tour in Bohemia, Prussia, and Saxony. Meyerbeer's "Camp of Silesia" was still in preparation for Jenny Lind. M. Lewis, the French oboist, had given a concert in Vienna, as also Master and Miss Neruda, the former a violinist, the latter a pianiste, both very clever children. Blasz, the clarionet player, and Madame Blasz after concerts in Vienna, had departed for Warsaw and Cracow. Balfe's "Bohemian Girl," after its successful production in Vienna and Prague, was to be performed at Munich, Brunswick, &c. Döhler, the pianist, was about to leave Moscow for Paris, to resume his professional career, although he has been lately married to a rich and noble lady. Emile Prudent, the harpist, has been creating a sensation at Milan by his performance of Beethoven's music.

The Parisian and Italian journals are in ecstasies with the acting of the celebrated comic buffo, Ronconi, at the Scala, in Milan, in Greco's "La Prova d'un Opera Seria" It is declared that he is second only to the incomparable Lablache in this part. Rovere is engaged at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden; and Mario, the great tenor, at the Scala. The *Gazzetta Musicale di Milano*, of the 24th of January contains an article on the first performance of "Alzira," at the Scala, despite of the admirable acting of Madame Tadolini, Moriani, and Marini. The critic considers "Alzira" as not inferior to "Attila"—"Attila" to the "Due Foscari"—or the "Foscari" to "Giovanna d'Arco"; "Giovanni" to "Ernani," to the "Lombardi," and to "Nabucco;" but complains of the clumsiness in Verdi's style. The *Monde Musical* asserts that the infatuation of the Milanese for Verdi has quite gone down. The *France Musicale*, the editors of which have purchased the exclusive right to publish Verdi's works in Paris, stoutly defend the fame of their client, and declare that his "Attila" has been given in Europe thirty-three times, and received with enthusiasm. The truth, we suspect, is between these two versions of Verdi's popularity. He is unquestionably a composer of much merit, but he suffers from the indiscretion of his publishers, who strive to make for him a position, which his works of themselves will not earn for him. Madame Tadolini goes to Vienna after she has completed her engagement at the Scala. She will remain in Vienna until the month of November. Grisi, Persiani, and Corbari, until the end of the Carnival. In 1848, beginning in Genoa; and from thence she goes to Venice and Florence, and returns to Turin. A new one-act opera, called "La Bonquetière," the poem by M. Lucas, and the music by Adolphe Adam, was to be produced at the Royal Académie Royale de Musique; Mdlle. Nau, M. Ponchard, the new tenor, and Bremond, the basso, sustaining the principal parts. The new ballet of "La Taitienne" in rehearsal, the music by M. Gide. Mozart's "Don Giovanni" was given last Monday, at the Italian Opera, in Paris, for Lablache's benefit, he sustaining the part of the hero; Lablache, *Leporello*; Mario, *Ottavio*; Grisi, Persiani, and Corbari, *Donna Anna*, *Zerlina*, and *Donna Elvira*.

On the 20th of January the 25th anniversary of Spohr's nomination as Chapel Master was celebrated at Resse-Cassel, at the Court Theatre, on which occasion his seven operas, namely, "Azor und Zamira," "Jessonda," "Faust," "Pietro Albano," "The Alchemist," "The Gnome," and "The Crusaders," were performed On the same evening H.R.H. Prince Louis Hesse Cassel appointed Spohr Director-General of Music, and conferred on him the title of Aulic Councillor, and the King of Prussia sent to him the decoration of the Order of the Red Eagle of the third class.

Lyceum Theatre.—We perceive Mr. Allcroft is once more in the field, with his tenth annual benefit Concert on Tuesday next, and from the galaxy of talent he has brought together for the occasion, there can be very little doubt of his success. We need only mention a few of the Artistes engaged to give our readers an idea of the musical treat they may anticipate. Mesdames Bassano, Birch, Alberti, Lablache, Novello, the Misses Williams, Miss Maria B Lewes, and a Miss Reynell, who will make her first appearance. Then the Messieurs Harrison, Allan, H. Phillips, Lablache, Henry Russell, Mr John Parry, and many others, for whose names we must refer our readers to our advertising columns. The solo performers consist of Madame Dulcken, M. Benedict, Grattan Cooke, Harper, F. Chatterton, and Master Thirlwall.

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

BY ALBERT SMITH.

SPECIMEN OF A NEW CHEAP PERIODICAL.

RAPIDITY of travelling and reduction of prices, all over the world, have called into existence a new class of literature. The wonderful quantity to be procured for a penny has spelled people for giving half-a-crown; and the quick transit from one place to another has rendered articles of the old school comparatively worthless, as, according to the latest estimates, a traveller must go six times between Exeter and Newcastle—the longest continuous journey on the rail at present to be made—to get through an ordinary three volume novel.

To meet the times—as the cant phrase now goes for reducing any price that the public will not pay—it is proposed to start *The Decimal Miscellany*; the price being the tenth part of a penny, and the literature that of magazines generally—continuous stories, sketches, and poetry. A little confusion will arise in the brains of the readers from the number of serials; but not much more than is usually the case at present. And the grand feature will be the conciseness of the papers, adapted to the rapidity of locomotion. The following is a specimen number

I. TEDDY O'ROURKE, A TALE OF THE REBELLION.

Chapter I. Fair; is! Is! Katty Hooligan wasn't the purtiest lass between Wicklow Mountains and the Hill of Howth may I never have a button-hole to my galligaskins.

Wahsacrums!" said Corney Dwyer, "is it there you are now, Katty? Och! by all de powers, but ye're going after the masther, instead of the man."

And so Katty was, for the Squire was as bowld a gossoon as ever top'd a stone-wall in a hedge-chase. But Corney Cure, for the bed of St. Kevin, he'd be even with him.

(To be continued.)

II. A LEGEND OF THE RHINE.

The Baron von Blonderbunts kept open house at the Katzbangfals. "I love your daughter," said Sir Hildebrand. "You be (something dreadful)!" said the Baron. That night the fair Lenora fled with her lover, and the stormy Rhine engulfed its victims. The fisherman still hears their shriek at eventide, and the traveller gazes with interest at the ruined keep on the heights of Grabsburgh.

III. TO INEZ. SCANZAS FOR MUSIC.

Spring shower, passion flower; heart, apart; bliss, kiss; mine, thine; only, lonely; sever, ever; devotion, emotion; ever be, but to thee!

V. THE OLDE SQUIRE, A ROMANCE OF LONDON IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

Chapter I. *How Master Wrenwood Letherby encountered Frank the Prentice, in Cheapc.*

"Gadso! now, by my halidame, forsooth, thou shalt rue this saucy speech, Sir Knave," cried Master Letherby, drawing his long rapier.

"Gramercy! thou coystrel; out upon thee!" replied the Prentice. "I have faced too many swash-bucklers in Finsbury to fear thee, thou sorry wag-halter."

The cressets of the watch were seen approaching as the brawlers crossed their weapons, when the arrival of a third party broke up the contest.

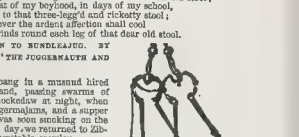
(To be continued in our next.)

VI.—THE DEAR OLD STOOL.—VERSES

I love it, though many may call me a fool,
But my heart-strings are tied round that dear old stool;
The seat of my boyhood, in days of my school,
I cling to that three-legg'd and rickety stool;
And never the ardent affection shall cool
That winds round each leg of that dear old stool.

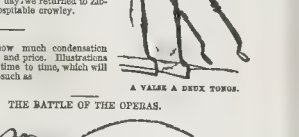
VII.—AN EXCURSION TO BUNDLEAUX. BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE JUGGERNAUTH AND THE JUNGLE."

We left Biddygobang in a munaud hired for the occasion, and, passing swarms of alligators, got to Chockedaw at night, when we lighted our raggarmajams, and a supper of hot rumahoodra was soon smoking on the buddies. The next day we returned to Zibbedehoy Jullock's hospitable crowley.



A VALSE A DEUX TONGS.

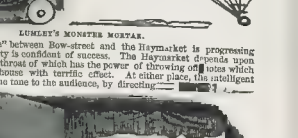
This will show how much condensation will effect, in space and price. Illustrations will be given from time to time, which will tell their own tale—such as



LUMLEY'S MONSTER MORTAR.

THE BATTLE OF THE OPERAS.

The "Battle of Life" between Bow-street and the Haymarket is progressing fiercely, and each party is confident of success. The Haymarket depends upon its *bass nonsuitre*, the throat of which has the power of throwing off notes which usually burst on a house with terrific effect. At either place, the intelligent assistant, who gives the tone to the audience, by directing [illegible]



THE MASKED BOUQUET BATTERY,

is in constant practice, and he can now aim with unerring precision. Meanwhile, the following Song has been received from an Ethiopian Serenade:—

JENNY LIND.—A BALLAD.

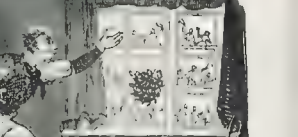
To the popular Air of "Mary Blane."

I once engaged a singing girl,
And prized her as my life;
We signed and sealed as lovers,
And I made the rumours rife.
To home I came so happily,
And thought the girl I'd gain'd,
Till in the spring-time of the year
I lost my Jenny Lind.

Oh! fare thee well, sly Jenny Lind,
No feeling heart belongs to you;
Oh! fare thee well, sly Jenny Lind,
You're feeble as the wind.

While talking with press-lifted stars
Who mightly houses shinn'd,
The other came, and from my *troupe*
He stole deep Jenny Lind.
It grieves me very much to think
The nightingale has sinned;
But what the deuce am I to do,
If sold by Jenny Lind.

Oh! fare thee well, deep Jenny Lind,
I certainly believed you true.
Oh! fare thee well, deep Jenny Lind,
It's not quite right of you.



A TRAP TO CATCH SWEDISH NIGHTINGALES.

THE WEATHER.

THE past week has been dull, and at times very gloomy; the sky has been generally covered by cloud, and the air hazy, and nearly at all times saturated with moisture. Thursday, Jan. 28, the wind blew strongly from the S.W.; there were occasional showers of rain during the day, and the evening was cloudless: its average temperature was 39°. Friday was dull and cloudy til evening; its average temperature was 36°. Saturday was cloudy till afternoon; its average temperature was 34°. Sunday was a gloomy day, the sky being generally overcast; its average temperature was 33°. Monday, February 1st, was a cold dull day, and, with the exception of the clouds being a little broken at about noon, the sky was cloudy throughout; its average temperature was 31°. Tuesday was a cold day, a keen north wind was blowing, snow was falling frequently throughout the day; its average temperature was 32°. Wednesday was a dull, cloudy day; rain was frequently falling; its average temperature was 32°. The average temperature of the week has been 34°, being 5° colder than that of the preceding week. The amount of rain fallen during the month of January was 1 inches. The following are the extreme thermometrical readings taken each day

Thursday, Jan. 28	the highest reading was 44	deg. the lowest was 31	deg.
Friday, Jan. 29	.....	44	.....
Saturday, Jan. 30	.....	41	.....
Sunday, Jan. 31	.....	40	.....
Monday, Feb. 1	.....	36	.....
Tuesday, Feb. 2	.....	36	.....
Wednesday, Feb. 3	.....	35½	.....

Blackheath, Thursday, Feb. 4, 1847. J. G.

Erratum.—In the report for last week, the lowest on Jan. 27, *for* 35 deg., *read* 45 deg

INHALATION OF ETHER.

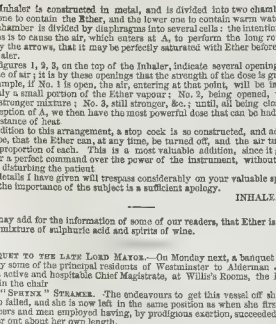
(From a Correspondent.)

THIS most remarkable and providential gift to humanity is now occupying so much of public attention, that I am induced to send you a few remarks, which I hope may assist to develop its perfect application; these being deduced from an experiment which accidentally occurred to myself.

I commenced my experiment by testing several of the Inhalers advertised, when, to my great surprise, I found I could not even inspire the cold mixture. The proportion of Ether appeared so great, and produced such a violent fit of coughing, accompanied with a sense of suffocation, that I immediately concluded the application of hot water, to promote evaporation, as totally absurd, and re solved at once to adopt the advice of an eminent practitioner, viz. to dilute the Ether vapour, rather than promote its activity by the application of heat. I afterwards repeated the same experiment, under the same circumstances on a robust person about twenty years old, and found the same strength of mixture which produced suffocation with me was inhaled by him without the least inconvenience. After one minute he was seized with a fit of laughter, clapping his hands together at the same time, in the most violent manner, precisely as though he had been under the influence of nitrous oxide, or laughing gas; indeed, his manner was altogether so extravagant and ludicrous, that several gentlemen present believed it to be affectation, and regarded him as a clever impostor

The next experiment was again on myself, with what I term the *Graduated or Dose Inhaler*. With this instrument I was enabled to inspire, at the commencement, air without any admixture of Ether vapour: afterwards the Ether was allowed to mix gradually with the air until I was inhaling the same strength of mixture without difficulty which, in the first instance, produced all the sensation of choking and suffocation. I deduce from this part of the experiment that no patient would refuse to inhale the Ether, if it were administered as I have described, and that it is quite impossible for persons with delicate lungs to take it unless the mixture is very dilute to commence with. The remaining part of the experiment is the most extraordinary, inasmuch as it was purely accidental. I should observe that when I sat down to inhale the Ether I had not the least intention to pursue the experiment further than testing it under several degrees of dilution, but, alas! when I had arrived to that part of the experiment described, I was spell-bound: I had imbibed the fascinating draught and was transported into other worlds. Hitherto the inhalation, although by no means disagreeable, appeared difficult and hurried, until I experienced a sensation stealing softly through my whole frame of the most extatic and indescribable pleasure. From this point the inhalation was no longer difficult, but appeared to be exceedingly slow and easy, and full of harmony; the mind was filled with exquisite imaginings; in short, it appeared as though the gross or material element had lost its hold of the senses, and left them unfettered to revel to the full enjoyment of all that the nervous or sensitive part of man is susceptible. This attempt at description will not be considered ridiculous or extravagant by those who have been under the influence of laughing gas. In one of the Magazines, I recollect reading an extract from a work entitled "The Opium Eater" The feelings and sensations there so powerfully pourtrayed, are an exact parallel, and were recalled to my mind whilst under the influence of the Ether. I am informed that my sense of feeling was at this period tested with the point of a pair of scissors, pinching, &c., &c. But what is worthy of remark is, that at this stage the water was constantly applied to the inhaler all over the surface, and being constructed in metal, I must at this time have inhaled almost the pure vapour of Ether. I was under its influence a considerable time, and was perfectly sensible of the change in the quantity or quality of my draught. With the exception of a slight sensation of sickness and drowsiness I experienced no after inconvenience. The period of influence with me was divided into two distinct parts: the first somewhat resembling intoxication full of excitement and activity; the second, the most delicious contentment and apparent quietude: probably the next state is torpor or total insensibility to pain.

The corollary to be drawn from these experiments, I again repeat, viz., that, in the administering of Ether, a *Graduated or Dose Inhaler* must be employed, by which the strength of the dose may, with facility, be adapted at any instant to the condition or temperament of the person to be operated upon, without the necessity of removing the tube from the mouth of the patient; and that the hot water apparatus, if not acually necessary in every case, is certainly useful to promote the activity and strength of the Ether when it may be required. The following is a diagram of an Inhaler, manufactured at 201, Strand. It is extremely beautiful in theory, and appears to possess all the necessary qualities:



THE GRADUATED-DOSE INHALER.

The Inhaler is constructed in metal, and is divided into two chambers; the upper one to contain the Ether, and the lower one to contain warm water. The Ether chamber is divided by diaphragms into several cells: the intention of these divisions is to cause the air to pass through A, to perform the long route indicated by the arrows, that it may be perfectly saturated with Ether before it leaves the Inhaler.

The figures 1, 2, 3, on the top of the Inhaler, indicate several openings for the entrance of air; it is by these openings that the strength of the dose is graduated. For example, if No. 1 be open, the air, entering at that point, will be in contact with only a small portion of the Ether vapour; but if all be open, they will produce a stronger mixture; No. 3, still stronger, &c.; until, all being closed, with the exception of A, we then have the most powerful dose that can be had, without the assistance of heat.

In addition to this arrangement, a stop cock is so constructed, and adapted to the tube, that the Ether can, at any time, be turned off, and the air turned on, or any proportion of each. This is a most valuable addition, since it gives the operator a perfect command over the power of the instrument, without, in any degree, disfiguring the patient

The details I have given will trespass considerably on your valuable space, but I hope the importance of the subject is a sufficient apology.

INHALER.

We may add for the information of some of our readers, that Ether is distilled from a mixture of sulphuric acid and spirits of wine.

BANQUET TO THE LATE LORD MAYOR.—On Monday next, a banquet is to be given by one of the parishioners of Westminster to Alderman Johnson, the late active and hospitable Chief Magistrate, at Willis's Rooms, the Hon. T. Talbot in the chair

THE "SPITZE" STEAMER. The endeavours to get this vessel off shore have hitherto failed, and she is now left in the same position as when she first struck, the officers and men employed having, by prodigious exertion, succeeded in dragging her out about her own length.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Captain Francis Fead, R.N, died suddenly at his residence in Woolwich on Sunday. The deceased officer was seated at breakfast with his family, when he was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and expired before medical assistance could be procured. Captain Fead was a Justice of the Peace for the county of Kent.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUDGMENT OF THE QUEEN'S BENCH REVERSED.—The Judges in the COURT OF EXCHEQUER on Tuesday gave their decision in the well-known case of Howard *v.* Gossett, the argument in which, after various adjournments, was concluded last term. It will be remembered that it was an appeal by Sir Wm. Gossett, the Sergeant-at-arms of the House of Commons, the plaintiff in error, against the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench, in the case of "Howard *v.* Gossett," in which that Court decided that the House of Commons, from the informality of the warrant, had no right to imprison the plaintiff; and that the defendant, Sir. Wm. Gossett, had acted illegally in taking Mr. Howard into custody. The Court now gave judgment on the writ of error, holding that the House of Commons, as one of the High Courts of Parliament, had perfect right to act in matters affecting its own privileges, and was not bound to state on the face of the warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms all the formalities required in a warrant issued by an inferior Court. The superior Courts of Law of England exercised this right; and their Lordships were, therefore, of opinion that the House of Commons had an equal right to take and keep in custody any person the House might consider to be guilty of contempt. The Speaker's warrant was sufficient authority for that purpose. In the course of the argument, it had been urged, by the counsel in behalf of the defendant in error, that the possession of such a power by one branch of the Legislature might be greatly abused, without any remedy for such abuse. It might undoubtedly be abused; but the case was precisely similar with the authority reposed in the superior Courts of Law. It must be presumed that the exercise of the power would be properly directed; and that should any undue exercise of that power occur, that the good sense of the House would afford redress, as in the practice of the superior Courts. The decision of the Court of Queen's Bench must, therefore, be reversed.

MR. WAKLEY AND THE "MEDICAL TIMES."—IN the BAIL COURT on Wednesday, judgment was given in the case of the Queen on the prosecution of T. Wakley, Esq., M.P., *v.* Cooke. Lord Denman stated that the prosecutor had applied for a rule for a criminal information against the publisher of the *Medical Times* for certain alleged libels upon him in his capacity of Coroner during the investigation relative to the soldier White, who was flogged to death. The charges made were of a serious nature no doubt. The only question, however, for that Court to consider was whether or not the defendant, by some proceedings of his own, precluded himself from obtaining the interposition of the Court in his favour. The Noble Lord then proceeded to detail the circumstances of the case, and said that Mr. Wakley had in fact done nothing which gave rise to the opinion that his zeal had affected his conduct in the inquiry, and given rise to the reflection that he was eager to find proofs and pretences for his jury to censure the conduct which he himself had pursued. The Court was bound to say that it was not unreasonable to put this construction on his conduct. The Court gave him full credit for the sincerity of his opinion, and its justice was in a strong degree proved by the fact that it had been adopted by the State since that time. But if that opinion led to any influence on his conduct as Coroner, induced him to exclude evidence, and to utter censures, and to do those things which there was no doubt had been done in the case, their Lordships did not think that he was in a state to ask them to sanction proceedings which were unfortunately erroneous; and, therefore, in the exercise of their duty in these circumstances, they thought it right to say that the rule must be discharged.

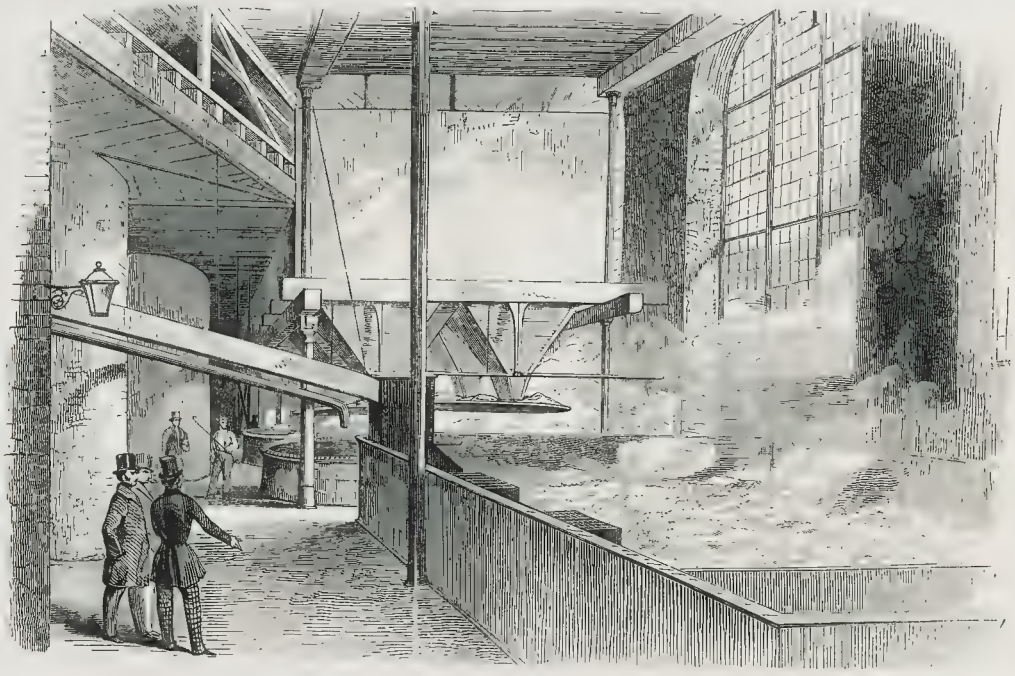
THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday). The fresh arrivals of English wheat since Monday have been but moderate, and to-day's supply is fairly supplied with samples of both red and white, a large number of which was the refuse of Wednesday. All kinds met a very dull sale, and clearances could not be effected without giving way somewhat in value. Scarcely any foreign wheat found buyers, owing to the firmness of the holders. No change to be noticed in barley—the supply of which was small—was firm, and previous rates were fully supported. We had a very dull sale for malt, but as there was no pressure upon the market, the downward tendency was not extensive. Oats moved off steadily, at full prices, but beans, peas, and flour were a mere drug.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 6450; barley, 6860; malt, 6640; oats, 8020. Irish: Wheat, 1760; barley, 2020; malt, ——; oats, ——. Foreign: Wheat, 5470; barley, 3070; malt, ——; oats, 2140. Total ..... 7220 sacks, 14,790 barrels.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 50s to 52s; ditto white, 52s to 55s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 47s to 52s; ditto white 52s to 57s; rye, 42s to 36s, grinding barley, 40s to 46s; distilling, 50s to 56s; malting ditto, 54s to 60s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt 70s to 75s; brown ditto, 74s to 78s, Kingston and Ware, 72s to 80s, Chevalier, 80s to 86s. Yorkshire and Lincolnshire oats, 24s to 26s, potato ditto, 26s to 28s; Youghal and Cork, black, —s to —s; ditto white, 26s to 28s; ditto brown, none; 24s to 26s; Sligo, none; 24s to 26s; Limerick, 24s to 26s; Londonderry, 25s to 28s; white

A VISIT TO MESSRS. BARCLAY AND PERKINS'S BREWERY.



PORTION OF THE GREAT BREWHOUSE.

One of the "Privileged Sights" of the metropolis is a visit of inspection to the vast Brewery of Messrs. Barclay, Perkins, and Company, in Southwark, which we may characterise as the largest establishment of its class in the kingdom, or indeed, in the world. By a "privileged sight," we mean that it can only be enjoyed by a letter of introduction, and as a privilege granted, by their courtesy, and a large proportion of the forty tons of distinguished visitors avail themselves of such permission to inspect the gigantic Brewery. Thus, among recent entries in the visitors' book, kept at the counting-house, we find the names of Ibrahim Pacha, and Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, both of whom were highly gratified with what they here saw of the vastness of individual enterprise in this country. In the travelled sight-lover, it invariably excites wonder at its extent, and admiration of its completeness; and even the inhabitant of London, surrounded with her splendour, never fails, on visiting the Brewery, to be impressed with what Dr. Johnson called "the potentiality of growing rich beyond the dream of avarice." As evidence of our metropolitan greatness, we have deemed this vast establishment entitled to illustration in our pages; and if there are some accidental circumstances connected with the manufacture of beer which render the subject of special interest at the present season, we shall, therefore, proceed to submit to the reader the result of our visit to the Brewery, on Tuesday last, as originated by the artist by whom the sketches for the accompanying illustrations had been previously taken, merely premising that a detailed report of what we there witnessed, would fill several pages; and we must confine our account to the great scenes, or leading features, of the establishment.

The Brewery and its appurtenances may be described, generally, as occupying about twelve acres of ground, immediately adjoining Barkside, and extending from the land-arches of Southwark Bridge, nearly half of the distance to those of London Bridge. Within the Brewery walls is included the site of the famous Globe Theatre, "which Shakespeare has bound so closely up with his own history," and, in a history of the neighborhood, dated 1795, it is stated that "the passage which led to the Globe Tavern, of which the playhouse formed a part, was, till within these few years, known by the name of Globe alley, and upon its site now stands a large storehouse for porter." We are glad to regard this existence as theatrical. However, the first Globe Theatre was taken down about the time of the Commonwealth; and so late as 1720, Maiden-lane (now called New Park-street, of which Gobscally was an offshoot, was a long, straggling place, with ditches on each side, the passage to the houses being over little bridges, with little gardens in front before them. (*Strype's Stow.*)

Early in the last century, there was a Brewery here, comparatively very small: it then belonged to a Mr. Halsey, who, on retiring from it with a large fortune, sold it to the elder Mr. Thrale: he became sheriff of Surrey, and M.P. for Southwark; and died in 1758, leaving his property to a son, the friend of Dr. Johnson,

THE ALE "ROUNDS."

A VISIT TO MESSRS. BARCLAY AND PERKINS'S BREWERY.

STORE VATS.

who, from 1765 to the brewer's death, lived at the Brewery, and at his villa at Streatham. "Before the fire at the Brewery, in 1832, the room was pointed out, near the gate, in which the Doctor wrote many of his most celebrated works, more particularly his Dictionary." In 1781, Mr. Thrale died; and as he had no sons, his executors, of whom Dr. Johnson was one, sold the Brewery jointly to Mr. Barclay and Mr. Perkins, (the latter of whom had been the superintendent of the Brewery,) for the sum of £135,000! and the property is now held by the descendants of those gentlemen. The concern in Thrale's time must have been comparatively small; for he did not brew annually more than one-twelfth part of the quantity now brewed by the same establishment. Nevertheless, we remember it of considerably less extent, about thirty years since. In 1832, a great portion of the old premises was destroyed by fire; they were rebuilt as speedily as possible, with all the advantages of improved constructive skill, both as regards the premises and machinery: iron, stone, and brick are the materials chiefly employed, and all possible provision made for the speedy extinction of fire, by a plentiful and practical supply of water.

The precise extent of the Brewery can scarcely be explained without a ground plan; but it may be sufficient to state that, having crossed by Southwark-bridge to the Surrey side, we descend from the Bridge-road to New Park-street, which is flanked by lofty buildings, connected by a covered bridge, or passage: these are ranges of malt warehouses, extending northward, with a wharf, to Bankside, of themselves a vast block of building.

At the termination of New Park-street, we proceed southward, through Park-street, both sides of which are occupied by the Brewery buildings, extending several hundred feet, and connected by a light suspension-bridge. To the right, is the vast Brewhouse itself, and the principal entrance-gate, fronting which are the offices and counting-houses.

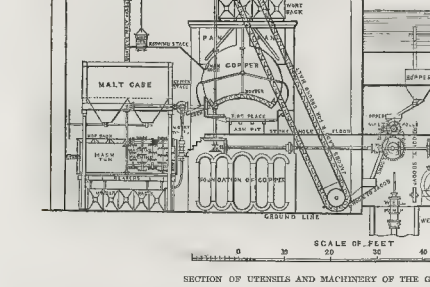
Before we start, we may explain that from the roof of a large building (the mash room), nearly in the middle of the premises, may be obtained a bird's-eye view of nearly all the various parts of the establishment. Towards the north-east, on the river-side, is the wharf already mentioned, whence beer is shipped for exportation; to the north, are the two ranges of malt-warehouses, separated by New Park-street, and connected by the covered bridge, as also described; westward, is an open court, containing an engine-house, with all the steam-engine apparatus, two water-reservoirs, a cooperage, a building where casks are cleansed, sheds for containing empty casks, and various other buildings; southward, is a

THE STABLES.

vast range of storehouses, where the beer is kept in vats; beyond these is a range of stables, for the dray-horses; to the south-east, are the fining-house and some of the storehouses; and, lastly, eastward, are the porter and ale brewhouses, connected by the suspension-bridge passing over Park-street below. Such is a general glance at the entire establishment; we will now descend to details, in the order observed in brewing.

First, the water used is that of the river Thames, pumped up by a steam engine, through a large iron main, which passes under the malt warehouses, and leads to the water reservoirs, or "liquor-backs," as they are technically called. These two cisterns and their supporting columns are of wood, one of 45, the other of 30 horse power; the latter erected sixty-seven years since, and one of the boilers in 1810. The furnace chimney is 19 feet below the surface, and 110 feet above; and, by its great draught, creates the ventilation of the establishment among the forest of Southwark chimneys.

Next, to the malt-warehouses, in New Park-street. The malt is carried from barges at the river-side by porters, and deposited in enormous bins in the northern range of warehouses. Of these bins there are some two dozen in number, each of the height or depth of an ordinary three-storied house; they are filled by doors opening at the sides; and, on throwing a few grains into an empty bin from the topmost passage through the range of them, it had the effect of pebbles let fall into a well. It might be expected that such a store of malt would be a "happy haven" for rats and mice; there is, however, but a few of the latter; the rats breaking themselves to the strong drink elsewhere on the premises; but they are all kept in check by a standing army of cats, some forty-five in number, and who are regularly fed and maintained.



SECTION OF UTENSILS AND MACHINERY OF THE GREAT BREWHOUSE.

The malt, when wanted, is conveyed from the north to the south warehouses through the covered way across the street, by a very curious arrangement. The malt is first taken through a sliding door in the lower part of the front of the bin, and which door being lifted up, the malt rushes into baskets, placed there to receive it; and these are carried by porters, and emptied into a large funnel or hopper. Into this dips an endless leather band, worked by rollers at top and bottom, and carrying a series of tin buckets; and, as this band (or "Jacob's ladder," as it is termed) travels, each bucket dips into the malt, fills itself, travels upwards to the top of the building, and there empties the malt upon a canvess cloth, or "carter," which is stretched through the covered way across the street, works upon rollers at the two ends, and thus conveys the malt to the bins in the southern warehouses. Thence it is carried by porters, or flows through a pipe, into the mill, or grinding-room, and is taken up by a second "Jacob's ladder" into another hopper, whence it descends between steel rollers, and is thus ground or crushed into grist. The malt thus prepared is carried by a third "Jacob's ladder" to a height of sixty or seventy feet in the middle of the Great Brewhouse. Each of the "ladders" is a most effective substitute for porterage, and works almost unseen, being inclosed in a trunk or case the whole length, in which clods, or no carter, when the ascending ladder is covered with buckets full, and those of the descending ladder are empty.

We have now reached *The Great Brewhouse*, where we became sensible of the vast scale upon which the present brewing is here carried on; at least, as soon as we had recovered from the noise of working machinery, and steamy clouds rising throughout the vast building, and adding to the effect of the mighty and mysterious agency. The ascending room is built entirely of iron and brick; and is lighted by eight large and lofty windows on the east side; and all round the walls just below the roof, are openings to let out the steam. There is no continuous floor, but portions of the roof may be seen from the floor; and, looking upwards, whenever the steamy vapour permits, there may be seen at various heights, stages, platforms, and flights of stairs, all subsidiary to the cyclopean piles of brewing vessels, which reach from the ground to a great height.

To aid our description, we have availed ourselves of a sectional representation of the principal vessels and working apparatus, from a very truthful work, entitled "Days at the Factories," by George Dodd, in which Messrs. Barclay and Adjoining, too, is a cooperage, occupying three sides of a square; and here, and in sheds, were thousands of casks; the aggregate number belonging to the establishment exceeding sixty thousand!

Southward of the store-buildings are the stables, one range of which extends nearly 300 feet in length: galleries or lofts for provender above them; and an open space for ventilation along the middle of the stables; at night they are lighted by gas. At one end of the range is a building wherein is a small steam-engine used for crushing oats, and working a chaff-cutting machine; and the waste steam of the engine may be directed into a water-trough, so as to give the desired temperature to the water which the horses drink. The stabling is for 260 horses, over each stall is a number; formerly, the name of each horse was painted on a small board. Not far from the stables are the dwelling-house and laboratory of the veterinary surgeon; there are, likewise, accommodation for sick horses, a blacksmiths' and harness-makers' shops. And, not far from the Stables is the Painting House, where, between 600 and 700 inscription-boards, (as "Barclay, Perkins and Co.'s Entire,") are painted for victuallers during the year.

We have left ourselves but little space to add a few words, generally, upon the admirable *system* maintained throughout this vast establishment. Notwithstanding the great number of men and horses employed, there is no infusion of unnecessary bustle or avoidable noise. The work of loading the drays begins by four o'clock in the morning, and the quantity of business transacted during the day—the carriage and sale of beer—is enormous, but methodical, and by no means immense. The Large Brewhouse, we learned, was at work throughout the whole of last year (Sundays and seven "breaking days" excepted), owing to a vast increase of business. The firm are held in the highest respect, as well for their commercial integrity as for the magnitude of their establishment; they are liberal benefactors to every good and great work of their country and their district; and it would be impossible to point out any masters who are more considerate of the welfare of those parties to whom their interests are entrusted.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE CHESTER CUP.

Charm by accepting. Fope.

As spring approaches, or is supposed to approach, with the month on which we have entered, the catalogue of field sports grows "small by degrees" if not "beautifully less." But though numerically they be deprived of their fair proportions, February is generally born in particular lions—in hunting, for example. What it may yet do for the chase however remains to be seen: its opening was most propitious for the worshippers of Diana. Indeed, they have so far had a tantalizing season of it; the virgin goddess playing the coquette with them in an especial degree: never was weather so provoking. This instant weak set in as unsettled as a fine lady's humours. You did not know whether it meant to hail, rain, snow, freeze, or all four together. In this strait for "quick brooms" (whose alternative for "quist" is not suited for ears or eyes polite) the declaration of acceptance for the Great Spring Handicap was very opportune. The Chester Cup is one of the most popular channels for speculation that now fertilizes the turf. The Derby, indeed, commands more capital, but the public invest upon the handicap whose arena is the Roodee with more general zest than upon any issue extant. We will, therefore, for lack of more stirring employment, survey its policy, and the claims of such of its nominations as have thought fit to "charm by accepting."

The scale by which the weights for this race have been regulated is the lowest by nearly half a stone, of any made in the present year. Where they are to find jockies to ride the fag-enders—unless they import a cargo of Bushmen for the purpose—is a hard question. Coalders of three-score pounds a-piece, in their boots and unutterable *et cæteras*, are not as plenty as blackberries. Seeing such to be the case, one turns to the top of the tree, and certainly there the best fruit (for present use) appears to this Cyp. A glance lower down will show the condition of the market: the policy of those who resort to it would seem to be to take the long odds against animals of character—in stables of a similar sort. We cannot choose but conclude a known good horse, at *racing weights*, as far more dangerous than a universe of tag-rag-and-bobtail "turned loose." A handicap is supposed to be a contrivance to bring bad and good horses together; but it isn't nothing in nature or art can do that. Sometimes, by grace of the glorious uncertainty of Olympics, a wretch may win a great race of the kind—but it's the forlorn hope of an exception, rather than the rule. Not that we would insinuate that all the light weights are rubbishy. They must be anchored by the speculative—far from it—for there are some known good runners among that division. But the safest *matériel* to meddle with, if people must have cakes and ale, will be found here in the four and five-year-olds. Such animals as Sir Tatton Sykes, Tag, Sting, Mendicant, and others of their class, over such a course as that at Chester, with "all the talents" to pick their jockeys from, and all at fair racing weights, must furnish a much more formidable phalanx than a rabble of light boys, though fighting under any extensive advantages. It will be worth while holding the scale of weights and this principle in combination, where early investments on this great betting mart are concerned. By-and-by, when the blood is up and "make your game" the watchword, the time may be more mature for looking to good luck rather than good guidance.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE GRAND FRENCH STEEPLE CHASE.—Cavendish, Maid of Llangollen, Switcher, St. Leger, Little Tommy, Campline, Avoca, Discount, Albert, Christopher North, Jack, Cadwerthorpe, Francois, Frederick, br g by Glaucus, d by Belzoni, Magnet, Gazeley, Salius, Golden Rule, Trump, Lafflat, Rayman, Gayburst, Forester, Matchless, Loto, Peter Simple, Sabine, Cicy, The Page, Young Lottery, The Orphan, Conservative, Pioneer, Linkboy, Lucifer, Bachelor, Victress, br g by Tom Brown, Little John, the Roarer, Walter Gay, Little Ben, and Hippolita. The above are the nominations received in London; those made in Paris will be published as soon as they are received.

TATTERSALL'S.

Monday. A very full attendance, but owing to a general impression that it would be advisable to "hold hard" until the final declarations were made public, very little was done on the Chester Cup, none of the favourites were mentioned, or did any change take place. The Derby betting is noticeable only for the laxity shown to lay against Epirote and Lunedale, and to back the Goodwood nag. The general quotations show but little variation.

NEWMARKET HANDICAP.

15 to 1 agst Footstool (t)	25 to 1 agst Measure (t)
20 to 1 —— Lyncus (t)	30 to 1 —— Discomfort (t)

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.—20 to 1 agst Lady Sarah (t)

TWO THOUSAND GUINEA STAKES.

4 to 1 agst Glenlife (t)	8 to 1 agst Conyngham (t)

CHESTER CUP.

7 to 1 agst Mendicant		50 to 1 agst Duke of Richmond	66 to 1 agst Golden Bee (t)
10 to 1 —— The Lamb		(t)	66 to 1 —— Inheritress (t)
10 to 1 —— Sedlam		50 to 1 —— Mermaid (t)	66 to 1 —— Lord Saltoun (t)
10 to 1 —— Echo-go-bragh		66 to 1 —— Intrepid (t)	66 to 1 —— Sir Tatton Sykes
10 to 1 —— Pink Bonnet (t)		66 to 1 —— Queen of Tyne (t)	(t)

DERBY.

7 to 1 agst Kent's lot	40 to 1 agst Sir G. Heathcote's	50 to 1 agst Will o' the Wisp
9 —— Van Tromp (t)	lot (t)	(t)
10 to 1 —— Epirote	40 to 1 —— Red Hart (t)	50 to 1 —— Bingham
10 to 1 —— Planet	40 to 1 —— Horse of Chase	66 to 1 —— Oxonian
10 to 1 —— Glenlife (t)	40 to 1 —— Wanota	66 to 1 —— Limestone
10 to 1 —— Conyngham	50 to 1 —— Prejocelle (t)	66 to 1 —— Black Dwarf
10 to 1 —— Echo to Cobweb s	50 to 1 —— Christopher (t)	70 to 1 —— Clarendon (t)
10 to 1 —— Lunedale	50 to 1 —— War Eagle	

2000 to 25 agst West India Planter (t)

OAKS.

5 to 1 agst Sultana (t)	20 to 1 agst Rhadalia (t)	50 to 1 agst Ellen Horne (t)

Thursday.—The Betting this afternoon was limited in every respect, and only decisive in the manner shown in the back Golden Bee for the Chester Cup, and Mostyn's two favourites, Conyngham, Red Hart, and Bedlam, for the Derby. The outlay on the latter amounted to £3500. The room was thinly attended.

NEWMARKET HANDICAP.

5 to 1 agst Footstool (t)	20 to 1 agst Lyncus (t)	20 to 1 agst Queen of Tyne (t)
5 to 1 —— Sting (t)	20 to 1 —— Discomfort (t)	20 to 1 —— Lady Wildair (t)
	25 to 1 agst Measure (t)	

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

16 to 1 agst Pink Bonnet (t) | 18 to 1 agst Lady Sarah (t)

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKE.

7 to 1 agst Conyngham (t) | 10 to 1 agst Lunedale (t)

CHESTER CUP.

7 to 1 agst Mendicant		33 to 1 agst Punch (t)	50 to 1 agst Sir Tatton Sykes
7 to 1 —— Lamb		33 to 1 —— Echo-go-bragh (t)	(taken)
7 to 1 —— Camera Obscura		50 to 1 —— Golden Bee	66 to 1 —— Annandale (t)
(taken)		50 to 1 —— Bourbon (t)	66 to 1 —— Chertsey (t)
10 to 1 —— Bed (t)		50 to 1 —— Pink Bonnet (t)	10,000 to 100 agst Rogalla (t)

DERBY.

7 to 2 agst Van Tromp	20 to 1 agst Glenlife (t)	33 to 1 agst Sister to Cobweb
7 to 1 —— Epirote	30 to 1 —— Conyngham	colt (t)
8 to 1 —— Planet (t)	33 to 1 —— Red Hart	40 to 1 —— Wanota
	50 to 1 agst Sedlam (t)	

OAKS.—9 to 1 agst Farmer's Daughter (t)

The Wotton-under-Edge Steeple Chase.—three sovereigns each with twenty added—took place on Tuesday over four miles fair hunting country, and was run in about fifteen minutes. In the run were thirty-two leaps, nearly the whole of which were taken cleverly by the horses. In starting Forester took the lead, followed by the others. Swiftsure fell in the first leap, but made up his lost ground in a short time and headed his antagonists, and although he refused several of the fences, made excellent running. Swiftsure, Cricket, and Sportsman cleared the last fence together, when the run was splendidly contested by Swiftsure and Cricket, and was won by only half a length, Sportsman being only a length behind.

SCOTLAND.

Excitement in the North.—The north of Scotland is described to be in a state of insurrection. At Hurghead, two vessels, laden with meal for export, have been deprived of their cargoes. At Lossiemouth and Findhern, several carts, laden with oats, were seized a few days ago, and the captured victuals lodged in warehouses. The other places in the neighbourhood being in a similar state of excitement, forty soldiers from Fort George have been stationed at Elgin; and a company from Aberdeen has been sent to Fort Gordon, into which the inhabitants of Keith, an inland town, are said to be pouring in large numbers. Passing over intermediate districts, the food-riot folly has also reached the south. In Stranraer, disturbances was raised because two meal-dealers would not sell their meal at 3s. 6d. per stone. Carrots and leeks were also stolen. But the prompitude of the authorities prevented the riots from reaching say great height.

The Destitution in Scotland.—A public meeting was held, a few days ago, at Liverpool, in order to promote subscriptions for the suffering population of the Highlands of Scotland. There were many of the leading merchants present. Mr. George Grant, of the firm of Gladstone, was in the chair, supported by Messrs. Rathbone, Gibb, Charles M'Iver, Rankin, Watson, Macfie, Durnlop, and Stone. The Rev. Drs. M'Leod and Mackay attended from Scotland to advocate the cause of their suffering countrymen. The sum of £1500 was subscribed in the room, and much more will, no doubt, yet be collected in Liverpool.

Bank Robbery in Glasgow.—Yesterday week, a clerk of one of the most respectable houses in Glasgow repaired to the Union Bank, and drew a check of £1200. He then proceeded to the Commercial Bank, in the same street, with the money upon him. He was writing some order at the bank counter, after finishing which he put his hand into the pocket of his outside coat to draw out the money, where he thought he had it snugly deposited: but the £1200 were gone! It is now probable that he was reconnoitred by some expert English thief. Another bank robbery of £247 has also been committed.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The following outline of the Arrangements for the Season 1847 is respectfully submitted to the Nobility, Patrons of the Opera, and to the Public. It is presented with the confident hope, that the successful exertions of the Management, combined with the liberality of Parliament, a Company still more worthy of the First Theatre in Europe, and of its distinguished Patrons, will ensure the continuance of their support.

ENGAGEMENTS FOR THE OPERA.—Mdlle. Jenny Lind, Mdme. Del Carmen Montenegro, Mdlle Lucciani, Mdlle. Fagnani, and Mdme. Solari, the Comicals, Mdlle Vietti, and Mdlle. Daria Nasolo, and Mdme Castellan Sig. Fraschini, the great Tenor of Italy: and the Asserio Tenor, Sig. Gardoni, Sig. Bassano, Sig. Marini, Sig. Gassia, Sig. Corsini, Signor Bouche, of La Scala (his first appearance); the celebrated Basso Cantante Herr Staudigl, and Sig Labocchetta. In addition to the above, arrangements are pending with Sig Coletti, of the Italian Opera at Paris.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—Under the Patronage of the Queen, Prince Albert, and Royal Family.—MONDAY, FEB. 8th, and following Evenings, Second Week of the FOX HUNT, or, Life's Course of Man and Steed; with Mr. Batty's beautiful Steed of Knee Drill, Brown Bess, and complete Pack of Hounds. Scenes of the Chase, and the Grand Comic Pantomime. THURSDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 11, the above Entertainments for the BENEFIT, AND IN AID OF THE FUNDS FOR THE RELIEF OF THE DESTITUTE IN THE SCOTCH HIGHLANDS, on which occasion Mr. Batty will give the entire evening's receipts, and trusts the public patronage will realise a sum for their relief as every effort will be made in the production of a Programme worthy the success of his Establishment brought into requisition.—Box-office open from Eleven till Four.—Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. H. Broadfoot.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Mr. ALLCROFT'S TENTH ANNUAL GRAND CONCERT will take place on TUESDAY NEXT, FEB 9, at which the following talent will appear:—Mesdames Bassano, Birch, and Lebluche, Messrs. Harrison, Allan, H Phillips, F Lebluche, Brizzi, Gimbale, Sinclair, Henry Russell, and Mr. John Parry; also, the celebrated Lassian Ethiopian Serenaders. Mesdames Dulcken and Thirlwall, Benedict, Graziani Cooke, Frederick Chatterton, Blagrove, Harper, and Master Thirlwall. Conductor, Mr. Loder. Leader, Mr. Blagrove. May be obtained of the principal Music Sellers; of Mr. Bowley, 53, Charing-cross; Mr. Ries, 109, Strand; or of Mr. Mitchell, 39, Charing-cross. THOMAS BREWER, Hon Sec.

WEIPPERT'S SOIREES DANSANTES, PRINCESS'S CONCERT ROOMS.—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8th, and Every Monday.—A Subscriber to the Soirées is entitled to a CHRISTMAS PARTY IN THE GOLDEN TIME. Mr. Weippert will commence on any Monday. The Palace Band consists of the same Artistes as attend her Majesty's State Balls and Concerts. Conductor, Mr. Weippert, leader, Monsieur Jacobi; clarionet-à-pistons, Mr. Handley; aphoniede, Mr. Prosper; M. C., Mr Cerile, Commences at Ten o'Clock. Tickets, Seven Shillings each, at Weippert's Quadrille Office, 91, Strand.

LOVE'S POLYPHONIC ENTERTAINMENTS.—VENTRILOQUISM EXTRAORDINARY, CROSBY HALL, Bishopsgate-street.—On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, and every Evening for a Week, Mr. LOVE will present, for the first time here, an ENTERTAINMENT on a Novel Construction, with New and Appropriate Costumes and Appointments throughout, entitled A CHRISTMAS PARTY IN OUR GOLDEN TIME. Mr. LOVE will represent each with ability and invisibly, and without assistance, the host and hostess, ladies and gentlemen, guests at the party, servants, &c., with other Entertainments, particulars of which see Programmes. Doors at Eight. Tickets 3s and 1s. On TUESDAY, Feb. 9, at WALTHAM CROSS: on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, at PECKHAM. 29, Arundel-street, Strand

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MRS. A. NEWTON and MR. G. CASE beg to announce to their Friends and the Public that their ANNUAL CONCERT will take place at the LONDON TAVERN, Monday evening, Feb. 8th, 1847. Vocal Performers, Miss Rainforth, Madame F. Lablache, Mrs. A. Newton, Mr. W. Harrison, Signor F. Lablache, Mr. N. J. Sporle, and Mr. John Parry; Instrumental, Miss E. Ward, Messrs. F Ubatterton, R Blagrove J Ward J. Case, and G. Case: Conductors, Mr. C Severs and Mr. Stewart Grover. Tickets, 5s. (to be served Seats (numbered), 5s. To be had of Mrs. Newton, 43, Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico; Mr. Case, 51, Great Coram-street, Russell-square; Mr. Case, 54, Bishopsgate-street, at the Music Shops, and at the London Tavern.

WALHALLA, late Miss Linwood's Gallery, Leicester-square.—Under the Patronage of the Nobility, Gentry, and Several Distinguished Members of the Royal Academy. MADAME D'ANTONY'S UNRIVALLED TABLEAUX VIVANS with increased attraction. Madame WARTON will appear, by particular desire, in her much admired personation of INNOCENCE and SAPPHO every evening during the week The Public Press has unanimously declared this Exhibition to be the best of the present day Each Tableau accompanied with Descriptive Music, by a Band of first-rate talent, conducted by Mr. Reid. The Appointments by Messrs Adams, of the Royal Gardens, Vauxhall. Morning Performance at 3. Evening at Half-past 8 Stalls, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Promenade, 1s. Juveniles to the Stalls and Reserved Seats, Half-Price.

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Rich. Davis, Esq (add)	5	0	0
Wm. Kinston, Esq.	5	0	0
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ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, PADDINGTON.

In our Journal of date July 5, 1845, we illustrated the interesting ceremony of his Royal Highness Prince Albert laying the foundation-stone of this much-needed Hospital. The good work is now in active progress; and, for the purpose of raising the funds necessary for its completion, a public dinner took place on Tuesday last, at the London Tavern, which was attended by between two and three hundred persons.

In a statement and appeal put forth by the Committee, it appears that the sphere for the operations and benefits of St. Mary's Hospital will be the western district of the parish of Marylebone, the whole of the parish of Paddington, with Bayswater and Kensal-green, part of the parish of Willesden, and part of the parish of Kensington; that this immense area already contains 170,000 persons, of whom a large portion are in very humble, if not destitute circumstances; and that the deaths exceed an average of 3000 a year, occurring chiefly amongst the poor. These facts, with others, show how urgently St. Mary's Hospital is required in the above quarter. It is intended that the Hospital shall be equal in magnitude to any in the kingdom, and the Committee are now in possession of ground an acre and a quarter in extent. The building is ultimately to contain beds for nearly 400 patients; and the design, supplied by Mr. Hopper, the honorary architect, will permit advantage to be taken of every improvement which has been recently introduced into any other hospital, either in England or on the Continent.

The estimated cost of erecting and completing the three-fourths alone of the entire building is £34,000; of which sum, the cost of erecting and completing the portion now in actual progress of erection will be £19,000 To enable the Committee to complete that portion of the Hospital which is now in progress, further subscriptions are required, to the amount of £8000, in addition to which, a still further sum of about £3000 will be required to furnish and open the Hospital for the reception of patients.

The foundations for about three-fourths of the building have been laid; but, at present, the eastern portion alone is in progress. This will, when completed, contain beds for 150 patients; and will comprise the board-room, the chapel, the operating theatre, and the other principal offices required for the entire building in its finished state.

The entertainment of Tuesday was well served by Messrs. Bathe and Breach, the proprietors of the Tavern.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge presided, and was supported on the right and left by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Bishop of Tasmania, Sir J. L. Lushington, Rear-Admiral Sykes, Hon. Captain Percy, Colonel Sykes, B. B Cabbell, Esq.; H. F. Thistlethwayte, Esq.; the Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, Sir Benjamin Hall, Sir Walter Stirling, Mr. Broughton, Admiral Sir Charles Napier, Rev. Mr. Campbell, W. Eyre, Esq.; H. M. Kemshead, Esq.; Captain Whiteman, Mr. Sergeant Channell, W. Kindersley, Esq., and others

The cloth having been removed, "Non Nobis" was sung by Messrs. Hobbs and Co., who, with the band of the Coldstream Guards, pleasantly diversified the proceedings of the evening.

After the usual loyal toasts had been given,

The Chairman proposed "The Army and Navy."

Admiral Sykes and Sir J. L. Lushington returned thanks.

His Royal Highness then gave "The Church," and the Bishop of Tasmania returned thanks in a forcible and eloquent address

The Duke of Cambridge then proposed "The health of the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London."

The Lord Mayor returned thanks

His Royal Highness then gave "Prosperity to St. Mary's Hospital." He said that, from the increase of the population in the western district, a Hospital should be erected for the reception of the infirm poor The first stone was laid last year, by Prince Albert, and the Prince George of Cambridge presided over the festival. The prospects of the Institution were encouraging; and, although there was a deficit in the funds, they were not to lose all hope. They must remember that Rome was not built in a day; and they could not expect a work of this magnitude to be completed without very considerable exertion. His Royal Highness trusted that, within a very short time, he should see the building completed, and a College established, in connection with it, for medical students. He wished the undertaking every success.

Sir B. Hall thanked his Royal Highness for the countenance he had given to the Institution on the present occasion.

Sir C. Napier promised to afford it his utmost assistance.

The Lord Mayor proposed "The health of the Duke of Cambridge."

His Royal Highness, in reply, declared that if he had in any way contributes to the advancement of the institution by his presence, he was amply compensated.

Mr. B Bond Cabbell replied to the toast in honour of the Vice-Presidents.

The Rev. A. M. Campbell returned thanks for the trustees, and

The Rev. J. S. Boone, in an effective speech, acknowledged the toast in honour of the Committee.

His Royal Highness then left the chair, and the company immediately separated.

The amount of subscriptions during the evening was very favourable to the interests of the Hospital. It realised nearly £1,700.

The Hospital is built with red brick, similar to Chelsea Hospital, and is a plain, massive structure. It contains wards for the sick and for accidents; contagious wards, completely separated from all other parts of the building; an anatomy ward; a dispensary; an operating theatre; a chapel, and various rooms for the establishment. The warming and ventilation will be by means of the circulation of properly-tempered atmospheric air; and the foul air will be effectually drawn from the wards. Means are provided for the reception of the sufferers from accident without subjecting them to the increased misery of being carried up steps; the food will be conveyed from the kitchen to the various wards by shafts, and the medicines will be conveyed from the laboratory in a similar manner; and the whole building is arranged upon the plan of convenient application, in conformity to the suggestions of the medical gentlemen.

THE PATENT MILE-INDEX.

A simple and ingenious contrivance for measuring and indicating the distance travelled by wheel carriages, has been invented and patented by Mr. H. Von Uster, of the College for Civil Engineers, Putney.

EXTERIOR OF CAB, WITH INDEX.

The invention is equally applicable to private carriages as to cabs and other public vehicles, one of its advantages being that there is nothing unsightly in the apparatus, which, indeed, can scarcely be seen at all when the carriage is in motion. A piano-spiral rotator is concealed within the hoop of the nave of one of the hind wheels, and gives action to a shaft, or small rod of iron, which is carried horizontally nearly as far as the opposite wheel. At this point, a universal joint connects the horizontal with a vertical rod, which latter continues the action into the body of the carriage under the seat. Here, two or three wheels give motion to a suitable shaft or chain, which is concealed between the panels of one side of the carriage, and terminates near the roof in a dial-plate, provided with two faces, one inside for the use of the passenger, and the other outside, in which the driver and his fare can together note the position of the hands before the latter steps into the cab. Both dials have exactly the face of a clock, being furnished with an hour and a minute-hand; and hours, half-hours, and minutes, are indicated on the dial precisely as in the ordinary time-piece. As the hands perform the circuit of the dial, the divisions of hours, half-hours, and minutes, correspond exactly with the miles, half-miles, and fractions of a mile actually traversed by the vehicle. Thus, if the dial indicate 20 minutes past 12 when the passenger enters the cab, he will know that he has travelled exactly a mile when the dial within points to 20 minutes past 1; a mile and a half when it points to 10 minutes to 2; two miles when it arrives at 20 minutes past 2; two miles and a half at 10 minutes to three; three miles at 20 minutes past three; and so on. A small circle within the dial face, with a pointer answering to the second-hands of a watch, enables the owner of the carriage to satisfy himself as to the total number of miles which the vehicle has travelled to any given period.

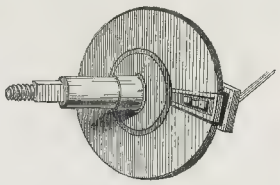
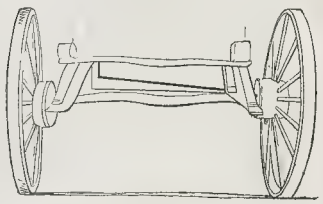


PLATE ON WHICH THE SCREW WORKS.

The passenger is thus supplied with a perfect check against overcharge, while the proprietor has the means of knowing the amount of mileage actually performed. The convenience and simplicity of adopting, as the index of distance, a method of calculation so familiar as the face of a clock supplies, need hardly be pointed out

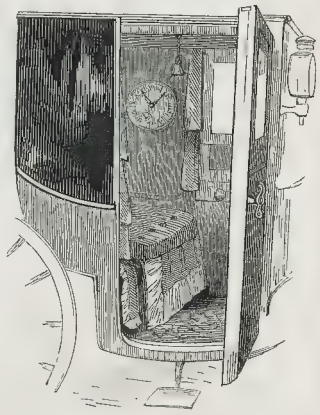
The possibility of tampering with the apparatus has been effectually prevented. The dials are protected by a thick glass, which must be broken before the hands can be reached; and even then they cannot be put backwards or forwards, but must be broken if moved at all. The wheels of the Index under the seat are boarded over, and cannot be reached; the shaft or chain which connects them with the dial is enclosed within the panel of the carriage, and there remains only the iron rod under the carriage that can be approached from without. This may be wrenched or bent by force, but in that case the action of the Index would cease altogether. It may probably be necessary to protect this rod by spikes behind the carriage, or by what is, we believe, called an opera board, or even to enclose it in a small wooden tube; in which latter case it would, like all the rest of the apparatus, be rendered entirely inaccessible.

The principle on which the Index is connected with the motive power admits of the former being fixed or placed in any part of the carriage, and can, therefore, for private use, be put in a neat box, into the seat of the same.



ROD AND TUBE AT THE BACK OF CARRIAGE.

There can be no doubt that the application of the Mile-Index to public carriages—particularly to cabs—would be very satisfactory to the public; and that a very large increase of passengers would be the result, were they protected from the chance of overcharge, which they may be by this invention.



INTERIOR OF CAB, SHOWING INDEX.

The National Debt.—The annual account of the sums received and expended by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt in the year ending the 5th of January, 1847, has been prepared and presented. The creditor side of the account exhibits a sum total of £3,576,731, arising from cash received at sundry times from the Exchequer, and interest on stock, &c. The debtor side shows the following items—viz., a sum of £9700 paid for £16,120 Reduced Annuities, £253,102 for £273,849 Consols, £689,797 for £716,853 Reduced, £46,926 for £50,791 Old South Sea stock, £145,609 for £157,900 New South Sea Stock, £3892 for £4000 Three per Cent Annuities (1751), £14,849 for £15,664 Three per Cent. Annuities (1726), and £2,400,000 for Exchequer Bills.

The Liverpool Corn Speculators.—A letter from Liverpool, of Tuesday, says:—"Prices of corn and flour are giving way in right good earnest, and such of the speculators as are obliged to get out, find great difficulty in doing so Western Canal flour has been sold to-day at 38s. 6d.; Indian corn is dull at 38s.; and, altogether, the market is greatly lower. The stock of hoarded American barrel-flour is enormous in this port. *Half a million barrels* of flour are now stored in Liverpool, and not less than 300,000 quarters of corn, so the speculators have good cause for alarm. To-day's fall in flour is 2s. 6d. per barrel, and 4s on Indian corn.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 250.—Vol. X.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1847. [Sixpence.

THE PRUSSIAN CONSTITUTION.

SOME three and thirty years ago, Frederick William, the late King of Prussia, with his armies shattered, his capital conquered and his crown in the dust, under the heavy pressure of that affliction which fell on all the Royalties of Europe, while the star of Napoleon was in its zenith, taking advantage of the national spirit of his people, threw himself upon their patriotism, and said, "Win me back my throne, and I will give you freedom and a Constitution." The Germans rose almost *en masse*; fought with an energy that cannot be inspired by the drill sergeant—fought, in fact, as a people, and restored the Monarchy. And from the moment that Frederick William felt himself tolerably firm again in his seat, with a treachery that could not be surpassed by a Bourbon, he forgot his promise, broke his Kingly word, and never thought of Charters or Constitutions but as things to be dreaded when forced upon Royalty, and, if asked for by the people, to be refused. He died, and made no sign of repentance for the breach of faith, leaving the legacy of his promise to his son; and since his accession there has always been a report and rumour of something immense being in preparation for the Prussian people. The Constitution was always coming; and, seeing that it never came, the most hopeful gave up hoping, and the most patient began to protest. Men wrote books in which it was claimed, and thereupon the writers were banished; poets wrote songs—once pensive, as the strains of Moore; latterly, fierce and bloody, as the lyrics of the *Nation*—and were exiled or pensioned, according to circumstances—but at all events put to silence; and when students over their 'beer sang the songs so written, with harmonies inspiring to hear and most portentous choruses, they were forthwith imprisoned. The Prussian Government had taught them all to sing, but could in no wise permit such a use of the faculty. So, between writers of books and poets and patriotic singers, the Prussian officials had an anxious time of it. Ever and anon, there appeared beyond the frontier, some work or poem, which, being instantly proscribed, was, of course, universally read, and the burden and theme of books, poems, and songs, were always—the Prussian Constitution. It was so much written and talked about, in fact, that it had become one of the standing bores of European politics—one of those subjects that never can be got rid of—that no amount of indignation can affect, and no quantity of learning make intelligible, such a subject as the Spanish Marriage is beginning to be. The Prussian Constitution has been under discussion for thirty years, and nobody believed anything in the shape of it would ever see the light; when, all at once, it burst upon the world, on the 3rd of this present month of February, 1847. As a phenomenon, it is worth a little examination.

"Some fine morning," says an acute German writer, "we shall be ordered to be free; and then we shall venture it." This liberty at the word of command, and freedom, "by permission of the authorities," is at present the only mode in which Germany can progress; not even the germ of a popular Government, or any means by which the mass of the community can act upon and influence the governing body, exist. Improvement must either come as a grant and favour from the supreme power, or be wrested from it by a national convulsion. As the power that can withhold altogether, can, of course, give as little as it chooses, it will surprise no one to hear that what is called the new Prussian Constitution is a mere mockery, judged by the standard that constitutional countries will apply to it. It will appear more valuable to the Germans; but, even to them, it will bring vexation and disappointment; and it is doubtful whether the irritation it will excite will not far outweigh the advantage of it; an excess of caution generally defeating itself.

The changes the Germans claim are as much social as political; thus open courts of justice, the confronting of accuser and accused, the *viva voce* examination of witnesses, and the publicity of all legal proceedings, are almost the first elements of social security and human justice; they are quite independent of political forms of Government. The chaos of Prussian jurisprudence, both in civil and criminal cases, with all its feudal characteristics, its processes strangely at variance with modern usages, the utter dependence of the Judges and officials on the Crown, weigh heavily on the people. An extensive legal reform would give more relief than even political changes; the community is fully prepared for it; while, cast loose into a greater political freedom, they would be, for a time, without the self-guidance which can only be developed by time and custom; and the want of it might not be without a degree of danger. Of all this mass of evil, the new Constitution does not touch a single item.

The Freedom of the Press, or, as Milton better terms it, "the liberty of unlicensed printing," is another great social right, the want of which is a continual affliction to a highly instructed people. The strict censorship is one of the greatest anomalies of Germany, and all that the Governments do for education without it is but a deception. It may be safely said that a perfect Freedom of the Press, which is only conversation in another form and on a greater scale, is better worth having, without any system of State Education at all, than the best of State teaching with a continual chaining up of discussion: the quiet it secures is but apparent; the stillness is not healthy; it is the repose of decay, in which principles and

SEA-LION HUNT OFF CALLAO, COAST OF PERU.—FROM A SKETCH BY A CORRESPONDENT.

creeds rot and lose all their vigour. In what country has religion become so degraded as in the cradle of the Reformation? All that is not the coldest rationalism is perfect indifference, among the wealthy and educated; in the masses, the boasted enlightenment that is said to leave no village without its school, has not prevented the most astounding exhibition of credulity the world has seen since the Crusades—the pilgrimage to the "holy coat" at Treves. Nowhere are the destructive theories of the Communists and Socialists so widely spread as in Austria (the Gallician massacres in bloody proof), and Prussia. A free Press would have kept up a wholesome agitation on all disputed points, and creeds and doctrines attacked would have found zealous defenders; but the paternal Governments of the Continent forbid the antidote; while the poison filters through society in secret and undetected. There is more of the vital spirit of religion in America and England, with their Free Press and public discussions, than in the over-governed communities, where the censorship sits like an incubus on all men's thoughts, and allows no one "to speak the thing he will." The new Constitution changes nothing in this direction; and the nation that gave the invention of printing to the world has but a permissive use of it in any case; the exercise of its best and mightiest powers being altogether forbidden.

Having stated so much that this long-expected gift does not do, it is fitting perhaps to explain what it does; what is the purport and value of this production over which the spirit of an enlightened Government has sat brooding for more than a generation, and which is now drawn

> Mature and perfect from its dark retreat
> Of thirty years!

There are eight provincial Diets, or assemblies, in Prussia, the members of which are elected; but their powers have no resemblance whatever to those of the legislative bodies of constitutional countries; it is difficult to give an idea of their functions, they are so completely negative. They cannot originate any law, or refuse any tax: they can only deliberate on the measures proposed by the Crown, humbly offer "advice" upon them, which may or may not be taken, and "petition" when more than usually courageous; but the petition is negatived if there is only one vote against it; and if it passes, must be revised by the Commitee of the Diet, who are invariably the mere creatures of the Crown. The Diets have no veto upon anything, and with a general law that affects the whole kingdom they have nothing to do; they can only consider it so far as it touches the particular province, and then they can but advise and petition as before, both advice and petition being considered disrespectful; and, if pressed, little less than rebellion. All these Diets without powers, the King, by the new Constitution, calls together at Berlin in one assembly, to be called the United Diet of Prussia, sitting in two bodies, one formed of the princes of the blood, the nobles, princes, counts, and peers of the states and provinces; this will be a kind of House of Peers; the other body will consist of the representatives of the gentry, the towns, and boroughs; but as any number of cyphers brought together will not make a sum without at least a unit added to them, so one function is created that the thing might not be altogether purposeless; they will have a control over the creation of all new loans or fresh taxes, except under urgent circumstances, as those of war. In all other matters, they have only the "liberty of advising," as before. It is shrewdly suspected that, if the finances of Prussia had been in a sound state, no Constitution would ever have made its appearance. But the necessities of Kings have always driven them at last to get money somehow—and there are but two ways of doing it. One is to take it without asking, making the power of doing so the warrant for it; the other is to get the people themselves to be a party to the transaction. The day for the first and simpler process has passed away, and nothing is left but to try the second. But it will be seen that no more power is given to the popular representatives than is absolutely essential to the purpose. Properly used, however, even this slight hold of the great instrument, money, may be turned to good account.

The only fear is that the Institution thus created by Royal decree, having no hold upon the people at large, may be destroyed as easily as it was evoked. We have little faith in things that depend only on Royal signatures: real Constitutions are the gradual growth of ages. We do not see the consequence of a refusal on the part of the Diet to consent to a loan or allow a tax: can it not be reduced to its former insignificance, if at all unmanageable? We imagine so. But if, with time, it can make itself valuable, and worth defending—if it can gather round it any amount of popular feeling and enthusiasm then, trifling with it may become dangerous; and there is a possibility of its surviving to deal with more things than loans and taxes. But, at present, the Royal Frankenstein may look on his creation without the least dread: it is the tamest and feeblest of animated things. We involuntarily judge it by an English standard. To Germans, living under as perfect a despotism as ever existed, from the days of Nimrod down to those of Nicholas, it may have a far greater value.

SEA-LION HUNT BY THE OFFICERS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "CALYPSO."

(SKETCHED AND DESCRIBED BY AN EYE-WITNESS.)

THE *Calypso* having, on a previous short cruise outside the Island of San Lorenzo (which forms the harbour of Callao), passed in the neighbourhood of a barren rock detached about three miles from the island, there were observed basking on its face an enormous number of Sea-Lions (*Platyrhynchus leoninus*) of great size, and most singular appearance. This unusual sight operated so powerfully upon the destructive propensities of the "gentlemen sportsmen" on board, that our worthy Captain was obliged to allow us to commence hostilities against these giants, who, although reported to be generally inoffensive, are allowed to be quite willing and able to defend themselves when provoked. Our chief having entered readily into our proposed amusement, the *Calypso* got under way on the afternoon of the 20th of November, and stood out to sea. After working to windward, during the night we found ourselves, about mid-day on the 21st, at the distance of a mile from our ground. Two boats were then lowered, and having been manned by eight officers and twenty blue-jackets and marines, selected as the crack shots of the ship, armed with muskets and bayonets, with a proper quantum of boarding pikes and tomahawks, in the probable event of our coming to close quarters with our antagonists, we shoved off. The boats were commanded by Lieutenant M., a hardy son of the heather, whose rifle has whilom signed the death-warrant of many an "antlered monarch" on his native hills. After a short row, we descried our chase in considerable number on a rock which sloped from a height about 80 feet gradually to the water. We approached them with caution and in perfect silence; and, having rounded a small point which hid us from their view, we suddenly pulled straight for the rock. Oh! moment of triumph! The animals there first appearing to comprehend their disagreeable position, rose simultaneously; and, roaring loudly, made a rush down the hill. After having given them a rattling volley, which told severely on the dense mass, we threw ourselves out of the boats—an operation attended with some difficulty, owing to the heavy surf; but which fortunately produced no worse result than a thorough drenching to most of us, and, alas! to our ammunition. Once on land, we applied ourselves to intercept the retreat of those who had not gained the water, now discoloured with the blood of the killed and wounded. Our boatswain had a narrow escape from a huge patriarch, who tried to roll him over; while one of the men, who was labouring to drag on shore a huge fellow who had "shuffled off his mortal coil" in the *melee*, was washed away with his prize, and could only save himself by relinquishing his hold on his prisoner. The island being now clear, we fired a few desultory shots at those we saw swimming round us, and re-embarked without accident, regaining the ship after a most exciting chase, and with the additional lack of harpooning a fine fellow from the boat. Upon our arrival on board, the spoil was skinned; the flesh and liver furnishing no unpalatable meal to many of the men. The scene of our exploit was covered with guano.

The landing has been faithfully sketched by a member of the Gun-room Mess.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

Although the Court is at present in slight mourning for the Austrian Arch-Duke, the Royal Family do not suspend their amusements. There has been, within the last two or three days, a performance of the Italian Opera at the Tuileries; the only difference being in the toilette of the ladies, who all wore white or grey: the opera selected was "L'Elisir d'Amore." The birthday of the young Duchess de Montpensier was celebrated at the Palace by a little *Bal Costumé*, on which occasion the graceful young Spaniard wore one of the charming costumes of her own country, that of an Andalusan *Maja*, just sent her from Madrid by her Royal sister. Her young husband was likewise dressed in a Spanish costume; while the Duke and Duchess of Aumale wore Italian dresses. The life of the party, however, was the Prince de Joinville, the most stirring and high-spirited of Louis Philippe's sons. He wore the costume of a *Guerrier*; its principal features being an immense cocked hat half concealed in, a long rainbow coloured feather, and enormous wide-mouthed boots. With his face smeared over in burnt cork fashion, and a long rifle in his hand, which he managed with great dexterity, he offered a perfect type of a Carnival costume, and greatly amused all the lookers-on.

Fancy balls are very numerous this year. In the general depression of society, this is the amusement which claims most favour. Your countrymen enter into them eagerly; and I know none of these entertainments which have surpassed in spirit or splendour that given the other day by the rich Englishman, Mr. G——, at which the whole society of the Chaussée d'Antin was present.

I have just heard of a singular instance of the influence of modern literature amongst us. As you well know, the name of the hero of the popular melodrama, "L'Auberge des Adrets," *Robert Macaire*, has passed into a proverb for hypocrisy and rogruery, and, as you likewise know, there have not been wanting those who have feigned to discover that the character was designed as an attack upon a certain august personage here. But as it may, it is certain that the name is in the worst odour, and, unfortunately, there is none more common amongst us. At this moment, there are more than fifty petitions lying in the hands of the official authorities, from different individuals, desiring permission to change this detested patronymic. As the *ne plus ultra* of ill-luck, however, a merchant who lives in the Rue Fugevin, bears the Christian name of Robert, in addition to the surname of Macaire; and, in the petition which he likewise sent in, he states, that if he is not allowed to adopt another cognomen, he will be obliged to give up the business which he has held for a long time, and which his father handed down to him. Both the name and the trade must have it on his conscience, to have reduced so many respectable individuals to be ashamed of the name they bear. A yet graver affair is one in which Alexandre Dumas is compromised. In one of his recent novels—"La Dame de Montsereau" he has introduced the character of one of the ancestors of the Marquis d'E. pinay Saint Sue, a man of high birth, who, naturally jealous of his family honour, has been grievously offended by the miserable part this celebrated writer has assigned to this personage in the novel, and has, consequently, brought an action for damages against M. Dumas on this score. The latter, however, is not the only French author who has taken strange liberties with the memory of distinct historical personages; and I have just heard that a member of the family of Sorgia was about to bring an action of 100,000 francs damages against Victor Hugo, for libelling the character of his ancestor, Lucrezia. Truly, as the system pursued by the modern French dramatists and novelists, of introducing assassinations, poisonings, and crimes of every description into each chapter of their works, every one will naturally feel grateful to that author his name nor his ancestry may be brought into notice by these gentlemen.

An amusing anecdote of Alexandre Dumas is now making the *tour* of the Parisian drawing-rooms. He was some time back in the habit of receiving his friends daily, at his villa of St. Germain, where he kept open house. One day his servant came to announce to him that there was no champagne left in the cellar. "Well," said Dumas, "you must send for more." "Yes, Sir," Paris, answered the man; "but meanwhile what is to be done, for the wine-merchant here insists upon being paid in advance?" "Here is the money, then," said his master; "go and order some." A few days after, however, the master found out that it was his own wine from his cellar that his servant was thus selling him in retail! "You rascal," said the novelist, "you have robbed me: I give you warning. But stay—you are a clever fellow—you can make your fortune when you sell me my own wine, remember you give me credit!" Of this story we will say, *Se non è vera è ben trovata*. M. Dumas has certainly the talent of making himself talked of. As an instance of its possession we may quote the name bestowed on the *Bœuf Gras* which is to parade this capital next Tuesday: it is called Monte Christo!

FRANCE

There is no political news of importance in the Paris papers. The Chamber of Deputies is still occupied in discussing the Address. The paragraph relating to the financial position of France has been amply debated by the Chambers, and the journals also devote several leading articles to it. The weather in France has been as severe as in England, and many of the roads were impassable, so that many mails from the country were due in Paris on Tuesday morning.

In the course of the debate on the Address on Thursday (last week), M. Thiers made a speech which cannot fail to excite great attention. The paragraph relative to the course pursued by the French Ministry in regard to the Spanish marriages, and entered into the subject at considerable length; but the part of his speech calculated to create the most interest here was that in which he referred to England. We subjoin it:

"The real alliance for France," said M. Thiers, "is that of England. It is said, there are rivalries between France and England. I say that this is not the case. There are no rivalries. No rivalries render an alliance between England and France impossible? No! and I am certain that if England was shown a great aim to be attained, she is determined to ask sacrifices unworthy of us. I cannot help saying that I am deeply afflicted by the policy which has been proposed in this tribune. You are, it is said, at variance with the Northern Courts and England, and you are thus reduced to isolation. I have heard on whom implicit faith can be placed who agitate questions which affect the happiness of humanity; but I avow that my sympathies are much more with the Whigs, and the repugnance which some seem to feel to them, is, I think, not founded with that for the Radicals. They object that in 1840 the Whigs were opposed to France. That accusation is ill-founded; and the proof is that, at the end of 1840, our Cabinet signed with those Whigs a treaty which testified, on the contrary, a great degree of confidence on the part of France. What a moment you have chosen to disturb the alliance with England! The moment when Cracow was the theatre of an attempt which you did not foresee, though all the world announced it. This is the moment which you have chosen to effect the union of the Whigs, and to render England discontented." M. Thiers concluded by saying—"I repeat I am for the English alliance; I do not seek for perfidy, but I am for the alliance of France with England on such matters and Royalty, and that is the reason I have told to-day to the nation and to Royalty the whole truth."

On the following day, M. Guizot replied to M. Thiers, and entered into an elaborate defence of the course which the French Government had adopted relative to the Spanish marriages. M. Guizot argued that Lord Aberdeen agreed with his views in his interview at Eu, and that he had been in concert with that nobleman. "I establish, then," said M. Guizot, "that our situation with Lord Aberdeen was as I have stated; and I may add that never was any mention made between Lord Aberdeen and myself of the Treaty of Utrecht; never was there a word spoken of any right; never did Lord Aberdeen make any objection to the marriage of the Duke de Montpensier with the Infanta. (Hear, hear.) Such was the situation of affairs when I left Paris for the Chateau d'Eu, in the month of July. Let me here be permitted to throw aside all idea of comparison between the Whigs and the Tories with respect to the policy that France ought to follow relative to England. These distinctions have lost their value in the present day. All parties in that country are equally devoted to her interests: all are equally animated by a friendly feeling towards France. To convince yourselves of this, you have only to glance over the debates of Parliament, examine the speeches of all the chiefs of party in England; from the Tories to the Radicals—from Lord George Bentinck to Mr. Roebuck all employ the same language, express the same desire for friendly relations and good intelligence between France and England. Nor do I forget that, in more difficult times, the Whigs were the true friends of France." M. Guizot went on to argue that France would have failed in her relations with Spain if she had, under the circumstances, refused the proposition of the Spanish Government, and that she would have thus thrown Spain under the influence of England. M. Guizot thus defended himself from the imputation of having acted dishonourably and perfidiously against the interests of the name of the King by some of the English papers:—"I now arrive at the question of honourable dealing. For my part, I have never accused the intentions or good faith of any one, but in discussing I have always assumed that there were errors and faults of conduct. I have always respected and observed this rule in every situation; the liberty and dignity of diplomatic relations and of parliamentary discussion depend on it. Whatever, therefore, may be the conduct observed towards me, or by whom, I shall always follow this course. I protest first of all against the introduction of a name which has been improperly employed at London in this discussion. Not more abroad than at home, nor more between two constitutional Governments than in each individually, ought that name to be mixed up in political discussions. To introduce it, to make use of it, is conduct deserving of the strongest censure. (Hear.) I shall, as I do at present, always protest against such a violation of constitutional rules, from whatever quarter it may proceed. (Movement.) I now enter into the question of good faith, and what is called *perfidie*, and in doing so I feel the necessity of laying before the Chamber the documents and the language of the Government. I speak not of documents concocted after the event has taken place, and for the purposes of defence, but of documents that passed during the conduct of the affair. The Chamber will see that everywhere—at London, at Paris, and in Spain—our proceedings have been upright and honourable, such as they ought to be between Governments that respect each other. (Here the Hon. Minister read a long despatch, written by himself, in which he expressed surprise at the reproach made by Lord Palmerston of failure of *procédés*, insisted on the facts which intimated on the part of the English Government, not a policy of cordial understanding, but an isolated one; and indicated that France might also have an isolated policy in Spain.) Such, he continued, was our conduct at London, departing in no respect from the consideration and good faith which the Government of Great Britain had a right to expect from the French Cabinet." The Minister next denied that M. de Bresson wrote to me that he had had to contend a whole day against Queen Christina. We were then in the right in saying that the two marriages would not be simultaneous, for we laboured to prevent them, and M. de Bresson was not present at the marriage. "When I informed Lord Normanby that the marriages were settled, he asked if they would both be concluded at the same time. I replied that they would not, and I was right in so replying, for at the moment at which I spoke not only was nothing as yet decided, but we were labouring at Madrid to prevent the simultaneousness of the two marriages. The Queen Mother insisted strongly on that point; but we opposed it, and M. de Bresson wrote to me that he had had to contend a whole day against Queen Christina. We were then in the right in saying that the two marriages would not be simultaneous, for we laboured to prevent them, and M. de Bresson was present at the marriage."

COURT AND HAUT TON.

RETURN OF THE COURT TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, the Princess Helena, and Count Alexander Mensdorff, left Windsor Castle on Tuesday, escorted by a party of the First Regiment of Life Guards, for the Slough Station of the Great Western Railway. The august party were conveyed from Slough to the Paddington Terminus by a special train, and from Paddington proceeded, in six carriages and four, to Buckingham Palace, escorted by a party of Light Dragoons. The Royal party arrived at the Palace at twenty minutes past four o'clock. Her Majesty and Prince Albert were received on their arrival by the Lord Chamberlain; the Treasurer of the Household; the Earl of Morton, Lord in Waiting; the Earl of Strafford; Viscount Canning, Groom in Waiting; and Captain Francis Seymour, Groom in Waiting to Prince Albert.

The Queen and Prince Albert took an airing on Wednesday, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, in a sledge, the Prince driving Lord John Russell had an audience of the Queen. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace, and partook of luncheon with her Majesty and her Royal Consort. Her Majesty had an evening party. The company consisted of the Countess of Jersey and Lady Charlotte Villiers, Earl Somers and the Ladies Caroline and Harriet Cocks, Lady Elizabeth Dawson, Mr. G. E. Anson, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Lord George Lennox, and Captain Francis Seymour.

ROYAL SLEDGE EXCURSION.—The roads in the vicinity of Windsor, in consequence of the heavy fall of snow, covering the ground to the depth of several inches, having been declared in excellent state for "sledging," the Royal Equipages the Prince of Wales, rode in the first sledge (to which were attached the pair of ponies trained expressly for that purpose, gaily caparisoned in their Russian bell-harness), driven by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The second sledge, which was driven by Count Alexander Mensdorff, contained the Princess Royal and the Countess of Charlemont, who has succeeded the Marchioness of Douro as the Lady in Waiting to her Majesty. In the Russian droschky, which followed, driven by one of the Royal grooms in Russian costume, were the Hon. Miss Stanley, and the Hon. Miss Dawson. The Hon. Colonel Grey and the Hon. Captain Gordon, the Lords in Waiting to her Majesty and Prince Albert, and Mr. Myers, the Royal Highness's riding master, were in attendance on horseback.

LADY JOHN RUSSELL.—Lady John Russell has been seriously ill, but we state with great pleasure that her Ladyship is now out of danger, and continues gradually to improve in health.

ILLNESS OF SIR JOHN GLADSTONE, BART.—Some alarming accounts have appeared in the daily papers of the illness of Sir John Gladstone, Bart., at his seat in Scotland, but we are happy to learn that the extent of the malady has been much exaggerated.

PARTY AT LORD BROUGHAM'S.—Lord Brougham entertained the Marquis and Marchioness of Douro, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marchioness of Alresbury, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Ripon, the Earl of Wilton, Lord and Lady Stanley, Lady Macé, the Hon. Mrs. Dawson Damer, and a select party, to dinner on Saturday last, at his residence, in Grafton-street.

CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF HER MAJESTY'S WEDDING. The seventh anniversary of the union of Queen Victoria with his Royal Highness Prince Albert was celebrated at Windsor, on Wednesday, with the usual rejoicings. Several of the Royal tradesmen dined together in the afternoon, at the New Inn; and, in the evening, there was a public ball, in honour of the event, at the Town Hall, which was numerously attended; the stewards comprising J. T. Bedborough, Esq. (the Mayor); Colonel Reid, M.P.; Ralph Neville, Esq., M.P.; the Hon. Henry Legge, M.P.; Captain Bulkeley, 1st Life Guards; and several of her Majesty's tradesmen.

THE MARQUIS OF CLANRICARDE.—We regret to learn that the Marquis of Clanricarde is confined to his residence, on Carlton-house-terrace, by indisposition.

MR. ROBERT PEEL.—Mr. R. Peel, eldest son of Sir Robert Peel, has returned to Switzerland from a tour in Italy, and has been appointed Chargé d'Affaires at Berne, in the absence of Mr. Morier, the British Minister resident there.

FASHIONABLE ASSEMBLY.—The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury entertained, at dinner, on Tuesday evening, his Excellency the American Ambassador and the Countess Dietrichstein, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Auckland and the Hon. Miss Eden, the Countess of Chesterfield, Count Potocki, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, Lord and Lady Stanley, Viscount Duncannon, Hon. Colonel and Hon. Mrs. Anson, Hon. Colonel Montague, and Mr. Charles Greville. In the evening, a select party joined the circle.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTANT POINTS CONNECTED WITH THE POWER OF EXECUTORS.

A case was tried on Tuesday, in the BAIL COURT, which excited some interest, but in which the prosecutors completely failed, both in law and fact. Mr. Justice Erle laid down some interesting points of law. The case was, The Queen v. Haynes and others

It was a prosecution against Mr. Joseph Bayley Haynes, charging him and several other persons with violently assembling together, and creating a riot in the parish of Little Stanmore, and unlawfully and indecently exposing the dead body of Joseph Bayley Haynes, and carrying it away from his house. There were other counts in the indictment, varying the mode of stating the charge. In all the counts the body was alleged to have been in the lawful custody and possession of the executors of the said J. B. Haynes.

The Attorney-General, in opening the case, said the prosecution had been instituted by the executors of the late Mr. Haynes, who formerly had been of St. Alban's Lodge, Edgware, and who died on the 19th of December, 1845. The principal defendant was his son, and others of them were members of his family. The deceased had for a number of years carried on the trade of a butcher. He died at an advanced age, and, during the latter part of his life, had been estranged from his family.

Several other persons were included in the indictment.

The facts were briefly these. The defendant made a will, in which he appointed Mr. Barton and Mr. Slater his executors, and he, among other things, directed that he should be buried at the Cemetery at Kensal-green. Notice of his death was forwarded to his son on the day when that event occurred, and on that very day this son went to the house where the body lay, accompanied by the defendant Phillips, when the effect and substance of the will of his father was briefly stated to him, and Mr. Barton, one of the executors, offered to accommodate him with a bed in the house that night if he wished it, and would promise to conduct himself with propriety. The offer was declined, and the defendant J. B. Haynes informed. The day before that, however, he expressed a wish to take his family into the room where the body lay, that they might take their last farewell of the deceased. This was permitted by the executors. The defendant J. B. Haynes went into the room accompanied by several other persons, who, in the most rude manner, took the corpse from the coffin and carried it forcibly down stairs, and a scene of riot and confusion ensued.

Mr. Barton, the attorney who prepared the codicils to the wills, and his brother, one of the executors, and other witnesses, were called; but the case for the prosecution was so weak that, when it was closed,

Mr. Justice Erle said he thought the indictment could not be sustained. The whole proceeding arose out of a claim on the part of a son to conduct the funeral of his father in a manner opposed to the wishes of his executors, who, however, had not, up to the present time, proved the will under which they claimed to act.

Sir Frederick Thesiger then addressed the Jury on the part of the defendants. He contended that whatever disturbance had taken place on the day in question was attributable entirely to the conduct of the executors. The will under which they claimed was a document the legality of which the defendant disputed, and which the executors had not yet ventured to prove that will The defendant found that his father, during the latter period of his life, had been surrounded by strangers, who had estranged him from his family, and, as his son, had done no more than endeavour to assert his just rights

Mr. Justice Erle, in summing up the evidence, said that that part of the indictment which charged the defendant with an indecent exposure of the body of the deceased could not be sustained, neither could the charge of riot The will of the deceased not having been proved, the executors had no greater right than the son of the deceased to decide in what manner the funeral should be conducted, and the interference of the defendants, therefore, did not render them liable to a prosecution like the present. The whole affair, after all, had reference only to the validity of a will, and which was disputed by the defendants Until the will of the deceased was proved, the house, being freehold property, belonged to the son, as heir-at-law

The Jury immediately acquitted all the defendants. The verdict was received with applause by a very crowded court.

RAILWAY LITIGATION

Another railway case, deserving of notice, was tried in the Court of COMMON PLEAS, on Wednesday, Barker v. Lyndon.

The claim was for the publication of several advertisements connected with the proposed North-Western Trunk Railway from Crewe to Gloucester. There was no proof that the defendant had attended any meetings, but he appeared to have received notice when and of the resolutions passed.

The Lord Chief Justice said that there were certain points which must be considered as settled with respect to railway liabilities, and these decisions must be considered as law until reversed, which he (the learned Judge) did not anticipate they ever would, and from which he himself did not see any ground for differing. First, then, it was settled law that an individual, by consenting to be on the provisional committee, did not thereby authorise the making of contracts so as to render him liable. Secondly, that an individual who proposes to take shares never issued, in a company never established, did not thereby give any authority to pledge his credit. By consenting, therefore, to be put on the provisional committee, and by accepting shares, the defendant in the present case did not render himself liable. Then, here, it did not appear that the provisional committee gave a single order. In this case, there was nothing to show that the defendant had authorised the pledging of his credit for the debt in question, therefore there must either be a verdict for the defendant or a nonsuit entered.

The plaintiff elected to have a verdict for the defendant, which was accordingly returned, and thereupon a bill of exceptions was tendered to the ruling of the Learned Judge.

THE BRAINTREE CHURCH-RATE CASE.

On Monday, Lord Denman gave judgment, in the Court of QUEEN'S BENCH, in this case, which was first brought before public attention in the year 1837. In that year, the parish church of Braintree fell into disrepair. A meeting of the parishioners was convened for the purpose of considering the matter of making a church-rate. The persons then assembled postponed the making of any rate for the period of twelve months. This postponement was considered equivalent to a refusal to make the rate. Eight days after this meeting had been held, the churchwardens, without any notice to the parishioners, of their own authority, made a rate, and afterwards attempted to enforce the payment of it by a suit in the Consistory Court against a Mr. Burder, for the subtraction of the rate

The question raised therefrom was as to the right of the minority of a vestry lawfully assembled for the purpose of making a church-rate, the necessity for which is not disputed, to make a reasonable rate if the majority refuse. Several of the Courts had been occupied with the matter, and the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench, now, was to the effect that the rate was well made

The Bishop of London sat upon the Bench during the delivery of the judgment

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

LOANS TO IRELAND.—Earl FITZWILLIAM moved for a return of all the sums of money advanced as loans by the Imperial Legislature to Ireland since the Union; specifying clearly in how far the conditions of such loans had been complied with. The noble Earl stated his object to be to disabuse the public mind of an idea that advances to Ireland were never repaid, his opinion being that no loans were ever more promptly repaid than those made to that country.—Lord BROUGHAM repeated, for a third time, his complaints of the influx of Irish paupers into Liverpool. A general conversation ensued about Irish distress.—Earl FITZWILLIAM asserted that we were now in a great crisis, and warned their Lordships to beware of neglecting the opportunity which it gave them. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that he should have no objection to the motion if his noble friend would so far amend it as to add the words "distinguishing all advances and repayments made since the establishment of the Board of Works." The motion, as amended, was agreed to. A conversation then arose respecting the charges on land in Ireland, and the House adjourned soon after six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.—Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice that, on the 22nd inst., he should make a financial statement in Committee of Ways and Means.

THE DESTITUTE PERSONS (IRELAND) BILL.

On the motion that the House again resolve itself into Committee on this bill,

Mr. O'CONNELL drew a very lamentable picture of the condition of Ireland, and expressed his conviction that, unless immediate relief were afforded, 2 per cent. of the present population of Ireland would perish. They would perish of famine and disease, unless the House did something speedy and efficacious—not doled out in small sums—not in private and individual subscriptions, but by some great act of national consistency, calculated upon a broad and liberal scale. If this course were not pursued, Parliament was responsible for the loss of 25 per cent. of the population of Ireland. He assured the House most solemnly that he was not exaggerating; he only could establish all he said by many and many painful proofs, and the necessary result must be typhus fever, which in fact had broken out, and was desolating whole districts. If left alive only one in ten that it attacked. This fearful murder ere long would spread to the upper classes; the inhabitants of England would not escape its visitations, for it would be brought over by the miserable wretches who escaped from the other side of the Channel. The calamity would be scattered over the whole empire, and no man would be safe from it. He repeated that two millions of human beings would be destroyed, if relief were not suddenly and effectually afforded. The destruction of the potato crop had occasioned a positive annihilation of food, and the people were starving in shoals, in hundreds—ay, in thousands and millions. Parliament was bound, then, to act not only liberally but generously—to lend out the means of putting a stop to this terrible disaster. It was asserted that the Irish landlords did not do their duty. Several of them had done their duty others had not; and, considering the extraordinary exigency of the case, the plan was to enable Government with more real power, to apply to the purpose all the sums they deemed necessary. They ought instantly to carry out the mode of relief they thought necessary, responsible indeed to the House, but not fettered by the strict letter of the law. He wanted to see the House generously confiding in Ministers, let them be chosen from which side of the House they might. The facts, as he well knew, were more terrific than they had been yet stated—the necessity was more urgent. Mr. O'Connell concluded his appeal in behalf of Ireland, by saying, "Recollect how incumbered is the property of Ireland; how many of her estates are in Chancery, how many are in the hands of trustees. She is in your hands—she is in your power. If you don't save her, she can't save herself; and I solemnly call on you to recollect that I predict, with the sincerest conviction, that one-fourth of her population will perish unless you come to their relief." (Cheers from both sides.)

The discussion in regard to the miserable condition of Ireland was continued for some time, several hon. members throwing much blame upon the Irish landlords.

Sir D. NORREYS and Sir H. W. BARRON each defended them.

Lord J. RUSSELL deprecated such a desultory discussion as a great waste of time when it was of so much importance that they should proceed with a bill intended for the relief of Ireland in the Committee he had moved for. The hon. Baronet who had last spoken had said the cry against the Irish landlords was raised by the low cunning of the mendicant interests in the metropolis, who were anxious first to depress the value and then get possession of Irish estates. Now, it so happened that a number of gentlemen belonging to the mendicant interests in London, and who had no wish to buy Irish estates, had a meeting at which several of them subscribed no less than £1000 each for the relief of distress in Ireland, and had taken much trouble subsequently, after business hours, in receiving subscriptions from others, and in carrying on a correspondence with that country.

Mr. HAWES strongly censured the Irish landlords, and said they had done nothing but sit down and howl for English money.

At length the House went into Committee, and a long time was occupied in considering the clauses of the bill.

The bill passed through Committee.

The Distilling from Sugar Bill and the Brewing from Sugar Bill also went through Committee.

The Customs' Duties (Rum) Bill, he would move that the bill be referred to a Select Committee

The House adjourned at half-past twelve

HOUSE OF LORDS. TUESDAY.

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF MANCHESTER

Lord STANLEY presented a petition from the churchwardens of Manchester, complaining that, while the rectorial revenues of the parish amounted to more than £3000 per annum, and, while they were received by the Dean and Fellows of the Collegiate Church at Manchester, they claimed to be exempt from residence, and altogether exempt from the cure of souls. This petition was not presented in any spirit of hostility to the Church; but their Lordships could not fail to see that such a state of things must be injurious to its best interests. He was surprised how the Dean and Fellows could reconcile it to their consciences to take these large sums, and leave 400,000 persons to the cure of souls, without even the best manner they might be able. The petition prayed that before the erection of a see of Manchester, provision should be made to secure the application of the whole of the income and revenues of the rectory to the effectual pastoral and ecclesiastical superintendence of the parish of Manchester

Lord BROUGHAM said that the evil could only be met by a legislative remedy.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN said a letter from the Dean, in which he asserted that the facts were incorrectly stated in the petition that the Dean and Chapter made no claim whatever. they only exercised a right which had descended to them

A conversation ensued upon some other subjects, but nothing of public interest arose, and the House adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS

Mr. RICARDO, after a brief review of the Navigation Laws, and the various reciprocity acts, intimated that the motion which he had that evening on the paper was not for a total repeal of the Navigation Laws, but for an inquiry into their operation by a Select Committee of the House. He had a right to demand this inquiry, for he was ready to prove these laws to be of the most mischievous tendency, as regarded trade, manufactures, shipping, and our colonies. He expected that the inquiry would be granted him by the courtesy of the House, considering that the last Committee which sat upon the subject was chiefly composed of gentlemen of the opposite party; and that that committee recommended that the subject should be further investigated, the lateness of the period at which the committee was appointed preventing it from terminating its investigation before the close of the session. In proportion as the Navigation Laws drove foreign vessels from our ports, did they circumscribe the consumption of our country, and limit the operations of the manufacturers. The honourable gentleman then instanced several cases in which the laws in question had operated injuriously and injuriously upon the carrying trade, with a view of showing that they could substitute no laws for the proper regulation of trade and commerce, so efficient as the natural laws which they contravened. The Navigation Laws were another more or less than protection to British shipping, which protection could only be secured to them by raising freights. The evils to which this gave rise were felt by the colonies as well as by the parent country; which latter former suffered also from the greater expense of seamen's instruction. Under existing circumstances, every principle of justice was set at defiance by interfering with the indirect trade of the colonies The exclusive colonial system, of which the Navigation Laws are a type, had lost Brazil to Portugal, and the United States to Great Britain, and had left only Java to Holland, and only Cuba to Spain. Gentlemen opposite might quote against him the proposition of Adam Smith, in reference to this subject; but he would anticipate that by stating that Adam Smith's argument in this respect contradicted his proposition. Admitting that our commercial marine was the nursery of the Royal Navy, it was impolitic and inexpedient to maintain a system which operated injuriously upon, by restricting, that marine. The Navigation Laws had only resulted in securing us the carrying trade of our own country; but many nations employed foreign vessels almost exclusively in their carrying trade—in which cases we were never employed. But British shipping could and would successfully compete with foreign tonnage in the ports of those countries if the protection were removed, which now benefited the shipowners only in our own ports. If the Committee for which he moved were granted him, he was prepared to prove that neither the British shipowner nor British seaman needed any such protection. Indeed, every relaxation of the Navigation Laws had operated favourably as regarded British shipping. Our foreign tonnage protection to shipping had not answered its purpose. The object sought to be attained by it would be accomplished by a thorough free trade principle.

Mr. M. GIBSON, on the part of the Government, recommended the House to agree to the motion. The resolution only asked for an inquiry, and it would be unconstitutional to the given committee any bias. Mr. Ricardo. The House would be continuing a train of useful inquiry, commenced in 1844, and continued in 1845, by appointing this Committee

Several hon. members delivered their opinions upon the subject, after which,

Sir R. PEEL was favourable to the appointment of the Committee. The right honourable Baronet said, "I think there can be no reason why there should not be an inquiry into the operation and effect of the Navigation Laws, or why there should not be an opportunity of ascertaining whether the maintenance of those laws exactly as they at present exist is really for the interest of British commerce, for the interest of British shipping, and, above all, whether it is essential to that consideration which is, and ought to be, paramount to all others.—whether or no the maintenance of those laws is necessary for securing the maritime supremacy of this country. I give my assent to this inquiry, not to give effect to the particular views of the honourable member; it is proposed by an individual member of Parliament, and assented to by the Government—but, being proposed by an individual member of Parliament, I apprehend that those who assent to the inquiry, in no respect are bound to the particular opinions of the hon. member (hear, hear); and I give my assent to this proposal upon the full understanding that it is to be a Committee, not to give effect to any peculiar preconceived notions, but to be a *bond fide* inquiry into all the bearings of this very important question. (Hear, hear.) It has been remarked in the course of this debate, that the Navigation Laws have endured for 150 years, and take their origin from the Protectorate. I understand the Navigation Laws to be much older than that period. I understand their origin to be almost simultaneous with the existence of a national military marine in this country; and that the Protectorate extended and incorporated the principle in the Navigation Law passed at that period. But whatever may be their antiquity, you have been compelled in this age to abandon, not from theoretical principles, but from necessity." The right hon. Baronet, having traced the periods when relaxations had been made in the Navigation Laws, concluded by giving his advice:—"Let us now (MARCH) examine maturely whether the recent change in your commercial laws does not render some change expedient in your Navigation Laws? But, the paramount consideration of your maritime defence ought not to be disregarded; and I hope that the Government will take care that the Committee is so constituted, and the inquiry so directed, that, come to what conclusion they may, the character of those who compose it, and the deliberate and dispassionate nature of the inquiry, will secure to their final judgment as much of authority in the country as the decision of any Committee can convey." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HUDSON opposed the motion, being of opinion that any change in the existing state of matters would prove injurious to the British seaman.

Mr. HUTT and Mr. DISRAELI having addressed the House,

Lord J. RUSSELL said—"I think that it would be of great use to the House of Commons, and to the country, that a Committee should be appointed, and that all parties interested should be brought before that Committee, and permitted the liberty of stating their views. (Hear, hear.) It is true that the Government have had the many and great means of obtaining information, but I know of few means that are better for procuring the fullest and best information on any matter, than by the examination of persons deeply and intimately connected with that matter, before a Committee of the House of Commons, where they would be examined by persons holding different views, and advocating different bearings of the question. I think, therefore, that it is probable we may derive great advantages from the inquiries of the Committee of the House of Commons which my honourable friend proposes (Hear, hear.) Let us hear what the restrictions of which they complain are, and see what modifications are practicable, in order that the great shipping interest, which is one of the chief means of advancing the political greatness of this country, may be best promoted. (Hear, hear.) I do not myself agree in the arguments that would lead us back to a system of protection; but I do say that if we are to go on in the way of freedom, it is desirable that the benefits of freedom which are extended to other parties in the community, should be extended to those also who are peculiarly affected by these laws." (Hear, hear.)

Upon a division, the numbers were—

For the motion	.. ..	.. 155
Against it	.. ..	.. 61
Majority	.. ..	.. —94

PENALTIES UPON CATHOLICS.—Mr. WATSON obtained leave to bring in a bill, similar to that of last Session, for the further repeal of enactments imposing pains and penalties upon her Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects on account of their religion.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENTS IN THE NAVY.—A motion of Mr. Hume's for returns connected with the infliction of corporal punishments in the navy led to a rather warm discussion, in the course of which it appeared that there was a difference of opinion amongst the Lords of the Admiralty upon the subject, and eventually Mr. Hume withdrew his motion, in order to bring it forward hereafter, in a modified form.

The House adjourned at half-past twelve.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

THE FACTORIES BILL.

The House met to-day at twelve o'clock.

Mr. FIELDEN moved the second reading of the bill for limiting the hours of labour of young persons, from thirteen to eighteen years of age, in factories, to ten hours a day.

Mr. HUME strenuously objected to the bill, on the ground that the working classes ought to have the uncontrolled employment of their own time and industry. He therefore moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. HOWARD seconded the amendment.

Sir G. GREY stated that this was an open question with the Government—a question on which each of its members might vote according to his own feelings. He contended that if this bill passed, there would be a most unequal distribution of labour, but he did not believe that the predictions of the opponents of the measure would be realised. He wished the hours of labour to be restricted, not so much with reference to health, as with reference to the training and relaxation of persons employed in factories. As to adults, there was no positive restriction on adult male labour in the bill, but practically the effect would be that the work of all males working in mills would be restricted to ten hours. He would, under these circumstances, vote for the second reading of the bill, but would propose some amendments in committee

A long debate ensued, which was ultimately adjourned to next Wednesday.

It being six o'clock, the Speaker adjourned the House without putting the question.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The sitting to-day was a short one, and the House was principally occupied in the presentation of petitions, none of which presented any point of particular interest.

The Chelsea Pensioners Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. -THURSDAY.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.—In answer to a question by Mr. Thornely, Mr. M. GIBSON said a bill was in preparation, and would shortly be laid on the table of the House, to enable railway and other public companies to wind up their accounts

IRELAND.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD, in a speech of considerable length, moved the following resolution: That it appears to this House, from the facts of various committees and commissions, that the system generally adopted in times past in the letting and management of landed property in Ireland, has been one of the main causes of the poverty and distressed state of that country, and the disordered state of its social relations; and that no measures can be effectual in producing a demand for labour, or improving the condition of the people, which shall not include such an amendment of the laws of landlord and tenant as shall give to the improving tenant in occupation a sufficient permanency of tenure, or else establish the tenant's right to claim by law full compensation for all beneficial outlay by the expenditure of his labour and capital on the premises in his occupation.

Sir J. Burrows, Mr. Tuite, Lord Castlereagh, and Col. Conolly, addressed the House, and

Mr. LABOUCHERE objected to such a question being dealt with by a general resolution; he stated that Government would shortly lay on the table a bill to regulate the relation of landlord and tenant in Ireland, and concluded by moving the previous question

Mr. S. CRAWFORD gave notice that he should bring in a bill himself on the subject.

In answer to a question from Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN,

Mr. LABOUCHERE said he should bring in the bill he referred to before Easter.

The motion was then withdrawn.

Mr. AGLIONBY moved for, and obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the General Enclosure Act.

Leave was given to Mr. S. CRAWFORD to bring in a bill for the better securing of Irish Poor-rates

Mr. CORNELIUS O'BRIEN moved for certain returns relative to the conduct of Captain Wynn and other public officers employed by the Board of Works in connection with the presentments of various sessions in the county of Clare, and gave notice that on the production of those papers he would move they be referred to a select committee.

A long discussion arose, in the course of which Mr LABOUCHERE defended Captain Wynn, and eventually the returns were ordered

Mr SHAFTS moved his bill for regulating the proceedings of the Commissioners of Railways, and for amending the laws relating to Railways. The honourable gentleman went into a long and minute statement of the details of the measure, which principally affects the preliminary proceedings of railway companies in obtaining their acts, &c., and forms and constitutes the new Board of Railway Commissioners, created subsequent to the close of last session.

The bill was read a first time, and the House adjourned at eleven o'clock.

SKETCHES IN THE WEST OF IRELAND.—BY MR. JAMES MAHONY.

Uncoffin'd, unshrouded, his bleak corpse they bore,
From the spot where he died on the Cabin's wet floor,
To a hole which they dug in the garden close by;
Thus a brother hath died—thus a Christian must lie!

'Twas a horrible end and a harrowing tale,
To chill the strong heart—to strike revelry pale.
No disease o'er this Victim could mastery claim,
'Twas Famine alone mark'd his skeleton frame!

The bones of his Grandsire and Father too, rest
In the old Abbey-yard, by the holy rites blest.
Their last hours were sooth'd by affections fond cares,
Their last sighs were breath'd midst their Friends tearful prayers!

Unshriven, untended, this man pass'd away.
Ere Time streak'd one hair of his dark locks with gray,
His requiem the wild wind, and Hell's hoarse roar,
As its swollen waves dash on the rock-girded shore. C. C. T—.

FUNERAL AT SHEPPERTON LAKES.

The accounts from the Irish provincial papers continue to detail the unmitigated sufferings of the starving peasantry. Indeed, they are stated to be on the increase, notwithstanding the very great exertion of public bodies and individuals to assuage their pressure.

With the object of ascertaining the accuracy of the frightful statements received from the West, and of placing them in unexaggerated fidelity before our readers, a few days since, we commissioned our Artist, Mr. James Mahony, of Cork, to visit a seat of extreme suffering, viz., Skibbereen and its vicinity; and we now submit to our readers the graphic results of his journey, accompanied by such descriptive notes as he was enabled to collect whilst sketching the fearful incidents and desolate localities; premising merely, that our Artist must already have been somewhat familiar with such scenes of suffering in his own locality, (Cork), so that he cannot be supposed to have taken an *extreme* view of the greater misery at Skibbereen.

"I started from Cork, by the mail (says our informant), for Skibbereen and saw little until we came to Clonakilty, where the coach stopped for breakfast; and here, for the first time, the horrors of the poverty became visible, in the vast number of famished poor, who flocked around the coach to beg alms: amongst them was a woman carrying in her arms the corpse of a fine child, and making the most distressing appeal to the passengers for aid to enable her to purchase a coffin and bury her dear little baby. This horrible spectacle induced me to make some inquiry about her, when I learned from the people of the hotel that each day brings dozens of such applicants into the town. (*See the Sketch.*)

"After leaving Clonakilty, each step that we took westward brought fresh evidence of the truth of the reports of the misery, as we either met a funeral or a coffin at every hundred yards, until we approached the picturesque country of the Shepperton Lakes. (*See the Sketch.*) Here, from the decrease of numbers at the funerals, none having more than eight or ten attendants, and many only two or three.

"We next reached Skibbereen, a general view of which I send you from Clover Hill House, the residence of J. Macarthy Downing, Esq.; and, it being then late, I rested until Monday, when, with the valuable aid of Dr. D. Donovan, and his assistant, Mr. Crowley, I witnessed such scenes of misery and privation as I trust it may never be again my lot to look upon. Up to this morning, I, like a large portion, I fear, of the community, looked on the diaries of Dr. Donovan, as published in *The Cork Southern Reporter*, to be highly-coloured pictures, doubtless, intended for a good and humane purpose; but I can now, with perfect confidence, say that neither pen nor pencil ever could portray the misery and horror, at this moment, to be witnessed in Skibbereen. We first proceeded to Bridgetown, a portion of which is shown in the right hand distance of the sketch; and there I saw the dying, the living, and the dead, lying indiscriminately upon the same floor, without anything between them and the cold earth, save a few miserable rags upon them. To point to any particular house as a proof of this would be a waste of time, as all were in the same state; and, not a single house out of 500 could boast of being free from death and fever, though several could be pointed out with the dead lying close to the living for the space of three or four, even six days, without any effort being made to remove the bodies to a last resting place.

OLD CHAPEL-LANE, SKIBBEREEN.

"After leaving this abode of death, we proceeded to High-street, or Old Chapel-lane (*See the Sketch*), and there found one house, without door or window, filled with destitute people lying on the bare floor; and one, fine, tall, stout country lad, who had entered some hours previously to find shelter from the piercing cold, lay here dead amongst others likely soon to follow him. The appeals to the feelings and professional skill of my kind attendants here became truly heart-rending; and so distressed Dr. Donovan, that he begged me not to go into the house, and to avoid coming into contact with the people surrounding the doorway.

"We next proceeded to the Chapel-yard, to see the hut, of which Dr. Donovan gives the following graphic account in his diary:—

'On my return home, I remembered that I had yet a visit to pay; having in the morning received a ticket to see six members of one family, named Barrett, who had been turned out of the cabin in which they lodged, in the neighbourhood of Old Chapelyard; and who had struggled to this burying-ground, and literally entombed themselves in a small watch-house that was built for the shelter of those who were engaged in guarding against exhumation by the doctors, when more respect was paid to the dead than is at present the case. This shed is exactly seven feet long, by about six in breadth. By the side of the western wall is a long, newly-made grave; by either gable are two of shorter dimensions, which have been recently tenanted; and near the hole that serves as a doorway is the last resting-place of two or three children; in fact, this hut is surrounded by a rampart of human bones, which have accumulated to such a height that the threshold, which was originally on a level with the ground, is now two feet beneath it. In this horrible den, in the midst of a mass of human putrefaction, six individuals, males and females, labouring under most malignant fever, were huddled together, as closely as were the dead in the graves around.

'At the time (eleven o'clock at night) that I went to visit these poor sufferers, it was blowing a perfect hurricane, and such groans of roaring wind and rain I never remember to have heard.

'I was accompanied by my assistant, Crowley, and we took with us some bread, tea and sugar; on reaching this vault, I thrust my head through the hole of entrance, and had immediately to draw back, so intolerable was the effluvium; and, though rendered callous by a companionship for many years with disease and death, yet I was completely unnerved at the humble scene of suffering and misery that was presented to my view; six fellow creatures were almost buried alive in this filthy sepulchre. When they heard my voice, one called out, 'Is that the Priest?' another, 'Is that the Doctor?' The mother of the family begged in the most earnest manner that I would have them

WOMAN BEGGING AT CLONAKILTY.

HARRINGTON'S HUT.

SKETCHES IN THE WEST OF IRELAND.—BY MR. JAMES MAHONY.

removed, or else that they would 'rot together;' and they all implored that we would give them drink. Mr. Crowley produced the tea and sugar, but they said it was of no use to them, as they had no fire or place to light it in, and that what they wanted was *water*; that they had put a jug under the droppings from the roof, but would not have drink enough for the night. The next day I got the consent of the Poor Law Guardians to have my patients removed from this abode of the dead to the fever hospital, and they are since improving."

"To complete my melancholy visit to this scene of horror, and to visit every corner of Skibbereen, next morning, accompanied by a Mr. Everett, whose knowledge of the country I found most useful, I started for Ballidichob, and learned upon the road that we should come to a hut or cabin in the parish of Aghadoe, on the property of Mr. Long, where four people had lain dead for six days; and, upon arriving at the hut, the abode of Tim Harrington, we found this to be true; for there lay the four bodies, and a fifth was passing to the same bourne. On hearing our voices, the sinking man made an effort to reach the door, and ask for drink or fire; he fell in the doorway; there, in all probability to lie; as the living cannot be prevailed to assist in the interments, for fear of taking the fever.

SKULL, FROM THE BALLIDICHOB.

"We next got to Skull, where, by the attention of Dr. Traill, vicar of the parish (and whose humanity at the present moment is beyond all praise), we witnessed almost indescribable in-door horrors. In the street, however, we had the best opportunity of judging of the condition of the people; for here, from three to five hundred women, with money in their hands, were seeking to buy food; whilst a few of the Government officers doled out Indian meal to them in their turn. One of the women told me she had been standing there since daybreak, seeking to get food for her family at home.

"This food, it appeared, was being doled out in miserable quantities, at 'famine prices,' to the neighbouring poor, from a stock lately arrived in a sloop, with a Government steamship to protect its cargo of 50 tons; whilst the population amounts to 27,000; so that you may calculate what were the feelings of the disappointed mass.

"In my way out of the town, I made the accompanying Sketch; and, here, again, I had an opportunity of witnessing the efforts of the Vicar's family to relieve the affliction around them; and we met his daughters returning from their work of charity in the poorest portion of the town.

"Having returned to Skibbereen, my next object was to seek out the truth of the following extract from Dr. Donovan's Diary, as published in the *Cork Southern Reporter*, of Jan. 26:—

"'A man of the name of Leahey died in the parish of Dromdaleague about a fortnight ago; his wife and two children remained in the house until the putrescent exhalations from the body drove them from their companionship with the dead; in a day or two after, some persons in passing the man's cabin, had their attention attracted by a loud snarling, and on entering, found the gnawed and mangled skeleton of Leahey contended for by hungry dogs.'"

"This, I need not tell you, I looked upon as designed for an effect; and so I started for Dromdaleague, to reach which we had to pass through the miserable parish of Cahera, where, unless something be done for the poor, and that quickly and effectively, the result will be awful."

Here the report must terminate for the present. Next week we shall complete our painfully interesting series of Illustrations.

SKIBBEREEN, FROM CLOVER-HILL.

THE HUT OR WATCH-HOUSE IN THE OLD CHAPEL YARD.

IRELAND.

THE PROGRESS OF STARVATION.

The Irish papers continue to record lamentable cases of starvation. The details are so similar that we do not think it necessary to repeat them.

At Bantry (Cork), on Tuesday week, there were held no less than *fourteen inquests, the verdict in each being death by starvation.*

The *Cork Reporter* of Saturday says—"The duty of publishing reports of inquests held on persons who have 'died by starvation' has now become so frequent, and such numbers are daily reaching us from every part of the county, that the limits of our space do not admit of their publication. Our reporter sends particulars of fifteen of such cases from Bantry yesterday, and mentions that twenty more had occurred during the week, but inquests could not be held, and we received this morning from Mallow reports of eleven inquests held by Mr. Richard Jones on persons who had died from want of food. Communications pour in from every district, a tithe of which we could not find room for, stating similar appalling facts."

The *Sligo Champion* reports sixteen inquests, in all of which the verdicts were "Deaths from starvation."

FOOD RIOTS IN CORK.—Yesterday week, the city of Cork was much disturbed by a body of food rioters, consisting of nearly 1000 persons. It was said that their first intention was to attack the workhouse, and seize on its store of provisions; they did not, however, make any attempt upon it, but proceeded to several of the bakers' shops, which they broke into and plundered. They were finally dispersed by a bayonet charge by the police. Many of the rioters were made prisoners. Upwards of a dozen were taken to the Police-office next morning, charged with breaking glass in the bakers' shops, and running off with the bread exposed for sale there. Some of them were sentenced to terms varying from a fortnight to a month's imprisonment. A small body of rioters, emboldened, perhaps, by the impunity with which they had escaped on Friday, made their appearance on Saturday morning in Shandon-street. They were all persons from the country, and they did not bear any of those marks of destitution which pleaded some excuse for the conduct of some of the rioters of Friday. Whilst proceeding down Shannon-street, they encountered a woman who was carrying a large basket of bread from Mr. W. Casey's bakery. They knocked the woman down, and quickly rifled the basket of its contents. Further up the street they came in contact with a man carrying a load of bread from the same establishment, who met with similar treatment at their hands. The rioters then marched off in triumph, each carrying a supply of bread sufficient for two or three days."

INCREASE OF FEVER.—The Central Board of Health for Ireland held their first meeting on Monday afternoon at the office of the Poor-law Commission, in the Custom-house, Dublin. The most afflicting accounts of the spread of "famine fever" were laid before the board from various parts of the country. It is a fact deserving of attention, that the mortality is greater in one town in Ulster than in any part of the south or west. In the workhouse of Lurgan, one of the principal seats of the linen manufacture in the county of Armagh, the deaths have increased to a most alarming extent. In the first week of January they amounted to thirty-five; but last week the deaths in the workhouse, containing less than 800 persons, amounted to ninety-five! The board have directed a medical officer to proceed to Lurgan, and report upon the state of the workhouse there. Another medical officer has been sent to Tullamore, King's County, where fever has increased to an alarming extent.

FORGERY ON THE BANK OF IRELAND.—On Saturday, at College-street Police-office, Dublin, Mr. Henry Lamaure, a well-known stockbroker, residing in College-green, was charged by Mr. Richard Clayton Brown Clayton, a gentleman

possessing large property in Ireland and in England, with having fraudulently procured the transfer of £9000 stock into his (Mr. Lannaze's) own name, and for having made away with the same. Mr. Clayton's father died in 1845, leaving the stock. The defendant was his broker, and he told the prosecutor that the stock should be transferred to him (Mr. L.) before he could invest it in the name of Mr. Clayton. This was done, and then the defendant said he had invested it in the name of Mr. Clayton, who believed such to be the fact, as the interest was regularly paid up to the present time. A day or two since Mr. Clayton went to the bank, and found the money all gone. After the evidence was heard, the defendant was sent for trial, but allowed to stand out on bail

South New Potatoes.—Several fields of new potatoes, near Limerick, were examined last week, and found perfectly healthy.

Murder in Leitrim.—On the night of the 29th ult., an armed party of twelve or fourteen men broke into the house of John Duffy, a farmer, near Drumshanbo, and demanded arms. On being refused, they proceeded to search the house, when Duffy and his son attempted to prevent them. The ruffians assaulted both, and the son received so violent a blow on the side of the head that he died before morning. He was only 18 years of age. A verdict of "Wilful murder" was returned by the Coroner's Jury which investigated the case.

The Weather and the Corn Markets. Much snow has fallen in Ireland. The canals and smaller rivers are quite frozen over. The inland mails were all behind time at Dublin on Tuesday morning. The Cork mail, due at half-past three o'clock, at which hour it arrived by railway from Kildare, had not reached that town when the train was leaving for Dublin. The state of the weather affected the corn market, but not seriously. Wheat and barley on Tuesday fully supported Friday's prices, and oats were 1s. per barrel dearer.

Trial for Forgery.—The case of "The Queen, at the prosecution of the Trustees of the Charities of Joseph v. William Grace," which was removed by *certiorari* from the commissioner's Court, by Gunning, into the Queen's Bench, came on for trial, last week, before the Chief Justice. The prisoner, late High Sheriff of the city of Kilkenny, was indicted for forgery, with the intent to defraud the trustees of the charities of the late Mr. Evans, of Kilkenny; the charge was varied in different counts. A number of witnesses having been examined to sustain the prosecution, the jury brought in a verdict of "Guilty."

The Repeal Association. The meeting of this Association on Monday was very scantily attended. The Rent received only amounted to £29 9s. 6d. A letter was read from Mr. O'Connell, enclosing £5 10s., being the month's subscription of himself, his four sons, and 30 grandchildren, towards the insolvent exchequer of Conciliation Hall. The letter was chiefly devoted to a commentary upon the Government measures for Ireland. The following are the essential portions of it. Mr. O'Connell says,—"I am sheartily glad to inform you that my prospect of relief I mean of substantial and compre.ensive relief from Parliament is, in my judgment, daily diminishing. There is, to be sure, a great deal of sympathy and good will, and both in and out of the House; and generally, a very sincere desire that something efficient should be done to relieve the horrible destitution of the Irish people; but there are also many obstacles, and an unwillingness to place upon the British people the burdens absolutely necessary to give efficient relief to Irish misery. In short, there is great individual and personal sympathy for our national distress. There is abundant individual humanity and charity the noblest generosity is evinced by multitudes of the English. They are making large, very large, pecuniary sacrifices; and, as far as personal goodness and charity go, nothing can exceed the benevolence exhibited by many classes towards Ireland. I am afraid of not being able sufficiently to express my strong and lively sense of English humanity and generosity. If the exhibition of these qualities by individuals could save Ireland in her present misery, we should be saved. But I cannot conceal from myself, and I ought not to conceal from the Irish nation, that there is, alas, but little prospect of substantial relief on that—I will call it by its right name—enormously large scale which is absolutely necessary to prevent hundreds of thousands of the Irish people from perishing of famine and pestilence. The Government measures, as far as they go, are good, and their intention to relieve by these measures is apparent; but the measures themselves in a great degree fall short of sufficient magnitude. It is essentially necessary to have food in the utmost abundance poured in, so as to extinguish the famine prices which devour the people. I trust in God that my health will enable me to take that active part which I desire, on behalf of the famishing people."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, Feb. 14. Quinquagesima Sunday. Shrove Sunday. Valentine.
Monday, 15.—New Moon at 11h. 26m. a.m.
Tuesday, 16.—Shrove Tuesday.
Wednesday, 17.—Ash Wednesday.
Thursday, 18.—Cambridge Lent Term divides, at Noon.
Friday, 19.—The Sun enters Pisces.
Saturday, 20.—Jupiter souths at 6h. 22m. p.m., and sets 2h. 22m. after midnight.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 20.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 49	1 16	1 41	2 4	2 27	2 53	3 13	3 36	3 57	4 19	4 41	5 8	5 24	5 47

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Constant Reader*" is mistaken, and is recommended to read the note at page 98.
"*A Watchman,*" *Holywell.*—*Will our Correspondent repeat his question?*
"*Thos. Jones.*"—*You may shoot at a mark, or at "sparrows," or other small birds, without a license, but you must not commit a "trespass" in so doing. You may carry a gun without a game certificate, but the fact of your carrying a gun does not confer the privilege to enter another man's land.*
"*Alfred Paris.*" *Members of the Jockey Club are in the habit of wearing the coat and button of the Club at Newmarket, and at Race Meetings generally. Members of Hunting Clubs, in like manner, wear their Club costume and button on occasions connected with the Chase.*
"*E. B.,*" *Ratcliffe.*—*Irish.*
"*J. T. E.*"—"*Instructions in Hawking,*" *by the late Sir John Sebright, is a practical work.*
"*, B.*" *is thanked; but we cannot find room for the Lines.*
"*J. W.*"—*We cannot but recommend our Correspondent to employ a Solicitor for the recovery of his female property in one of our colonies.*
"*J. C. S.*" *suggests that some of our Public Institutions should, "for a fixed period," devote their receipts to the relief of the distressed Irish and Scotch. The Proprietors of some of our Theatres have already taken this benevolent step.—Another Correspondent, with equal charity, observes: "Lord John Russell sends £1,000,000 to Ireland," and asks, "What are the poor of Old England to do?"*
"*Puzzle,*" *Somerton, is thanked for the Charade; but we have not room for such nuts.*
"*S. B.*" *Ringsland, and* "*R. W.*"—*We do not interfere in disputes at Cards.*
"*G. T. K.*" *Ruddle*—*declined*
"*H. R.*" *The* "*Metropolitan Magazine*" *bears the imprint of Messrs. Saunders and Otley, Conduit-street.*
"*Octavia H.*" *is correct as to the period of Lord Morpeth's departure for the United States; but, we do not remember the length of his Lordship's visit.*
"*An Observer,*" *Portsmouth.*—*The Sketch from Rhubroen is a too-female.*
"*M. L. S.*" *Send Engravers' names and we will proof you.*
"*An Old Subscriber.*" *The Lady's address is Stratton-street, Piccadilly.*
"*A. H.*" *should advertise, with qualifications: his passion with his family is, however, disinclination to him.*
"*M. G.*" *does not state whether the discovery is a recent one; if so, their contribution may be acceptable.*
"*Kappa.*"—*The little work,* "*Punctuation Reduced to a System,*" *will be found useful.*
"*R. R. R.*"—*The cockle-shell or scallop was anciently worn in the hats of pilgrims, as the sign of having been a pilgrimage to St. James of Compostella, in Galicia, and not of a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. (See a capital paper on the subject, by Mr. Roach Smith, in the* "*Journal of the Archæological Association for October, 1845.*")
"*Inquirer*" *should obtain the interest of a Member of Parliament.*
"*A Constant Subscriber,*" *near Norwich, is thanked for the hint; but the subject, we think, would only be attractive to a class.*
"*R. T.,*" *to ensure the Friday's Markets, should order the latest edition of our Journal*
"*Laura Charlatte.*"—"*The Stammerer's Guide*"
"*C. J. G.*" *Bury.*—"*Taylor's Short-hand, improved by Harding.*"
"*Z. Y.*" *having obtained the data of the conviction, should address his inquiry to the Under Home Secretary of State.*
"*Z*" *Paulico.* -*Incorrect.*
"*An Old Subscriber.*"—"*The beatiful poem of* "*Bubi; a Tale of the Sea,*" *is by Bishop Mant.*
"*R. B.,*" *Whitechapel.*—*No.* 134 (*in print*), *of the* Illustrated London News *contains Engravings of Shakspeare's Jug and Cave, with ample details*
"*F. P.*"—*Decined. The question is a "no" but is not sufficiently facete.*
"*W. C. O.*" -*We cannot speak as to the* "*Frugal Investment Association.*"
"*Impromptur*" *is thanked for the hint.*
"*T. G.*" *Church Gurley.*—"*Jarvis's Italian Confectioner,*" *with plates, is a capital work. Soyer's new work on Cookery contains several first-rate novelties in Confectionery.*
"*C. W. B.*" *Swadon Declined.*
"*Waldensis*" *is thanked for the drawing, which shall be engraved.*
"*Rusticus*" *will find a good account of the Electric Telegraph in the* "*Companion to the Almanac for 1843,*" *pages 7 to 14. The recent improvements and applications in the Telegraph, subsequent to 1842, will be found in the* "*Year-books of Facts,*" *1844 to 1847.*
"*E. D.*"—*We do not remember*
"*D. C.*" *should watch the Report of the Registrar-General to ascertain the effect of acts re cold upon aged persons. He will be interested with Easton's column on* "*Human Longevity*" *in* ——, *age, &c. of* 1712 *persons who attained a century and upwards, from A.D.* 66 *to* 1799.
"*M. S. C.*" *Liverpool.*—*The only work on which we have seen the dimensions of the London Theatres named, is* "*A Companion to the Theatres,*" *now out of print. In this volume, the Italian Opera Pit is stated, (before staffs), to have held* 900 *persons; that was in* 1809.
The Patent Mile Index.—*We have received a letter from Mr. Marcus Davis, of Islington, stating that he is the first person who invented and patented a machine that was brought inside the vehicle, differing but slightly from Mr. Von Uster's, described in our Journal of last week.*
"*An Inhabitant of Kingsland*" *is recommended to address his statement to Mr. Mackinnon, M.P.: it would prove a good case in the event of the hon. gentleman again submitting to Parliament his* "*Smoke Nuisance*" *Bill.*
"*Knotty Ash*" *should avoid all lotteries. The No. may be obtained by order of any Bookseller*
"*Subs. ab Insulo*" *is thanked for the information.*
"*M.S.*" *The novel of* "*The Exquisite,*" *in* 3 *vols., is published at* 31*s. 6d.: apply to any Bookseller*
"*Optician,*" *Hartlepool.*—*Apply to Mr. Van Voorst,* 1, *Paternoster-row.*
"*V. H. P.*" *Bristol.*—*Monk's* "*English Counties*" *is a work of accredited worth, though not of very recent date.*
"*J. W. B.*"—*See* "*Chatfield on the Darker Ayes.*"
"*Tom's*" *questions, we must decline to reply to.*
"*S. E.*" *should write again.*
"*Carrion Crow,*" *Exeter. Mr. Waterton has not lately published any work upon Ornithology.*
"*Nettle.*" -*See* "*The Language of Flowers,*" *by Thomas Miller (just published.)*
"*G. T. F. S.,*" *Cheltenham, is thanked for the* "*Predictions;*" *though we have not room to reprint them.*
"*W. S.,*" *Ladgate Hill, informs us that the authoress of* "*Too Old Men's Tales*" *is a Mrs. March. Our Correspondent must be in error as to this being generally known, when the incognita is preserved by the Publishers of the work.*
"*Sisters.*" *The* 16*th Lancers arrived at Dorchesterd on or about the* 1*st January,* 1847; *they are now at Canterbury, and are next for Hounslow, and London duty.*
"*J. F. G.*" *The surname of Prince Albert's family is said to be* "*Burns.*"
"*Tom Moore.*"—*The lines by Lord Byron have been set to music, but there is room now for a good version.*
"*Bass-Chanter.*"—*Any musical composer of eminence, would be too glad to accept of a good libretto for an original tragic opera. The arrangements of these affairs are now more in the hands of the great Music Publishers, than the individual risk of artists and managers.*
"*W. R. T.*" *The original paternal coat in the seal sent us, is the first quartering. The impression is so unlatinical, we cannot determine to whom it belongs.*
"*An Enquirer.*"—*It would be more courteous to prefix* "*Madame.*"
"*L. S. L.*" *The arms of William Shakspeare are engraved in* "*Burke's Heraldic Illustrations.*"
"*A Constant Reader.*"—*The heraldic terms are pronounced according to our English manner. From their great antiquity, they are considered in the same light as many of the old Norman-French expressions which frequently occur in legal phraseology.*
"*Coronensis.*" *We will endeavour next week to supply the information desired*
"*C. C. S.*"—*You must apply for a parochial marriage certificate to the parochial Minister.*
"*An Australian Settler,*" *Glasgow. The information as to the manufacture of Best-root Sugar probably, next week.*
"*A. A. E.*" *Next week.*
"*W. J. A*" *may purchase the play of* "*The Lady of Lyons*" *for a trifling sum.*
"*A Constant Reader*" *is recommended to forward the Clothes for the Irish Poor to the Office of the British Association, to their depôt,* 137, *Leadenhall street.*
"*G. B. H.,*" *Everton, is thanked; but we have not room.*
"*A Subscriber.*"—*The postage of a letter to New South Wales, (to be paid in advance), is* 6*d. by private ship; and* 1*s. by packet.*
"*A. B.*" *Wigton, should obtain the interest of a Member of Parliament.*
"*C.,*" *Jersey. An entire set of our Journal may be purchased in Volumes, bound, at* 18*s. each; except Vol.* 1, 21*s.*
"*Fairplay,*" *Abington.*—*A Servant can legally demand a Character of his or her last Master or Mistress*
"*A Medical Pupil.*"—*The Ether inhaled in Painless Operations is the Sulphuric.*
"*O. P.*"—*Is our Correspondent duly licensed to sell Spirits and let Horses?*
"*W. L. G.*" *should consult a Solicitor*
"*G. H. W.*"—*Lord Byron's* "*Manfred*" *was dramatised some years since, we believe, at Covent Garden Theatre, during the brief management of Mr. Bunn.*
"*W. P.,*" *Crossford.*—*It was the Monster Bell for York Minster that was exhibited at the Baker-street Bazaar.*
"*W. H. C.*" *Probus.*—*We have not room for the Arithmetical Puzzle.*
"*F. Z.,*" *Brecon. We cannot give advice in your case.*
"*Julius Alphonse.*"—*There are about* 200 *horses kept at the Brewery of Messrs. Barclay, Perkins, and Company.*
"*The Wife of a Soldier*" *should apply at the Peninsular Steam Navigation Company's Office, St. Mary Axe.*
"*French-master*" *should consult one of the publications developing the System of Fourrier.*
"*S. S. B.*" *should apply for advice to a Police Magistrate.*

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Nursery Rhymes, Tales, and Jingles.——Work-Table Magazine. February.——Dearnley on the Inefficient Administration of the Law.——Nelson's Statistics of Crime.——The Battle of Nibley Green.——Knight's Weekly Volume. VII. and VIII.——Mackenzie's Hand-book of Billiards.——History of Rome, by Miss Corner.

Music. Manual of Music.——The Book of Melody.——The Polka Waltzes. By H. G. Lake.——The Uxbridge Polka.

ANSWERS TO THE RIDDLES, IN "EVERY BODY'S COLUMN."

The Picture Axiom may be thus explained from the hieroglyphics, going by the sound rather than the spelling: "*Die ones are fame mouse for row ten duity of corporation.*"

The Negro's enquiry of "What liquor is best for a cough?" may be answered by the opinion that "Spanish liquor is."

THE ILLUSTRATED NEW TESTAMENT.

On Friday next will be published, the

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1847.

The Debate of Monday evening was chiefly remarkable for some very direct speaking from English members on the conduct of Irish Landlords generally, and their opposition to a real Poor-Law particularly. The utter confusion into which properties and holdings appear to have fallen in Ireland produces scenes that, though capable of a very natural explanation, do not look well in their outward circumstances. The Government officers in Ireland report the names of noblemen and gentlemen as defaulters to the rates, in districts where the most intense misery prevails: the workhouses are actually unfed, while rich men refuse to pay their quota of the public burden. What is the defence of this cruel incongruity? The properties have got so entangled among lessors and part proprietors that no one can tell who is really liable for them, and thus those who are rated in the books positively refuse to pay. This is a grievous state of things; but the fault is rather with the law than individuals, or rather individuals are very much what the laws make them. It is not a desire to escape the outlay of money that induces this refusal, for the same individuals have kept the workhouses open for months with their own funds, while they would not pay a farthing to certain parts of the rates. Refusals of rates in cases of doubtful liability, are neither few nor rare in England; but the mass of real property in the country has long been definitely settled, and distinctly apportioned. The defective state of the laws relating to land is one of the evils that complicate the difficulty Ireland presents; and it is, perhaps, among the chief of them. But the remarks of Mr. Hastie and Sir Benjamin Hall, in the debate on Monday, were gall and wormwood to the Irish landed interest, who have hitherto been accustomed to hear very different language from the Legislature. There were no laws it would not pass at their request, and no abuse it would not defend for them; but the use they have made of these extraordinary powers having put plunged themselves (by their own confession) into inextricable debt and difficulty, and their dependents into the gulf of famine, obliging the Exchequer of England to come to the rescue of both, they now hear some very bitter accusations. A very severe account of their stewardship is exacted; and, though present assistance is afforded, it is accompanied by admonition, to which the spoiled children of the English Legislature, as the Irish Landlords have been, are not at all accustomed. It was received with great indignation; few things are more distasteful than censure and good advice.

The debate was, moreover, remarkable for a tilt, or passage of arms, between Mr. Roebuck and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in which the former, with great difficulty, extracted a short "financial statement" of what we are spending—the pertinacity with which the information was insisted on, ruffling the dignity of the Minister excessively. The pursuit of knowledge under difficulties was never better exemplified than during the efforts made by Mr. Roebuck, to get something comprehensible in figures; but this is the result; in relief there has been expended, between September and January, £2,000,000 sterling; in the last month, £1,000,000 more; presentments have been accepted by the Treasury, to the amount of £2,500,000. "What further sum would be wanted it was impossible to say."

We are in the midst of a war expenditure, fighting famine with gold; but the "grim feature" is a bodiless foe, and hardly yields to material weapons. Just and equal laws—the fair responsibility of property, for the life at least of those who make it valuable—would do more against it than whole Exchequers.

Tuesday evening was occupied by a discussion on the Navigation Laws, raised by Mr. Ricardo, who moved for a Select Committee (which was granted) to inquire into their operation: he adduced some striking facts as to their inutility. As a system, they have been in continual decay, at least during the present century; we have been obliged to relax them in favour of one nation after another, by treaties of reciprocity and otherwise, and the results are not against us.

The systems once common to all nations, by which they each endeavoured to gain advantages at the expense of others, without rendering any in return, are dying out of themselves. The modern principle rather is that it is better to have rich communities to trade with than poor ones. For ages the British Parliament, on principle, endeavoured to keep down manufactures and trade in the Colonies of North America; and most fortunate is it for us that it wholly failed. As a rich and powerful State, America returns us more in every way than if she was the most obedient of settlements, bound to us by the red tape of Downing-street.

On Wednesday the Factory Bill was debated, it standing for the second reading. Nothing novel was elicited by the discussion in the shape of argument; but it was made more courageous in disposition to deal with the subject. It is proved that in a term of years, the hours of labour do not average ten hours a day, periods of dull demand compelling "short time." Why not, it is asked, spread the toil more equally over the year? To prophecies of danger and destruction to our trade, it is replied that such prophecies have always been made in the case of every limitation, and have as often failed; we go on improving against all theory and principle, just as men live on in complete contradiction to the rules of medicine, according to which they ought to have died long ago. The Government is divided in opinion on the measure, and it is left an "open question," each member of the Ministry acting on his individual opinions. The Premier and the Home Secretary are favourable to it; the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Labouchere oppose it. The debate was adjourned.

Lord George Bentinck's "comprehensive plan" for the improvement of Ireland might have been got rid of by an exercise of the Royal prerogative. It is a money bill; that is, it involves the issuing from the Treasury large sums of public money: no Government can make itself responsible for all the measures that might be proposed by individual Members, when they require draughts on the Exchequer, and consequent increase of taxation. So the Constitution imposes on the amateur improvers of their age the necessity of procuring the consent of the Crown, i.e. of the Ministry, before any vote can be taken on such a measure. As a matter of courtesy, the zealous legislator is allowed to introduce his bill, and explain it; but if the Government does not adopt it as its own, the "prerogative of the Crown" is put in force, and the act is quietly extinguished. At least such a course is open to the Ministry if it chooses; but the bolder step is generally preferred, of meeting the case on its merits, and discussing it like any other measure. Lord George Bentinck's plan is one of that class of measures that are "too good," that propose to do too much; and coupling it with his Lordship's sanguine speech, it is impossible to get rid of the impression that there is something Utopian about it. Yet thus much is practical enough; a Government could always, by passing its word as a security, dig a channel, as it were, into which capital would flow; and capital is want of in Ireland. The argument that money should always be left to find its own way to the best investments, fails woefully sometimes; English capital left to itself, has made most grievous mistakes, and rushed as if the great object were to get rid of it—into the most rotten schemes. The holders of great masses of money, the capitalists by profession, as they may be called, are astute enough, and make the "turn of the market" upon everything; they can mark the ebbs and flows of the golden tide that are invisible to the world at large. It is the possessors of small surplus capitals, anxious for better incomes than can be got from the public funds, who are always ready to be drawn away by the mania of the day. Knowledge of what they are embarking in is not to be found in one in ten of them. Nothing but the most entire ignorance could have blinded the thousands to the bubble schemes of 1825, of Mexican and Peruvian mine celebrity. A Government might fairly take on itself to direct this kind of capital into a new field, and this is what Lord G. Bentinck purposes to do. But he has begun on too large a scale, for the present juncture, at all events.

The debate on the second reading was to have been taken on Thursday evening, but political difficulties have intervened. At a meeting of the Liberal party on that day, Lord John Russell declared he should resign if Lord George Bentinck's scheme secured a majority. At this moment, an abrupt change would be most inconvenient, especially in Ireland; so it is understood that a sufficient number of Irish Members have determined to vote against the plan, as it will prevent any risk of a break-up of the Cabinet. Under these circumstances, the second reading is deferred.

RESTORATION OF THE CHAPEL ON THE BRIDGE, WAKEFIELD.

(To the Editor.)

Having seen, in the last Number of the Illustrated London News, a short account of the Chapel on Wakefield Bridge, I am induced to inform you that, in removing the rubbish from the ruin, preparatory to the restoration, portions of all the mouldings, I believe, have been found; so that it is hoped that the restored building will, in its exterior, exactly resemble the old Chapel, the materials of which, if not too much decayed, will be used

I am sorry to say that your Correspondent has led you into one mistake. Sufficient money has not yet been raised to complete the restoration, though this has been begun; the tracery in the north, south, and east windows, with the cornice over them, does not run up, and the work is progressing in a satisfactory manner, but must soon be discontinued, unless a further sum is subscribed. The estimated cost is £2000, exclusive of contingencies, and not *half* of that sum has been subscribed. If you can induce any of your friends to assist in completing this most interesting work you will confer a favour upon,

Sir, your Obedient Servant,

Swaledale, Wakefield, Feb. 8, 1847. Samuel Sharpe.

Departure of Don Miguel from Rome.—Don Miguel has secretly left Rome, and is supposed to have embarked for Portugal, where his presence now could not fail to have an important effect. There is also another rumour that Don Miguel has arrived in London. At present we cannot authenticate either of these reports.

Death of Mr. George Robins. We are sorry to announce the death of Mr. George Robins, which took place at Brighton, on Monday, after a long illness. Mr. Robins had honourably and successfully filled an exalted position in his profession for many years. Indeed, he began to wield the hammer before he had attained the age of nineteen, for, while attending a large sale in Yorkshire, he was unexpectedly called upon to act for his father, who, from indisposition, was unable to officiate. From that time to the present, during a period of fifty years, he enjoyed the uninterrupted good opinion of the public, and, perhaps, no man can boast of a more extraordinary catalogue of business—the most extensive estates in this country, and Scotland, and Ireland, as well as all parts of the globe, having passed through his hands. He leaves a widow and seven young children, whom his exertions have enabled him to provide for in an ample manner, and a large circle of friends, who will long mourn his irreparable loss. The poor have lost a kind friend, and society an excellent member. He was an exemplary husband, a kind and indulgent father, and a warm-hearted friend.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS. FRIDAY.

Lord MONTEAGLE moved for some returns respecting a division of two baronies in Ireland, which motion was agreed to.

Some petitions were presented, and some miscellaneous business transacted, but nothing of interest took place; and the House adjourned about half-past six.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. FRIDAY.

DESTITUTE PERSONS (IRELAND) BILL.—Mr. LABOUCHERE moved the third reading of the Destitute Persons (Ireland) Bill, which, after a few words from different members, was agreed to, and the bill passed and sent to the House of Lords.

LORD GEORGE BENTINCK'S RAILWAYS (IRELAND) BILL.

On the order of the day being moved for the second reading of the Railways (Ireland) Bill,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER rose and addressed the House. He trusted this important measure would be discussed without any party bias or party feeling. (Hear, hear.) If the measure proposed by the noble Lord (Lord G. Bentinck) was carried, her Majesty's Government could not hold themselves responsible to carry its provisions into effect. (Hear.) He certainly was surprised at the proposition of advancing a loan of sixteen millions to Ireland, for the construction of railways under the present circumstances of the country, but he was not surprised that the bill should be endorsed by the hon. member, the Lord Mayor of York (Mr. Hudson), who had such a deep interest in railways (hear, and laughter). He was willing and most anxious to assist, by every means in his power, to alleviate distress in Ireland, but he did not think the bill before the House was calculated to attain that desirable object. He must confess that he had no sanguine expectations of real benefit if the project of the noble Lord should be agreed to. (Hear.) The right hon. gentleman then read extracts from correspondence which he had received on the subject, some of which stated that any Government must be insane to agree to such a proposition as that made by the noble Lord. It appeared to him that the proposed bill was much more likely to promote the interests of destitute shareholders in railways now in progress in Ireland than the interests of the really destitute poor. (Hear.)

Mr. J. STEWART (member for Newark) censured the Government for holding out a threat of resignation in order to intimidate members from voting for this necessary measure.

Mr. F. BARING gave his opinion that it would be better to pass the measures for the immediate relief of Ireland, and to leave the present measure for future and calmer consideration. He should therefore now vote against the second reading.

Sir J. TYRRELL supported the bill.

Mr DUDLEY BROWNE said he would support the bill, if Lord G. Bentinck would explicitly state what his ulterior views were with regard to Ireland.

Lord BERNARD said he should support the bill, as, in his opinion, it was calculated to benefit the people of Ireland.

Mr. CHAPLIN could not agree to a proposition to give loans for the construction of railways in Ireland, as, if they were likely to be productive to the constructors, they would be carried into effect without the interference of the Government.

Sir C. NAPIER supported the bill.

Mr. HUDSON spoke at great length, and contended that a loan, or even a grant, of sixteen millions, as proposed by the bill, would be of infinite benefit to England, as well to Ireland. The hon. member concluded by saying that he had no interest to advance, that he was content with the crown which he wore, and the throne upon which he sat, as Railway King. (Much laughter, and cheers.)

Mr. GOULBURN opposed the bill.

The debate was then adjourned. The House sat till past midnight.

HER MAJESTY'S LEVEE.—The Queen held a Levee yesterday, at St. James's Palace, which was very numerously and brilliantly attended. The Foreign Ambassadors, Cabinet Ministers, and Great Officers of the Household, arrived early at the Palace. The carriages and liveries of the servants were of the most splendid description. Her Majesty, accompanied by her Illustrious Consort, and attended by the Lords and Ladies in Waiting, left Buckingham Palace for St. James's shortly before two o'clock, escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards. As the Royal procession passed through the Park, her Majesty and Prince Albert were loudly cheered by those assembled.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.—We regret to have to state that his Grace the Duke of Northumberland died on Thursday, at his seat, Alnwick Castle, Northumberland, in the 62nd year of his age. His Grace had been for some time labouring under an attack of influenza; but no dangerous consequences were apprehended by his medical attendants. On Thursday morning, his valet entered the bed-room at his usual hour in the morning, when he thought the noble Duke was asleep; but it was subsequently ascertained that it was the sleep of death. His Grace succeeded to the Dukedom at the death of his father, in 1817.

A COLD NIGHT.—At Mitcham, in Surrey, on Thursday night last, the Thermometer stood at 9 degrees of Fahrenheit, almost unprecedented at this advanced period of the year. It was certainly the coldest night of the season. A correspondent at Blackheath says:—"The thermometer, this morning, indicated a temperature of 26 *degrees below freezing*; being the greatest degree of cold during the last two years."

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers of Wednesday publish the report of the operations of the Bank of France for the last year. It represents the Bank as having had to struggle with immense difficulties, owing to the failure of the harvest, and the exportation of specie. This report created great uneasiness in financial circles; and at the Bourse, there was a great tendency to a fall. Various rumours were circulated on Tuesday and Wednesday in Paris, as to the unpleasant condition of the official relations between the hotel of Foreign Affairs and the British Embassy. It was said that, in consequence of the offensive character of M. Guizot's observations in the Chamber, all personal communication between Lord Normanby and that Minister was suspended, and that official communications were to take place only in writing. It was also stated that Lord Normanby was about to leave for London, to communicate personally, as was supposed, with the Foreign Office, on the present state of the official relations in Paris.

ARRIVAL FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The packet ship *Queen of the West* has brought New York papers to the 23rd ult. The latest news is utterly unimportant. Nothing decisive had arrived from Mexico, but extensive preparations for defence had been made by the United States troops along the line of occupation, in consequence of a reported advance of Santa Anna, who, it was alleged, had left his station at San Luis de Potosi, at the head of a body of 15,000 cavalry. His march was to attack Monterey. General Worth, who received the information, first [illegible] despatched expresses to Generals Taylor, Wool, and Butler. The [illegible] Chief was on his march from Monterey to Victoria, and immediately [illegible] wards the former city. Having waited there three days without receiving any confirmatory intelligence, he again took up his line of march for Victoria. Meanwhile, General Wool called in all his outposts around Parras, and at the head of his division, 3000 strong, set out for Saltillo, which he expected to reach on the 23d. General Butler, with his division, had already arrived there. The other bodies were on the march. Several conflicting rumours were rife in the American camp. By some it was alleged that Santa Anna *had* left Potosi and was in full march; others stated that his designs were different.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

The Bishop of Oxford has just appointed the Rev. E. M. Goulburn, of Merton College, his Examining Chaplain. Mr. Goulburn is one of the leaders of the Anti-Tractarian party.

Feb. 11.

In a Convocation holden this morning, the Rev. R. Muckleston, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Worcester College, was appointed Public Examiner *in Literis Humanioribus*.

In a Congregation holden immediately afterwards, the following degrees were conferred, viz.:—*M.A.*, G. Bradley, Fell. Univ.; Rev. J. R. Hill, Univ.; Rev. J. Randolph, Brasen.; Rev. E. Wesk, Fell. St. John's; Rev. J. B. Hayley, Worc. J. Brandwaite, Taberder of Queen's; Rev. J. Lovicu, Wadham; C. B. Teesdale, Chr. Ch.—*B.A.*: S. M. Mackay, Worc.; J. L. Morris, Worc.; R. K. Cornish, Exhibitioner of Corp. Christi; R. Dimock, St. John's.

CAMBRIDGE. Feb. 6.

Mr. Charles Broderick Scott, of Trinity College, has been just awarded the Latin Alcæus prize.

The Rev. Robert John Bulmer, M.A., of St. John's College, has been appointed second master of the Kepler Grammar-school, Houghton-le-Spring.

John William Donaldson, B.A., of St. Peter's College, has been elected fourth master of St. Peter's School, York.

Robert Thwaytes, B.A., of Christ's College, has been appointed professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Hoogly College, India.

William Westall, B.A., of Queen's College, has been appointed assistant master of Leamington College.

Feb. 10.

At a Congregation held to-day, the following degrees were conferred:—

Masters of Arts. Rev Carter William Daking Moore, St. John's College; William Carter, King's College.

The Bishop of Oxford, on Thursday, consecrated a new church at Tubney, near Oxford, dedicating it to St. Lawren.

CORN ROT AT ANCONA.—A letter from Rome, of the 23d ult., says:—"In the district of Cesena, province of Forlì, on the 18th Jan., deplorable excesses were committed on the occasion of the embarkation of Corn for Ancona. The people of the country not only plundered the corn, but also the magazines in the neighbourhood. The owners and the inhabitants of Cesena took up arms and attacked the plunders; two of whom were killed and several wounded. The armed force arrived, but the riot could not be suppressed until many of the peasants were arrested. The Pope has ordered prayers to be put up for three days on occasion of the famine in Ireland."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

IMPROVEMENTS AT LAMBETH PALACE.—A number of workmen are now busily employed in making extensive improvements in the frontage of the ancient palace of Lambeth. The whole of the long footpath called Bishop's-walk, from Stangate to the upper side of the Palace, is undergoing considerable improvement, and when completed will afford great convenience to the public.

FALL OF THE GEORGE INN, LONG-ACRE.—The entire portion of the George Inn, Long-acre, opposite Bow-street, fell to the ground on Tuesday. The building was of considerable antiquity, dating its origin as far back as the middle of the seventeenth century, when it was erected as an hostelry for a first-rate hostelry. Some years since, the ranges of bed-rooms in the yard were converted into dwelling houses and livery stables; the adjoining houses extending to Endell-street, formerly Bear-street, have been lately pulled down, their site being required by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, for the contemplated improvements in that neighbourhood, so that the gable end was left without any support, and being, as in most old buildings, principally composed of wood and lath and plaster, gave way, carrying with it the greater portion of the roof, which, in its descent, broke through all the floors, destroying every article of furniture. Happily no person of any injury was sustained by any individual. Had the accident occurred in the evening, the loss of life must have been fearful, as the Grand Lodge of England of the Order of Odd Fellows would have held their weekly meeting in one of the rooms. One of the tenements had a very narrow escape; she had but a short time previous been engaged making the bed which were destroyed.

CURRIER'S HOSPITAL.—The public suppers at this institution, which take place annually on eight Sunday evenings, terminating with Easter-Day, will commence to-morrow.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—The Council have instituted a Professorship of the Mechanical Principles of Engineering, and appointed Mr. Easton Hodgkinson to the chair. The Flaherty Scholarship in Mathematics has been awarded to Mr. William Tool. To Mr. Robert Baldwin Hayward, who was so nearly equal to Mr. Yool that the Examiners recommended a division of the Scholarship, the Council voted a gold medal, with an expression of regret that circumstances did not admit of their bestowing two Scholarships. Examiners: Robert Leslie Ellis, A.M., of Trinity College, Cambridge, for the Council; and Professor De Morgan and Professor Potter. The Flaherty Scholarship in Classics has been awarded to Mr. Henry Gladdish Rosher. Examiners: G. S. Venables, Esq., of Jesus College, Cambridge, A.M., for the Council; and Professors Newman and Malden. The £40 prize for general proficiency as a student in medicine and surgery has been awarded to Mr. William Henry Ransom.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—At a meeting of the trustees of the National Gallery, held on Monday last, a report was received from Mr. Eastlake, R.A., the keeper of the National Gallery, relative to the operations which had been undertaken for cleansing the pictures deposited therein. This report had been prepared, in the absence of a minute made at a previous meeting of the trustees, on the 25th of January, and embodied a variety of testimonials and of documents in justification of the course that had been pursued by the keeper and his assistants. After hearing the report, &c., read, the meeting passed a resolution, "That in the opinion of the trustees, the report so made by Mr. Eastlake is entirely satisfactory, and justifies the confidence which they have reposed in his judgment, in respect of the treatment of the pictures in the National Gallery."

GRATIS INK-LANE RAGGED SCHOOL.—A public meeting of the friends of this charity was held on Wednesday evening. Mr. Benjamin Bond Cabbell, M.P., presided. The secretary read the report, by which it appeared that the charity has been in existence six years, during which period 500 children have received the benefits accruing from the instruction imparted, and that at the present moment 170 boys and girls are receiving education by this institution. W. J. Maxwell, Esq., moved the first resolution, that the report be received, and that a fresh committee for the year ensuing be appointed. Mr. Payne, in a humourous address, seconded the resolution. He rendered a somewhat novel elucidation of the titles "M.P." and "F.R.S.": the former, as in the person of the Honourable Chairman, signified "Mindful of the Poor," the other he should wish at all times to interpret as "Friend of Ragged Schools."

NIGHT SHELTER FOR THE HOMELESS POOR.—On Wednesday, the Committee of the above Association made a Report of the number of unfortunate individuals who have, since the opening, the 14th December last, availed themselves of the Association as shelter from the inclemency of the weather. In the central asylum, in Playhouse-yard, St. Luke's, 47 men, women, and children have been admitted; in the eastern asylum, in Glasshouse street, East Smithfield, 3511; and in the western asylum, Upper Ogle-street, Marylebone, 3967, making a total of 12,194. The number of rations distributed during the same period amounted to 131,138. The number admitted nightly on the average is 1206, and during the present inclement weather hundreds cannot be received.

TAKING THE VEIL.—On Wednesday morning, two ladies, Miss Jones, of St. John's Wood, and Miss Colgrave, of Bryanstone-square, received "the white veil," and the religious habit of our blessed Lady of Mercy," at the Catholic Church, Bermondsey. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Dr. Griffiths, Roman Catholic Bishop of London, assisted by the Rev. Messrs O'Dwyer, Buler, Coyne, and other priests. The postulants, habited in white, were introduced to the Bishop at the foot of the altar by the Principal of the Sisters of Mercy, and having, in answer to a catechetical examination, expressed their readiness to give up the world and all worldly things, and to devote themselves entirely and unreservedly to the study and the practice of religion, they were invested with the veil by the officiating prelate. The ceremony, which was conducted for the most part in Latin, was of an imposing character, several pieces of sacred music, appropriate to the occasion, being performed on the organ.

DELAY AT THE POST-OFFICE FROM THE SNOW.—At noon, on Wednesday, no less than 119 mail bags had been detained by the snow storm, a greater number than has been known for some years to have been delayed by the weather.

CITY OF LONDON GENERAL PENSION SOCIETY.—The Duke of Cambridge has commanded that the festival of this charity should take place on the 31st of May, when his Royal Highness will preside. The Right Hon. Baron Rothschild has consented. Upwards of 70 merchants and others have already joined the stewardship, and by the period of the announcement of the list it is anticipated it will be the largest of the season. Lord Ashburton is president of the society this year, and 110 vice presidents adorn the publications issued by the society.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

MURDER IN NORTHUMBERLAND.—A frightful murder was committed last Sunday evening at Newbrough, in the southern division of the county of Northumberland, about four miles from Hexham. It appears that there had been a christening that day, and after the parties had been at church, they repaired to an inn in the village of Newbrough, to partake of some refreshment. While there, a man of the name of Welsh, who is a labourer in a quarry in the neighbourhood, insulted some of the women of the christening party, and used language which called for the interference of the father of the child, a person of the name of Proud. When Proud and his party left the house, Welsh followed, and went in the same direction, and some wrangling took place between the parties on the road. They had not, however, proceeded far, when Welsh went up to Proud, seized him by the head, and, pulling it back, cut his throat with a knife so severely, that the unfortunate victim died almost immediately. After committing the horrid deed, Welsh ran off, and called at the same public-house as the party had been at, where he called for a pot of whiskey, and having drunk it he stated to the mistress of the house that it was the last time she would see him. He then left, and hastened to the Fourstones Station, on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway. On reaching there, he returned to the hotel, and was a corpse in less than an hour. Disease of the heart was the immediate cause of death. Deceased was thirty-five years of age, remarkably sober, and, in every respect, a quiet, abstemious man. He died in the Commercial-room, in the presence of Mr. Dallimore and two other travellers.

A TRANSPARENT TRICK.—On Saturday last, a gentleman, in appearance, called at Mr. Edmunds's shop, in Lowndes-street, Belgrave-square, and ordered a pair of gloves and two satin scarfs, value 35s. The gloves (value 2s.) he took with him, and ordered the scarfs to be sent to 49, Belgrave-square, and all should be paid for; but, on taking them as directed, no such person resided there.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE CROYDON ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.—Owing to the snow on Sunday getting into the atmospheric tube, the various trains for effect were delayed, and it was necessary that a pilot engine should be sent from London to the Croydon station, to clear the line, almost crushing him to pieces. The unfortunate man was named Thomas Smith.

SUDDEN DEATH IN THE STREETS.—On Wednesday evening Mr. Wm. Payne held an inquest at the Cross Keys, Gracechurch-street, on the body of Mr. Henry Jeffry Topping, aged forty, a clerk to Mr. Gatiskill, the distiller, of Bermondsey-street. The deceased, on Tuesday morning, whilst passing through Gracechurch-street, was observed to stagger and fall opposite the shop of Mr. Cerlin, the tobacconist. He was carried into the house, and was seen by Mr. Eoy, the surgeon, but he died shortly afterwards, from an affection of the heart. Verdict, "Natural Death."

FIRE NEAR FITZROY-SQUARE.—Between six and seven, on Wednesday morning, a fire burst forth upon the cabinet and bedstead manufactory, belonging to Messrs. Bailes, situate at No. 33, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square. The premises were at the rear of the private dwelling, and were adjoined by the spacious timber yard of Mr. Oliver, in John-street, and by numerous houses in Pitt street. Whilst the firemen were trying to subdue the flames the roof and part of the outer wall fell, and the flames then shot into Mr. Oliver's mahogany loft, setting fire to the building, and also to a number of pieces of valuable cabinet wood. It was past nine o'clock before they succeeded in extinguishing them, and not until Messrs. Bailes's manufactory was burned down, the whole of the valuable stock in trade and men's working tools destroyed, the timber in the loft of Mr. Oliver's premises considerably damaged by fire, and the building itself much burnt.

THE WEATHER.

THE past week has been remarkable, during the former part for the continuance of dull and gloomy weather, and during the latter, for the severity with which the frost has again set in. The following are the particulars each day. Thursday, February 4, was misty and dull all the morning, fine, but cloudy afternoon, the average temperature was 35°. Friday was cloudy and dull, a thin rain was falling at night, with nocturnal rising temperature; its average temperature was 35°. Saturday was an extremely dull day, with an unusual high temperature, its average being 45°; after midnight the sky became free from cloud, and the temperature declined to 30° by six o'clock on Sunday morning. Sunday was misty, snow was falling in small quantities all the day; its average temperature was 29°, being 16° less than that of the day previous. Monday snow was falling for twelve hours, and in the evening it measured eight inches in depth on the level; the highest temperature this day was only 30°, and the average of the whole day was 23½, being about 18° below that of the season. Tuesday was a fine clear day, but excessively cold; in the morning about six o'clock the reading of the thermometer was as low as 16½°; at 9 A.M., the reading was 19½°; at 10h A.M. it was 20°; at 11h A.M., it was 20½°, at half-past twelve it was 25°, and it rose to 29°; which was the highest point reached during the day; and it afterwards decline to 22° before midnight; its average temperature was less than 23°. Wednesday was a fine day; at about six A.M. the reading of the thermometer was as low as 15°, being the lowest point I have seen this winter of the temperature of the air at the height of four feet above the ground; the thermometer being protected from the effects of radiation; the previous instances this winter which have been nearly as low, are the following:—In 1846, December 14th, at 7h A.M. the reading was 15½°; on December 15th, at 7h A.M., it was 18½°, and on the 31st of December, it was at 7h A.M., 16°, and these have been the lowest points this winter. The average temperature of Wednesday was 26°.

The following are thermometrical readings taken each day:—

Day.	A.M. 7h. 30m.	P.M. 3 30	P.M. 7h 30m.	During the Day. Highest.	Lowest
Feb. 4	30°	34°	33½°	34°	30°
Feb. 5	31½	36	36	39	31
Feb. 6	43	45	45	49	41
Feb. 7	31½	33½	34	35½	31
Feb. 8	19	30	27	30	17
Feb. 9	16½	20	20	20	16½
Feb. 10	19½	27½	26	29	15

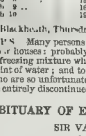
Blackheath, Thursday, Feb. 11, 1847. J. G.

P.S. Many persons are in the habit of mixing salt with the snow opposite to their houses; probably, such persons are not aware that, by so doing, they form a freezing mixture which causes the temperature to sink, 5 deg. below the freezing point of water; and to this low temperature the feet of poor persons are subjected who are so unfortunate as to have to pass over such places. The practice should be entirely discontinued.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED

SIR VALENTINE BLAKE, BART., OF MENLO.

RECENT accounts from Ireland announce the death of this gentleman the member for the town of Galway in the present Parliament. Sir Valentine, who was born 23rd June, 1780, married first, in 1803, Eliza, eldest daughter of Joseph Donellan, Esq., of Killah; and secondly, in 1843, Julia Sophia, daughter of the late Robert Macdonnell, Esq., M.D. By the latter he leaves Valentine-Charles, and by the former two elder sons, Thomas and John Francis. The family of which Sir Valentine was the representative, is one of the oldest in Connaught, having been established in the sister kingdom by Richard Blake, *alias* Caddell, who accompanied Prince John to Ireland in 1185, and obtained large grants of land in the counties of Galway, Mayo, and Clare. Valentine Blake, Mayor of Galway in 1611, obtained a patent of Baronetcy in 1622; and his descendant, Sir Walter, the sixth Baronet, was the first Catholic gentleman of distinction that joined the standard of the Prince of Orange.



LADY WELBY.

WILHELMINA, Lady Welby, wife of Sir William Earle Welby, Bart., of Denton Hall, Lincolnshire, died at Denton, on the 4th instant, in the 75th year of her age.

Her Ladyship was only daughter and heiress of William Hey, Esq., Governor of Barbadoes. Her marriage took place in 1792, and the issue of it consisted of three sons and seven daughters. Of the former, the eldest, Glynne Earle Welby, Esq., sits in Parliament for Grantham. Of the latter, four are married, viz., Wilhelmina, wife of the Rev. F. Browning, Prebendary of Salisbury; Penelope, late wife of Clinton J. Fynes Clinton, Esq., M.P.; Katharine, wife of the Rev. T. Welby Northmore, of Clapton; and Elizabeth, of Thomas James Ireland, Esq., of Owsden Hall, Suffolk.

THE VENERABLE JOHN OLDERSHAW, B.D., ARCHDEACON OF NORFOLK.

THIS beloved and respected Divine, whose death, at the advanced age of ninety-two, occurred on the 31st ult., was born at Leicester, in 1754, the son of an eminent surgeon of that town; and derived descent from highly respectable ancestors, long possessed of considerable property and influence at Loughborough, where their monuments may still be seen in the parish church. After receiving the rudiments of learning at the Grammar School of Oakham, the subject of this notice entered at Emanuel College, Cambridge, and was the Senior Wrangler of his year, although among the competitors for that honourable distinction was the celebrated Gilbert Wakefield. About this time, Mr. Oldershaw became private tutor to Mr. Manners Sutton, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, and thus laid the foundation of his future preferment. Shortly after he was elected a Fellow of his College; and in 1792, on Mr. Sutton's consecration as Bishop of Norwich, received the appointment of Examining Chaplain to his Lordship, for the duties of which office his acquirements and vast judgment, as well as his theological and classical attainments, eminently qualified him.

In 1797 he was presented to the Archdeaconry of Norfolk, and soon after nominated to the Rectory of Readenhall cum Harlestone. From the remarks accompanying the notice of his death, evidently written by one who well knew the deceased Archdeacon, we derive the following estimate of his character:—"No one was ever more sincerely, strongly, and conscientiously attached to the Constitution of his country and its established religion, and that after the fullest and most careful investigation of their claims upon us, by a powerful and well-informed mind; and whenever he conceived either to be in danger, he was ready, as an active and judicious magistrate, a zealous and dignified governor in the Church, a private clergyman in his parish, or an influential member of society, to stand forward fearlessly in its defence. He was ever ready to advance, both by his purse and his personal services, whatever he conceived would promote the cause of Christianity, or relieve the wants of the needy and distressed. He was also given to hospitality, and delighted to see his friends happy around him; and he was able to contribute largely to their information and amusement, by the fund of accurate and varied knowledge stored in his intercourse with the leading intellectual characters of his day."

Archdeacon Oldershaw married Anne, daughter of Sir John Hynde Cotton, Bart., of Madingley, near Cambridge, and became a widower in 1829.

WILLIAM BURRELL, ESQ., OF BROOME-PARK.

THIS gentleman, an acting Justice of the Peace for Northumberland during forty-six years, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for more than fifty, died on the 1st inst. at Chattan Vicarage, aged seventy-three. In 1806 he inherited the family estates at the death of his father, Bryan Burrell, Esq., and in 1811 served as High Sheriff of his native county. By Eleanor his wife, eldest daughter of Matthew Foster, Esq., of Bolton House, he leaves two sons, Bryan, late Captain 4th Dragoon Guards, and Matthew, in holy orders, both magistrates for Northumberland.

The Burrells are of very ancient date upon the borders of England and Scotland, particularly in that district formerly known by the name of the East Marches; and may be traced, as resident at Berwick-on-Tweed, so early as the year 1250.

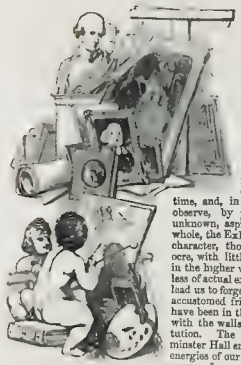
THE PROMISE AT EU.—There is current in Paris a pun upon the proverb that "promettre et tenir sont *deux*," which well marks the French estimate of Guizot's position. It is now "promettre et tenir ne sont pas d'*Eu*!"

A NEW COMET.—On Saturday evening last, a few minutes after nine o'clock, Mr. Hind discovered a telescopic comet in Cephens. The comet is a faint nebulosity, with a slight condensation in the centre, though no positive nucleus is visible.

ST MARYLEBONE BANK FOR SAVINGS.—The 17th Annual General Meeting of the Institution was held on Thursday, when it appeared the progress of this bank continues to be of a very favourable description, no less than 2399 new deposits having been made in the last year.

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

FRUIT.—PAINTED BY LANCE.



THE opening of the first Exhibition of the season is always an event looked forward to with interest by the patrons and followers of Art; and this year the interest has been enhanced by a certain novelty and freshness imparted to the Exhibition by the decision of the Directors. Many of the contributions, by the new regulation in force, are exhibited for the first time, and, in several instances, we observe, by young, and, hitherto, unknown, aspirants. Viewed as a whole, the Exhibition is of a pleasing character, though somewhat mediocre, with little of superior promise, in the higher walks of Art, and still less of actual execution, which would lead us to forget the absence of those accustomed friends whose works we have been in the habit of associating with the walls of the British Institution. The great effort at Westminster Hall engrosses, it is said, the energies of our elder artists, and the young, from whom better things had been expected, are painting themselves down to the Art-Union distribution of prizes of £10. We had been led to look for a very different result. Harsh critics upon Art talk of taste becoming diluted the more it is diffused, and our Exhibitions justify, not unfrequently, a decision so severe. Four hundred pictures, it is said, have been returned by the Directors of the Institution, "from want of room;" and of the 543 selected for Exhibition (only 149 more than were refused), some fifty or sixty (we wish we could have enlarged the number) are all that will add to the reputation of the English School. Yet there are fine, very fine, things in the present Exhibition, and the collection is certainly one of more than average merit. The preponderance of landscapes gives an agreeable tone to the Exhibition itself, while it affords a pleasing belief that there is an innate feeling amongst our numerous painters for depicting those charming tranquil home scenes, those "green delights" of hill, and vale, and tree, and stream, so peculiarly the characteristic of an English landscape. Critics upon Art adopt different principles, not of criticism alone, but of the manner of proceeding in their criticisms. We ourselves have varied at times the plan of our procedure, occasionally allowing rank, and age, and position, to claim a precedence that is due to them; now and then the excellence of the several works, giving the best picture the first position in our notice, and not unfrequently adopting the order of the catalogue, much the simplest principle, we conceive, to the reader who has seen the Exhibition, and one, moreover, which we shall return to on the present occasion.

We may observe, for the benefit of such of our Colonial and Continental readers who have never had the opportunity of visiting the British Institution, that the Exhibition is in three rooms—North, Middle, and South—and that the best pictures are invariably placed, on account of the light, in the room to the north; and in this room it is that the numbers begin.

NORTH ROOM.

2. "Highland Children at the Door of a Bothy." W. Simson. A clever little picture; all Highland health and character.

3. "The Lovers' Walk." F. Danby, A.R.A. A moonlight scene on a bridge—a kind of Romeo and Juliet affair, as a lady who was standing by on the day of the private view, was heard to call it—not, we are inclined to think, inaptly. The colouring is strange—somewhat unearthly, indeed—but the composition certainly effective. By Mr. Danby's kind permission, we have been enabled to present our readers with a very clever Engraving of this attractive picture.

6. "The Holy Well." F. Goodall. Small in size, and unpretending, but full of truth and beauty. In front of a stone cross, at which an aged pilgrim is represented, leaning on his stick, in an air of thoughtful devotion, flows the well of holy water; and on one side a child is seen drinking from the closed hands of her youthful mother; and, on the other side, a girl of twenty, all simplicity and prettiness, tasting of the waters from the same simple cup—her own fair hand. In the distance is a ruined Abbey. Mr. Goodall has kindly and liberally acceded to our request that an Engraving might be made for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of this sweet and admirable little picture.

12. "A Forest Lane." J. Stark. Worthy of notice, though possessing all the known peculiarities of the artist, whose trees are always denuded of foliage.

22. "Interior a Highland Cottage." W. Simson. A companion picture to No. 2, by the same artist, and equally excellent.

23. "Irish Courtship." F. Goodall. A well told story, and full of humour. The characters are well defined, and the execution careful. The gay earnestness of the lover, the delight of the girl, the quiet wonder of the boy in the foreground, and the arch looks of the children in the left of the composition, defy description. The colouring is rather brown, but the execution careful, and the accessories well chosen.

30. "Market Place at Coutances, Normandy." D. Roberts, R.A. An interesting reminiscence of travel, and warmer in tone than is usual with David Roberts. The foreground somewhat too grey.

31. "An Old Mill Pond." S. R. Percy. An agreeable landscape, but the foliage heavy, and wanting finish.

39. "'An Israelite Indeed.'" W. Etty, R.A. Vigorous in colour, but certainly too black.

40. "Female Head." Mrs. Carpenter. Head of a girl of fourteen—beautifully felt and rendered.

53. "Spring time." J. Inskipp. Somewhat unworthy of Mr. Inskipp's well-earned reputation.

54. "Shallow Streams." T. Creswick, A.R.A. One of the best landscapes in the Exhibition, and very true to nature, but somewhat cold in colour, and the water wanting in transparency.

55. "The Approaching Footstep." Frank Stone. A clever, nicely-painted picture, but not equal to some of Mr. Stone's former works. How is it that when we look on a picture by this agreeable artist we cannot divest ourselves of the idea that we have seen it before? Mr. Stone can afford to acknowledge the justice of our question by throwing off the trifling mannerism of a conventional beauty and frippery of dress, and relying on the higher qualities which he unquestionably possesses.

66. "Morning." J. Sant. A poetic personification, and rather pretty.

67. "Wild Mountain Scene, Autumnal Cloudy Weather." H. Bright. A faithful transcript of nature. The mist gathering over the mountains, and the approaching obscuration of the lovely scene, are finely conceived and executed. This, some critics have said, is the finest landscape in the Exhibition. Nor can we dissent from such a decision. The feeling throughout is essentially English.

72. "Dorothea Bathing her Feet. T. M. Joy. Colder in colour than Mr. Joy usually is, and the face of Dorothea wanting in ideal beauty.

83. "The celebrated Oak in Polstead Park, Essex." F. R. Lee, R.A. Mr. Lee would seem to entertain a particular objection to breaking up his foregrounds: why, we are at a loss to conceive.

89. "The Fronde Riots." J. Gilbert. A well-told story, from the life of Louis XIV., worthy of Northcote or Smirke. Mr. Gilbert has

NEWSPAPER

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE LOVER'S WALK.—PAINTED BY DANBY.

evidently improved of late, both in design and execution. The story he has chosen on the present occasion is related thus:—"A report being raised that the Queen was about to follow the obnoxious Cardinal with her son, a new outbreak was the consequence. In order to appease the malcontents, it became necessary for Anne of Austria to admit some of the citizens into her chamber, to satisfy them that the King was still there. Several of the populace were accordingly admitted, when, drawing the bed-curtains, she proved that the alarm created was unfounded, by showing them the young King asleep." The Queen is represented possessed of proper dignity and confidence, and the rioter in the foreground (with the dagger) is very ably conceived and drawn.

106. "Epstein Castle, in the Taurus Mountains." G. C. Stanfield. A clever picture by the son of Clarkson Stanfield. No. 584 is by the same artist.

115. "Vesuvius and Bay of Naples." E. W. Cooke. Too blue and green. Mr. Cooke has lost his fine feeling for English skies (may we add, for skies to be seen in nature?) since his recent visit to Italy.

116. "Interior of a Welsh Cottage, near Conway." E. A. Goodall. A small picture, very carefully executed.

137. "Martello Tower, at Mentone, near Monaco." E. W. Cooke. Too yellow.

146. "A Straw Yard." J. F. Herring. Extremely excellent in manipulation and mechanical execution, but wanting in the sentiment which Edwin Landseer throws into his commonest productions. The pigs are very bad—the horses extremely excellent. Mr. Herring has a still better picture in the present Exhibition.

149. "Fruit." G. Lance. Exquisite: but the flowers and leaves are hardly equal to the fruit.

150. "Rizpah Watching the Dead Sons of Saul." J. C. Hook. The picture of the greatest pretension in the Exhibition, and clever; but why select a subject from which we turn with distaste?

168. "An Old Avenue." F. R. Lee, R.A. Although the distant part of the avenue is charming, the monotonous cold green of the foreground is particularly displeasing. The sun never gives a warmth in Mr. Lee's hands.

169. "Drumossie Moor, the Battle Field of Culloden." W. Simson. Interesting as the scene of the last battle fought in Britain. The landscape is almost poetical, from the desolate air which Mr. Simson has cast over the whole composition, both of sky and earth.

180. "The Cottage Under the Hill." F. R. Lee, R.A. The best of Mr. Lee's productions in the present Collection.

184. "Fruit." G. Lance. Admirable; and the subject of the Engraving in our present Paper. The fruit, draperies, gold-work, vases, &c., all perfection. Nothing can be more masterly than the execution of this picture.

206. "A Magdalen Reading." W. Etty, R.A. So beautiful in colour, that we could wish the throat had been somewhat cleaner and clearer, and the eyes defined, instead of dotted in.

MIDDLE ROOM

244. "Gulf of Salerno, and Mountains of Paestum, from Amalfi." E. W. Cooke. Better and truer in colour than Mr. Cooke's other works in the present Exhibition.

[illegible]. "The Frugal Meal." J. F. Herring. Three horses' heads—admirable in point of execution, and the nearest approach to Edward Landseer's excellence that has yet been made by an artist in this country.

THE FRONDE RIOTS.—PAINTED BY J. GILBERT.

268. "An Interior." H. Van Hove. Wonderful in point of expressive imitation, but almost a comic from De Hooghe. But to imitate De Hooghe well is no common excellence.

269. "Reposing after Bathing." W. Etty, R.A. Purer than usual in colour, and with all the excellences and defects of Mr. Etty's matter and manner.

270. "Village Church. H. J. Boddington. Thoroughly English and altogether a pleasing picture. In Mr. Lee's manner, they will purchase Lee's ...

271. "An Old Water-Mill, at Iffley, Oxfordshire." H. Bright. Admirable, indeed; broadly treated, and full of truth and beauty.

272. "The Meeting of Amy Robsart and the Earl of Leicester." Mrs. J. Robert-on. The accessories are well-painted, but the figures are only still life.

273. "The Campagna, Rome." W. Linton. Hung too high, but poetically conceived and rendered.

SOUTH ROOM

427. "The Marble Mountains (Carrara." E. W. Cooke. Another of Mr. Cooke's Italian eccentricities—the sky, blue, green, pink, and a mixture of all three together.

Here we must break off for the present—reserving our remaining notices for another occasion and another visit.

COUNTRY NEWS

THE SNOW-STORM IN THE COUNTRY.

The provincial papers, and letters from the country, teem with notices of the violence of the snow-storm, which seems to have been felt all over the country. Nearly all the lines of railway have been blocked up, so as to seriously impede the progress of the trains, and the roads, in many districts, are described as quite impassable. The traffic on the Brighton Railway was very much impeded and actually stopped for several hours. During the first four or five hours of the fall the trains passed with little difficulty, but after that time the line became almost impassable in some districts, especially near Balcombe, where the drifts from the hills into the cuttings were exceedingly great. So great was the fall at Balcombe that at ten o'clock on Monday night the station was almost buried in snow. The first train which was stopped was the five o'clock express, with a number of passengers, among whom were Captain Hotham, Mr. Rowland Hill, &c. On arriving at the other side of the Three Bridges, a station twenty-... from London, the fall of snow was so thick as to prevent the engine-driver from seeing the length of the train, and shortly afterwards it was brought to a stand-still. ... and guards got down, and with shovels proceeded to clear the snow off the rails to some distance in advance; but this was of trifling avail, as the wheels of the engines and carriages soon became blocked with ice and snow. There being no prospect of a passage being made through the mass, as the snow was still falling heavily, and had partly put out the fires, the passengers alighted the carriages and returned to the Three Bridges Station. Here they remained during the night, and on the morning they returned to London. The exertions during the night to effect a passage met with the same result, one end of Balcombe tunnel being filled up with the drift. ... At seven hour four powerful engines arrived from town, accompanied by the company's engineer, Mr. Hood, and these, firmly coupled, started at a rattling rate in the hope of cutting through the snow. This proved a failure, for they soon became a fixture, and the snow penetrating the fire boxes, the fires were quite extinguished and the engines rendered useless. An express was then sent back to London, for the whole staff of excavators the company could muster in due course of time a large array of "navvies" arrived, with spades and pickaxes, and were immediately put to work. At four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon the down line was sufficiently cleared to allow the passage of trains. The half-past four o'clock train on Tuesday afternoon from Brighton was the first to pass through the cutting, and the five o'clock express train from town succeeded in getting through.

On the South Western line, all the trains were more or less behind time. ... said to have gone to a stand still near the Andover Road Station, the passengers remaining in the carriages all night—those in the second and third-class carriages being half frozen. Both the up and down lines, however, are now open.

Much delay has been caused on the Great Western Railway, by a heavy fall of snow and rain, to the extent of upwards of ... between Bristol and Keynsham. The engine was detached from the train, and sent on with several labourers to clear the line of the snow. Although the distance between these two stations is not more than six miles, it was not performed in less than four hours, the whole of the time being occupied in cutting a way through the snow; this having been accomplished, the engine then returned, and proceeded onwards with the train.

A Bristol letter, of Monday, says—"We have been visited this day by the heaviest snow storm that has fallen to the lot of this locality since the year 1814. The snow lies generally at a depth of eighteen inches and two feet, and in places where it has drifted, it is often three and four feet deep. ... The *Maidstone Gazette* of Tuesday states that the 3.30 down train did not reach that town till 9.15, above three hours after time, the snow offering such an impediment, that the train, several times obliged to put on extra steam, came to a stand-still. Between Paddock Wood and Yalding the train was compelled to wait for the express to assist it, and soon after passing Wateringbury, the locomotive broke down, and further delay was caused detaching it from the train, being then propelled by the express engine alone, but was unable to reach the Maidstone station nearer than the ticket platform.

On Tuesday, the heavy snow through the Eastern Counties caused much inconvenience. On Monday night, the fall was so heavy, that several trains were much delayed, the mail from London being an hour behind time at Chelmsford and Colchester, but afterwards, the rails being cleared, they were pretty regular.

The weather in the Midland Counties has been very cold. The snow storm on Monday and Monday night, it appears, was very severe, the snow falling nearly all day, with a south west wind and partial thaw; but about ten at night, the wind shifted to the north, with an intense frost. The South Western ... much impeded, and the night down train was twenty hours reaching Gosport. Snow and ice thickly cover the ground in the neighbourhood, where there has not been so much for these many years past.

The accounts from the North are also severe. At Liverpool, there was an exceedingly heavy fall of snow on Sunday night, and during the greater part of Monday. On Monday evening there was a sharp breeze, and frost having set in, the footpaths were rendered almost impassable. Tuesday was remarkable for two uncommon sights in the town, occasioned by the snow—that of the horse ... first was that a sledge, drawn by one horse, was driven rapidly; and the other, that the West Derby omnibus was drawn ... The appearance of the sledge excited much amusement amongst the thousands who witnessed it as it passed along.

At Manchester, on Monday night, more snow fell, and the lowest point indicated by the thermometer was 20 degrees. On Tuesday morning, it was as low as 18 degrees, and the frost continued during the day.

PROPOSED CORN EXCHANGE AT BIRMINGHAM. Several influential gentlemen connected with the Corn trade, in Birmingham, have determined on erecting an Exchange for the transaction of their business. The site selected is immediately behind the St. George's coach-office in High-street, and runs towards the ... between Carr's-lane and Castle-street. The ground proposed to be ... a narrow strip of land, measuring 706 square yards. The plans and drawings have been prepared, and the building will consist of a commodious hall ... by 40 feet wide, lighted by a semicircular roof, surmounted by a lantern extending the whole length of the hall.

FIRE IN NORWICH. On Saturday night, the anti-friction grease manufactory of Messrs. Kitchen and Lockett, near the Foundry Bridge Wharf, Norwich, was destroyed by fire. How the fire originated is not ascertained, but suspicions are entertained that it was occasioned by incendiaries.

BATHING EXTRAORDINARY AT BRIDPORT. —An itinerant preacher of the Baptist persuasion visited Bridport lately, and, it appears, succeeded in gaining proselytes. On Sunday night, about eleven o'clock, he dipped seven adults (several of whom were females) in the open river, at Allington. The weather on the occasion was intensely cold, of which the parties gave evident proof on their being safely landed.

MURDER AT RUNCORN, CHESHIRE. Last Saturday, a man named Richard Edwards, a carpenter, at Runcorn, killed his ... The circumstances, as ... man given to drink, had been taddling all that day, and ... Betty Edwards, who ... as having been a quiet, peaceable woman, had sent one of her children to receive what wages were due to him. About four o'clock in the afternoon, Edwards came home, and wanted to get some money; but his wife declined to give him any, as all that she had received was due to the provision shop. Edwards immediately began to abuse and beat her, in the presence of her children; he took her by the hair of her head, and attempted to throw her out of doors; and then he struck her several times about the head and neck, knocked her down, and kicked her most severely. ... son, who is an apprentice, interfered on behalf of his mother, but was obliged to desist, in consequence of the threats of his father; but he ran out to fetch the neighbours in, who found her on the floor, quite dead, so that she had literally been beaten to death. Edwards came home, and awarded

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR FEBRUARY.

ACCESSION OF HENRY VI.

Henry the Sixth was not out of his long frocks when he came to the throne, for he had not yet completed the ninth month of his little existence. Though he succeeded peaceably to the crown, he was in arms from the first hour of his reign: and though he was not born literally with a silver spoon in his mouth, he had one thrust on his accession to the throne, for he was being fed at the very moment that the news of his father's death was announced in the Royal nursery. It is easy to conceive the interesting proceedings that took place on its being proclaimed, that the child, instead of having to be fed, had become the king of England. A clean bib was instantly brought, and he was apostrophised as a little "Kingsey Pingsey" a "Monarchy Ponarchy!" and was addressed by many other of those titles of affectionate loyalty, which are to be found nowhere but in the nursery dialect.—*Comic History of England.*

LOSS OF THE ROAD.

What is the road now, and its merry incidents of life? Is there no Chelsea or Greenwich for the old genteel pensioners of the coach-office? I wonder where they, those good fellows?. Is old Weller alive or dead? and the waiters, yea, and the inns at which they waited, and the cold-rounds-of-beef inside, and the stunned ostler, with his blue nose and clinking pail, where is he, and where is his generation? To those great geniuses now in petticoats, who shall write novels for the beloved reader's children, these men and things will be as much legend and history as Punch, or Cock Robin, or Jack Sheppard. For them stage-coaches will have become romances, a team of four bays as fabulous as Bucephalus or Black Bess. Ah, how their seats shone, as the stable-men pulled their clothes off, and away they went—ah, how their bits shook, as with smoking sides at the stage's end they demurely walked away into the inn-yard. Alas! we shall never hear the horn sing at midnight, or see the pike-gates fly open any more.—*Vanity Fair.*

THE VIOLET.

A bank of violets beneath,
With moss and trees o'ergrown:
Quick as my grateful heart's warm springs,
That home which is thine own.

From one sweet flow'ret's hidden breast
A richer perfume's thrown:
That breathing flow'ret fondest my gaze;
It trembles to be known.

"Sweet Flower," I cry, "and can there be
When would disturb thy rest?
I would not take thee from thy home
To wear thee on my breast!

"But I would stretch me here to view
Thy lidded beauty bloom;
Or here would I dwell among the flowers,
And here should be my tomb!"
Douglas Jerrold's Shilling Magazine.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE LATE BISHOP OF NORWICH, BY ONE OF HIS DAUGHTERS.

Among the many gifts of his high intellect, he had a most extraordinarily retentive memory, and could repeat and quote, upon all apt occasions, Pope, Gray, Dryden, Boattie, and other poets of the same age and school. Shakspeare he knew nearly by heart—I mean all the most admired plays and approved passages and applied them in conversation frequently; and it was one of the most delightful parts of the intercourse which his friends held with him, that they might rely upon his taste, and learn continually to prize all that was really beautiful, for he stored up only what was lovely and admirable, casting far away the dross, and never allowing his memory to be contaminated by the frivolous or the base, however captivating a form it might assume. In quoting largely from Shakspeare, my father frequently regretted the deprivation to which, as a Bishop, he was obliged to submit, of the favourite recreation of his younger days —the theatre: I mean the theatre as it was in the days of Garrick, with whom he had been personally acquainted, and on whose great genius he often expatiated. He would almost weep (and it was this moistened eye—this choking utterance, the effect of refined emotion, that gave to his conversation half its charm) when he repeated those words, "I gave you all!" spoken by Garrick in his most celebrated part, *King Lear*, and he would add that a whole world appeared to be concentrated in those few words; a volume could not have caused so great a sensation; the most dead and awful silence succeeded, interrupted only by stifled sobs; so powerful was the effect, that many ladies were carried out fainting—every heart was electrified, and the acutest bosoms were overcome with emotion.—*Bentley's Miscellany.*

AN INCIDENT AT MALMAISON.

Some years after the death of the Empress Josephine, the writer visited La Malmaison. It was less a palace-like abode than a country residence, of which any private individual might have been proud. The furniture and arrangement of the house were still exactly in the same order as when she had inhabited it; her very sleeping room remained unstirred. As he gazed upon the bed upon which she had breathed her last, a startled but suddenly rushed forth from behind the curtains, and described its loud eccentric flight all around the chamber. The incident was a trivial one, and yet conveyed to the mind a singularly effective image of desolation and extinguished grandeur!—*Dolman's Magazine.*

GENIUS AND IMAGINATION.

It is well to remember that genius and imagination and invention are not peculiar in their essence to men like Homer, Milton, Michael Angelo, Hogarth, John Banyan, or Turner. No one man has any faculty which any other man has not at least the rudiment of, and it is this that renders it possible for a great genius to make known any of his thoughts, his peculiar thoughts, to any and to all of men; and what we would wish to impress on our readers is, that they, every one of them, have *some* imagination, *some* fancy, *some* relish for and longing after the beautiful, the tranquil, the clear; they had the first two in childhood, they have them still in old age, and, it is to be hoped, cheered and enlightened by the others; and their exercise, in this, as in all cognate things, will increase, and rouse into conscious action and enjoyment, even the minutest of either. The people among whom and from whom Shakspeare rose, are capable, so to speak, or may be made, capable of Shakspeare. There is a passage in "Much Ado About Nothing," which, as an example, may give us more insight into the mode of working of the imaginative faculty, than all our philosophising and analysis. It seems to us to let out with the unconsciousness and simplicity of a child, the secret mechanism, if we may so speak, of the greatest creative mind our world has ever seen. In itself, it has no recondite meaning, it answers fully its own sweet purpose, and was, we dare say, intended by its author for that alone. We are not believers, like some folks, in the omniscience of even Shakspeare. But, like many things that he and other wise men, and many simple children say, it has a hidden universal meaning, which it is quite lawful to bring out of it, and which may be enjoyed in the fullest without any wrong to its own original beauty and fitness. A description is not one less beautiful that it illustrates in its structure the mighty power that holds the world together, and by which the most ancient heavens are fresh and strong. Here is the passage. The *Friar*, speaking of *Claudio*, hearing that Hero "died upon his word," says:—

> The idea of her life shall sweetly creep
> Into his study of imagination,
> And every lovely organ of her life
> Shall come apparelled in more precious habit—
> More moving delicate, and full of life,
> Into the eye and prospect of his soul,
> Than when she lived indeed.

North Britain Review.

A LONDON COURT.

The court was a great place for children; and fine weather brought them out like flies, so thickly that it was wonderful to think where they got to when it was wet. They were a race of pigmies constantly at war with mankind: and upsetting the power of strangers by countless machines calculated to set one's limbs and figure all invaders of their domains. They had iron hoops, which tied the legs of passengers in hopeless knots and threw them down; and numquite-like wheels that flew in their faces; and horrid bits of wood, sharp at each end, which on being struck went in unintended directions and stuck in the eyes of the traveller. They also kicked bits of tile and oyster-shells against the legs, when performing their wars on a shallow-cut diagonal system of encampment; and would rush round corners in large bodies, meeting him whenever he approached, driving his elbows through windows, and his feet irrevocably between area gratings. They all had the same hair, and never were late for school on the mornings when the window of which the same three ages in the neighbourhood grocer's, who always had oysters out of season as big as cheese-plates; and never sold anything but rhubarb and rattling walnuts—at least in the vegetable line; for otherwise the owner dealt in pale cakes of facetious devices: horses, fashionable ladies, and wheelbarrows which were so stale that they cut like pumice stone, and would have been cruel things to devour in bed. There were also tall tumblers covered with old tea-pot lids, full of hazy bull's-eyes and small barley-sugar poles of peppermint; and a corner was appropriated to feeble tops, unsupervised balls, hatchment-like kites, that could not by any possibility be made to fly, but when started whirled round and round, and then shattered against the ground; and the evil-spirited shuttlecocks before alluded to, which, like the Australian crooked missiles, never went where they were intended, but lodged over shop-windows, and darted down areas, and flew over walls, and vanished down pump-holes, and in fact brought woe with them wherever they went.—*Christopher Tadpole, by Albert Smith.*

HOOD'S "SONG OF A SHIRT"

What is the sour which lands Hood awake one morning and find himself famous? Its great merit is its truth. Hood sits down beside the poor seamstress, as beside a sister, counts her tears, her stitches, her bones—too transparent by far through the yellow skin and thin, though degraded, face of a woman still; and, rising up, swears by Him that liveth for ever and ever, that he will make her wrongs and wretchedness known to the limits of the country and of the years. And, hark! how in that crushed, tuneless voice, moaning under its burden of sorrow, now shrunk down to the whispers of weakness, and now shuddering up into the laughter of despair, all Britain listens for a moment and for no longer—listens, insists, and does little or nothing. It was much that one shrill voice should rise and reverberate above that world of wild confused wailings, which are the true "cries of London" but, alas! that it has gone—as song, politics, love, and all else have gone—to swell the article in the Times, and to be quietly noted for its effect. Not altogether in vain indeed, was it sounded, if it have comforted one lonely heart, if it have bedewed with tears one arid eye, and saved to even one sufferer a pang of a kind which Shakspeare only saw in part, when he spoke of the "proud *man's* contumely;" the contumely of a proud, imperious, fashionable, hard-hearted *woman*! one that was a woman, but, rest her soul, she's dead."—*Tait's Edinburgh Magazine.*

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

"*G. J.*"—*We agree with you in your strictures upon the Indian Problem, but it is certainly both elegant and remarkable. Your Problem may be solved in three moves.*

"*J. A.*"—*The King cannot move into check, as he would if played to Kt's 6th. See the Laws.*

"*Harry Hotspur.*" *It is not customary to warn the Queen of danger by saying "check," in this country.*

"*Rusticus.*"—*For quietude and comfort, try a game at Smith's spacious salons, "The Shades," in Leicester-square.*

"*J. J. L.*" *Hull Amateur Chess Club.—The Laws you mention, as revised in 1842 by the London Chess Club, are the best for your adoption. As for books on the game, get the seven Volumes of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle" (a library in themselves); Lewis's and Walker's last works; and the Berlin and Legane Chess Magazines.*

"*C. O. H. C.*"—*Your position was not thought exactly suitable for publication; but we shall be glad to see some future attempts.*

"*J. C.*" *Your second letter came to hand only this week, or the other, as you request, would have been answered.*

"*Carolus.*"—*Problem No. 157 is perfectly correct, and as beautiful as true. No play on Black's part can avert the mate at the fourth move.*

"*C. P.*"—*You must have sent a wrong description of the pieces in your Problem of six moves. The solution says*—"1. *R takes B,*" *and there is no Bishop to take. A little more care in these matters would save us an immensity of trouble.*

"*E. T. M.*" *We have not yet seen the curious illustrations mentioned; but have just received a very novel and remarkable education of the progress Chess is making in society—viz., a packet of Shirts! the patterns of the several Chess Pieces! What next?*

"*W. H. C.*"—*Very acceptable always. They shall be duly examined forthwith.*

"*T. W.*"—*You may have two or more Queens at once.*

"*Tyro.*" *We cannot say whether Mr. Horwitz is disposed to give instruction in "Blindfold" or ordinary Chess: but you may easily ascertain, by addressing a note to him, at Reid's Grand Divan.*

Solutions by "*G. A. H.*," "*E. B.*," "*H. Hotspur,*" "*Sopraccita,*" "*R. S. C.*," "*J. O. H.*," "*T. C. O.*," "*R. K. S.*," "*W. H. C.*," "*A. T.*," *Bridgnorth; and* "*N. A. S.*," *are correct*

*** Any Amateur desirous of playing a Game of Chess by Correspondence, may meet an opponent by addressing "Cato," Post-office, Dockhead, London.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 159.

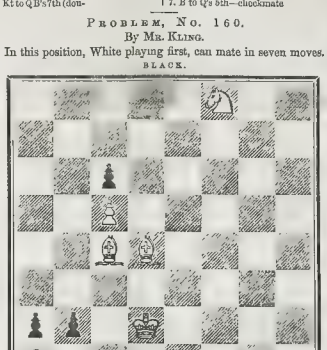
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B's 7th (dis ch)	K takes Kt	ble ch)	K to Q's 6th
2. Kt to Q's 5th (ch)	K to Q's 3rd (best)	5. Kt to K's 8th (ch)	R takes Kt (best)
3 Q to K's 6th (ch)	Q takes Q	6. P takes R becoming a Kt (ch)	K to Q B's 3rd
4. Kt to Q B's 7th (dou-		7. B to Q's 5th—checkmate	

PROBLEM, No. 160.

By MR. KLING.

In this position, White playing first, can mate in seven moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

SMART GAME BETWEEN THE HON. SECRETARY OF THE LONDON CHESS CLUB, MR. G. P——, AND AN AMATEUR,

The former giving his Q's Rook, which the reader must, therefore, remove from the Board.

WHITE (Mr. G. P.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)	WHITE (Mr. G. P.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)
1. K P two	K P two	13. Q B Q one	Q P one
2. K B P two	P takes P	14. Q takes P	K B to K R 3rd
3. K Kt to B 3rd	K Kt P two	15. Q to K 4th (ch)	K to B sq
4. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt P one	16. B takes B (ch)	Kt takes B
5. Q Kt to B 3rd	P takes Kt (a)	17. Castles	Q B to R 6th
6. Q takes P	Q to K R 5th (b)	18. P takes Q P	Kt takes R
7. K Kt P one	Q to K B 3rd	19 Q to K 7th (ch)	K to Kt sq
8. Kt to Q 5th	Q to her B 3rd	20. Q to K Kt 4th (ch)	K to B sq
9. K B to Q Kt 5th	Q to her B 4th (d)	21. Q takes Kt (ch)	K to his sq
	(c)	22. Q to K 3rd (ch)	K to Q 2nd
10 Q B P two	Q R P one	23. Q to K 7th (ch)	K to B sq
11. Q P two	Q takes Kt (e)	24. Q takes Q B P	
12. K P takes Q	P takes B	Mate.	

(a) An example of the brilliant "Muzio" Gambit is a rarity in modern chess circles, and but a few years back it was a rage with every one.

(b) This check will not serve Black's game

(c) A good move, as also would Q to her B 3rd have been.

(d) Taking the B would evidently be ruinous, on account of Kt to Q B 7th (ch).

(e) Having already a Rook in hand, this is not altogether so desperate as it looks.

GAME LATELY PLAYED BETWEEN MESSRS. Z. (A CELEBRATED POLISH PLAYER) AND HARRWITZ.

WHITE (Mr. Z.)	BLACK (Mr. Harrwitz.)	WHITE (Mr. Z.)	BLACK (Mr. Harrwitz.)
1. K P two	K P two	18. K Kt to K 3rd	Q Kt to K 5 4th
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	19. R to R sq	Q to Q B 2nd (e)
3. Q P two	P takes P	20. K Kt to 4th 4th	Kt takes B (ch)
4. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	21. K B P takes Kt	R to K R 4th
5. Castles (a)	Q P one	22. Q R to Q sq	Q R to Q sq
6. Q B P one	P takes P	23. Q to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
7. Kt takes P	K Kt to B 3rd	24. P takes R (f)	R takes R
8. Q B to K Kt 5th	K R P one	25. Q Kt to R 4th	R to K B sq
9. B to R 4th	K Kt P two	26. R to Q (ch)	K to Q B sq
10. B to K Kt 3rd	Q B to K 3rd	27. Kt takes B (ch)	P takes Kt
11. B takes B	P takes B	28. Q to K 3rd	Q B P one
12. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Q to Q B sq	29. Q Kt P two	kt to K B 3rd
13. K P one (b)	Q P takes P	30. Kt takes R P	Kt to Q 4th
14. Kt takes P	Q Kt to Q 5th	31. Q to K 2nd (g)	Kt to Q B 6th
15. Q to Q B 4th (c)	B to Q Kt 3rd	32. Q to K Kt 4th	Kt takes R
16. Q to R 4th (ch)	Q B P one	33. Q takes Kt	Q to K B 3rd
17. Kt to K Kt 6th (d)	K R to Kt	White Resigns.	

(a) This is not so good a move as Q B P one sq.

(b) The proper s p.

(c) White has now a capital game.

(d) With such a position there should be no feeble, time-losing moves of this description. He ought to have attacked the Kt with his Q R, and thus have brought another powerful auxiliary into action.

(e) A move that few would dare to venture, but nevertheless an extremely good one.

(f) Kt takes K R P we believe better.

(g) A fine, masterly

CHESS ENIGMAS.

(HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.)

No. 115.—By R. S. C.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his Kt sq	K at Q B 6th	Kt K to Kt 3rd	Kt at K R 5th
R at Q 8th	Q at K B 2nd	Ps at Q 2nd Q R 2nd and 4th	P's at K 2nd, Q B's 6th, Q Kt 5th, and Q Rs 3rd
R at Q R 7th	Ps at K Kt 4th and 5th		
B at K R 8th	P at K Kt 3rd		

White playing first can mate in four moves.

No. 116.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R 4th	K at Q B's 5th	Kt at Q B's 3rd	
R at Q Kt 8th		P at Q B 2nd	
B at Q 2nd		White to play and mate in four moves.	

No. 117.—By F. C.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q Kt 3rd	K at Q R 4th	Ps at K its 2nd, K Kt 7th, Q B 5th, and Q R 4th	
B at Q B 6th	Ps at Q R 3rd and K B 5th		

In this position White engages to checkmate his opponent in four moves without claiming a Queen for his advanced Pawn.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It is stated in the Paris papers that the opening of the Havre and Rouen Railway will take place next month.

Letters from Algiers say, that in consequence of financial embarrassments and the severity of the weather, much distress prevailed among the poorer classes. With the view of alleviating their wants, public subscriptions have been opened among the merchants and the military

Melvina F. de Saumarez, the young French woman sentenced to ten years' transportation at the late Hampshire Sessions, for the robbery at Farnham, has been removed to the Millbank Penitentiary.

An original painting, by Michael Angelo, has been bequeathed to Oxford University by Mr. Fairholme, of Berwickshire, with a direction that it be placed in the new University Galleries, where are now deposited a large collection of original drawings by Michael Angelo and Raffaele, formerly collected by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and recently purchased by a subscription, to which the present Earl of Eldon generously contributed £2000.

We learn from Berlin that the King of Prussia, taking into consideration the existing scarcity, has suspended all the court balls and entertainments for the winter; but, in order that trade should not thereby suffer, he has commanded three grand subscription balls to be given at the Theatre Royal, the produce of which is to be distributed among the poor of the city; he has also sent to the magistrates 10,000 dollars, the sum which the court balls would have cost, to be distributed also among the poor.

The Infanta Don Juan, second son of Don Carlos, was married on the 2nd inst., at Modena, to the Archduchess Beatrix, sister of the Duchess de Bordeaux

On the 23rd of January a Constitution for Prussia was signed and sealed by his Majesty Friedrich Wilhelm the Fourth, and by the Princes of the Blood Royal of Prussia. The houses of Parliament are to represent the nation. The first, or upper house, is to consist of Princes of the Blood Royal, and of other Princes of non-reigning houses, whose seats are to be heritable; together with such persons as his Majesty may please to nominate, whether noble or otherwise. The second, or lower house, is to consist of *elected members* of the nobility, inferior nobility, and of members elected by cities, &c.

A letter from Rome dated Jan. 28, says:—"Richard Cobden has just arrived here from Genoa. Gibson has just received an intimation from her Majesty (through Lady Canning) that he may wait for public exhibition, next May, the truly graceful and classic statue of our Queen, which we here cannot sufficiently admire. The Duke of Devonshire has just come back here from Naples; our subscription here for the poor Irish amounts already to more than £2000."

According to advices from Odessa the wheat market was maintained with much firmness, but business, in consequence of the high demands of holders, had been limited.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 1st contains advices from Athens to Jan. 19. The Chamber of Deputies was occupied with different bills, as the budget was still in the hands of the commission. Col. Spiro Milian, who had obtained a leave of *congé* to proceed to Naples, was at Corfu, and held in his hands the threads of a conspiracy, the aim of which was a well organised armed descent into the north-west provinces.

From Amsterdam we learn that in consequence of the expected admission of Sugar into the breweries in this country, and also the very much reduced stocks of the refiners in Holland, the price of Sugar had considerably advanced, and the sales were only limited by the quantity offering

The papers from Stuttgard allude to a project, which is said to be favourably received by the interested Governments, for connecting the German States by railway with the Mediterranean. If the plan can be realised, the expectation seems to be entertained that it will, in a commercial point of view, prove of great benefit to the Southern German States.

A Correspondent at Alexandria, whose letter is dated Jan. 24, says:—"The speculations in grain of all sorts continue with increased ardour. Freights have risen to an extraordinary height, and shipowners are, at all events, benefiting largely. The last rate of freight paid here for grain for England was *seventeen shillings* per quarter—rather an advance on 6s. 6d. per quarter, which was the usual rate six months since. Seventy-one vessels with cargoes loaded and sailed between the 24th of December and the 17th January. The very high prices for wheat and Indian corn which have been recently obtained in England and Ireland, have caused such extensive orders to be sent out to Egypt and other places, that there can be no doubt enormous supplies will be poured into the United Kingdom, and that within two months the supply will greatly exceed any possible demand."

It may be interesting to the creditors of the former Republic of Columbia to notice the fact of a treaty of amity and commerce having been signed between New Grenada and Ecuador.

The letters and papers by the West India Mail, which arrived on Monday, are of a satisfactory character, the weather having been favourable in most of the islands. On the south side of Jamaica the heavy falls of rain, and it was expected that they would do much good. In fact, it is estimated that the benefit to the planters from this seasonable weather would be no less than £300,000 to £40,000

A reply has been received from the Home-office regretting the inconvenience to which Liverpool is subjected, and expressing a hope that the measures proposed to Parliament, if adopted, will diminish the influx of Irish poor.

Prince Felix of Schwarzenburg, according to accounts from Vienna, lies dangerously ill in that city. The Princess Maria, consort of the late Archduke Palatin, has arrived in the Austrian capital, *en route* for Gratz, where the Princess's family purpose residing for the future.

A decree has just been issued by the King of Naples, prohibiting the exportation of Indian corn and other articles.

Great distress prevails in Calabria, at Messina, and other parts of Sicily, and fears are entertained that want will cause the poorer orders to proceed to violence. The corn crop has been destroyed by inundations, and famine is now impending.

The following is the route taken by Lieut. Waghorn's Courier, when conveying the Indian expresses from Egypt to England:—From Alexandria to Trieste; Trieste to Innspruck, across the Brenner; Innspruck to Kempten; Kempten to Ulm; Ulm to Stuttgardt; Stuttgardt to Manheim; Manheim to Cologne; Cologne to Ostend; Ostend to Dover; Dover to London.

We learn from Berlin, that on the 30th ult. the Queen of Prussia was attacked with a catarrh, attended with fever, which increased for three days with great violence, but in the night of the 2nd inst. her Majesty obtained some rest, and on the 5th was much better.

The cholera has broken out along the shores of the Red Sea. The towns of Mecca, Medina, and Jedda, have suffered very considerably from this scourge, and it is much apprehended that it will soon visit Egypt. The hadjis, or Mahometan Pilgrims, seem to have suffered most. A sanatory cordon has been established at Suez.

Letters from Wurtemburg of the 3d state that the inhabitants of that city were enjoying perfect health, and on Sunday last the mercury being steadily up, at 4 or 5 degrees above zero Reaumur (from 41 to 44 Fahrenheit).

The *Augsburg Gazette* confirms the statement that the abolition of the slave market at Constantinople has been resolved upon.

The number of the week ending 29th inst. the number of persons passing between England and France at the undermentioned ports, was—Boulogne, 760; Calais, 161: total, 921.

A meeting has been held at Calcutta in honour of the memory of the late Dwarkanath Tagore: and it has been resolved to raise a fund, to be called the "Dwarkanath Endowment Fund," for enabling Hindoo youths to complete their education at University College, London.

Baron Pasquier, son, first surgeon of the King of the French, inspector-surgeon and grand chamberlain of the Hospital of the Army, and Commander of the Legion of Honour, died on Saturday last, after a long illness, in his 74th year.

On Wednesday, by order of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, as head ranger of Windsor Forest, a large quantity of venison was distributed to the poor of the parishes in the vicinity of the Castle.

According to accounts from Rome, 25th ult., the inundations have so completely destroyed all the produce of the lands in Calabria, that great apprehensions of serious riots from the distress these visitations have occasioned are entertained in that country as well as at Messina.

The establishment of Baths and Washhouses is about to be taken into consideration by the Town Council of Bristol.

Two of the journals of the French Legitimist party in Paris, the *Union* and the *Echo Français*, have ceased to appear. They have merged into the *Quotidienne*, which appeared on Sunday under the new title of *L'Union Monarchique*.

There is a man named William Thompson, residing in Penrith, of the good old age of 98 years, who remembers the first stage-coach that ever passed through that town, and on Sunday last the same venerable personage witnessed the last mail-coach pass through that once great thoroughfare.

The Total Abstinence Society of Liverpool adopted a new plan of obtaining an audience for their lectures on Tuesday. Having offered soup tickets to the poor who should attend. By this means a goodly audience assembled to hear the advantages to be derived from total abstinence, and at the close of the speeches 433 soup tickets were distributed

Notice has been received at the Inspector-General of Railways' Office, that the last portion of the Brighton and Hastings line is finished, and will be opened for passenger traffic on the 1st of March.

A supplement to the *London Gazette* of Tuesday, contains a copy of bankers' returns, with the names, residences, and occupations of the proprietors of the National Provincial Bank of England, and of the Westminster Bank. A great number of ladies figure as bankers on the list, there being not less than two hundred "spinsters," without one-fourth that number of "widows."

We are happy to state that, according to the latest accounts from Madras, Lieut.-Col. Sir Walter Scott, whose serious illness was announced some time since, had so far recovered as to be able to remove from Bangalore. He may be shortly expected in England, on leave.

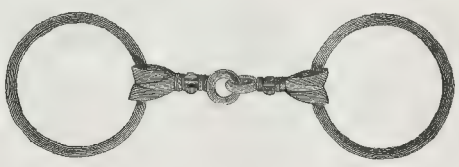
THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

EGYPTIAN ROOM.

We are happy to state that the noble edifice for the conservation of our "National Museum" is nearly completed; little remains of the grand central portico for construction; and all the rooms at present contemplated, save two or three, are in course of finishing. There re-is yet to be provided a saloon for the Townley Collection, and the floor above. The present entrance to the Gallery of Antiquities is down a temporary staircase; and, to the left of the passage to the Gallery, a beautiful room is being built, or rather finished, for the reception of the Xanthian Marbles; and, from its present appearance, this apartment promises to be a fine specimen of architectural and sculptural appropriateness.

Our Illustrations show two of the new rooms in the upper floor of the western wing—the Egyptian Room, and the Etruscan Room; and a specimen of the contents of the intervening Bronze Room. The

SHIELD.



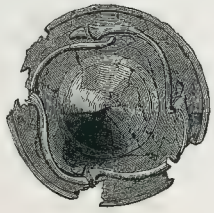
HORSE-BIT.

Western portion of the Museum, it will be recollected, is devoted, both above and below, to Ancient Sculpture and Antiquities generally.

THE EGYPTIAN ROOM,

Is the first apartment to the right of the Great Staircase leading to the Ethnographical Room. It has cases ranged on each side, filled with Egyptian deities, sacred animals, statues, household furniture, and other large objects; besides vases, lamps, bowls, cups, agricultural implements, boxes, baskets, spoons, and bricks, tools, musical instruments, playthings, &c.; in short, a variety of most interesting illustrations of the industrial arts and domestic life of the Egyptians—all especially attractive, and so devoid of the mysticism usually attached to the antiquities of Egypt, as to render this Room one of the most frequented in the Museum.

But here, as everywhere else, last of all comes death; and the floor of the room is mostly occupied with plate-glass cases of mummies, and various emblems of the painted pageantry to which mortals have fondly clung in all ages of the world. Here are coffins, sepulchral cones, and other ornaments, scarabæi, amulets, &c. Above the cases are bronzes; casts of sculptures from temples, models of obelisks, &c. The casts illustrate the heroic life of Egypt, just as the contents of the cases illustrate the social life. This room has usually crowds of visitors; and, when we remember that Egypt was the cradle of civilisation, we shall not be surprised at its relics being so popular.



SHIELD.

Next in the suite is

THE BRONZE ROOM.

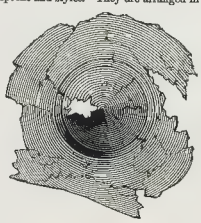
The upright cases in the centre contain Greek and Roman bronze figures; other bronzes are ranged in the side cases. The Collection is as yet but partly arranged.

HAMMER-HEAD.

We have here engraved a few specimens of a recent purchase by the Museum, consisting of various bronze articles found some years since in the Polden Hills. They are designated beneath the Illustrations, and are part of a deposit of armour and bronze ornaments supposed to have belonged to a British Chieftain, during the period of the occupation of the Island by the Romans. These relics were bought for the Museum, for £150, at a sale at Bridgewater. In all probability, these remains will ultimately be placed in the room to be devoted exclusively to British Antiquities, towards which several valuable contributions are already promised.

THE ETRUSCAN ROOM,

the third in the suite, contains a collection of vases discovered in Italy, and known by the names of Etruscan, Græco-Italian, or painted. They are of various epochs and styles. They are arranged in side and central



SHIELD.

cases, chronologically, and according to the localities in which they are found. Above the side cases are painted *fac similes*, by S. Campanari, of the walls of an Etruscan tomb, representing dances, athletic games; a large vase, and persons at an entertainment. Another *fac simile* shows an entertainment, with the mode of serving wine, male and female dancers, and a curiously chequered ceiling. And a third set of paintings portrays a female paying the last offices to an old man stretched out on a bier; men drinking and dancing, playing on the double flute, &c. In short, this room presents very many phases of Etruscan life; and the adoption of the forms of Etruscan art in various

ETRUSCAN ROOM.

TORQUE.

vessels of our every-day use, must render these specimens at the Museum fit objects of public curiosity.

The Liverpool Chess Club.—About 50 members of the Liverpool Chess Club dined together in that town yesterday week, A. Mongredien, Esq., in the chair. After the accustomed loyal toasts, the Chairman dwelt upon the pleasures and advantages of Chess playing, and proposed "Continued Prosperity to the Liverpool Chess Club," which toast was received with great enthusiasm. "The London Chess Club, and the health of Mr. Perigal" was next given, and was acknowledged by that gentleman. Mr. Tindal Atkinson, after speaking of Chess in eloquent terms, remarked that there was one quality for which the Anglo-Saxon race was particularly famed, and that was the quality of perseverance. At the battle of Waterloo the greatest warrior of his age said of the English, "They never know when they are beaten." The Napoleon of Chess in France had not the opportunity of saying this with respect to Mr. Staunton; and, without any disparagement to M. St. Amant, he would say that, through Mr Staunton, England had manifested her intellectual superiority, as under Wellington the English people had manifested their physical superiority and powers of endurance. (Cheers.) He would propose "The health of Mr. Staunton, and success to *The Chess Player's Chronicle*." (Drunk with the usual honours, and with the most enthusiastic applause.) Mr. Duguid, the Vice-President, proposed "The health of M. St. Amant, and success to *The Palamede*." The Chairman acknowledged the compliment paid to Mr. Staunton and M. St. Amant, and read letters from three gentlemen apologising for their unavoidable absence, and expressive of the pleasure it would have given them to attend the annual festival of the Liverpool Chess Club. Mr. Staunton, in his note, pledged himself that no engagements whatever of a private nature should prevent his attendance upon the next occasion. (This announcement was received with great cheering.) The health of Mr. Spreckley was then proposed and acknowledged. Several other toasts were given, and the festivities, of which the above is a mere outline, were prolonged to a very late hour.

MISS JULIA BENNETT. MR. SELBY. MR. BUCKSTONE MRS. GLOVER. MR. FARREN.

SCENE FROM THE NEW COMEDY OF "THE SCHOOL FOR SCHEMING," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

"KING CHARLES THE SECOND'S HOUSE," AT WORCESTER

THIS is a curious old timbered house, situated in the Corn Market, at Worcester, where, preceding the memorable battle of 1651, King Charles the Second resided; and whither, after the unfortunate issue of that battle, the King retreated with Lord Wilmot. He was closely pursued by Colonel Corbet, but effected his escape at the back door of the house, just as his pursuer entered it. The person who inhabited the house at the time is said to have been Mr. R. Durant. The room in which the King slept was in the front of the house. Over the entrance the following inscription was placed: "LOVE GOD. [W. B. 1577. R. D.] HONOR THE KING." The date over the door, most probably, marks the year of the erection, at which time it is said to have belonged to William Berkeley. Judge Berkeley was born in it, July 26, 1584. R. Durant was, most probably, the person who put up at least part of the inscription, "Honor the King," in allusion to the entertainment and protection he himself had afforded to his Sovereign. We

"CHARLES THE SECOND'S HOUSE," WORCESTER.

quote the substance of these details from Mr. Britton's very interesting *Picturesque Antiquities of Cities*.

We might, in the present piece, perhaps award the chief praise, as regards its performance, to Mademoiselle Clarisse: as *Pauline*, she went far beyond anything she has yet done in London. The part is an exceedingly difficult one to create—the struggles between the pride of position and principle requiring a nice discrimination to represent them properly. Nothing could be more impressive than her acting throughout: at one point, especially, a burst of self-reproach at silently witnessing the treatment to which *Fabien* is subjected, in her presence, was rewarded with the loudest applause. M. Lemaitre's delineation of the slave was most powerful. His acting in the third act, where he detains *Pauline* on the sea shore, until the tide rises around them, and then wrings from her the declaration of her love for him, exceeded in intensity almost everything that he has before done—always excepting his prison scene with *Marguerite* in the grand "Tour de Neele." And in the seventh act, his madness was a delineation as perfect and truthful, almost to exciting a feeling of pain, as the marvellous representation in "La Dame de St. Tropez," of the man gradually sinking under the effects of poison. The vague recollection of the rising waters, and the circumstances connected with the scene, produced a remarkable sensation amongst the audience. The piece was nicely mounted: and the production, altogether, highly successful.

HAYMARKET.

On Tuesday evening we attended another representation of Mr. Bourcicault's new comedy, "The School for Scheming," and were pleased to find that nothing could possibly go better with a large audience than it did from beginning to end. Unsparing curtailments, as we recommended in our notice last week, have been made; the actors have warmed into their parts, and become perfect in their by-play; and the epigrammatic dialogue is brought very close. The result is that the piece never flags for a single instant. We hear, moreover, that great alterations are still being made, and that on Monday evening next, the comedy will be played in its improved form. The third act has been cut down to exactly one-half: the long soliloquies and letters have been omitted or condensed; fresh dialogue has been written in, and new terminations made to the different acts. We believe this course to be a novel one as regards a comedy; but we do not see why such a plan should not be followed, wherever it is practicable, quite as readily as revising a new edition of a book, or altering any part of a new dwelling that may be found, upon experience, to be inconvenient.

In its improved form, "The School for Scheming" will prove an attraction. Our contemporaries have been almost unanimous in attributing the questionable reception of its first representation to length, and some carelessness of construction. These altered, we have no doubt that it will go on until Easter, and achieve a run of some forty nights.

DRURY-LANE.

A new *danseuse* has appeared at this theatre, and she will, we expect, become as great a favourite with the public as Fuoco, Fabbri, or any other of the late Terpsichorean stars. Mademoiselle Marietta Baderna is said, by the bills, to come from Milan, where she has been dancing at La Scala. She is very young, and very pretty: two great advantages for a dancer; and she has, moreover, an expressive, winning manner, and an easy activity in her style which is exceedingly pleasing. The ballet in which she appeared is called "The Pretty Sicilian." In itself it is not a very important affair; but it served as the vehicle for a succession of effective dances and graceful groupings, which—arranged by a new ballet-master, M Blasis—were frequently applauded. We expect that Mdlle. Baderna will achieve far greater triumphs than she has yet done. From the slightness of her figure, she at times appears to want determination in her dance [illegible]; and a little incertitude in one or two of her *pas* seemed to show that she had yet scarcely acquired unshaken confidence in herself. But there was nothing to find fault with, beyond what a very little time and experience will rectify. On the same occasion, a M Croce made his first appearance, and was received with much approbation; he is a vigorous dancer, but elegant and light withal, and came also from La Scala. Indeed, Italy appears now to be the country from which our first dancers are to be imported.

It is to be regretted that the liberality of proprietors, manager, and performers, in throwing open the theatre for the benefit of the starving Scotch and Irish, was not responded to by the public. The house was unusually empty a circumstance which may be in a great measure attributed to the extreme severity of the weather at the beginning of the week.

OLYMPIC.

A Mr. Bayntun Holt, an amateur, as we hear, whom we spoke of some time ago, has been performing at this house; but has not succeeded in creating any

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

SCENE FROM DONIZETTI'S "FAVORITE."

OUR Artist has sketched the last scene from this opera, representing the return of *Ferdinand* (Mr. Travers) to the convent, and the dying appeal of *Leonora* (Miss Romer) for his pardon.

THE THEATRES.

FRENCH PLAYS

The performances of M. Frederic Lemaitre and Mademoiselle Clarisse still continue to draw crowded and elegant audiences to Mr. Mitchell's theatre. Since we last wrote, he has appeared in "Le Docteur Noir"—a drama in *seven* acts, by M. Anicet-Bourgeois, which was produced at the Porte-St.-Martin Theatre, in Paris, last July, and made a very great hit. Since that time, one or two translations have been brought out at our minor theatres. A version, if we mistake not, has been for some time playing at the Victoria Theatre; but none of them made any particular sensation; principally, we conceive, from the impossibility of finding, on our boards, so gifted an actor as M. Lemaitre to sustain the principal character, which calls for immense power. The drama is not entitled to rank amongst the first of its class: it has one or two effective situations—the rising of the tide, in the third act, and the divided representation of the rooms and *cachots* of the Bastille, being the most prominent points: but, as we have hinted, take away M Lemaitre and Mademoiselle Clarisse, and it would be a somewhat wearying affair, in itself. The same endeavour is made in the plot to enlist the feelings of the audience in favour of a slave, as in the "Chevalier de St. George," from which the story of the "Bondman," now performing at Drury Lane, is taken. The heroine, *Pauline de la Reynerie* is beloved by *Fabien*, a slave who possesses great skill in surgery, from which he derives his name of *The Black Doctor*. In spite of *Pauline's* noble birth, they are privately married; and the miseries resulting from the union, terminate, eventually, in *Fabien's* madness and death.

SCENE FROM THE OPERA OF "THE FAVORITE," AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—MISS ROMER AND MR. TRAVERS.

great effect. He has been followed by Mr. J. R. Scott, of whom we also gave a opinion, when that gentleman was at the Princess'. The undecided state of th Bills do not impress us with any great notions of the prosperity of this unfortu nate theatre, or with any exuberance of hope for the "support of the legitimate drama," which appears to be in a more declining state, everywhere, than ever

SURREY.

Mr. E. Stirling is an author whose productions are peculiarly acceptable to an audience at the Surrey Theatre. He understands that style of construction mos likely to suit their tastes; and we find in all his pieces a careful succession of hair breadth incidents, a vivid contrast of low comedy and melodramatic *dramatis personæ*; and a plot sufficiently full of interest to fix the attention of transpontine audiences, without being so opposed to the "every day" reasoner of the eye, rather than development of character or plan by dialogue such a style is his new drama of "Ruby Rattler, or the Progress of a Scamp," which has proved a hit at the Surrey, and is now enjoying the third week of its existence. We have some recollection of a novel bearing the same name; but, as no allusion is made to it in the bills, and we have not read the work, we cannot say whether the present piece is adapted from the book, or is an original prod uction. However, that is of little consequence; a successful piece has been produced, and the play-going population of the districts assemble in great numbers, and applaud accordingly. The cast comprises all the members of the Surrey company; and the scene of action, which passes from one part of the globe to its antipodes affords plenty of scope for variety of incident and effects.

A dramatic version of one of the thousand and one Christmas books—"The Yule Log"—is about to be produced at the OLYMPIC theatre.

Mr. White's new play of "Foundal Times," will be brought out at SADLER'S WELLS, on Thursday evening.

M. Frederick Lemaitre will, before his departure, appear as *Jacques Ferrand* in "Les Mysteres de Paris," at the LYCEUM theatre.

A new drama is in rehearsal at the PRINCESS', and Mr. Dance's new burlesque will be produced in a week at the LYCEUM.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE present has been one of the most eccentric seasons in the annals of woodcraft. According to brother Jonathan, "Where there is no thermometer, *it gets as cold as it likes*." Something must have damaged the supply of the weather, for the severities of the sky influences towards the close of the autumn; for no sooner did it cease to be too hot for out-of-door amusements, than it became too cold. November went out with the climate of Madeira, and December came in with the temperature of Siberia. That is to say, with reference to the weather averages: in some cases these variations were partial for while they were hunting in one part of a parish, they were skating in another. Thus, while the Atherstone were cultivating Diana with great *éclat*, the Pytchley were as fast frozen up as the Baltic: and while at Melton they contrived to put in some of the best days upon record, at Leamington they had nothing for it but to jump their carts over the dinner tables and out of the first floor windows, to keep them in practice. However, one man's meat is another man's poison; and whatever may have been its offences, this has been a glorious occasion for the lovers of skating. Imagine the turn it must have given such philanthropists as Tilbury. Conceive the velvet that a dealer was reclining on, whose customers were paying him a hundred pounds a month for the privilege of keeping one of his mansions, and fancy the feelings of his boys.

A friend, about the period of the holydays, thus wrote from Northamptonshire —"The country is covered with a glittering counterpoan of some inches, and it froze as it fell. It persevered for two whole days, and then came a regular old-fashioned Christmas day, a fashion I would rather not see repeated, as long as I have a horse in my stable. The last month's sport is thus easily summed up:— two days one good, the other bad. As to wishing my one here a happy New Year, it never enters my head: the only men who can really appreciate the compliments of the season *are the dealers*." So far from promising an improvement, the present week opened with a strode from bad to worse. Not only was there an end of all field sports, but the fields themselves had disappeared under fathoms of snow: in the words of Leigh Hunt "it was winter thorough." There could not have been a more characteristic proof of the hopelessness of the case, than the look of gratitude with which your "imprisoned hunter" welcomed you when you adjourned to smoke a cigar in his loose box. Hapless quadruped! he had had all manner of sport: the food he had not left him a run, even in imagination: "his force of fancy could no further go" . . . .

Those who sought asylum in town turned for comfort to Tattersall's, where they found as palatable as cold comfort. In contemplation of the wilderness of acceptances for the Chester Cup, speculation was without a path—without even an oasis in this desert. It will be sometime before volunteers will muster for such a forlorn hope as backing favourites to run in which they couldn't come to the post if they would. The betters round are as plentiful as blackberries, and about the same in value, probably; but they can't get on. No one finds—a—a thing; and, until the first blow of the murder is struck, no will be. The sensible rubs applies to all the events under quotation in the roomy market. The derby has naturally been crippled by the position of Van Tromp, aided by the advance of Epirote; the pair having been backed at about an average of 3 to 1 against them against the field, wild odds, my masters! But the ladies have helped to give way. So soon as Jack Frost does so likewise, there will be more moves on arrows.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A very flat market on all the Spring events, and but little doing on the Derby; that little, however, was so far important that it drove Epirote back three points and gave promotion to Planet, Gientilt, and Conyngham. Two or three heavy bets were laid on the Oaks, but no material change was effected on the prices.

NEWMARKET HANDICAP.	
16 to 1 against Queen of Tyne	25 to 1 against Mosaique (5) | 30 to 1 against Sir Martin (5)

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.	
15 to 1 against Jenny Wren (5)	17 to 1 against Bonnet (5) | 20 to 1 against Mesanoe (5)

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKE	
4 to 1 against Planet	5 to 1 against Conyngham (5) | 7 to 1 against Conyngham (5)
1000 to 100 agst Liberator and Bedlam (5)	70 to 40 agst Gientilt and Planet (5)

CHESTER CUP			
20 to 1 agst Mendicant	30 to 1 against Intrepid (5)	50 to 1 against Fitzallen	
24 to 1 — The Lamb	30 to 1 — Bourton (5)	66 to 1 — Jonathan Wild	
25 to 1 — The Flirth	30 to 1 — Duke of Richmond (5)	100 to 1 — Mr Tatton Sykes (1)	
40 to 1 — Duke of Richmond	30 to 1 — Golden Bee	50 to 1 — Master Downe	
(5)	30 to 1 — Lonsdale	50 to 1 — The Premier (5)	
40 to 1 — Mickey Free	30 to 1 — Moonlight	2000 to 10 — Robin Hurus	

DERBY			
13 to 2 agst J. Day's lot	33 to 1 agst Red Hart	40 to 1 agst Wanton	
13 to 2 — Van Tromp (5)	33 to 1 — Sister to Cobweb colt	45 to 1 — Christopher	
12 to 1 — Planet	40 to 1 — Lonsdale	50 to 1 — Will o' the Wisp	
12 to 1 — Epirote	40 to 1 — Mosaique (5)	50 to 1 — Tantivy	
18 to 1 — Gientilt	40 to 1 — Horse of Chase (5)	66 to 1 — Limestone (5)	
30 to 1 — Conyngham	40 to 1 — Frolic	66 to 1 — Black Dwarf (5)	

500 to 100 agst Kent's lot (5)	66 to 1 agst Signet (late Galvanic Rag) (5)
2300 to 100 — Liberator and Bedlam (5)	2000 even between Epirote and Planet (5)

OAKS	
8 to 1 agst Farmer's Daughter (5)	8 to 1 agst Clementina | 20 to 1 agst Norissa
	20 to 1 — Ellerdale (5) | 20 to 1 — Nettles (5)
2000 to 1000 on Farmer's Daughter agst Norissa (5)	1000 to 500 on Clementina agst Norissa (5)

THURSDAY.—Another heavy day, and nothing worth special notice except the advance of Princess Alice for the Chester Cup, and a reaction in favour of Epirote for the Derby: the former having been backed freely at 40 to 1, with a subsequent improvement of ten points; and the latter at 12 and 13 to 1, for about £500

NEWMARKET HANDICAP	
100 to 6 agst Sir Martin (5)	25 to 1 agst Humdrum (5) | 30 to 1 agst Dalcet (5)

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.	
15 to 1 against Lady Sarah (5)	15 to 1 against Pink Bonnet (5)

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES	
6 to 4 agst Kent's lot (5)	5 to 1 agst Conyngham (5)

CHESTER CUP.			
25 to 1 agst Mendicant	33 to 1 agst Amber	50 to 1 agst Intrepid	
25 to 1 — The Lamb (5)	33 to 1 — Bedlam	50 to 1 — Bourton (5)	
30 to 1 — The Flirth	40 to 1 — Duke of Richmond	50 to 1 — Mr Tatton Sykes	
30 to 1 — Camera Obscura	45 to 1 — Mickey Free	66 to 1 — Fitzallen	

DERBY		
15 to 2 agst Van Tromp	33 to 1 agst Red Hart	50 to 1 agst Will o' the Wisp
12 to 1 — Epirote (5)	40 to 1 — Lonsdale	50 to 1 — Bedlam
14 to 1 — Planet (5)	40 to 1 — Horse of Chase (5)	66 to 1 — Limestone (5)
30 to 1 — Gientilt	50 to 1 — Frolicette	66 to 1 — Black Dwarf (5)
30 to 1 — Conyngham		

900 to 150 against Epirote and Planet.
Offers to take 5 to 1 about Kent's lot.

OAKS		
8 to 1 agst Farmer's Daughter (5)	8 to 1 agst Clementina	20 to 1 agst Ellerdale (5)
	16 to 1 — Miami (5)	20 to 1 — Nettles (5)

THE FRENCH STEEPLE CHASE.—Nominations for the Great French Steeple Chase; weights to be published on the 6th of March, and forfeits to be declared on the 12th:—Marquis of Clanricarde's Cheviot, 5 y., 11 st.; Mr. Ward's Maid of Llangollen; Lord Strathmore's Switcher, 6 yrs., Mr. G. Watson's Lager, aged; Mr Vovers' Little Tommy, aged; Mr. H. Chillingworth's Campbine; Mr. Cooper's Avoca; Mr. Lambden's Placemen; Mr. Lambden's Albert, aged; Mr. Campbell's Christopher North; Mr. J. Pearce's Jack, aged; Captain D'Arcy's Culverthorpe, aged; Mr. Preston's Brunette, aged; Mr. Preston's Frederick, 6 yrs; Mr. Jones's Lottery, aged; Mr. Gladstone's Lucifer, 6 yrs; Mr. Oldacre's Maid Bet, Major Rawdon's Cruiskeen, Mr. Fellowes's Golden Eagle, Mr. Wilkinson's Mr. Wiggins, Mr. Gordon's Bob, Mr. Hodgson's Ragman; Mr. Wellesley's Gayhurst, 6 yrs; Mr. Sanders's Mr. Sandy, aged; Mr. Stanley's Matchless; Lord Clifton's Lotz; Mr. P. P. Rolt's Peter Simple; Mr. J. Mason's as Sabina (late Albert); Hon. R. Lawley as Red Lancer; Major Darell as Cecy, 7 yrs; Mr. Rogers's Vin Rouge; Mr. Lambden's Albert, Viscount Valentia's Lottery, 5 yrs; Mr Albert Ricardo's The Orphan (h b), aged; Mr. A. Dixon's Conservative; Mr. O. Higgins's Pioneer, aged; Mr. A. Anderson's Grenadier; Mr. Quartermain's Linkboy (h b), 6 yrs; Mr. Oldacre's Lucifer, 6 yrs; Mr. Oldacre's b g by Bachelor (h b), 5 yrs; Mr. R. Phillips's Vietress, aged; Sir R. W. Bulkeley's as b g by Tom Brown, out of a half-bred hunting mare, 6 yrs; Major M. Martin ns Little John; Mr. C. S. Cowper as The Roarer; Lord Exmouth as Walter Gay; Lord A. Fitzclarence as Little Ben (late Little John); Count Potocki as Hypolito, 5 yrs; Mr. J. Livingstone's Commodore; Mr. A. Aumont's Nous Flo; Mr. S. Drake's Indian Prince; Mr. S. Drake's Aurungzebe; Mr. S. 's The Witch; Baron N. de Rothschild's Black. The above includes the Paris entries.

THE SNOW-STORM.

The Snow-Storm swept from the mountains high,
On the wings of the furious blast;
The eagle recoil'd from his red grey eye,
And the wolf yell'd aloud as he past.
He call'd to the Alps, and the avalanche rush'd
From "the mountain of terror,"
Shrieking,
And the fisherman's cot like a reed is crush'd,
And into the wild lake borne.

The Snow-Storm scowls on St. Bernard's brow,
And blocks up the traveller's path:
Ah! vain is all courage and hardihood now,
Against the Snow-Hurricane's wrath!
'Neath the snow has he sunk, but the merciful monk
With his faithful dogs are out:
The danger is braved, and the voyager saved,
'Mid the elements' terrible rout.

The Snow-Storm loud upon Eylau' plain,
'Mid a tempest of shot and shell;
While the heart's-blood of myriads dyed the ingued, like rain,
The shuddering hill and hill
But the Snow King came down in his furious might,
And pierced the half-blind hosts—
Suspended the shock of the wolfish fight
Of the Carnage with "dogs" beasts.

Call not the snow Nature's winding sheet
'Tis a mantle protecting her breast,
Which shelters the sap of the germinating wheat
To flourish on Ceres' crest.
With the best of all blessings are evil mingled,
And thus must it be with the snow
Then drive on hoar King, from the mountain side,
To cherish the fields below.

L.

MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS TO THE BIBLE AND MISSIONARY SOCIETIES. The sum of £12,000 is vested in various religious institutions under the will of the late Mr. John Williamson, of High Wycombe, Bucks, who died on the 24th of December last, and such bequests are payable on the decease of his widow. The testator has given as a reason for disposing of so large a portion of his property he ultimately applies to the extension of Christianity in heathenish countries, that viewed the great cause of the Gospel as of paramount importance, having in his own experience enjoyed its influence, without which life would have been a burden, though surrounded with its outward comforts: and with Christian love as gratitude to the Great Giver, it was his bounden duty to extend that blessing to others; and it was his firm belief these institutions, by the help of God, are the means of bringing these blessings to an extent commensurate with the object, we might otherwise, for ought we know, continue in hopeless debasement and darkness. With these feelings he considered that the bulk of his property could not be better applied than to those purposes—having made provision for those we have claims of kindred upon him.

PRESENTATION OF PLATE.—This day, a splendid testimonial will be presents to the Rev. Thomas Salmon, Rector of St. Botolph Without, Bishopsgate, at a Dinner of the Parishioners, at the London Tavern, Mr. Alderman Cope land in the chair. The testimonial consists of a Silver Tea and Coffee Service Tea-Kettle, Two Salvers, Tea Chest, and a literary Tiffany of from the fine finished by subscription in the above Parish. The plate, which is very superb, has been manufactured by Messrs. Metcalf and Hopgood, Bishopsgate-street.

NAVAL EXPENDITURE.—A copy of the account of the naval receipts and expenditure for the year ended March 31, 1846, has been laid before Parliament whence it appears that the gross total receipts amounted to the sum of £7,169,083 and the gross total expenditure to the same amount, £7,169,083, the expenditure provided for of £185,280. The conveyance of troops entailed an expense of £160,419; the convict service, of £84,885; and the Post-office (Contract Packet Service), of £35,171

THE MARKETS.

COAL EXCHANGE, Friday.—[illegible] per market this week—sootwise and by land carriage] 9 arrivals of [illegible] coal have come on sale in every day, and we had a tolerable quantity on offer this morning. All kinds moved off readily, at an advance on Monday's quotations of from 1s to 2s per quarter. In foreign wheat—the supply of which on offer was small—a very brisk demand was experienced, prices realising an advance of from 1s to 2s per quarter. Fine malting barley was scarce, and was readily taken off at full prices. All other kinds were quite as dear. Malt was held for higher rates, which the brewers were by no means reluctant to give, consequently, comparatively little was doing in it. Oats, beans, peas, and flour remained without any material change.

ARRIVALS.—English.—Wheat, 3486 quarters; barley, 1893; malt, 3870; oats, 1120; Irish Wheat [illegible]; ——; barley, ——; oats, 1000; Foreign—Wheat, 7,01[illegible] quarters; barley, 1140 quarters; oats, 600; Flour, 2200 sacks and [illegible].

Mincing-lane, Friday.—Sugar and Kaur, no[illegible] 20s to 27s; ditto white, 74s to 84s; Norfolk and Suffolk, 66s to 74s; ditto white 74s to 79s; yellow, 48s to 58s; grinding barley, 45s to 48s; Skilling, 36s to 37s; malting ditto, 40s to 50s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 76s to 79s; brown ditto, 74s to 78s. Kingston and Ware, 72s to 80s. Oatmeal, 20s to 24s. Linseed, Mediterranean and London cloth seed, 34s to 36s; potato ditto, 42s to 43s; Youghal and Cork, black, 8s to 8s; ditto white, 36s to 40s; Lee Sound, 40s to 42s; ditto cake, 7l. 10s. Rapeseed, every quality, 52s to 54s; mangle ditto 50s to 54s; white, 50s to 52s. Beans, 36s to 40s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 60s to 65s. Suffolk, 55s to 58s; Essex and Yorkshire, 52s to 54s; American, 50s to 52s per barrel. Wheat, —4 to —4; Dantzig, red, 75s to 77s; ditto white, 76s to 79s per quarter. *In Bond.*—Barley, —s to —s; Mait, —s to —s; Rye, —s to —s; Beans, 35s to 36s; Peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 40s to 42s. Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Great Marlow Corn Exchange was opened for the selling fresh, at full prices Otherwise, the demand is in a sluggish state, at unaltered quotations.

Liverpool, Kingston, Salthe, Saturday, 30s to 34s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 32s to 34s. Rapeseed, 39s to 43s per quarter. Coriander, 18s to 19s per cwt. Brown Muscovado sugars, 37s; white ditto, 38s to 39s. Tares, 4s 6d to 5s 6d per bushel. English Tonnage, 437 qrs 2Bs per last; Foreign, 1,[illegible] qrs 2Bs per last. Wheat, 67s 2d to 71s 2d; ditto, foreign, 52s 10s to 61s 6s per 1000, Rapeseed cakes, 5l 15s to 6l 17s per ton. Canary, 57s to 59s per quarter. English Clover-seed, rod, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; Foreign, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s. Foreign, red,—s to —s, extra, —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt. *Bread.*—The price of the 4lb. loaf has not changed, and is from 10d to 10½d.—Seconds' ditto, 8d to 9d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 70s 10d; barley, 35s 9d; oats, 23s 0d; rye, 55s 9d; beans 54s 3d, peas 57s 8d

The Gas Worker Average.—Wheat, 70s 2d; barley, 35s 9d; oats, 30s 2d; rye, 51s 1d; beans 55s 9d peas, 55s 9d.

Hops.—The market is steady, and last week's prices are well supported.

Meat.—Most kinds are in good request, but we can notice no improvement in value.

Provisions.—The best qualities of foreign butter are in good request, at full prices; but all other kinds command very little attention. Prime bacon sells at 58s to 59s; and middling, 54s to 56s per cwt. Irish butter is firm, at late rates. Carlow, landed, 88s to 96s; Cork, 90s to 98s, Limerick, 80s to 94s; Waterford, 76s to 86s per cwt. Carlow, 90s to 96s; Cork, 90s to 98s, Limerick, 80s to 94s; Waterford, 76s to 86s per cwt. For future delivery no sales have taken place. English butter is unchanged in value. Dorset, 104s to 116s; middling, 92s to 98s per cwt; fresh, 12s to 13s per dozen lbs. Bacon is the turn lower prime small Waterford, 58s; ditto middling, 54s per cwt. American and Canadian hams are very dull of sale, at 50s to 52s per cwt. Lard declining in value. Hams dull. Prime Waterford, 70s to 76s per cwt. American pork steady at late rates. Irish, 70s to 76s per barrel.

Tallow.—This article is in slow request, at barely late rates. P.Y.C., on the spot, 50s to 50s 3d per cwt

Coals Friday.—Ord's Redheugh, 17s; Tanfield Moor, 20s, Eden Main, 21s 9d; Hetton, 21s 6d; Russell's Hetton, 22s 9d; Gordon, 23s; Lambton, 23s; and Stewart's, 23s per ton

Wool, Friday.—We have no change whatever to report in the Bradford market. Scarcely any inquiry is made, and the market is in a state of stagnation. Sussex pockets, 5½ to 6d per lb; Weald of Kent ditto, 5½ to 6d per lb; Kent and East Kent ditto, 7d to 7½ per lb; Essex ditto, 6d to 6½ per cwt.

Smithfield (Friday).—We had a very moderate supply of beasts on sale here to-day, owing to which and the prevailing cold weather, the best trade was steady, and Monday's quotations were well supported. From Holland, we received 78 beasts, and 800 sheep, and from Scotland, 160 horned and polled Scots, nearly the whole of which found buyers. With sheep, we to scarcely supplied, while the mutt n trade was firm, at late rates. The sale for calves was steady, at full prices, with a moderate number offering. Pigs were dull, and 4s per score lower. Milch cows were very dull, at from £16 to £18 each, including their calves.

Per 8lb to sink the offal—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime large oxen, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime Scots, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; second quality ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime Southdown ditto, 4s 8d to 5s; large calves, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime small ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; large hogs, 3s 8d to 4s 0d, neat small porkers 4s 8d to 5s 0d. Suckling calves, 21s to 28s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 19s each.

Beasts, 6410; sheep, 18,360; calves, 120; pigs, 290

Newgate and Leadenhall Friday.—Only a limited we e supply of fat cattle on sale to-day. For 8lb by the carcase—Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 3s 8; middling ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d, prime large ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4; prime small ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; large pork, 3s 6d to 4s 0d, infe ior mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; veal, 4s 4d to 5s 0d; small pork, 4s 8d to 4s 10d.

ROBT HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

There has been an increased demand for money during the week, which has had the effect of assimilating more closely the prices of money in the market with the Bank rate. No scarcity of money exists, but increased care is taken in scrutinizing the security offered for advances, which are generally limited to short periods.

The English Funds opened heavily on Monday, from the combined effects of political news from France, and the announcement of an increased demand for money on the Discount Market. Consols opened at 90¼ to 91, and declined to 90 ⅞, which was the closing price for money. On Tuesday, a further decline to 90¼ ⅜ occurred. On Wednesday, the market remained unvaried during Wednesday. The weekly meeting of the Directors of the Bank of England was regarded with some anxiety on Thursday, but no change was made in the rate of interest. This relief is only a momentary expedient [illegible] A large sale for Money Account of Consols [illegible] A slight rally has since improved quotations a shade. Exchequer Bills have rather advanced this week, although the extreme scarcity of an increased demand for money on the Discount Market. Consols opened at 90¼ to 91, and declined to 90 ⅞, which was the closing price for money. On Tuesday, a further decline to 90¼ ⅜ occurred. On Wednesday, the market remained unvaried during Wednesday. The weekly meeting of the Directors of the Bank of England was regarded with some anxiety on Thursday, but no change was made in the rate of interest. This relief is only a momentary expedient [illegible] A large sale for Money Account of Consols [illegible] A slight rally has since improved quotations a shade. Exchequer Bills have rather advanced this week, although the extreme scarcity of an increased demand for money on the Discount Market. Bank Stock is also firmer. The slight difference that exists between the price of Reduced Three per Cents and Consols, serves to show the scarcity of the latter Stock. On Tuesday, the Quarter Sum, the prices of both Stocks were the same, yielding a profit of nearly one per cent, by exchanging Consols for Reduced. This has since taken place to some extent, and the different prices are fairly adjusted. At the close of business the Market was flat. The following list contains the closing prices: Bank Stock, 179 to 180; 3 per Cent. Reduced Consols, 90⅜; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent., 99⅛; Long Annuities, 9 5-16; 3 per Cents, 1847, 9 5-16; India Bonds, 10; Consols for Account, 90⅜; Exchequer Bills, 9.

The state of the Consol Market affected the Foreign Securities, causing a general tendency to decline. There has, consequently, been scarcely a fluctuation worthy of record during the week. Brazilian, on Monday, quoted 80¼, and has since receded to 80. Mexican, for the Account, was 22¾; the arrival of the West India Mail, without any remittance towards the dividend, has, however, caused a decline, and the closing price is 21½. Portuguese, on Monday, was 3½. The decision of the Portuguese Government to pay the future dividends, without deducting the decimal or twenty per cent. income-tax, and to repay, as soon as the financial state of the country will permit, the amount already deducted, is given much satisfaction. No great improvement in price, however, has resulted, the closing quotation being 36, Spanish Five per Cents. have been scarcely dealt in. A slight advance in the (previously nominal) price was marked on Wednesday. At present, the Five per Cents are at 24¾ to ¾ (nominally):

Passives, . . Three per Cents 41 ; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents close at 58 to ⅝; Four per Cents (Certificates), 99¾

Shares have been generally heavy during the week, but the jobbers being, with few exceptions, *bears*, and the public not having commenced selling to any extent, prices have not materially yielded. The Eastern Counties Company have declared a dividend of 10s. per share. This is a advance upon the last dividend. The account is in progress of settlement, but proves an unimportant affair from the limited business transacted, and the trifling fluctuations. A tendency to decline is the prevailing feature of the market, as the following prices of the lines last dealt in will evidence. Aberdeen, 22¼; Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 7; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 13; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, 10; Birmingham, Lancaster, and Carlisle Junction, 4; Buckinghamshire, 2; Caledonian, 26¾; Direct Northern Scrip, 2¾; Direct Western, 21¾; Ditto, New, 20¾; Ditto, York Extension, 4¾; East Lancashire, 16; Ditto, New, 6¾; Ditto, ditto, New Scrip, 2¾; East Lincolnshire, 6¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 7¾; Ely and Huntingdon, 13¾; Great Northern (London and York Rogd), 24¾; Great North of England New, 20¾; Ditto New, 37; Great Western, 154¾; Ditto Quarter Shares, 19; Ditto New, 8¾; Leeds and Bradford, 80¾; Leeds and Thirsk New, 3; Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle Junction, 2; London and Blackwall, 8; Ditto New No. 2, 1¾ pm.; Ditto Extension, 5; London, Brighton, and Southern Coast, 55; Ditto Quarter Shares, Eighths, 12; London and North-Western, 194¾; Ditto Quarters, 21; Ditto, ditto, New Shares, 14; Ditto Thirds, 18; Ditto, £40 Shares, M. & B., 72; Ditto, Seventh, W & B (A), 11¾; Oxford, Witney, and Cheltenham, 12; Ditto Tenths, 5¾; Ditto Tenths, 4¾; London and South Western Scrip, 2¾; Lynn and Ely, 21¾; Manchester and Leeds, Fifths, 10¾; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 1 pm.; Ditto, New, 1¾; Ditto, New, 8¾; Newcastle and Berwick, 31¾; North British, 34¾; Ditto Extension, 1¾; Ditto Thirds, 3¾; North Staffordshire, 13; North Western, 25¾; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 3¾; Scottish Midland, 3¾; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 4¾; Ditto Class B, 1¾; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 1¾; Shropshire Union Railway and Canal, 3¾; Eastern and Dover, New (ten at £20), 28; Ditto New (do. £15), 4¾; South Wales, 7; South Yorkshire, Doncaster, and Goole, 1¾; Trent Valley and Midland Junction, 4 pm.; Wind. ermere, and South Western, 2¾; York and Newcastle, New, 11¾; Ditto, Fifths, 8¾; York and North Midland, 90; Ditto, Selby, 89¾; Ditto Extension, 17¾; Ditto, Preference, 11¾; Ditto East and West Riding Extension, 21¾; Boulogne and Amiens, 14; Dutch Rhenish, 4¾; Namur and Liege, 3¾; Northern of France, 12; Orleans and Bordeaux, 7.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Consols declined yesterday, at one period quoting only 90¼ for Money. An improvement took place in the late quotations at 90¼ to ⅜ for Money, and 90¾ ⅞ for Time. In the Foreign Market, Mexican receded to 21¾, shares did not vary, the Settlement absorbing the attention of the dealers. It was a light Account, and passed off without difficulty.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

BANKRUPTS.

W. BLENKARN, Stoke-upon-Trent, [illegible] builder. T. S. BUTTIFANT, Norwich, haberdasher. J. [illegible], Bristol, grocer. J. HODGSON, Watford, innkeeper. M. CRINER, Lambeth, saddler. W. GROSSMITH, Portsmouth, baker. J. HAINES, Chipping Barnet, victualler. J. HITCHCOCK, Poppin's-court, Fleet-street, printer. G. HOLE, Newton, Somersetshire, coal-merchant. J. H. PAYNE, High-street, Camberwell, bear-retailer. J. SPENCER, Scotston, Nottinghamshire, surveyor-man. T. SPRATT, Sloane-terrace, Chelsea, coachmaker. S. THOMPSON, Liverpool, hatter

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

G. BRIDGES, North Berwick, builder. D. FORBES, Invergordon, innkeeper. T. GARDNER, Glasgow, builder. R. TEMPLETON, W. TEMPLETON, J. M'MILLAN, and M. MITCHELL, Dramore, Campbeltown, distillers

FRIDAY, FEB. 12

WHITEHALL, FEB. 11

The Queen has been pleased to present the Rev. William Corson to the church and parish of Girvan, in the presbytery and county of Ayr, vacant by the death of the Rev Peter M'Master.

WHITEHALL, FEB. 12

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Mr. John William Leach, as Consul at Swansea for the Republic of Chili.

WAR OFFICE, FEB. 12

1st Dragoon Guards: P. W. Yorke to be Cornet, vice de Rhodes. 6th Cornet T. Heywood to be Lieutenant, vice Hundy. Ensign T. G. C. Gwyn to be Cornet, vice Heywood

6th Dragoons: Cornet Sidney Medley, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice W. Mulligan, M.D.

4th Light Dragoons: Assistant-Surgeon J. Hall, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Stewart

2nd or Grenadier Foot Guards. Lieut.-Col. A. H. Gordon to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice the Hon. A. E. Fraser; Lieut. and Capt. A. Cox to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Gordon; Ensign and Lieut. J. Hodgson to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Cox; Ensign W. H. Cameron to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Stuart

3rd Foot: Brevet Major Charles Hunter to be Major, vice Mellish. Lieut.-Col. H. Dundas to be Lieut.-Col., vice R. Airey, Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. Fawcett to be Major, vice Dundas; Capt. J. Hamilton Gordon to be Major, vice Fawcett; Lieut. and Adjutant and Captain, vice Cox; Ensign W. H. Cameron to be Lieutenant, vice Stuart

4th Foot: Brevet Major H. Bruce to be Major, vice Wyatt. 9th Lieut.-Col. H. Dundas to be Lieut.-Col., vice R. Airey, Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. Fawcett to be Major, vice Dundas; Capt J. Hamilton Gordon to be Major, vice Fawcett; Lieut. and Adjutant and Captain, vice Cox; Ensign W. H. Cameron to be Lieutenant, vice Stuart

9th Foot: Brevet Major H. Bruce to be Major, vice Wyatt. 10th Lieut.-Col. H. Dundas to be Lieut.-Col., vice R. Airey, Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. Fawcett to be Major, vice Dundas; Capt J. Hamilton Gordon to be Major, vice Fawcett; Lieut. and Adjutant and Captain, vice Cox; Ensign W. H. Cameron to be Lieutenant, vice Stuart

13th Foot: Brevet Major H. Bruce to be Major, vice Wyatt. 40th Lieut.-Col. H. Dundas to be Lieut.-Col., vice R. Airey, Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. Fawcett to be Major, vice Dundas; Capt J. Hamilton Gordon to be Major, vice Fawcett; Lieut. and Adjutant and Captain, vice Cox; Ensign W. H. Cameron to be Lieutenant, vice Stuart

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards: Major-General Sir Edward Blakeney, K.C.B., to be Lieutenant-General, vice Sir Hussey Vivian, G.C.B. 4th Light Dragoons: Major-General Sir Hussey Vivian, G.C.B., to be Lieutenant-General, vice Sir Edward Blakeney, K.C.B. 3rd Foot: Major-General Sir Edward Blakeney, K.C.B., to be Lieutenant-General, vice Sir Hussey Vivian, G.C.B. 9th Foot: Major-General Sir Hussey Vivian, G.C.B., to be Lieutenant-General, vice Sir Edward Blakeney, K.C.B. 13th Foot: Major-General Sir Edward Blakeney, K.C.B., to be Lieutenant-General, vice Sir Hussey Vivian, G.C.B.

Royal Malta Fencible Regiment.—Lieut. S. Gatt to be Captain, vice V. Bonavia; Ensign L. Bonavia to be Lieutenant, vice Gatt. Ensign J. Anderson to be Adjutant, vice Bonavia.

UNATTACHED.—Major H. Burdon to be Lieutenant-Colonel

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assistant-Surgeon J. Mitchell, M.D., to be Staff Surgeon of Second Class, vice Stephen; A. G. Gibb to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Newton W. N. Boyce to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Twedie

COMMISSARIAT STAFF.—Lieut.-Col. A. D. Gordon from the Army, Brevet Lieut. C. W. Fawcett to be Colonel in the Army

Lieut. H. Brevet Capt. A. Dudley to be Fort Major at Inverness or Fort George vice Capt. A. Fraser.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT

Yorkshire Hussar Regiment of West Riding Yeomanry Cavalry.—T. B. Preston to be Cornet, Regiment of North-Lincolnshire Militia (Yeomanry Corps).—Lieut. J. Watchorn to be Captain, vice W. B. Callander; Lieut. W. E. Ramsay to be Captain, vice the Right Hon. Charles Anderson Pelham; Ensign J. Deane to be Lieutenant, vice Watchorn; J. Deane, Assistant-Surgeon to the Regiment, vice Campbell, M.D., resigned; Surgeon J. Watchorn to be Lieutenant, vice J. Watchorn; Cornet W. S. Walker to be Lieutenant, vice A. Thompson; Ensign G. S. Montgomery, Bart., to be Cornet, vice Walker; J. W. Drummond to be Lieutenant, vice Dewar. Assistant-Surgeon J. Scott to be Surgeon, vice J. Craig, M.D.; T. Peacock, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon vice Hurt.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED

J. MOORE, Camden Town, builder

BANKRUPTS.

E. MORGAN, Oxford-street, shawl manufacturer. J. CLARKE, Great Castle street Regent-street, publisher. T. GILBERT, Bishopsgate-street, cheesemonger. F. HATCH, Stoke-sanare, Clerkenwell, linen-plaire worker. A. HOSLEY, Birchanhall, Cheshire. [illegible] G. D. PAYNE, Saville-row, Regent-street, tailor. J. ROUSE, Exeter, plumber. J. [illegible] Manchester, commission agent. T. HOPKINS, Carmarthenshire, innkeeper. J. BROMLY, Great Bromley, Essex, dealer in cattle. R. CRAIG and W. RAWLINGS, Maidenhead, King's-arms, timber merchants. J. LOVETT and G. LOVETT, Sarsaden-marsh, Cambridge-heath, Hackney, builders. R. V. FURLONG, Cambray, Cheltenham, wine merchant.

BIRTHS

At Walmer, the wife of C. H. Baker, Esq., Commander, Royal Navy, of a daughter.—At Monkton Hewtery, Surry, the wife of the Rev. W. C. Coffin, M.A., of a son.—In New Cavendish-street, Mrs. Lionel Booth, of a daughter.—At Harkaford, near Marlow, the Viscountess Strangford, of a daughter.—At Bath, the wife of Captain H

ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS. —ST. JAMES'S THEATRE. The celebrated ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS, PELL, HARRINGTON, WHITE STANWOOD and GERMON, will, in consequence of the Triumphant Success and Unparalleled Attractions of these Performances, have the honour of continuing their INIMITABLE ENTERTAINMENTS at the above Theatre, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Doors open at Eight o'Clock, and the Entertainment commences at Half-past Eight. The Public will be given of their next DAY PERFORMANCE. The Programme on each occasion will be selected from their most popular pieces, including several New Songs and Melodies. Stage Box, 7s.; Pit, 3s.; Amphitheatre, 2s. Private Boxes, Stalls and places may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Box office of the Theatre which is open daily from Eleven till Five o'Clock.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—TENTH YEAR IN LONDON. VENTRILOQUISM EXTRAORDINARY, CROSBY HALL, Bishopsgate-street. On WEDNESDAY Next, Feb 17, and WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, Mr. LOVE will present, for the first time here, a POLYPHONIC ENTERTAINMENT on a Novel Construction, with New and Appropriate Metallive Costumes and Accessories not hitherto produced, entitled A CHIP. MAS PARTY IN THE OLDEN TIME. LOVE will represent, visibly and invisibly, the Host and Hostess, Guests and Servants. With other Entertainments, including several New Songs and Melodies. Doors Open at Eight. Doors Open half an hour earlier. First Class Seats, 3s.; Gallery, 1s.

On MONDAY, Feb. 15, Mr. LOVE will give an ENTERTAINMENT at the LITERARY INSTITUTION, WOOLWICH; on FRIDAY, Feb. 19, at the LITERARY INSTITUTION, BLACKHEATH; and on TUESDAY, March 2, at the MANOR ROOMS, SURREY NEW-INGTON.

SACRED CONCERTS, CROSBY HALL, BISHOPSGATE-STREET.—The fourth of the fifth series of Sacred Concerts, given at Crosby Hall under the sole direction of Miss Mounsey, took place on Wednesday. From the selection in memoria are the 'Ancient Concerts of the East,' and, as wise men are found in that quarter, they are always treated in the judiciously-arranged programmes with such a selection as the most fastidious taste must admire.—Illustrated London News, June 20, 1846. The FIFTH CONCERT of this Series will take place on Friday, the 19th instant. Principal Vocalists, Miss Dolby, Mrs. Bostock, Mr. Hobbs, and Mr. Francis, with a full Band and Chorus. Conductor, Mr. Willy. Subscription will be received at the Rooms of Handel, Haydn, Beethoven, Bryce, Bach Rent, Mori Lonsdale, Bishop, &c. &c. Miss Mounsey will preside at the Organ. To commence at Half-past Seven. Tickets, 2s. 6d. each.

WEIPPERT'S SOIREES DANSANTES, PRINCESS'S CONCERT ROOMS, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15th, and Every Monday.—A Subscriber of Two Guineas is entitled to a Double Transferable Ticket for Six Nights, and the subscription can commence on any Monday. The Palace Band consists of the same Artistes as attend the Lady's Stable Balls and Almack's. Conductor, Mr. Weippert. Leaders, Signor Zerbini; concert-à-pistoles, Mr. Handley; cymbalists, M. Prosper; M. C.; Mr. Corrie, Commences at Ten o'Clock. Tickets, Seven Shillings each, at Weippert's Quadrille Office, 24, Soho-square.

WALHALLA, late Miss Linwood's Gallery, Leicester-square.—Under the Patronage of the Nobility and Gentry, and Several Distinguished Members of the Royal Academy. MADAME WARTON'S UNEQUALLED TABLEAUX VIVANS with increased attraction. Madame WARTON will appear, by particular desire, in her much admired personation of INNOCENCE, and in the NORMAN PEASANTS, and a Series of Tableaux, every morning and evening during the week. The Public Press has unanimously declared the Exhibition to be unequalled. A Series of Pantomimes are in active preparation, and will shortly be produced. Each Tableau accompanied by Descriptive Music, by a Band of Select Performers, conducted by Herr Redl. The Arrangements will commence every Evening at Half-past 8. Stalls, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Promenade, 1s. Juveniles to the Stalls and Reserved Seats, Half-Price.

HALL OF ROME, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket.—The original TABLEAUX VIVANS and POSES PLASTIQUES.—The Proprietor begs leave to inform the Public, Country, and the Public in general, that the Establishment has been re-opened, and the most extensive alterations made therein, with Stalls and Reserved Seats fitted up in a manner unsurpassed, the whole being elegantly carpeted throughout. The Tableaux at this Establishment are of the most splendid description, and the largest ever offered to the Public, the words of the songs, 60 feet in length, being thrown upon the Curtain. The Performances commences every afternoon at Three o'Clock precisely, and at Half-past Eight in the Evening. Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.

FANCY FAIR.

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. The Right Hon. the Countess of Jersey.
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge. The Right Hon. the Countess of Wemyss.
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester. The Right Hon. the Countess of Hardwicke
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland. The Right Hon. the Countess of Carnarvon.
Her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough. The Right Hon. the Countess of Wilton.
The Right Hon. the Countess of Mexborough. The Hon. Mrs. Bligh.
&c. &c. &c.

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RELICS DESTROYED IN THE RECENT FIRE AT EASTON LODGE.

One of the almost invariable consequences of the destruction of a fine old English mansion by fire is the sweeping away of a number of the relics of the ingenuity of past ages, which, as memorials of art, are more interesting than the mansion itself. The possessors of these "ancestral homes" are usually collectors of antiquities; and it is easy to explain their taste for such pursuits by the associations which residence in such antique piles would prompt and foster. Thus, Viscount Maynard, the noble owner of Easton Lodge (engraved in our Journal of last week), is one of the most distinguished Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries; and, his Lordship had assembled at Easton a valuable collection of relics of the Roman civilization of Britain, in part the results of his Lordship's own discoveries at Bartlow Hills, on the borders of Cambridgeshire, several years since. These hills, we should explain, are four pyramidal elevations, which are supposed to cover the remains of those slain in the battle between Canute and Edmund Ironside, at Assingdune, or Ashdon, in 1016; in which, as it is expressed in the "Anglo-Saxon Chronicle," "all the nobility of England

FOLDING CHAIR, &C.

were undone. The greater part of these relics were, we understand, destroyed or irreparably injured in the recent conflagration at Easton Lodge; and, we are persuaded that any attempt to rescue these fine specimens of ancient art from popular oblivion will be interesting to our readers. We have, therefore, availed ourselves of the Sketches of an Active Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, made a few weeks since, to illustrate a few of these treasurable relics.

A Folding Chair (No. 1,) resembles a camp stool, and has bronze ornaments, which appear to have been covered with leather. It had originally four crooked feet, fixed to the extremities of cross pieces of iron, joined by a common axis: one side bar of the seat does not extend like the others, from end to end, but is

BRONZE VASE.

disjointed in the centre, so as to leave an open space, each portion supported by a bracket and terminating in a boss, and a straight bar of iron serves to strengthen the legs on each side below. Twisted round the iron, here and there, but chiefly at the angles, are pieces of what appears to be leather. This chair was found folded up, lying in a horizontal position. In this Illustration also is shown a square wide-mouthed, greenish-coloured glass urn, with reeded handle. It measures seven inches and quarter square, 11¼ inches up to the shoulder, and is altogether 15¼ inches high, and the lip is 5¼ inches diameter. This urn was full to the brim of burnt human bones, white and dry. Notwithstanding the thickness of the glass, it received a fracture in the course of excavation, which caused it to fall to pieces on being removed, and it has been with difficulty put together so as to show its size

In this groupe also is represented *a Bronze Lamp*, with a bold acanthus leaf to form the handle, rising at the back: it stands three inches high, and with the handle is seven inches and a quarter high, eight three-quarters long, and weighs 11½ ounces. The lamp, which has no external covering, is filled with some deposit in a solid body cracked in places, and the wick still remains in the mouth.

Next is a *Bronze Vase* (No. 2,) is of very elegant form, having a chased figured pattern round the neck, with a series of inverted cones, every alternate one being silver, inlaid. The handle is crowned with a sphynx, resting the fore-feet on the necks of two birds, with long beaks; and it is terminated gracefully below with a bull's head, in relief, bound with fillets. This vessel, which is of excellent metal, is eight inches in height to the lip, and ten to the top of the handle; diameter three inches, and weight thirty-one ounces.

A Bronze Spherical Vessel (No. 3), with a rectangular handle, having an indentation in the lip within for the support of some instrument. This singularly beautiful Vase is 3½ inches to the top of the lip, and 5 inches 9-10th to the top of the handle; diameter of the body is 4⅝ inches, and the weight 25 ounces 10 pennyweights. It is enamelled throughout, in green, red, and blue, with foliage, tendrils, and bands; the colours retaining much of their original freshness. When discovered, this vessel was so much covered with a green incrustation, that the enamel was not in the least perceptible.

Specimens of Roman Sepulchral Relics (No. 4) discovered in one of the greater barrows at Bartlow, in the parish of Ashdon, in Essex, by Lord Maynard, in April, 1835. These were deposited in a wooden chest that had fallen in, and which occupied a hollow space, discovered by an excavation in the largest barrow. The chest, when entire, was a parallelogram; its longest side lying N.E. and S.W., and was 4 feet 2 inches long, 3 feet 8½ inches wide, and 2 feet deep. Some parts of the wood, which seemed to be oak, were four inches thick.

ENAMELLED VASE.

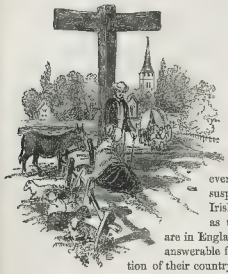
THE ACT FOR THE RECOVERY OF SMALL DEBTS.—A supplement to the *London Gazette* of last Saturday contains two Orders in Council for carrying into effect the Act of last session, "for the more easy Recovery of Small Debts and Demands in England." By the first order, all courts for the recovery of small debts or demands under any previous acts are to be abolished on the 13th of March next, with the exception of the County Court of Middlesex, one small debt court at Bath, two at Bristol, one at Liverpool, and one at Sheffield, which are from that time to be held as county courts under the late act. The second order declares that, on the 15th of March next, the act of last session shall be put in force in every county of England and Wales, and that the whole of these counties (including all counties of cities, &c., therein contained) shall, for the purposes of the act, be divided into districts specified in the order. We have already stated that the classification of the districts will be made upon the principle adopted by the Registrars of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand aforesaid.—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1847.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 251.—Vol. X.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1847. [Sixpence.

INVESTMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.



THE scheme of the Protectionist Leader, for the regeneration of Ireland, is crushed; it met with no support in the money market, incredulous of profits on Irish investments; and among the mass of the community, recent events have awakened a suspicion and dislike of the Irish landowners, who, as the only ruling class, are in England believed to be more answerable for the wretched condition of their country, than they themselves imagine. The great argument in favour of the bill, that it would improve the land of Ireland to the amount of twenty-three millions sterling, had but little influence here; indeed, it rather told against it than otherwise. Why should the credit of England be pledged to add to Irish rent-rolls? The answer was not satisfactory. It was said of one of the Roman Emperors, that had he never ruled, men would have always believed in his great capacity for ruling; but experience undeceived them. Had Lord George Bentinck never brought forward his great and comprehensive plan, he might have been thought to have the materials of a statesman in him; the zealous party leader would have been a minister *in posse*. But it is easier to excite wonder than win confidence; and when it came to a question of details and practice, the plan broke down; perhaps there was never witnessed a more signal parliamentary failure. As the discussion proceeded, it seemed to meet with less and less support; and the debate of Monday prepared the public for its rejection. It was lost on Tuesday by a majority of 214. As it was proposed as a measure of relief, the arguments that proved the outlay on unskilled or rough labour, such as cuttings and embankments, to be the least portion of the expence of a railroad, and others of a similar practical character were, perhaps, the most telling. The financial question, and the general policy of Government advances, which were dealt with by Sir Robert Peel, can be brought against such plans at all times; and of these something remains to be said.

The Debate has done a great deal of incidental and indirect good in drawing attention to the resources of Ireland, as well as to its miseries. The effect of the discussions on the "Relief" Bills of Lord John Russell is depressing almost to the verge of despair; but the Bentinck debate has, at least, informed the world that there is a brighter side to the picture, though darkened over for the present. It is almost impossible that the anomalies in the condition of Ireland can much longer continue in the face of proofs that money and labour alone are wanted to open up sources of wealth as certainly as the same two powers have brought forth the same elements from lands and regions much less favoured by nature. But the rock must be smitten before the strength-giving waters will gush forth. The rod of gold held by the hand of Toil can work changes as mighty as the wand of any enchanter in song or fable. The strong hand of labour is stretched forth in vain if the great talisman, wealth, is wanting. Why is it withheld? It is very usual to say that no undertaking will succeed in Ireland; but we doubt if all the experiments have been fully or fairly tried. It is certain that capitalists who have proposed to embark money in profitable enterprises have met many difficulties which they have not to encounter in England. But not a few of the obstacles come less from the people at large, who are but too happy to get work when fair dealing and fair pay go with it, than from the holders of property. As a body it appears in a thousand ways that the curse of need and embarrassment is upon them: they are obliged to screw and extort the utmost farthing that can be got in any possible way from anybody; the needy man in the false position of a wealthy one cannot exhibit the qualities of independence. Has no enterprise ever been stopped at the very outset by the extravagant demands of the proprietors of land? Or has it never been thwarted by the complicated interests that are involved in the land in Ireland? Here is a whole field of inquiry opened, not yet sufficiently explored. Sir Robert Peel touched on the point on Tuesday night.

The embarrassments of the proprietors in Ireland, the competition for land, the intricate holdings, and the extraordinary powers with which the law has armed the landlords, are all unfavourable to the development of the "live and let live" principle, which is the soul of all enterprise. Labour may be oppressed and ground down, even to the crushing it out of existence; for men being born, must live, and purchase life at any price. But the yoke of necessity, that presses whole nations into serfdom—and the Irish cotter is as much a serf as the Russian peasant, with the difference that he is worse fed—cannot be applied to money, to masses of capital. As if conscious of its power and value, it brooks no unfair treatment, and flies from all lands where men or laws place obstacles in its way, to where it can make better terms. Overridden by middlemen, mortgages, debts, and embarrassments, Irish land has not been able to make such a treaty with English money as to induce it to cross the Channel, and drain, build, mine, and fish, though profit is to be made from all these operations. The state of property there has as much to do with the absence of capital, as the disposition of the people; their mistrust, suspicion, and a disbelief in the real intention of any person to benefit them, can be removed by time and a little management; that has been proved by others besides Lord George Hill at Gweedore.

Still, the great question of the want of capital in Ireland remains;

H. M. NEW FRIGATE "THETIS."—DRAWN BY MR. N. M. CONDY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

why does it not go there? Ignorance of the country, or, what is worse, perverted knowledge of it, are, perhaps, still more injurious in their effects than the unsatisfactory state of property. The Irish Channel has been a cause of misery to both countries. Ireland is rarely a foreign nation to England, and one of those of which we know least. The best works on it have been written by Frenchmen and Germans; while the Englishman, who, like Ulysses,

> Has become a name
> For always roaming with a hungry heart

over the face of the whole world, generally takes his ideas of Ireland from newspapers, tourists, and the debates. Thus, there is much that we do not know at all, and more that we know wrongly; and, on these impressions, as a people, we act or, rather, refrain from acting—and send our capital forth to every nation of the earth, except the portion of our own Empire that lies at our door.

The strongest argument in favour of a Government holding out some direct encouragement to speculation in Ireland is that, in private hands, capital is not always so wisely used as may be supposed. It has its prejudices and aversions, as well as its panics and mania; and the prejudice that withholds it so obstinately from one field is often as unreasonable as the mania that sends it rushing blindly into another. Now, in no case, can capital be worse than lost; and has England lost no capital in investments far more unsafe than the most Irish speculation that ever was hatched? Mexican gold and Peruvian silver has sucked down, into the unreturning gulf of mining speculation, capital that, spent in the search for less brilliant metals, or in coal beds, or quarries, or fisheries, in Ireland, would have returned a fair profit, with the advantage, at least, of being spent under the control of the owners.

Here is an element that is too often left out of the calculation of private enterprise; but, like an unseen star, it may exercise a terrible "disturbing influence," where no allowance is made for it. Private enterprise is a magnificent thing, when it succeeds; but it is not always guided with perfect judgment. The very essence of speculation is risk; still it is a pity that so much capital goes into fields where loss is almost a certainty. Private enterprise and millions to make the railroads and canals of the American States, in the shape of loans—sum that have been repudiated, the payment of others has been resumed, and partially and slowly some of the money may be got back again; but how much ruin has been wrought in the meanwhile? Money embarked in foreign State loans is committed to all the accidents of politics and State difficulties, in which experience proves that the foreign creditor has the worst of every chance. He has no actual security for his property, no power of compelling payment. At the present moment, the Turkish Dutiess of Monaco are by all kinds of pledges and engagements set apart and reserved, to pay the English bondholders, but Santa Anna takes them to defray the expenses of the war, and the creditors go unpaid. What remedy have they? None but the Christian virtues of faith and patience, both admirable as a moral discipline, but in money matters highly inconvenient. Take another instance; immense sums of English capital are invested in French and Belgian Railroads; the shares are held by hundreds in the country, as the present state of things, to put it mildly, testifies. Can any one tell what they would be worth in a political convulsion? What would another Directory, or Convention, another Robespierre or Napoleon do with the revenues of these lines, if there was a chance of seizing and appropriating them? Can we believe there would be the slightest scruple about it? It may be said the English holder could sell out; perhaps he might; but if it had to be done suddenly, and under the pressure of alarm, every sale would be at a loss; there is not enough of the spirit of Cassel-count across the Channel to take every advantage of such a crisis. A wholesale confiscation of English share property, in case of a war, is quite possible, and we are not sure whether at such a time it would not be a popular measure. Peace might bring about a settlement; but let the Danish claims, and the case of Baudi Bode, and Lafarge, and others, tell how slowly peace repairs injuries and speculations of war. There is another contingency to which capital invested in Continental Railroads is liable, which has not yet attracted much attention, as far as we could ascertain that we have heard of in many quarters. They want the best means of communication in the world—the absolute necessity of battles, as things, roads, and bridges always have been, and will be, more or less over all. It does not require much military science to see that less expensive and more portable means of transit than railroads will be found in future wars. Indeed, the Duke of Wellington, in one of his last speeches in the House of Lords, alluded to a fact that has contributed the most generous subjects to that Canada—the readiness to meet at a moment's notice the possessors of his own carriages, if [illegible] instead of a line in the possession of a hostile army, or with miles of it laid in ruins, "black with the miners' blast?" While sending out our millions, it is well perhaps to reflect a little on what may be remote possibilities.

It is for these reasons we think it would be worth while to inquire if there are not small roads for private enterprise within our own Empire, where the certainty is not only that the capital and energy of the country are the better employed. It is for these reasons that the money and industries of Ireland, are worth more attention than they have yet received from English capitalists; there is one Fishery Company, for instance, paying 20 per cent! The Government should not engage in them, for it is a bad trader; Commerce is not its function; but it might do enough to guide money into profitable channels, with an eye to [illegible] and [illegible] means. I have proved the [illegible] simply by the [illegible] and make a [illegible] the [illegible] Lord George Bentinck's speech, at the present state of Ireland, and [illegible] the want of the best means of [illegible] Lord George Bentinck's speech, at the present state of Ireland, and [illegible] the want of the best means of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS Monday

THE BISHOPS.—Earl FITZWILLIAM presented a petition from a clergyman named Jordan, in Oxfordshire, praying that the number of Bishops might be increased to fifty-two; and, in order that they might be enabled to attend sedulously to their episcopal duties, he prayed that they might be relieved of their legislative functions in the House of Lords. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that he had laid on the table a commission from her Majesty, directing an inquiry to be instituted into the state of the Bishoprics throughout the kingdom.

The Distilling from Sugar Bill was read a second time.

DESTITUTE PERSONS (IRELAND) BILL.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved the second reading of this bill, and gave a brief description of the objects proposed by it.

A debate ensued, but no serious opposition to the bill was manifested, and the bill having been read a second time, the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday

THE WELLINGTON STATUE.—In answer to some questions from Mr. C. BERKELEY, Lord MORPETH said, I have received an intimation from the Sub-Committee of the Wellington Statue, that they have given directions to the sculptor to remove the remaining portion of the scaffolding which obstructs the view from Piccadilly, on the north side. (A laugh.) The Sub-Committee express an opinion that sufficiently fair view of the statue can now be obtained at present (" Hear, hear, and laughter) to enable the Government and the public to form a correct judgment as to the merits of the position of the statue. We certainly thought that a sufficiently fair view of the statue had already been obtained, but that is a question which we must leave to the decision of the Sub-Committee and the sculptor. The Sub-Committee stated at the same time that if, upon the removal of the remaining portion of the scaffolding, the opinion of the Government should still continue adverse to the statue continuing on its present site, they will, of course, hold themselves bound to defray the expense of the removal of the scaffolding. I think it unwise to incur fresh expense in connection with this affair; but as the Sub-Committee undertake the removal of the scaffolding on their own accounts, I do not feel called upon to object to it. It is the opinion of the Government that, upon the whole, the best site for the statue is the centre arch of Waterloo-place, where the light will be most advantageous to it.—Mr. MACKINNON observed to a statue found in Pompeii over an arch, and in a similar attitude.—Lord MORPETH remarked that was not in the most palmy days when Pompeii flourished, and statues were there subject to rather violent methods of displacement.

ADJOURNED DEBATE ON LORD GEORGE BENTINCK'S BILL.

The debate on this bill was resumed by

The Marquis of GRANBY, who regretted that it should have been opposed by the Government. The great evil of Ireland was that population increased in a greater ratio than capital, and the consequence was a great want of employment. Diminish the population they could not—they must, therefore, take means to increase the capital, and this could be effected in no way more slightly than by adopting this bill, the necessary funds for carrying out which could be easily realised without any derangement to the finances of the country. He hoped the bill would be certainly supported by the House, as one calculated as well to give temporary relief as to afford permanent improvement in the condition of Ireland.

Mr. W. BROWN and Mr. MURE opposed the bill. The latter honourable member designated it an extensive system of encouragement to gambling sanctioned by the State.

Mr. Alderman THOMPSON could not see how those same members of the Government who supported Lord Morpeth's scheme in 1839, for the appropriation of £5,000,000 to Irish railways, could object to the principle of Lord G. Bentinck's measure. The Chancellor of the Exchequer would, before many days, be obliged to raise money in some shape, and £4,000,000 to carry out the bill before the House could not form so great an addition as to create any alarming difficulty. No increased taxation would be the consequence of this bill; the Government would only lend its name, and if the Board of Railway Commissioners used due discretion, no doubt could exist of the goodness of the security. If what he had heard of the East India Company was true, viz., that they were about to make a loan of four and a half millions to encourage railways in India, upon what ground would they refuse one to Ireland? If it were just and right to promote railway enterprise in India, had not the people of Ireland a greater claim than the people of India?

The bill was opposed by Mr. F. French, Mr. Corry, Sir W. Clay, Mr. F. Shaw, and Sir W. Molesworth, and supported by Mr. Newdegate and Mr. J. O'Connell.

Mr. HUME remarked in severe terms upon the course adopted by Mr. Shaw. In opposing a bill which was declared to be not brought forward in opposition to the Government, but as ancillary to the measures proposed by her Majesty's Ministers. The right hon. gentleman was thus deserting his own party to support a Government to which he was opposed against a measure which all his feelings told him was a right one. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to contend against the objection that capital was wanting, and argued that a special commission of a railway, whereas his informant meant that only the number would be permanently employed after the railway was constructed. He combated the idea that the interest would create a financial difficulty, by referring to what had been done in France and Belgium, where the State, by the encouragement of railway enterprise, had added vastly to the wealth and the resources of both nations. Mr. Disraeli, in a speech of great eloquence and statistical accuracy, concluded by saying he recollected a member of that House, before he (Mr. Disraeli) had the honour of a seat in it, who was a humorist, and was so perplexed with Ireland and Irish questions that he wished Ireland under sea. Without having recourse to this diluvian process, he thought the present measure would give a new tone to the social condition of Ireland. He did not think that this was a case in which an Irish Whig would receive his sanction to such a measure, than which no man, political agitator or Repealer, had ever ventured to propose one half so comprehensive or a quarter so practical. He could only, then, think that, whatever might be the result, even should the bill fail—though we are sure not to be free from the noble pang of political disappointment—still we shall be exempt from the bitterness of personal mortification; though we may fail, we shall, at least, have failed in carrying a measure which no one can contend was conceived in the spirit of faction or matured by the scheming craft of calculating ambition a measure brought forward in good faith, and one that would have served a great object, even though it did not mean to do injury to a Government, but which did aspire to benefit a nation.

Much cheering followed Mr. Disraeli's speech

The debate was then again adjourned, and the House itself broke up about half past twelve.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

BREWING AND DISTILLING FROM SUGAR.—The Earl of CLARENDON moved the second reading of the Brewing from Sugar and the Distilling from Sugar Bills.

—Lord STANLEY objected strongly to the making the temporary deficiency the pretence for a permanent and pernicious practice like this. He should, on the motion to go into Committee, be would move that both bills be referred to a Select Committee. The bills were read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Friday

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SKETCHES IN THE WEST OF IRELAND.—BY MR. JAMES MAHONY.

BOY AND GIRL AT CAHERA.

THE VILLAGE OF MIENIES.

We resume from our Journal of last week our Artist's Sketches of Scenes and Incidents from the distressed district of Skibbereen, and its neighbourhood; premising that our main object in the publication of this Series of Illustrations is to direct public sympathy to the suffering poor of these localities, a result that must, inevitably, follow the right appreciation of their extent and severity.

We left our Artist, last week, on the road to Dromdaleague, to inquire into the horrible circumstances of Leahey's death.

The first Sketch is taken on the road, at Cahers, of a famished boy and girl turning up the ground to seek for a potato to appease their hunger. "Not far from the spot where I made this sketch," says Mr. M., "and less than fifty perches from the high road, is another of the many sepulchres above ground, where six dead bodies had lain for twelve days, without the least chance of interment, owing to their being so far from the town. After leaving this fearful spot, we soon reached Dromdaleague, where I called upon the Rev. J. Creedon, and inquired of him as to the fate of Leahey. 'Not only do I know the statement to be true,' replied the reverend gentleman, 'but also prepared the man for death, and am ready to accompany you to the spot.' We, accordingly, started; and, within half an hour's drive, reached the village of Mainies, where the house of Leahey is situated, and of which I send you a sketch. Whilst making this, I learned from Mr. Creedon, and one of the villagers, that not only was the account of Leahey's house in the Diary true, but the case was even more disgusting than there stated; and, horrifying as it was, the man's mother, who found the dogs about him, after having first lain him across the few remaining sparks of fire upon the floor, went out to beg as much as would purchase a coffin to bury him in."

MULLINS'S HUT, AT SCULL.

"Having heard much of the wants of Dunmanway, I proceeded thither, and am delighted to say that this large and thriving town (of which I send you a sketch, taken from the bridge on the Cork road) seems to be the barrier to the dreadful want further west. Not, at the same time, but that much want does exist here, though nothing beyond what may be expected upon land where nature is not bountiful. The worst feature presenting itself, at this moment, all through the West, is the entire abandonment of agricultural occupation; and, during my entire excursion from Clonakilty round to Dunmanway, not more than ten or a dozen fields seemed to have been prepared for the spring; and the answer of all those to whom I addressed myself on the subject was, that if they put down, they did not know who would reap; and that, in case the crops were sown, the poor famished wretches would be there to eat them up long before they had time to grow.

"Again, all sympathy between the living and the dead seems completely out of the question; and the revolting practice will, doubtless, go on until it works its own remedy. I certainly saw from 150 to 180 funerals of victims to the want of food, the whole number attended by not more than 60 persons; and so hardened are the men regularly employed in the removal of the dead from the workhouse, that I saw one

ENTRANCE TO DUNMANWAY, FROM THE BRIDGE ON THE CORK ROAD.

SKETCHES IN THE WEST OF IRELAND.—BY MR. JAMES MAHONY.

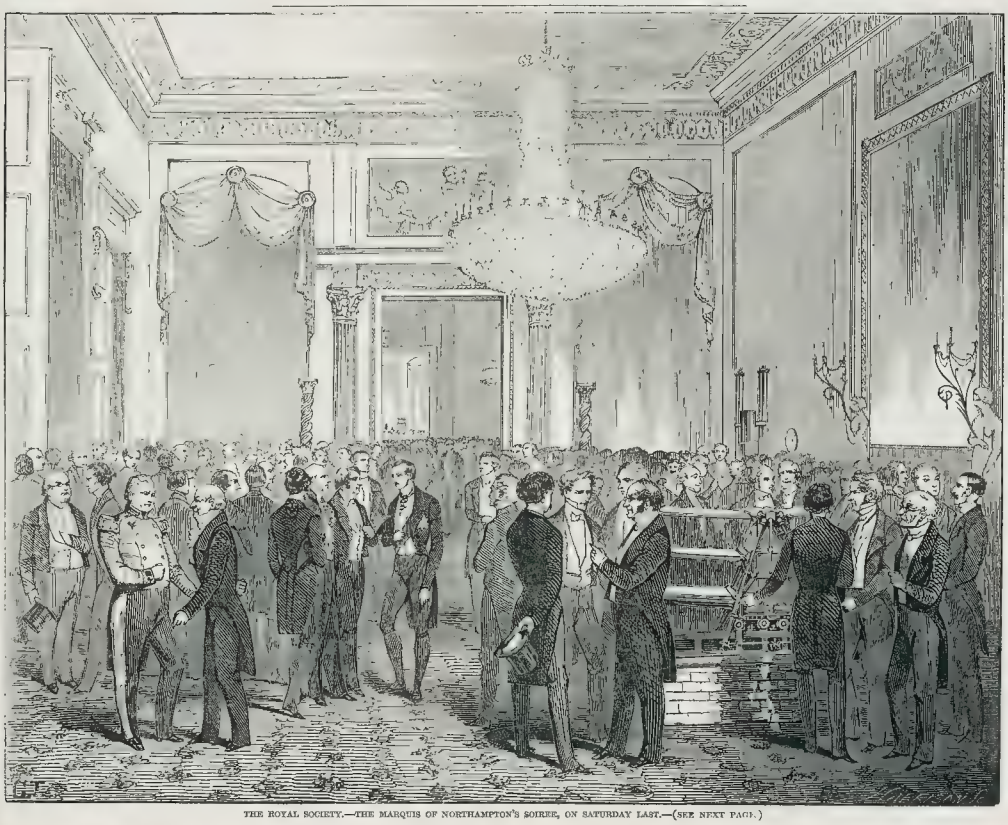
BALLYDEHOB, FROM THE SKIBBEREEN ROAD.

of them, with four coffins in a car, driving to the churchyard, sitting upon one of the said coffins, and smoking with much apparent enjoyment. The people also say that whoever escapes the fever is sure of falling sick on the road (the Public Works), as they are, in many instances, compelled to walk from three to six miles, and sometimes a greater distance, to work, and back again in the evening, without partaking of a morsel of food. Added to this, they are, in a great number of instances, standing in bogs and wet places, which so affects them, that many of the poor fellows have been known to drop down at their work."

We must here revert to Ballydehob, on the Skibbereen road, which our Artist has sketched, showing Mount Gabriel in the distance. Here he was told by the Rev. Mr. Triphook that the destitution was of so frightful a nature that such persons as could command five pounds were leaving the town, to avoid the contagion of fever, as well as the afflicting scene of persons dropping around them daily; and the informant added that the town was more than five times fuller of people from the surrounding country than it had accommodation for.

A specimen of the in-door horrors of Scull may be seen in the annexed sketch of the hut of a poor man named Mullins, who lay dying in a corner upon a heap of straw, supplied by the Relief Committee, whilst his three wretched children crouched over a few embers of turf, as if to raise the last remaining spark of life. This poor man, it appears, had buried his wife some five days previously, and was, in all probability, on the eve of joining her, when he was found out by the untiring efforts of the Vicar, who, for a few short days, saved him from that which no kindness could ultimately avert. Our Artist us assures that the dimensions of the hut do not exceed ten feet square; adding that, to make the sketch, he was compelled to stand up to his ancles in the dirt and filth upon the floor.

"I have thus," observes Mr. M., "been lengthy in my details in order that you may be as well informed upon the subject as I can enable you to be; and, bearing in mind the horrifying scenes that I have just witnessed, I entreat you to do the best you can for so much suffering humanity; as this visit to the West will, I trust, assist in making this affliction known to the charitable public."



THE ROYAL SOCIETY.—THE MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON'S SOIREE, ON SATURDAY LAST.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.—THE MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON'S CONVERSAZIONE.

On Saturday the Marquis of Northampton, as President of the Royal Society, gave the first of its series of *soirées* for the season, at his Lordship's mansion, on the Terrace, Piccadilly. The occasion was a very brilliant one: the arrivals of visitors continuing from nine till past eleven o'clock. The attendance of distinguished Fellows of the Society was more than usually numerous; and there was, also, present a very large assemblage of gentlemen of eminence, in science, the arts, and literature, but unconnected with the Royal Society.

The elegant suite of drawing-rooms was thrown open for the occasion; and a few models and specimens of art were exhibited. In the first room we noticed some copies from antique sculpture in copper, by the electro-galvanic process of Mr. Cox; some new photographic results by M. Claudet; and an assumed C. Fagio, rich in gracefulness and harmonious colouring.

In the smaller room was a pair of exquisite twisted mosaic columns, with beautifully sculptured white marble bases and capitals. In the larger or bow saloon, one of Hutchinson's Spirometers, for measuring the capacity of the lungs, excited considerable interest. Upon a table towards the centre of the room, were exhibited the model of an invention for preventing Collision on Railways; a specimen of a marine boring animal preserved by Mr. Goadby's new process; and a Graduated Dose Inhaler for the administration of Æther for Fauces-Equivalent purposes: the latter, from its novelty and simplicity, proved very attractive.

In this room, also, was a working model of Little's Double-Action Printing Machine, producing from 10,000 to 12,000 impressions per hour: it was kept in operation throughout the evening, and drew crowds of visitors.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured the noble President with a visit, arriving from Buckingham Palace shortly before eleven o'clock, attended by Lord George Lennox and the Hon Captain Gordon. The Prince was welcomed in the vestibule by the noble host; by whom his Royal Highness was conducted through the saloons. The Prince inspected the several models and works of art, and evinced great interest in the Double-Action Printing-Machine, by addressing several inquiries to the Inventor.

His Royal Highness retired at a quarter before twelve o'clock; and soon after, the general company separated. There could not have been present fewer than 400 guests.

Among the distinguished company was his Royal Highness the Conde de Monthonlit, attended by Colonel Merry

His Excellency the American Minister, his Excellency the Hanoverian Minister, Le Excellency the Dutch Minister, Baron Brunnow, Baron Keller, Chevalier Ribiero, and Chevalier Hebenstreit, were among the members of the corps diplomatique present. The general company included the Duke of St. Albans, the Earl of Sheffield, the Earl of Lincoln, Earl Fitzwilliam, Earl [illegible], Viscount Sandon, Viscount Milton, Viscount Bury, Lord Beaumont, Lord Campbell, Lord [illegible]ford, Lord Ashley, Lord Prudhoe, Lord Clements, Lord Dudley Stuart, Hon Mr Ashley, Sir Moses Montefiore, Sir Gilbert Wilson, Sir William Symonds, Sir Stratford Canning, Sir Richard Westmacott, Sir Roderick Murchison, Sir John Hall, Sir Francis Head, Sir George Cayley, Sir Augustus Foster, Sir Howard Douglas, Sir George Grey, Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Sir Denis Le Marchant, Sir Gerard Le Marchant [illegible], Sir Charles Clarke, Sir Charles Lemon, Sir John Guest, Sir [illegible], Sir Charles Young, Sir Charles Sedgwick [illegible], Sir [illegible], Sir John Ross, Sir Henry Ellis, Sir James Pellowes, the Lord Chief Justice Wilde, [illegible], the Dean of Westminster, the Right Hon. E. Ellice, M.P. Mr Hawes [illegible], Mr [illegible], Mr [illegible], M.P., Mr. Wyse, M.P. [illegible], Mr [illegible], Mr [illegible], Mr [illegible], Mr [illegible], Major-General Colebv, C.B. Jackson, Col. Maclean, Col. [illegible], Col. Sir [illegible], Col. S. Stanhope, Major Moore, Major Caulley, Capt. Belcher, Capt. [illegible], Prof. Willis, Prof Owen, Prof. Wheatstone, Prof. [illegible], Prof. Johnston, Prof. Ball, Prof Sully, Prof Goodwin, Rev. Dr Stebbing, Dr Owen Rees, Dr. Hooker, Dr. Neville, Dr Todd, Mr. Odyuhum, Dr. Falconer, Mr. Bell, Dr. Lyon, Dr. Lloyd, Dr. Jones, Dr. Carpenter, Dr. Hoffner, Dr. Roppell, Dr. Tweedie, Dr. Paris, Dr. Pereira, Dr. Webster, Dr. Colyer, Dr. Grant, Dr. Ogilvie, Dr. Miller, Dr. Hanley, Dr. Hawkes, Dr. Billing, Dr. Clendinning, Dr. Alderson, Dr. Baird, Dr. Bassett Hawkins, Dr. Copland, Dr. T. Thompson, Dr. Robinson, Dr. Holland, Rev. B. Hawkins, Rev. G. Prichard, Rev. D. Laing, Rev. H. [illegible]-Coke, Rev. J. Barlow, Rev. H. Bonham, Rev. H. Sullivan, Mr. Turner, R.A.; Mr. E. Landseer, R.A., Mr. R. Redgrave, R.A.; Mr. J. P. Knight, R.A.; Mr. C. R. Leslie, R.A.; Mr. Roberts, R.A.; Mr. Pickersgill, R.A.; Mr. Shee, Mr. Samuel Rogers, Mr. [illegible], Mr. Babbage, Mr. James Walker, Mr. Hemming (Treasurer of the Royal Society), Mr. Tyson, Mr. Tite, Mr. Hardwicke, Mr. Brodrick, Mr. Lassleer, Mr. Jennings, Mr. [illegible], Mr. Wrightson, Mr. Kater, Mr. Byres, Mr. Sebastolet, Mr. Rogerson, Mr. Claudet, Mr. [illegible], Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. J. Wilford, Mr. G. Rowe, Mr. Olivier, Mr. Wallich, Mr. [illegible], Mr. Godwin, Mr. Gunliver, Mr. Beverley, Mr. Harris, Mr. R. Hardy, Mr. J. Walsh, Mr. [illegible], Mr. H. Fisher, Mr. J. Rennie, Mr. G. Maudsley, Mr. Bunney, Mr. R. Chevenix, Mr. W. Dillon, Mr. J. W. Gilbert, Mr. J. H. Martin, Mr. E. Wilson, Mr. A. Simons, Mr. Amy, Mr. [illegible], Mr. J. Whitaker, Mr. J. S. Little, Mr. Hooker, Mr. J. Torpenlow, Mr. Aymon, Mr. W. H. Barfield, Mr. A. W. Tooke, Mr. A. Sims, Mr. R. Brandon, Mr. H. Roberts, Mr. R. Hunter, Mr. P. S. Archibald, Mr. Gaskell, Mr. J. A. Beaufoy, Mr. H. Ibbetson, Mr. Underhay, Mr. W. Tooke, Mr. W. Rothery, Mr. L. Cooke, Mr. C. D. Archibald, Mr. J. Y. Ascroan, Mr. A. J. Skene, accompanying Mr. Skinner, the blind traveller, Mr. Gassiot, Mr. Sylvester, Mr. LaDove Foster, Mr. W. Bowman, Mr. Quain, Mr. J. Timbs, Mr. Albert Smith, Mr. W. Little, Mr. Foster, Mr. W. Hawkins, Mr. Buckingham, Mr. Lemon, Mr. Hudson, Mr. P. M. Johnson, Mr. Willich, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. G. Bean, Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. Sharman, Mr. Godby, Mr. Scharf, Mr. Hamilton Hart, Mr. Gould, Mr. Sykes, Mr. J. Irwin, Mr. Jerdan, Mr. W. P. Wood, Mr. Gallenga, Mr. Powell, Mr. G. G. Gorman, Mr. Gravatt, Mr. Middleton, Mr. O'Dougall, Mr. Mulder, Mr. Fairlie, Mr. Arnott, Mr. Bowring, Mr. Ayrton, Mr. J. Wallis, Mr. G. Wallis, Mr. Ward, Mr. J. Moore, Mr. C. Pattison, Mr. Wollaston Hasler, Mr. W. Slater, Mr. G. Morgan, Mr. Pepys, Mr. G. Lovell, Mr. Ward, Mr. Bunnett, Mr. Bewsey, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Morton, Mr. Vardon, Mr. F. S. Dutton, Mr. G. H. Thomas, Mr. T. Twiss, Mr. T. Butler, Mr. W. Tegg.

The noble President will hold his next *conversazione* on this day week.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD Feb. 16.

At a meeting of the electors (pointed under the will of the late John Ireland, D.D., Dean of Westminster), to elect a Professor of Exegesis of Holy Scripture, to be holden this day, the Rev. Edward Hawkins, D.D., Provost of Oriel, was chosen to be the first Professor.

CAMBRIDGE. Feb. 16.

THE CHANCELLORSHIP.—The two great rival Colleges, Trinity and St. John's, are, so far, at issue on the question. It has been seriously mooted amongst several members of the former to put the Marquis of Northampton in nomination, with Sir Earl Powis in the favourable with the latter, and it is absolutely in the field. It is generally understood, however, throughout the other Colleges, that the friends of both these noble Lords will make no further canvass in either case, as soon as the general feeling of the University shall be ascertained to be in favour of his Royal Highness Prince Albert; and that it is likely to be so, there seems very little reason to doubt at this moment. An address to his Royal Highness has been prepared, soliciting him to allow his name to be proposed to the Senate for election to the office.

Feb. 17.

THE CHANCELLORSHIP.—The general opinion in the University is that Prince Albert will accept the proffered honour. The following announcement has just been issued:—"St Catherine's Hall Lodge, Feb. 16. Notice is hereby given, that there will be a Congregation on Thursday, the 25th instant, at nine o'clock, for the election of a Chancellor of this University. H. Philpott, Vice-Chancellor. The bell rings at nine."

At the congregation held to-day the following degrees were conferred: *B. A.* Edward [illegible] O. Bridgman, Trinity College; Allen Treevlyan Cooper, Trinity College; Rob. Eaton, Trinity College; Jas. [illegible] Hall, St. John's College; Thomas Matthew Goodall, St. John's College; Rev. Thomas Hall, St. John's College; Seymour Edward Majr, Queen's College; John B. Seamon, Queen's College; Arthur Henry Pelle Trewman, Queen's College; Charles William Henry Humphrey Sidney, Sidney College; Edward Cumming Jones, Caius College; Horatio Nelson Ward, Pembroke College; Henry Sadler, Christ's College; Thomas Burne, Magdalene College.

IRELAND.

THE PROGRESS OF FAMINE.—Great destitution still prevails in the county of Cork. The *Cork Reporter*, of Thursday week, contains the condensed evidence on eleven inquests in the town of Mallow. On the preceding Monday, there were forty-four corpses in one of the workhouses of the city; and, on the Wednesday following, one hundred interments took place. Four hundred is stated to be the weekly mortality of two unions—Skibbereen and Bantry. Another Cork paper publishes a return, showing more than 300 deaths in the workhouse of that city. Last week, there were 164 deaths in the house. The *Mayo Clarigeon* contains a letter dated Riverstown, Feb. 8, which says—"We have just seen one of the Coroners—Alexander Harvey, Esq., although he knocked up three horses, he was only able to hold five inquests yesterday; he will resume his awful duties to-day. There were 40 dead bodies in the district of Maugharve, kept waiting for the Coroner. Half a dozen inquisition deaths were reported in one evening."

MURDER IN THE COUNTY CORK. The house of a man named Fox, situate in Coolmaltane, within three miles of Charleville, in the county Cork, was attacked and broken into on Saturday night, and the occupier, Fox, who, it is supposed, resisted the entry of the miscreants, was shot dead. The motives which could have influenced them in their attack have not transpired

PROSPECT MURDER IN CARLOW.—Last Sunday week, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, a dreadful murder was committed at Cranagh, in the barony of St. Mullins. It appears that the victim of this savage deed was a respectable farmer, named John Kelly, who was unmarried, and reported to be wealthy. On the morning, while his servant was engaged in his dairy, a person who resided in the neighbourhood, named Heleban, while Kelly was alone, entered the house and murdered him by repeated blows of a shovel on the head. The murderer then deliberately ransacked the house in search of money, which he successful or not does not appear; after which he stripped the dead body of his victim of his clothes while Kelly wore, and went to a neighbouring stream, took off his own clothes and dressed himself in those worn by the murdered man, and escaped across the adjoining bog. The clothes of the murdered were found on the same day in the stream. An inquest was held on the body, and, after hearing the evidence of several witnesses, a verdict of "Wilful Murder" was returned against Heleban.

THE REPEAL RENT. The Rent is rapidly declining. On Monday it was announced, at the meeting of the Repeal Association, that the Rent for the previous week was only £17 4s. 2d., of which sum £11 came from Liverpool.

NELSON'S FIGHTING SWORD. On Thursday, at the Greenwich Police Court, a person named Kinsey, formerly chief officer of the Town Hall, Borough, attended before Mr. Traill for the purpose of making a declaration that a sword which he produced, in an old tattered seabbard, was the identical one which the gallant hero held in his hand at the time of his being mortally wounded on board the *Victory* at the battle of Trafalgar.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Feb. 21.—Quadragesima Sunday.—First Sunday in Lent.
MONDAY, 22.—The Moon enters her first quarter at 3h. 59m., a.m.
TUESDAY, 23. Length of day, 10h. 26m.: day increased 9h. 41m. since the Shortest Day
WEDNESDAY, 24. St Matthias.—Duke of Cambridge born, 1774.
THURSDAY, 25. The Moon souths at 0h. before 10, p.m.
FRIDAY, 26. Jupiter souths at 5h. 0m., p.m., and sets at 2h. 5m. after midnight.
SATURDAY, 27. No high tide during Friday afternoon.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 27

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 9	6 30	6 55	7 18	7 49	8 30	9 3	9 45	10 35	11 5	11 49	⁂	0 34	0 50

⁂ No high tide during Friday afternoon.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"An Admirer" "Mdlle. Lucile Grahn . . . . . Sweden. *See the illustrated Memoir of the graceful Danseuse in No. 149 of our Journal.*

"Estelle" "is recommended to apply to one of the London Publishers of Novels, whose address may be seen by his advertisements.

"B. W."—"If the watch be unmounted to one of the metropolitan police magistrates, it will, doubtless, be properly disposed of in cases of immediate and pressing necessity."

"Emmeline."—"All diphthongs are long; every letter in "Semiramide" is pronounced, and the accent is on the third syllable. We do not know the Pope's text

"Alphabet" may obtain our Journal in the large wrapper of the Agents who have advertised it, and, doubtless, of Agents generally, if his wish be rightly explained. The first part of our Correspondent's letter reminds us of sugar and wormwood; we do not see how his suggestion can be carried out with advantage to the public

"A Reader."—Sealing-wax is recommended to send a perfect impression of the coin picked up on Seaford Bay, to a Medallist, as Mr. Webster, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent Garden

"A . . . A."—The Sketch, though in itself very rare there

"L . . . . . "—The Sketch [illegible] is not Penny

"P . . . . . "—[illegible] mention of the statement in our Journal of Feb. 6, as to Pregnancy being a Punishment for a Felony, which he maintains is incorrect; a Payment being due when the Policy comes into operation, namely, the day the Party is assured.

"G. L. M. Milverton, and "W. L. J." should order the latest edition of our Journal

"J. H." (Translation)—Declined.

"M. R."—The direction, as thanked for the Sketch, the engraving of which would not illustrate the object, though the communication may be otherwise useful.

"A Never-failing Reader." "Hints on Etiquette," published by Longmans and Co

"A. W. C."—"The height of the Statue of Nelson, on the Column, in Trafalgar-square, is 17 feet from the bottom of the plinth to the crown of the hat. The height of the Column, &c., without the Statue, is 156 feet; lower diameter of shaft, 10 feet. The pedestal was granted in 1839

"J. C. C." Horton, *is thanked; but we have not room for the Lines.*

"A Native of Skibbereen" is assured of the truth and fidelity of *Mr. Mahony's Sketches*

"C. C. C." and *"Cob."* *Honeymy is a sort of Pudding prepared with the Meal of Indian Corn.* (See "The Indian Meal Book.")

"W. H." Bath.—*The profit would be Cent. per Cent.*

"W. B." Clapham.—*The cost would be about £25.*

"H. C. T." *The invention will, probably, be worth registration, the expense of which is but trifling*

"P. J." Leicester.—*We can determine only by specimens*

"V. V."—"The "Metropolitan Magazine" has been discontinued some time.

"J. G. B." Guernsey.—*Apply to Messrs. Wiley and Putnam, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall.*

"A Subscriber."—*We do not know any Mesmeric Practitioner.*

*"J. K

against physical obstacles that will not yield to the bayonet. There is, also, an amazing deal of candour about General Taylor; he does not know himself how he took Monterey, nor can he imagine why the Mexicans evacuated it, for, with very little effort, he says it might have "laughed his sicge to scorn." But he knows his own weakness, which, perhaps, the Mexicans did not. Mutual mistakes have often decided battles and campaigns; and accident has so much to do with military success, that some writers deny there is such a thing as an art of war at all. The town once capitulated, the commander of which assured his enemy he should never have done so but all his powder was spent; the other, equally frank, told him he should not have granted him terms had he had a shot left! General Taylor is almost equally unreserved as to his difficulties.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS FRIDAY.

Petitions were presented on different subjects, and some returns were ordered.

BREWING FROM SUGAR BILL.

The Earl of CLARENDON moved that the House should resolve into Committee of the whole House, to consider this measure, the nature of which he explained.

Lord STANLEY stated some objections to the measure; one of which was that it would injure grown sugar. He did not, however, intend to make any serious opposition; but he should prefer that the bill should be referred to a Select Committee up stairs, in order that their Lordships might know upon what data they were proceeding. The noble Lord moved an amendment to that effect.

Earl GREY denied that this bill would have a tendency to encourage slave grown sugar, and entered into some details, to show the advantages which would arise from it.

After some discussion, the House divided upon Lord Stanley's amendment, which was rejected by 35 to 27.

The bill then passed through Committee, as did also the Distilling from Sugar Bill. The reports were received upon both bills, which were ordered to be read a third time on Monday; and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. FRIDAY.

The City of London Small Debts Bill was read a second time

LOANS TO IRELAND.—Mr Hume drew the attention of the House on behalf of Mr. Roebuck, that he should on an early day bring forward a resolution to the effect that it would be unjust and impolitic to advance loans of money to Ireland, unless there was a scheme of general taxation adopted in that country

THE BUDGET.—Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice that, on Monday next, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would make his financial statement.

LABOURING POOR (IRELAND) BILL.

The order of the day for going into Committee on the Labouring Poor (Ireland) Bill, having been read, on the question that the Speaker do leave the chair,

Mr D. BROWNE at considerable length addressed the House on the distressed state of the county of Mayo.

Mr. [illegible] Sir B. Hall, Sir W. Verner, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Roebuck, and Mr [illegible]ttan having addressed the House upon the state of Ireland,

Lord J. RUSSELL rose, and stated that the Government had done all in its power to mitigate the calamity impending over Ireland, but there was a conspiracy among the labourers in Mayo not to till the land. This made the prospect more gloomy. He hoped the landed interest would assist the Government in its desire to make property contribute to the relief of destitution. He should shortly introduce a measure having that object

In the course of a discussion which ensued, Mr. ROEBUCK made some reflections upon the Irish landlords, to which Mr Grattan made an angry reply.

The House at length went into Committee, and was occupied during the remainder of the night in discussing the various clauses of the bill.

THE FAMINE IN IRELAND

Our last accounts from Ireland give some additional details, of painful interest, in reference to the famine. The *Mayo Constitution* has the following account of the progress of starvation in the west

"In the neighbourhood of Newport, on Sunday morning last, a poor man, named Malloy, was found on the road-side. His emaciated frame betokened that his death was the result of want. He was a native of Burrishoole

"On Friday (last week), a poor man died at Deradda, near Newport, of actual hunger, unable to follow in rapid succession.

"On Saturday, a poor man was also found expiring from exhaustion at Roosken, and, notwithstanding relief being brought, the poor man died, food having come too late!

"In the neighbourhood of Breaffy, near Mayo, the following deaths have occurred from starvation and disease:—Michael M'Nally, of Reenoon, on the 8th; Patrick Gallagher, of Carrowbeg, on the 9th; Mary Gavan, wife of James Gavan, of Ballyshawn, on the 8th; his wife, on the 10th. All these cases proceeded from dysentery and exhaustion.

"On Sunday, the 7th instant, Mr Atkinson, Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Patrick Maughan, at Coonanarrow. The deceased has left a family, who are in the most indigent state. The Jury's verdict was, 'Death by starvation.'

"In this village there is not a family that do not appear likely to fall victims to famine.

"On the same day, on the body of James Brislane, at Kilcrimmin. The deceased was put on public works a few days previous to his death, and was discharging, on Saturday evening, to the office of the pay-clerk, but, being very weak from want of food, he fell on the way, and was found dead next morning. Verdict, 'Death by starvation.'

"On Monday, the 8th, on the body of Pat Howley, at Saltfield. The deceased was employed on the public works, and was found lying on the road, where he had fallen, by a person passing by; was carried to the nearest habitation, he died shortly after. Verdict, 'Death by starvation.'

"On the same day, on the body of William Sheridan, at Cloonta. The deceased was seen in a great state of destitution, going from one village to another, he fell into a small rivulet which he attempted to cross, and, from his debility, was unable to extricate himself! Verdict, 'Death by drowning, but attributed to starvation.'

"This Coroner states that there were twelve more inquests reported in his district, but which, from indisposition, he has been unable to attend.

"During the past week, Mr. O'Grady, Coroner, held inquests on the following persons:—Anne Philbin, Pat Hannon, Francis Gannon, Jordan Morrisroe, Anne Teatum, Patrick Carey, Thomas Costello, Constantine Muller, John Malloy, Bridget Malloy. In each of these cases the verdict returned was—'Death from starvation.'—Mr. O'Grady, the Coroner, states that he has held no less than twenty-two inquests, in cases of death from extreme destitution and starvation, in the baronies of Costello and Gallen, since the 1st of January last."

THE HORRORS OF STARVATION IN IRELAND.

Commander Caffin, the captain of the steam-sloop *Scourge*, on the south coast of Ireland, has written a letter to a friend, dated February 15, in which he gives a most distressing and graphic account of the scenes he witnessed in the course of his duty in discharging a cargo of meal at Scull. After stating that three-fourths of the inhabitants carry a tale of woe in their countenances, and are reduced to mere skeletons, and the residue, in what he saw while going through the parish with the rector, Dr. Traill. He says

"Famine exists to a fearful degree with all its horrors. Fever has sprung up. Consequent upon the wretched state of the people are the sad body, and diarrhœa, upon the want of nourishment, are everywhere to be found. Dr. Traill's parish is 12 miles in extent, containing about 18,000 souls, with not more than half-a-dozen gentlemen in the whole of it. He drove me about two or six miles; but we commenced our visits before leaving the village, and in no house that I entered was there not to be found the dead or dying. In particularising two or three, they may be taken as the features of the whole. There was no picking or choosing, but we took them just as they came

"The first which I shall mention was a cabin, rather above the ordinary ones in appearance, and contained, as were three young women, and one young man, and three children, all crouched over a fire—pictures of misery. Dr. Traill asked after the father, upon which one of the girls opened a door leading into another cabin, and there were the father and mother in bed; this the father the most wretched picture of starvation possible to conceive, a skeleton with life, his power of speech gone; the mother but a little better—her cries for mercy and food were heart-rending. It was sheer destitution that had brought them to this. They had been well to do in the world, with their cow, and few sheep, and potato ground. Their crops failed, and their cattle were stolen; although, anticipating this, they had taken their cow and sheep into the cabin with them every night, but they were stolen in the daytime. The son had received the rent, and carried his bed. a day, but this would not keep the family and he, from work and insufficiency of food, is laid up, and will soon be as bad as his father. They had nothing to eat in the house, and I could see no hope for any one of them

"In another cabin we went into, a mother and her daughter were there—the daughter emaciated and lying against the wall—the mother naked upon some straw on the ground, with a rag over her—a most distressing object of misery She writhed about, and bared her limbs in order to show her state of nudity. She had wasted away until nothing but the skin covered the bones—she cannot have survived to this time.

"Another bed I entered had, indeed, the appearance of wretchedness without, but its inside was misery! Dr. Traill, on putting his head inside the hole which answered for a door, said, "Well, Phila, how is your mother to-day?" he having been with her the day before, and was replied to, "Oh, sir, is it you? Mother is dead!" and there, fearful reality, was the daughter, a skeleton herself, crouched and crying over the lifeless body of her mother, which was on the floor, cramped up as she had died, with her petticoat and her cloak about her, but the side of a dismembers of peat. In the next cabin were three young children belonging to the daughter, whose husband had run away from her, all pictures of death. The poor creature said she did not know what to do with the corpse—she had no means of getting it removed, and she was too exhausted to remove it herself: this cabin was about three miles from the rectory. In another cabin, the door of which was stopped with dung, was a poor woman whom we had taken by surprise, as she roused up evidently much astonished. She burst into tears upon seeing the doctor, and said she had not been enabled to sleep since the corpse of the woman had lain in her bed This was a poor creature, who was passing this miserable cabin, and asked the old woman to allow her to rest herself for a few moments, when she had laid down, but never rose up again; she died in an hour or so from sheer exhaustion. The body had remained in this hovel of six feet square with the poor old woman for four days, and she could not get strength to remove it."

The letter proceeds:

"I could in this manner take you through the thirty or more cottages we visited; but they, without exception, were all alike—the dead and the dying in each, and I could not witness the trouble and heartrending scenes were I to mention the lamentations and bitter cryings of each of these poor creatures on the threshold of death. Never in my life have I seen such wholesale misery, nor could I have thought it so complete."

THE VACANT ORDER OF THE GARTER.—We understand that the Queen has decided that the Garter, vacant by the decease of the late Duke of Northumberland, shall be conferred upon his Grace the Duke of Bedford.

THE NEW BISHOPS.—The four bishoprics to be created, according to the proposition of Lord John Russell, will be conferred on the Hon. and Rev. Montague Villiers, M.A., Rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury; the Rev. Thomas Dale, M.A., Vicar of St. Pancras, and Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's; the Rev. J. Slade, M.A., Canon of Chester, and Vicar of Bolton-le-Moors; and the Rev. Benjamin Parsons Symons, D.D., Warden of Wadham College, Oxford, and Vice-Chancellor of the University.

ELECTION OF CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.—A very numerous meeting of Members of the Senate, comprising most of the Heads, Professors, and resident Fellows in the University, was held yesterday, in the Combination Room of Trinity College, at which resolutions were passed unanimously, [illegible] the election of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, as Chancellor of the University, and a Committee of Members from each of the Colleges appointed to [illegible] the resolution into effect

RAILWAY ELECTIONS.—We hear that the Solicitor-General was returned on Saturday by a majority of seven over the Repeal Candidate.

THE HEREFORD STEEPLE CHASE.—This steeple chase took place on Thursday, and was won by Mr Tilbury's Profligate, Bradley beating Tunworth, Little Tommy, and eight others. An excellent race, won by half a length. Little Tommy was beat for second place in the post. Brunette did not start.

DEATH OF MR. CHARLES HOOTON.—We are sorry to find, from the report of an inquest in the *Nottingham Review*, that Mr. Charles Hooton, known as the author of "Silberry Thurland," "Colin Clink," &c., died in that town this week, from taking an over-dose of morphia (four grains) Mr. Hooton was in his 36th year, and unmarried. He went to Texas a few years since, where he contracted the jungle fever, which renewed its attack on him each winter. It was to counteract its effects he resorted to opium and morphia

DEATH OF MR. J. J. STOCKDALE.—Mr. John Joseph Stockdale died on Tuesday last, at Bushey, Herts, in his 71st year. Mr. Stockdale at one time occupied a considerable share of public attention. When connected with the bookselling trade, he published the "Memoirs of Harriett Wilson," and, in consequence of the alleged libels it contained, he appeared in person in the Court of Queen's Bench to defend himself. On one occasion, while so engaged, after having very adroitly put forward the points in his favour, he appealed to Lord Denman to protect him, on account of his ignorance of the law The learned Judge, however, told him he thought he went on very well, a remark which excited much laughter. Mr. Stockdale was connected with *The True Briton* newspaper, of which Lord Kenyon was the proprietor. It will be recollected that the "Privilege Question," as regards the House of Commons, arose out of a publication of Mr. Stockdale

ATROCIOUS MURDER IN IRELAND.—An atrocious murder was perpetrated on the night of the 11th inst., about four miles to the west of Louisburgh, County Mayo. It appears that two sisters, named Mary and Honor Gibbons, lived near a brother of theirs named James Gibbons. Mary went on that day to Louisburgh to purchase provisions, but did not return; in her absence the house was burned, as well as the body of her unfortunate sister. Mr. Walshe and the Coroner arrived there; and, after two day's inquiry, Mr. Walshe and the police found bid in James Gibbons's house a large quantity of the unfortunate woman's property; it was also discovered that he sold at daybreak the feather-bed on which she lay the night she was murdered. Gibbons was found to be somewhat burned, and there was evidence from two of his relatives against him. The Jury unanimously returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against him. He has been fully committed. It was with difficulty that the police saved him from being struck by the stones which the country people flung at him. The woman's right leg and arm were burned to a cinder.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

TURKEY

Our letters from Constantinople mention that a serious fire occurred there on the night of the 30th of January. It commenced at Pera, close by the Italian Opera-house, and having spread both to the right and left, about eighty houses were consumed before it was extinguished. The English embassy was at one time in very great danger, all the houses, for a large space in front of it, having become a prey to the flames. The Opera-house, and the line of building connected with it towards the Palace, were also quickly burnt down; but an Armenian church of stone stopped the fire there; his vehicle, on the other hand, and saved the embassy on that side. Letters from Mosul state that cholera had ravaged the city and neighbourhood to such an extent as to carry off no fewer than 3000 persons.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

DEATH WHILE EATING.—On Monday afternoon an inquest was held before Mr. W. Walton, at the Canteen, in the Tower, on the body of John Hayes, aged forty years, a fide-waiter in her Majesty's Customs. The deceased was on duty on board the *Emerald*, a foreign vessel, lying off the Tower. On the previous Friday afternoon he was eating some beef at his dinner, on board the vessel, when a piece of the meat lodged in his throat, and before assistance could be procured, he was suffocated. Verdict, "Accidental death."

A BANK CLERK ROBBED.—The robbery of no less a sum than £7000 in Bank of England notes was, on Tuesday, about one o'clock, effected in the vicinity of the Royal Exchange. A clerk in the service of Strahan, Paul, and Bates, bankers, in the Strand, had been collecting in the course of the morning at several of the City banks, and was on his way from Messrs. Barnett and Co's., to Messrs. William and Co's., in Finch Lane, when he missed his case, containing the above amount in notes, which he had left in his coat pocket. It was raining at the time, and, during the confusion that existed in that crowded neighbourhood, some one had managed to extract the case and get clear off. On the clerk discovering his loss, he instantly repaired to the Marston-house, and gave information to the Foresters, who in a short time succeeded in obtaining an accurate list of the notes and their numbers. The notes are stopped at the Bank, and a reward of £500 has been offered for their restitution.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NEWCASTLE-UPON TYNE AND NORTH SHIELDS RAILWAY.—Last Sunday evening a young gentleman named Robson, son of Mr Hobson, draper, Dean-street, Newcastle-upon Tyne, arrived at the Howdon station just as the train for Newcastle was leaving, and, in making an attempt to enter it, fell or slipped, and several of the carriages passed over him. He was taken to Newcastle, but expired before arriving there.

FATAL OCCURRENCE AT CAMDEN-TOWN.—On Tuesday, Mr. G.J. Mills held an inquiry at the University College Hospital, on the body of Edward Franklin, who, together with several other persons, was buried by the falling of a dust heap, under the following circumstances: Edward Brown, a dustman in the employ of Mr. Richardson, dust contractor, said that about seven o'clock that morning he and the deceased, together with twelve or fourteen other persons, were engaged in sifting under a dust-heap about twenty feet high, when, suddenly, the upper part of the heap gave way, and the whole of the persons were buried more or less under the mass. Some were fortunate enough to extricate themselves, and every exertion was used to rescue their companions, three or four of whom were only recovered just in time to save their lives. The deceased, being at the same nearest the heap, was covered with an immense mass, that, upon being conveyed to University College Hospital, he was pronounced dead. Some of the other sufferers were also taken to the Hospital, and have since recovered after their admission. The witnesses state that the fall resulted from the recentness of the upper portion of the heap, consequent on the recent thaw. The Jury returned a verdict of Accidental death."

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—On Monday evening a frightful occurrence took place on this line, by which an old man, named John Seal, upwards of ninety years of age, met his death. The engine-driver of the train, which leaves Dover at a quarter past three o'clock, after passing Tenterhurst Station, saw a man walking between the two lines of rails, in the direction of Edenbridge. He was then more than a mile in advance, and as the train approached, the driver sounded the steam whistle. He apparently took no notice of it, and continued walking between the lines until the engine reached him within forty yards, when he stepped on the line on which he was travelling. The driver instantly shut off the steam, and the fireman applied the break, the whistle going all the time, but it was impossible to save the man's life, for, in a few seconds, he was struck down, and the entire train passed over him. In the course of the night the body was identified to be that of John Seal, residing in the village of Four Elms, in the parish of Braxted, a few miles from Edenbridge. He was not employed on the line.

SOUP FOR THE POOR.—M. Soyer specially recommends the following economical receipts for cheap and wholesome soup: *Receipt, No. 1*: Put one ounce of dripping into a saucepan (capable of holding two gallons of water), with a quarter of a pound of leg of beef, cut into square pieces, and two middling-sized onions, peeled and sliced. Then set the saucepan over a coal fire, and stir the contents round for a few minutes with a wooden (or iron) spoon, until fried lightly brown. Add, cut into small pieces, the peeling of two turnips washed, fifteen green leaves or tops of celery, and the green part of two leeks; stir the whole over the fire for another ten minutes: then add half a pound of flour, and half a pound of pearl barley, two gallons of water, with three ounces of salt, and a quarter of an ounce of brown sugar; stir occasionally until boiling, and allow it to simmer for three hours (this soup will keep several days, and the cost will be three farthings per quart in London, but less in the country. *Receipt No. 2*: This can be made cheaper, and in less time. Proceed as Receipt No. 1 (as regards the fat, meat, onions, and other vegetables), but add one quart of water upon the whole, which boil twenty minutes, stirring now and then to prevent burning; or set it by the side of the fire, and add one pound of maize, mix well together, and fill the stewpan with six quarts of water; season as above; let it simmer one hour, skim lightly, and it is then ready for use.

MUSIC.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE

Owing to the sudden indisposition of Miss Romer, no notice of which was communicated to the Manager until a few minutes prior to the hour of commencement, Mr Wallace's anxiously-expected opera of "Matilda of Hungary" was not produced on Monday night. A serious riot was the result of the disappointment, the house being crowded to excess

Seven o'clock had long passed before Mr Bunn, accompanied by Mr Wallace, appeared on the stage, to explain the reasons of the delay. Nothing could be more neat and appropriate than the Director's address. He displayed the certificates of Miss Romer's medical adviser, and appealed to the audience, as he intended to be just, that they should be generous

To a proposition to play Wallace's overture immediate assent was given, and it was tremendously cheered, mixed, however, with cries for the return of the money.

After half an hour's waiting, Mr. Harley came forward to announce that Balfe's opera of "The Bondman" would be given, with Miss Messent as the substitute for Miss Romer, in *Madame Gerome*.

A pithy, addressing Mr. Harley, asked, as the *onus* of the disappointment had been thrown on the vocalist by Mr. Bunn, whether she had been in the theatre at all that day. Mr. Harley replied, on his honour as a gentleman, that Miss Romer was present at the rehearsal, and had left the theatre, between four and five o'clock, with the positive intention of attending to her duties in the evening. For the first two acts of "The Bondman" the uproar was tremendous, and looked as though it had an organised opposition, as money was certainly tendered to the [illegible] contents, or the option of having tickets for the first night of "Matilda." At the third act the storm was lulled, and Miss Messent was deservedly applauded and called for. She played the part without a rehearsal, having under-studies it volunteered

[illegible] reason to know it is not the manager's fault that all operatical [illegible] are not under-studied. It is the foolish vanity and dignity of the leading artists which stand in the way of this excellent arrangement. One *prima donna* considers it derogatory to understudy the part of another, and thus the theatre suffers seriously, and, eventually, of course, the *artiste*, for Mr Bunn closed his theatre after Monday's mishap, with the resolve not to open it again until either Miss Romer was well or Miss Rainforth is "up" to the part of *Matilda*. It is now announced for Monday next.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

On Monday, the Choral Harmonists gave Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night," at the Hanover Tavern. Mr. G Marshall gave a practical lecture on the art of singing at the Music Hall in Store-street. Mr. Toplif gave a lecture on the human voice, at the London Mechanics' Institute, for the benefit of the distressed Scotch and Irish. Mr. Tavernor gave his second vocal and dramatic illustration from Shakspeare's plays, at Crosby Hall, aided by Miss P. Horton, Miss H. Groom, and Mr. J. D. Collet.

On Tuesday, the Second Concert of Classical Instrumental Music was given at Mr. Johnson's Assembly Rooms, Doctors' Commons. The scheme opened with Fesca's Quartett in D, Op. 34, by Messrs. H. Blagrove, Webb, Weslake, and Hancock. Onslow's Quintet, No. 17, in D Minor, Op. 44, with Mr. G. Severn as double-bass, was finely executed, the adagio being encored. Mr. Webb, who is but a youth, distinguished himself in the first violin part of Mozart's Quartet, No. 5, in C, Op 10. Beethoven's Quartett, No 3, in C, Op. 18, was the concluding gem. Mr. Love, the Polyphonist, commenced his popular entertainment at Crosby Hall, on Wednesday

On Thursday evening, a selection of Sacred Music was performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society, at Exeter Hall. After Handel's "Esther" overture, the Coronation Anthem, "The King shall Rejoice," was given; Mrs. Sunderland, Mr. George, who has a beautiful high tenor voice, Mr. Manvers, and Mr. Phillips, singing the quartet, "Exceeding Glad shall He be." The "Alla Trinita" quartet, ascribed to Palestrina, introduced by Sir Henry Bishop to the Ancient Concerts, was sung by Mrs. Sunderland, Miss Dolby, Mr. Manvers, and Mr. Phillips, and was encored. Mozart's popular, and we may say operatical, Mass No. 12, came next in rotation, and was smoothly executed. The "Benedictus" was sung by Mrs. Sunderland, Miss Dolby, Mr. Manvers, and Mr. H. Phillips. The fine chorus, "Et Resurrexit," went well; as did the "Dona nobis pacem." Every bar in this Mass may be traced in Mozart's operas. In the second part, the "Quotgnen Te Deum," with Mr. Perry's brass, was adequately sustained; we have admired the effects of this grand work more at St. Paul's, at the Anniversary Festival of the Sons of the Clergy, than at Exeter Hall.

Mr. Lindsay Sloper commenced on Thursday night at the Beethoven Rooms, 76, Harley-street, a series of Soirées of classical pianoforte music. The programme comprised Mozart's Fantasia for two performers on one pianoforte, played by Benedict and Lindsay Sloper; a selection from Handel's "Suites de Pièces, which, we presume will be in the hands of every amateur of the piano; Beethoven's Sonata No. 2, op. 20; Mendelssohn's Prelude in A flat major from op. 35, and lastly in Czerny's Grand Duo in E flat, op. 79 for piano (Mr. Soyer), violin (Mr. Willy), and violoncello (Mr Ronsselet). The room was filled with amateurs and well-known artists. Mr. Sloper is a classical performer, with a sound style, and a nimble finger; in fancy, perhaps, he is deficient. Miss Dolby sang a quaint Sicilienne, "Ogni pena," by Pergolesi, and a song, "The Fairy's Reproach," by Mr. Sloper, in the Mendelssohnian school, charmingly. She was encored in the latter. To compliment Mr. Sloper on a very excellent selection, and a pon its brevity. There were just two hours of delightful entertainment.

MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

On Monday Mr. Dando's Third Quartett Concert at Crosby Hall. On Tuesday, Mr Sternidale Bennett's Performance of Classical Pianoforte Music at the Hanover-square Rooms. On Wednesday, Madame Dulcken's Third *Soirée Musicale*. On Thursday, the Sacred Harmonic Society. Madame Anna Bishop is about to appear in Balfe's opera of "The Four Brothers Aymon," at the Princess' Theatre. Her brother, Mr. Travers, is studying a part in an opera never before heard in this country, for Drury-Lane Theatre. At a meeting of the Sub-Committee, Sir George Smart in the chair, on Thursday evening, most satisfactory communications were read from the members of the profession, respecting the Concert on March 17, on behalf of Mr Bishop's Widow and Children. Mr. Anderson, *Peanute* to her Majesty, and the teacher of the Princess Royal, has consented to play with Mr. Benedict a Duo for two pianofortes; and Mr. Sternidale Bennett, Mr. Santon, and Mr. Lindsay play one Beethoven's Trios. Costa will conduct a Symphony and Overture played by the Philharmonic Orchestra: Madame Caradori Allan, Miss Dolby, Miss Birch, Madame Macfarren, Messrs. Allen, Hobbs, Lockey, Phillips, and every eminent vocalist not previously engaged, have tendered their valuable services, and the Concert will be under distinguished patronage. Tickets may be obtained at the leading music publishers, or of Mr. T. Chappell, the Hon. Treasurer, of Bond-street.

A grand Scottish Concert will take place at the Hanover-square Rooms next Thursday, for the relief of the distressed Highlanders, under the immediate patronage of the Queen. The programme comprises the names of the most eminent artistes, vocal and instrumental, and in the course of the evening "Auld Lang Syne" will be sung by the principals with a chorus of seventy voices. Mr. Willy is to lead, and Mr. T. German Reid will conduct.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Last Saturday afternoon, the Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace. The Earl Spencer, Earl of Hardwicke, Earl of Lincoln, Lord Portman, the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Bart., and the Keeper of her Majesty's Privy Purse, were introduced by Lord Campbell, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, to her Majesty, and took the oaths as Members of the Council of the Duchy of Lancaster.

On Sunday morning, the Queen and Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, and the Domestic Household, attended Divine service in the Private Chapel at Buckingham Palace

The Royal dinner party, on Tuesday, at Buckingham Palace, included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Count Alexander Mensdorff, Lady Fanny Howard, Baroness de Speth, and Captain Francis Seymour.

On Wednesday, the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by Count Alexander Mensdorff, took an airing in an open carriage and four. His Royal Highness Prince Albert afterwards rode out on horseback, accompanied by Count Alexander Mensdorff, and attended by the Hon Captain Gordon. The Royal Family took their accustomed walks and rides, in the Royal gardens of Buckingham Palace.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S PARTIES.—The Duke of Wellington will not give any dinner parties at Apsley House till after Easter. Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley have arrived at the noble and gallant Duke's.

ILLNESS OF EARL DUCIE.—We regret to learn that Earl Ducie is confined to his residence by indisposition.

GENERAL KALERGI.—On Wednesday, the superb sword, subscribed for some time since by the Greeks resident in London, was presented to General Kalergi. It is a magnificent work of art, by Smith, of Duke-street; and we intend engraving it in our next number.

THE FISHMONGERS' AND POULTERERS' INSTITUTION will celebrate their Eleventh Anniversary by a dinner at the London Tavern, on Wednesday next; when a special appeal will be made in aid of the funds for the Asylum, now in course of erection, at Wood Green, near Tottenham.

MR. COLLINS, R.A.—We regret to record the death of this distinguished Artist, which took place on Wednesday, at his residence, Devonport-street, Hyde-park Gardens. Mr. Collins was in his 63rd year. A characteristic portrait of him, with a brief memoir, will be found in No. 158 of our Journal.

COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS.—The Marquis of Northampton has accepted the office of Patron of this Institution

WILL OF MR. HOARE THE BANKER.—The late Samuel Hoare, Esq., banker of Lombard-street, has left personal property valued at £120,000. His estates and freeholds at Norfolk and Hampstead, he has devised to his eldest surviving son, John Gurney Hoare; bequeathing to him also all the effects at his residences at Hampstead and Cromer, and the carriages, horses, cattle, and live stock, for his absolute use. All other estates, freehold, copyhold, and leasehold, to go with the personal estate, and be divided among his younger children, and the children of his deceased son Samuel, who take their parent's share. To his son, the Rev. Edward Hoare, he leaves an additional bequest of £5000, and a contingent interest in the residue. To all his servants, mourning, and pecuniary legacies according to length of service

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

SECOND NOTICE.

Mr. F. Goodall, though he has made very little progress in his art within the last two years, is yet young, and one from whom we have reason to expect works of a still higher excellence in conception and execution. He has many merits: he always manages to tell his story well—he paints with deliberation and care, and looks on nature for himself. If he has not advanced, he has as certainly not gone back. Let him give his days and nights to Wilkie—consider the means which he took to attain that excellence which is still unrivalled in this country—the admirable composition he observed in all his pictures—the inimitable character, story, colour, incident, and circumstance, down to the commonest accessory introduced. There is nothing to *let* in Wilkie's pictures—nothing put in for the sake of filling up—nothing but what assists the story. This, also, was Hogarth's excellence—and, in some degree, it is Mr. Mulready's as well. Patient seeking alone will find it—thinking gives it—not accident. We have Engraved Mr. Goodall's "Holy Well," announced in our last.

Mr. F. Stone is always a pleasing painter; and his "Approaching Footstep," in the present Exhibition, a more than average specimen of his powers. People unacquainted with the works of Mr. F. Stone—or rather people not so well acquainted with his works as critics are, or profess to be—stand before this picture for a considerable time, and always leave it with a pleased look and a word of approbation. Critics exclaim that they have seen it before—because, apparently, Mr. Stone has an ideal beauty of his own, who sits, or stands, or sleeps, or smiles, or looks unutterable things, for all his females:

> Once I beheld the fairest of her kind,
> And still the sweet idea charms my mind;
> True she was dumb; for Nature gav'd so long
> Pleas'd with her work, that she forgot her tongue;
> But, smiling, said, she still shall gain the prize;
> I only have transferred it to her eyes:
> Such are thy pictures, Kneller.

Such are thy pictures, Stone! In the picture in the present Exhibition the face is pretty, the expression pleasing, the incident agreeable, and the execution careful

Another artist of promise is Mr. A. Johnston. He is fond of pastoral scenes, and has painted several incidents in Allan Ramsay's "Gentle Shepherd," with a keen appreciation of that charming pastoral. In No. 286—the picture we hope to engrave in a subsequent number—he is somewhat brick-dusty in colour, but Nature—which, if not *everything*, as somebody said it was, goes at least a great way towards it. The Shepherd, however, seems hardly to realise Sir Philip Sydney's charming description of a shepherd, in "The Arcadia," who "piped as if he never would grow old."

There is not much room at the British Institution for the exhibition of works in the sister art of Sculpture. But yet there are several specimens exhibited, and one or two, moreover, that call for commendation. Mr. W. C. Marshall, A.R.A, who dedicates his talents with great zeal and equal success to the poetic portion of his art, has a clever little statuette in marble, entitled "Leander." We think we observe something faulty about the expression of the face, but this may wear off with a further acquaintance. Mr. P. Park, we are glad to remark, is less exaggerated than heretofore; his "Impartiality," a group in marble (No. 546), is a better specimen of his abilities than we have seen for some time. Mr. Lillans is also clever: "A Poetic Head," No. 558, we have, however, seen before. The name of another sculptor, Mr. Felix M. Miller, will be new to many of our readers, but his "Group of Orphans," engraved in our present number, will help him forward in his calling and with all who admire what is simple and graceful, and touching in art. In the catalogue it bears the following epigraph:

> Who that bears
> A human bosom, hath not often felt
> How dear are all those ties that bind our race
> In gentleness together, and, how sweet
> Their force, let Fortune's wayward hand the while
> Be kind or cruel.
>
> Akenside.

We have made, since the publication of our former criticism, a fourth visit to the Gallery of the British Institution. We have left, it would seem, very little unnoticed—in any way deserving of notice. We must except, however, a picture rom St. Mathew, by Mr. O'Neil—"Mary Magdalen and the other Mary sitting over against the Sepulchre"—in which there is an expression of subdued grief not to be found in any other work in the present Exhibition. Mr. O'Neil is apt to repeat his mode of expressing the same intensity of sorrow, but he has here, to our thinking, got rid of a certain mannerism, and eclipsed in the expression portrayed in one head all his former efforts.

MARBLE GROUP.—ORPHANS.—BY FELIX M. MILLER.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Representation of Reading.—The *Berkshire Chronicle* says:—"It is with extreme regret that we now announce that the hopes which we may say were universally and confidently entertained by the inhabitants of this borough that Mr. Walter, of Bearwood, would be their representative at the approaching election, are at an end. That gentleman is now lying dangerously ill, and whatever may be the termination of his illness—which we sincerely hope will be favourable—he has directed it to be made publicly known that he has formed a firm determination to retire wholly from public life."

Reduction of the Duty on Tea.—A meeting of bankers, merchants, and other inhabitants of Manchester, was held at the Town-hall, on Tuesday, the Mayor of Manchester presiding, for the purpose of considering "the urgent necessity for a large reduction of the present high duty on tea." A memorial to Government, embodying the sentiments of the meeting, was unanimously adopted.

Proposed Malt-Tax Meeting at Peterborough.—At the request of a deputation from the Peterborough Farmers' Club, Earl Fitzwilliam has called a meeting, to be held at the Town Hall, Peterborough, on Wednesday next, to consider and agree upon a petition for the repeal of the Malt-Tax. His Lordship is of opinion that the deficiency in the revenue arising from the removal of that impost should be supplied by a property tax. He is decidedly opposed to an Income-Tax.

Deaths in the Snow.—The provincial papers received during the week contain accounts of the deaths of several persons during the storm. In many parts the drifts were more than five or six feet in depth. On Thursday (last week), as some persons were passing up Brentry-hill, in the neighbourhood of Westbury-on-Trym, and within two miles of Bristol, they discovered the body of an aged man, an agricultural labourer, residing in the neighbourhood, nearly buried in the snow. The body was quite cold and stiff, and he had evidently been dead for some hours. A loaf of bread was found under his arm, from which it is conjectured that on the previous night he must have been making his way up the hill, and having been probably overcome with fatigue, and lost his way, the unfortunate man sank in the snow, and perished from the inclemency of the weather.

Distress in Manchester.—Distress and privation press very heavily on the working classes in Manchester. The streets are crowded with paupers, most of them Irish, who have travelled to Manchester from Liverpool, in the hope either of obtaining employment, or sharing with others from the public bounty of the town. A soup-kitchen has been established, from which are distributed daily some 6000 quarts of nutritious soup, with 1000 loaves of bread. It is remarkable that of the recipients of this charity, 9-10ths are Irish people. The operative classes employed in the mills and manufactories (most of whom are working short time) seem to shrink from an application for charity, and prefer existence on the limited means derived from their labour. In the midst of so much want and misery, it is gratifying to observe that not the slightest evidence of insubordination has shown itself. The working people generally seem to be of opinion that the distress from which they are now suffering has proceeded from no cause over which the Government has had control.

Floods at Wisbech.—In consequence of the rapid thaw, accompanied by rain, the river Thames, both above and below Windsor-bridge, has overflowed its banks in all directions, thousands of acres being entirely under water.

Riot at Leicester.—A riot occurred at Leicester, on Tuesday last, between the police and a large body of persons assembled to continue a rude sport enjoyed on Shrove Tuesday in that town from time immemorial. It has been the custom to hold what was denominated a "Rotheram Fair," on a large open piece of ground, called the Newark, the spectators of which ordinarily amounted to many thousands. An arena was formed, and men, grotesquely attired, and called Whipping Toms, with long and fearful-looking whips, entered, displaying their dexterity in using the instrument upon those who had the foolhardiness to contest with them, and he who exhibited the greatest skill in escaping the lash with a shinny stick, was rewarded by the applause of, and a collection among the spectators, the money being shared among the whippers and the whipped. This exhibition having latterly been productive of much tumult and disorder, the Magistrates of the borough resolved to suppress it, and for this purpose framed a bye-law, enacting it an offence, punishable by a fine of £5, for any person to appear with a whip, cudgel, or instruments of that nature, on Shrove Tuesday, at the place above-mentioned, and several whippers were informed three weeks ago of the determination on the part of the authorities to carry out rigidly this provision. This being known to the inhabitants, curiosity was felt to see whether any opposition on the part of the whippers would be offered, and on Tuesday last several thousands assembled on the spot. The police mustered in considerable force, and were assaulted with sticks and pelted with brickbats. The riot was ended by the capture and conveyance to gaol of "two vans full of prisoners," escorted by upwards of one hundred and fifty constables.

THE HOLY WELL.—PAINTED BY F. GOODALL

RE-OPENING OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

SIGNOR GARDONI.

SIGNOR GARDONI was born at Parma, in 1821. He studied at the Conservatoire there. His master was Signor Decesari. He made his *début* at Viadana, a small town near Parma, in *Roberto Devereux*. He was then engaged by Signor Ronzani

SIGNOR GARDONI

for four years. He then appeared at Turin, at the Sutera Theatre, in Ricci's opera, "I due Sergenti." He remained only during the carnival season, at Turin, and then he went to Berlin, where he had great success in "Lucrezia Borgia," "Belisario," and "L'Elisir d'Amore." He remained a year and four months at Berlin, where he became a great favourite. Before he left Berlin, he passed a fortnight at the Palace, at Sreltz, where he sang in "Lucrezia Borgia," for the Duke of Sreltz, who made him many handsome presents. He then appeared at Brescia, and afterwards at Milan, where he sang in "Linda da Chamounix."

Mons. Leon Pilet, the director of the Grand Opera, Paris, having heard him, at this period, wished to engage him for the Académie Royale. Sig Gardoni offered Sig. Merelli, director of La Scala, at Milan, a sum of money to break his engagement, as he had still to remain two years (Sig. Merelli having previously purchased his engagement from Ronzani). Merelli refused, and it was then that Mons. Leon Pilet conceived the idea to send to Milan a professor of singing, Mr. Ditchs, to carry off the young tenor. Sig. Gardoni, in order to facilitate his escape, was disguised as the servant of Mr. Ditchs. Unhappily, arrived at the frontier at Piedmont, the professor's passport not being *en regle*, master and valet were both arrested, and were re-conducted in their post-chaise by the *gens d'armes* to Santa Margherita, at Milan. The Professor was retained in prison for twenty-four days, and Signor Gardoni was only one day and night in durance vile. The next day he was obliged to sing at La Scala, in "Linda da Chamounix;" when the public cried out with enthusiasm, "*ben tornato! ben tornato!*" Four days afterwards, he was given up to the conductor of the *malle poste* for Vienna, where he went to sing with Tadolini, for the spring season. Monsieur Leon Pilet, seeing his first attempt fail, beseeched Donizetti to treat with Merelli. Donizetti at length obtained Gardoni's engagement for thirty thousand francs, and made his *débût* at the Grand Opera, Paris, in 1845, in Medermeyer's opera, "Marie Stuart;" the part of *Rothwell* being written expressly for him.

His second appearance was in "The Favorita," a *rôle* that did him much honour, as he had to contend with the *souvenirs* of the celebrated Duprez. He subsequently performed in "Robert Le Diable," and had great success in Balfe's charming opera "L'Etoile de Seville," besides several other operas.

Certain difficulties having arisen between Sig. Gardoni and M. Leon Pilet, the young tenor resolved to leave the Grand Opera, and payed a fine of sixty thousand francs. A short time previous to his departure from Paris, M. Vatel, Director of the Italian Opera, requested him to sing a few nights, to which he assented, and appeared in "L'Elisir d' Amore," with triumphant success. Sig. Gardoni's departure was much regretted by the Parisians, as his pronunciation of the French language was perfect, combined with all his other advantages.

SIGNOR SUPERCHI.

ANTONIO SUPERCHI, son of the late Paole Superchi and Gaetana his wife, a lady of the Manghi family, was born at Parma in 1817. His father was a Magistrate in his native city, who was employed in the same capacity under the French Empire. Young Superchi's musical talents were early developed; and from his boyhood, by that natural instinct which is so common among his countrymen, he delighted his friends by singing the favourite airs that were popular at that period. His father, however, intended him for the legal profession, and in compliance with his desire the young singer attended a regular course of study at the University.

After the death of his father, Antonio applied himself with redoubled ardour to his favourite pursuit, and, after two years' study under the renowned professors, Tartagnani and De Cesaris, in his native city, he made his *débût* at Venice, with Madame Persiani. He was subsequently engaged at the principal Italian theatres, but chiefly at Florence, Rome, Palermo, and Turin, and again at Venice, where Verdi wrote for him the part of *Charles V.*, in the opera "Ernani." He was then engaged for Spain, where he was two years primo baritono at Barcelona, and where he performed in more than twenty-four of the most popular operas of Bellini, Donizetti, Rossini, Verdi, Ricci, Coppola, &c. &c. His love for his native country induced him to re-visit Italy in the course of last year, where Mr. Lumley invited him to grace with his presence the boards of Her Majesty's Theatre.

The operas in which parts have been written expressly for Sig Superchi, besides "Ernani," are Facini's "Maria d'Inghilterra," Mandanici's "Maria degli Albizzi," Ricci's "Amante di Richiamo," and six others.

SIGNOR SUPERCHI.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Most auspicious were the circumstances under which her Majesty's Theatre opened its portals on Tuesday night. The house was very full, and amongst the audience we again recognised with pleasure the faces of its old-established votaries, all eager for the result of the first night's trial, and few, perhaps, anticipating that it would be in all respects so favourable. Donizetti's "La Favorita" was the opera selected for the commencement of the season. The spirited libretto, the dramatic character of the music, and the charming *morceaux* which are interspersed here and there through this opera, are important elements of success; but, nevertheless, it is yet more to the admirable manner in which it is performed here, and in which it is mounted at this theatre, which will give it the popularity it seems destined to enjoy.

The most important event of the evening was the *débût* of Gardoni, the new tenor. Excessive was the interest it excited, and we rejoice that we can welcome, in this young artist, a great and important acquisition to our Anglo-Italian stage. He is very young, and gifted with a voice delightfully sweet, pure, and flexible, which is, at times, most touching in its *timbre*: his style is excellent: he has a pure taste, and his action is alternately pathetic and energetic, and, besides this, one of his greatest charms is that air of youth and ingenuousness which persuades the spectators that he is actually moved by the feelings he expresses. All these qualities render Gardoni a delightful singer, and one who, no doubt, will become a great favourite, while he has, besides, the advantage of youth, so that he will daily make still further advance in his art. Let us add, in addition, that he possesses that qualification which, if not essential, yet greatly adds to the effect of dramatic performance—good looks.

Superchi, the new baritone, is a decidedly valuable addition to the *troupe* of this establishment. He possesses a fine full voice, much taste and expression, and an excellent style; the only fault that we could find with him on Tuesday being an occasional harshness of tone, but, with regard to him, as also to the other artists, we must observe that the music of "La Favorita," in some parts delicious, in many others is, in our opinion, anything but favourable to the developments of the voice or the resources of a singer, and it is probable that, neither in respect to Gardoni or Superchi, have we heard the full extent of what they can accomplish. We are confirmed in this idea by Superchi's charming performance of the "Pour tant d'amour," that exquisite romance already so well known in English society, and amongst English amateurs. Here what we fancied the defects of his voice vanished, and he sang this aria with a taste and feeling which procured it a rapturous and most well deserved encore. He was warmly applauded throughout, and experienced a most favourable reception. Bouché, the new basso, has a fine, full-toned voice, of a peculiar and uncommon quality, and bids fair likewise to become a favourite.

One of the things which struck us most forcibly at the performance of "La Favorita," was the wonderful improvement of Sanchioli. While this artist retains the brilliant voice and execution for which, in some operas last year, such as "Nino," for example, she was so remarkable, all the faults and peculiarities of her style are softened down in a manner which would be hardly credited. These arose at that time from the exuberance of energy and life—running often to waste, and to unprofitable excess. Study and practice seem to have taught her to prune away whatever was superfluous; there are now none of those sudden bursts and sinking of the voice, except when they really add to the effect of the music of which she was so fond. She has more self-command, more repose; and her voice appears now under perfect control. Her singing has none of those extravagant gestures, none of that excess of energy, which then deteriorated so greatly from its effect; and yet she has moments of passion and fire, in which she awakens an answering chord of sympathy in the breast of all her listeners. She was admirable throughout, but in the last scene especially so; and even the Pregbera with a deep and quiet pathos, and a delicacy of tone, which astonished all who heard it; while in the subsequent duet with Gardoni, her well remembered brilliant notes came forth with an *eclat* and effect that called forth the loudest applause. We must observe, *en passant*, that this duet is one of the gems of the opera; and in the death scene, which concludes it, Sanchioli was truly touching. In another point, that of costume, her improvement seems to have kept pace with what she achieved in other matters. With the exception of her bridal dress, which was not well selected, her costume was tasteful and rich, and she looked better than we ever saw her before.

There was another point in which the performances of Tuesday was deserving of the highest praise—namely, with regard to the choruses. As many or nearly all of those who composed this important corps were new performers, it is perfectly astonishing what has been achieved with them. It is not only the *ensemble* with which they sing, but the *characterè* and the expression which they give to the music which delighted us. One chorus especially, that peculiar and highly dramatic one, where the noblemen of the Court are whispering indignantly together concerning *Fernando's* ignominious marriage was given with electrical effect. Each member of the chorus acted as well as sang his part, and all seemed to enter into it with a spirit which does the highest credit to Mr. Balfe, who, we understand, has been indefatigable in drilling them to the work; and those who know what hard labour this is, will agree that the warm reception given to this able musician was fully deserved. All went admirably; the orchestra is exceedingly full and brilliant, and the performances of the overture, which was enthusiastically encored, showed that we have lost nothing by the changes which have been effected. But of these details, and of others—such as the scenery, which is excellent—we will speak more fully another time. On an opening night there is so much to observe, that, even with the most unremitting attention, the critic can only seize the more salient points of a performance, especially when there is so much of novelty as on this occasion. After the opera, the National Anthem was sung, and the usual splendid effect of the whole house produced. Sanchioli took one of the solo parts, with fine effect. Her full round voice is peculiarly adapted to the rendering of the music of this grave and majestic character.

We subjoin the plot of "La Favorita." The scene passes in the kingdom of Castile in 1340. *Leonora de Guzman*, celebrated for her wit and beauty, was loved by *Alfonso XI.*, King of Castile, of whom she became the favourite. The ascendancy which she acquired over the Monarch became so great that he resolved to repudiate his wife. The Pope interferes, and menaces the King with excommunication if he persists in his project. In the meantime, the Moors threaten the kingdom of Castile. *Alfonso* hastens to meet and give them battle; the result is a decisive victory, owing chiefly to *Fernando*, a youthful captain of his army. *Fernando*, formerly a novice in the Convent of Santiago de Compostella, has seen and loved *Leonora*, of whose name and rank he is ignorant. Carried away by his passion he has quitted the convent, obtained, by the favour of *Leonora*, a brevet of captain, and by his valour the triumph of the King's army. Overwhelmed already by the favours of his Sovereign, he asks of him the hand of the noble object of his affection; and the King, who has discovered the love of *Leonora* for *Fernando*, determines on the sacrifice of his own sentiments and gives his consent to the marriage. The favourite informs her lover, by letter, of her relation with *Alfonso*. Unfortunately, her confidant, *Inez*, is unable to fulfil her commission, and the marriage is accomplished. After the ceremony, *Fernando* perceives that the eyes of all are turned away from him or exhibit marks of contempt. He imperiously demands the cause, and is informed that he has wedded the mistress of the King. *Fernando*, indignant, utters imprecations on his bride, throws his knightly sword at *Alfonso's* feet, abdicates his recently acquired titles, and, heartbroken, returns to the convent to take the vows. *Leonora*, in despair, determines, before she dies, to see him once more and obtain his pardon. Habited as a novice she penetrates the convent, is recognised by *Fernando*, whose love returns at her sight, and who proposes that they fly together. It is too late; *Leonora* expires at her lover's feet—but pardoned and happy.

The ballet presented us another series of novelties almost too long to notice in detail. Two new *danseuses*, and two new dancers, appearing in a ballet likewise new, afford much food for curiosity and observation, and we are obliged to dismiss them for the time with a few words only. Mdlle. Rosati, the heroine of the ballet, is young and very handsome. Her dark eyes sparkle with fire and intelligence, her countenance varies with every change of the expression, her movements are most graceful, and perfectly vivacious and impassioned,

SCENE FROM THE NEW BALLET OF "CORALIA," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

and her peculiar style of person and air renders her slower *pas* above all highly affective.

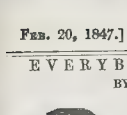
The other fair *débûtante* is Marie Taglioni, another scion of that race of choregraphic geniuses whose name she bears. She is very young; her face, and, in fact, her whole person, are *piquante* and original. Her countenance is full of character and intelligence; and, as a dancer, she is light, agile, graceful, and, at the same time, possessed of remarkable power of muscle. Her reception was most favourable, and every one we believe regretted that she did not appear for a longer time on the scene. M. Paul Taglioni is a dancer of considerable merit, as far as we could judge the other night. M. D'Orsi is another new dancer, who was much applauded, but of these artists more when we have had another opportunity of judging of them. We now subjoin the plot of the ballet, which is taken from that most exquisite of German tales Undine, and which adheres far more closely to the original than the "Undine" in which we have so often seen La Cerito, the name, in that instance, being almost the only point of similitude.

Sir Hulderbrand of Ringstetten (M. Paul Taglioni) is victor at a tournament given by the *Grand Duke*, and attracts the attention of the Prince's adopted daughter, *Bertha* (Madame Petit Stephan). She presents him with a magic scarf, but requires him, in return, to enter the "Enchanted Forest." *Sir Hulderbrand* obeys, and takes the road to the forest. *Troxendtus*, a potent spirit of the waters, directs the Knight towards the hut of a poor fisherman. The latter receives him hospitably, and the Knight here finds the adopted daughter of the fisherman, the lovely *Coralha*, who is at once fascinated by the youthful Knight. *Coralha*, a water-nymph in place of *Troxendtus*, and though [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] restraint, and bounds out of the cottage. A storm arising, the Fisherman and the Knight set forth to seek her, and she is found by the latter reposing on a bed of leaves, in the middle of a lake. By the aid of *Bertha's* scarf, he draws her to shore. Their mutual love is avowed, and their union takes place. Meanwhile, the Fisherman and his wife discover in the proud *Bertha* their long lost daughter; and when she passionately refuses to dwell with them, or treat them as her parents, *Coralha* compassionately offers her an asylum at the castle of *Sir Hulderbrand*. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] obtains re-possession of the magical scarf; and *Coralha*, overwhelmed with grief, tears off her wedding ring, and returns to her Naïad existence, while the avenging *Troxendtus* drags *Sir Hulderbrand* to destruction.

In this ballet we must briefly notice the last scene, as a display of the scene painter's art, and one of the triumphs of the composition. The dance of the Naïads in the moonlight by the lake in the grand *finale* to *Undine* is truly exquisite. Nothing can be more ideal than the whole scene. The moonlight sheds over it a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a dream than a living reality. M. P. Taglioni here carried into execution the real object and design as an art, which, in proportion as it approaches too near reality, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

BY ALBERT SMITH.



THE SNOW.

ONE of our very distant readers, who live at the antipodes and elsewhere, but like to hear of our topics, may be interested at knowing that, last week, THE SNOW was the all-important subject of conversation.

Coming in February, at the genial festival of St. Valentine, it astonished many folks. We must confess we were not amazed. Our seasons have long been so eccentric in their weather, that we should not stare to see people sailing here, without their hats, in the open air, on New Year's Day; or find them in July, crouching before a blazing fire, or walking out in heavy coats, comforters, and fur gloves. It used to be different, we know; and the difference suggests this original

BALLAD.

I remember, I remember,
Ere my childhood fitted by,
We got snow-balls in December,
And hot dog-days in July.
Now they come, I don't know how, love,
And what's more, I don't much care;
But, as Wright would say, months now, love,
Are not "as they used to were."
I remember, I remember, &c.

Then the bowers, then the flowers,
Had of every plant a crop;
And you always got Spring flowers
Without Marv Johnson's shop
Buds to-night, buds to-night, love,

Adorn your bouquet rare,
But they cost a sovereign bright, love,
Which I've hardly got to spare.
I remember, I remember, &c.

I was merry, I was merry,
When an old acquaintance came,
Just to take a glass of sherry,
Before cobblers had a name.
Now we're ice, love; now we're ice, love,
All that Wenham Lake can spare;
But it's dearer at the price, love,
Than our own old pond blocks were.
I remember, I remember, &c.

We had despatched one of our most intelligent artists to make sketches of the various scenes to which the storm gave rise; but his fingers got so exceedingly cold, he was perfectly unable to hold his pencil when he arrived at them. We have, therefore, drawn the following illustrations from memory, and have added to them a new song called

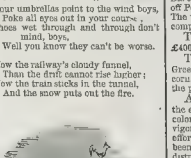
THE STORM

Come to bore us, dunning tailor,
List ye seamen, near the Strand;
Hear a man, who's no great sailor,
Sing the dangers of the land.

From mizzling snow-flakes first in motion,
Which but make you blink your eyes,
To the draft, of which no notion
Can be learned now high 'twill rise.
Your umbrellas point to the wind boys,
Poke all eyes out in your course;
Shoes wet through and through don't mind, boys,
Well you know they can't be worse.

THE TOWN AS IT APPEARED LAST WEEK

Now the railway's cloudy funnel,
Than the draft cannot rise higher;
Now the train sticks in the tunnel,
And the snow puts out the fire.

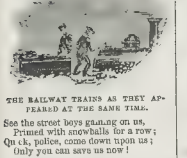


THE COUNTRY AS IT APPEARED, ALSO LAST WEEK.

Hark! the waterman loud bawling,
"Now! fust cab!" Wade to the stand;
In your nervous friend be hauling,
Ere you meet the snow-ball band.

Now the weather-glass is sinking,
And the cold is not to vew
Where's the danger now, or shrinking?
None! the snow's all drowned in thaw!

Now you tumble cruck your braces—
Set your palcot lend whit snow.
Luff, boy, luff, don't make wry faces,
But, all smiling, rise and go.



THE RAILWAY TRAINS AS THEY APPEARED AT THE SAME TIME.

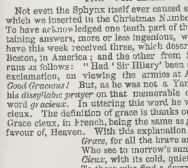
TERRIBLE CONDITION OF THE RAILWAY CAPTIVES ON THE NIGHT OF THE STORM.

See the street boys gazing on us,
Primed with snowballs by a row;
Quick, then, come down upon us;
Only you can save us now!

Now, all you to down beds creeping,
Safely lock'd your room within,
Think the misery of sleeping
Fifty at a one-bed inn!

PICTORIAL AXIOM.

For the amusement of those who have learned "French without a master," or been a fortnight at Boulogne, at any time, we put forward this French enigma, premising that it conveys an invitation to a meal, with the state of the inviter's appetite



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But for those who have not been enabled to avail themselves of the above advantages, we ask the question of

WHAT OCCUPATION OF THE LABOURING CLASSES DO THESE PERSONS FOLLOW?

THE "SIR HILARY" CHARADE AGAIN.

Not even the Sphynx itself ever caused so much turmoil as the above riddle, which we inserted in the Christmas Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. To have acknowledged one tenth part of the communications we received, containing answers, more or less ingenious, would have filled our paper. But we have this week received three, which deserve notice. One of these comes from Boston, in America; and the other from Stuttgard, in Germany. The former runs as follows: "Had 'Sir Hilary' been a Yankee, and lived in our times, his exclamation, on viewing the armies at Agincourt, would probably have been, *Good Gracious!* But, as he was not a Yankee, and was, moreover, in France, his *disyllabic prayer* on that memorable occasion was, no doubt, the French word *gracieux*. In uttering this word he would use the two syllables grace and cieux. The definition of grace is thanks or favour; and that cieux is Heaven. Grace cieux, in French, being the same as grace à dieu, meaning thanks to, or the favour of, Heaven. With this explanation I solve the riddle thus—

Grace, for all the brave and proud,
Who see to morrow's sun;
Cieux, with its cold, quiet cloud,
To those who find a dewy shroud
Before the day be done;
Grace Cieux, for those, whose bright blue eyes,
Weep when a warrior nobly dies."

The second has it so—

He prayed for the survivors proud
A *yes*, their deeds to tell,
And *Sion*, with its type, the cloud,
For those who won a dewy shroud,
And, fighting, nobly fell.
A pension for the widow'd fair
Who mourns the brave that perished there. C. C. B.

The third is, however, the most valuable. We stated that the charade was not written by Walter Scott, as we had first believed, but by Mr. Winthrop Fread: and, to the courtesy of that gentleman's uncle, we owe the following explanation, which will, we trust, allow the weary brains of our ingenious readers to repose a little

"The charade was written by Winthrop, and he received applications without number for the solution, which he considered a bad one himself it long *Good Night!* His poems will, I believe, be published in the spring. Sir Walter Scott handsomely declared that he had never written a charade so pretty."

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The abolition of the triennial festival of "Montem," the origin of which is supposed to be coeval with the foundation of Eton College itself, has been at length officially announced.

On Sunday last, a woman named Jane Culliford, of Yeovil Marsh, aged 107 years, was buried at Mudford, at her own request, and in the same grave which received her first husband's remains in 1785

A vessel, which has arrived from Nantes, has brought, among a variety of articles of French production, 400 casks of vinegar, the manufacture of that country

The remains of the Empress Mathilda, lately found in the ancient Abbey of Bec, in Normandy, are about to be transported to the Cathedral of Rouen. The French Government intends to take this as an occasion for raising a monument to King Richard in the Cathedral, to which that valorous Prince he queathed his Lion Heart.

The Whitehaven and Maryport Junction Railway was opened on Monday for passenger traffic. The line will be opened for passenger traffic on the 1st of March.

The *Cologne Gazette* publishes a long correspondence from Berlin' on the state of the relations of England and of France with Spain. It says that Germany ought to take advantage of this moment to renew the amicable connections which existed between Germany and Spain, and which were advantageous to the commerce and manufacture of both countries.

The Wymondham Branch of the Norfolk Railway was opened on Monday for passenger traffic.

The section of the French Central Railway from Orleans to Bourges will be opened on the 1st of July next, and as far as Chateauroux in the following October.

A Berlin journal announces that the greatest part of the merchants of Cracow have given notice to their correspondents that they are unable to fulfil their engagements, and that they can only offer five per cent! Should this information be true, the Houses in Dresden, and Hamburg, will suffer severely

Captain Dillon, whose voyages and adventures among the natives of the islands in the Pacific are familiar to every reader, and who discovered and brought to France the remnants of the *Astrolabe*, the sole relics of the unfortunate La Perouse and his companions, died rather suddenly at Paris, last week

The American papers mention the loss of an emigrant vessel, the *Creole*, on the coast of Cuba, when upwards of 50 persons perished. Among them were the commander Captain Cayal, the cook, eighteen females, twenty children under twelve years of age; the others were male emigrants. The captain could have saved himself, but he refused to leave the wreck until the emigrants had been rescued

The *Jamaica Dispatch* gives an account of the loss of the *Berean*, Indiaman, with 340 Coolies on board, from Madras She ran on a reef off Port Morant Harbour, on the 10th Jan., through the negligence of the pilot. The whole of the Coolies were got on shore in safety; but the vessel itself was a complete wreck

The late Mr. Byng's estate has been valued for probate duty at £400,000.

The *Courrier de Marseilles* states, that on Wednesday week, the Greek ship *Socrates*, bearing the Russian flag, and laden with 5000 hectolitres of corn, was wrecked on the rocks near the fort Saint Jean, and within 100 yards of the port of Marseilles

Accounts have been received from Auckland, New Zealand, to the end of October. The native chief Heki, who formerly disturbed the northern colony, continues quiet, and appears likely to remain so. In the south the vigorous measures of Governor Grey have completely suppressed the rebellious efforts of Rangahiea, whose brother was taken prisoner in Cook's Straits, and has been executed, after an investigation which proved his participation in the late disturbances on the river Hutt.

The General Diet of Prussia has been convoked for the 11th of April, when the Session will be opened at Berlin by the King in person.

The weather in Canada has been very cold, the thermometer at Quebec, on the 22nd ult., being 13 degrees below zero of Fahrenheit. The cold extended to South Carolina, the Ohio, and the great lakes, and sleighing extended to Baltimore

A letter from Lugano of the 9th inst. states that some divisions of Austrian troops had arrived on the Swiss frontier, but that no uneasiness was felt on the subject; and the report that the Government had had an intention of convoking an extraordinary sitting of the Grand Council in consequence was contradicted.

The latest bulletin of the health of the Empress of Russia is dated Feb 11, when the symptoms of the disease were slowly but steadily abating It is supposed that her Majesty will soon proceed to the Crimea, or to the chateau of Prince de Woronzow, near Odessa

Mr. O'Connell has of late been much indisposed. His illness is said to arise from an affection of the heart, which his friends fear is likely to prove fatal, and it appears that he has some such presentiment himself, for his constant exclamation after conversation with any of his old intimates is, "Pray for me, pray for me."

On the night of the 28th January a great fire broke out in Boston (United States) by which a hundred buildings were destroyed. The fire first began in the bowling saloon attached to the Neptune house in Haverhill street, and owing to a strong westerly wind the conflagration spread with alarming speed from street to street. The fire was got under after much exertion on the morning of the 30th. The amount of damage is not stated.

We are sorry to hear that much distress exists amongst the Spitalfields weavers. They have prepared a memorial to her Majesty, imploring some remedia. means to render them independent of public charity.

The last New York letters state that the spring trade had opened much earlier than usual this year; that the sales of English cotton and woollen goods already made were very extensive, and at highly remunerating prices; and that there was every prospect of an unusually large business this season Equal activity prevails in the demand for English iron

The mercantile community of Liverpool has been deprived of an important member, by the death of Mr. Stephen Garr, the resident partner of Messrs Baring Brothers and Co., Liverpool branch. This gentleman has been rapidly carried off by a violent attack of typhus fever, and his loss has excited much sympathy.

During the week ending the 14th instant, the number of persons passing between England and France at the under-mentioned places was—At Boulogne, 573; at Calais, 242; total, 815.

A new omnibus trick has lately been practised. The conductor will take his sixpence, and the departing passenger will have walked some distance, when the fellow runs after him, and twisting a bad sixpence between his fingers, asks whether "he knows what he has given him." Of course the annoyed individual gives another; but must be very ingenious indeed, if he is to be had in the same way twice

The health of Mdlle. Rachel has been for some time in a very precarious state: she has just had another relapse, and she will not be able to appear at the Théâtre Français till the beginning of next month

A letter from Kœnigsberg, in Prussia, says, that according to a recent prohibition foreign merchants, making purchases of corn in Russia, could not export it to Prussia by the land frontier, such exportation being only allowed to take place on a declaration of Russian merchants of the first class. This prohibition gave rise to a false rumour that the Russian Government had entirely forbidden the exportation of wheat.

An association has been formed at Besançon (France) to purchase corn to be resold at cost price to the industrious and indigent classes It has collected a fund of 200,000 francs, and commenced operations by procuring a quantity of flour from a market at a short distance, and thus, having provided for the first necessity, will now go and make its bargains at the ports to which foreign corn is brought.

By official returns the traffic receipts upon the state railways in Belgium, for the month of December last, amounted to 1,091,285f. 15c.; the receipts of the corresponding month, in 1845, were 875,897f. 17c.; showing an increase, in the month of December, 1846, over the corresponding month in 1845, of 121,674f. 98c

Accounts have been received of the death of Admiral Quernel, at Toulon, after a short illness. He entered the service in 1811, and was lately in command of the *Inflexible* man-of-war in the Mediterranean

A letter of the 2nd of December, from Dschoddah, in Arabia, says: "[illegible] has been seen at the port, among the pilgrims to Mecca, [illegible] CERTAIN DEATH, but the exact number is not known. On the day on which the multitude of pilgrims—about sixty thousand in number—proceeded to make the usual religious sacrifices in the valley of Mina, the pestilence broke out among them. At first, there were only some isolated cases, but at length it became general, and 20,000 deaths occurred."

On Wednesday morning the American line-of-packet ship *Sir Robert Peel*, was hauled out of the London Docks with upwards of 100 emigrants on board, principally small farmers, who intend settling in the United States. The *Sir Robert Peel* also took out a valuable cargo of British manufactured goods, including 100 tons of tin

The *Hibernia*, Boston steamer, brought a box addressed to her Majesty the Queen. It was entered in the bill of entry as "one box, contents unknown, for her Majesty the Queen." It was said to contain a quantity of illustrated and other American publications, intended as a present to her Majesty

The tide in the river, on Tuesday, was higher than on any previous occasion since the 31st of December, 1845

THE WEATHER.

THE temperature during the week ending Feb. 17, has been remarkable for its great departure from the average of the season, it having been, during the first three days, greatly below, and, during the last four days, considerably above, the average, causing the difference of the readings of a thermometer to amount to 45°. The following are the particulars of each day: Thursday, Feb. 11, was a fine day, followed by a cloudless night; its average temperature was 26½°; it was excessively cold; at midnight, the reading of the thermometer was 21°, and it continued to decline till about six A.M. of Friday, at which time the reading was only 6°, being 26° below the freezing point: this is the lowest reading that has occurred since that very remarkable day, the particulars of which are fully published in your Journal of Feb. 15, 1845 No 146. By referring to your paper of this date, it will be found that, on the 12th February, 1845, at about seven o'clock in the morning, the reading of the thermometer was 12° below zero; and it is very remarkable that these two extreme low readings should be separated by two years, wanting but one hour. The subsequent readings of Feb. 12, 1845, will be found in your paper of that date. I now proceed to those of the 12th of Feb. of this year At 7h. A.M., it was 10°; at 7h. 30m., it was 10½°; at 8h., it was 11°; at 9h. A.M., it was 12°; at 9h. 45m., it was 14°; at 10h. A.M., it was 16°; at 10h. 45m., it was 24½°; it afterwards rose to 33½°, which was the highest point reached during the day. The average temperature of this day was 14½°, being about 15° below the average of the season; nevertheless, it was a fine day

Saturday was a cold day; the temperature during the morning was remarkable, the reading of the thermometer between 6h. A.M., and 11h. A.M. was 20°, without the slightest variation during this interval; it then rose to 33½°, and then sank to 31° by 7 P.M., and from this time a total change took place in the weather; the wind changed to S.W.; the thermometer reading at 11h. P.M. was 29°; at midnight it was 32°, and a rapid thaw set in. On Sunday rain was falling nearly all day, the temperature rose to 42°; its average temperature was 42°, being no less than 18° higher than it was the preceding day All Sunday night the temperature was 44°, and by Monday morning very nearly every trace of the preceding week's hard frost was completely obliterated. Monday was a tolerably fine day, a strong wind was blowing from the S.W.; the temperature rose to 52½; its average temperature was 48°, being about 16° above the average for the day, and 28° higher than that of the 12th day. Tuesday was fine during the early part of the day, but rain, with hail, fell after 1h. P.M.; and it was a bad day; its average temperature was 41°. Wednesday was a fine day, the sky generally cloudy; its average temperature was 43°. The average temperature of the period between Feb. 8th and Feb. 13th, was 24½°, being 14° below that of the season. From the preceding account, it will be seen that this week has exhibited, in a remarkable degree, the great changes of weather to which this island is liable, within very limited periods of time

The following are thermometrical readings each day:

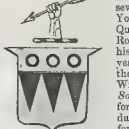
Day.	A.M. 7h. 30m.	P.M. 3 30	Rain fell	Degrees of the Day Highest	Lowest
Feb. 11	28½°	36°	24½°	36°	21°
Feb. 12	10½	32	21	33½	6
Feb. 13	29	33½	21	33½	17
Feb. 14	41½	45	15	45	41
Feb. 15	45	52	44	52½	44
Feb. 16	41	50	47	50	35
Feb. 17	47	52½	49½	55	41

Blackheath, Thursday, Feb. 18, 1847. J. G.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

VICE-ADMIRAL YOUNG.

WILLIAM YOUNG, Esq., Vice-Admiral of the Blue, who died on the 11th instant, at his residence, Denmark Hill, derived from an ancient Scottish family, being seventh in direct male descent from Sir John Young, of Leny, N.B., Chamberlain to Mary, Queen of Scots, in 1561. He entered the Royal Navy in 1777, and, at the period of his decease, had nearly completed seventy years of service. He was a Lieutenant of the *Fox* frigate (Captain the Hon. Thomas Windsor) when she fought and captured the *Santa Catalina*, a Spanish frigate of superior force, off the Havannah, in 1783. His conduct at the evacuation of St. Domingo drew forth the warm encomiums of Brigadier-General Sir Thomas Maitland, and is men-



tioned in the General's public despatches, in the *London Gazette* of 28th June, 1798. At the landing of the British troops, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, in Egypt, in 1801, he filled the important post of Captain of the Fleet; and the ability with which he performed its duties on that memorable occasion stand recorded in Brenton's "Naval History." From 1805 to 1830 he was employed as Principal Agent for Transports on the river Thames.

His dates of promotion were as follow: Lieutenant, February, 1781; Commander, July, 1798; Post Captain, April, 1802; Rear-Admiral, January, 1837; and Vice-Admiral, November, 1846.

PROFESSOR NAPIER.

MR. MACVEY NAPIER, Professor of Conveyancing in the University of Edinburgh, and Principal Clerk of Session, died, deeply regretted, on the 11th inst. He had lectured to his class so lately as the preceding Monday, and, though afterwards indisposed, his death was unexpected.

The contributions to literature of the learned gentleman were of the most important kind. As Editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, he held a distinguished position among the critics of the day; and, for the last ten years, devoted much time and considerable erudition to superintending the "Encyclopædia Britannica;" the seventh edition of which great work was produced entirely under his direction.

DR. FELLOWES.

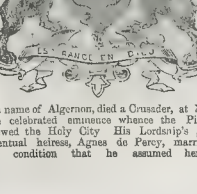
ROBERT FELLOWES, LL.D., was the grandson of Robert Fellowes, Esq., of Shottesham Hall, Norfolk. The learned and distinguished Doctor was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, and was ordained a Minister of the Church of England in 1795. He, however, afterwards abandoned the tenets of that church, and finally adopted the opinions he set forth in one of his latest works, published in 1836, and entitled "Religion of the Universe." These tenets he maintained, in the presence of his friends, on his dying bed. Dr. Fellowes was the intimate friend of Dr. Parr, and Mr. Baron Mazeres; the latter bequeathed to him £200,000.

In the establishment and fortunes of the London University (now University College) Dr. Fellowes took the most lively interest: he presented to that institution a sum to purchase two annual gold medals, which are to be given to the greatest proficients each year in clinical medicine. Dr. Elliotson, the professor of that department, is to have the decision of these prizes as long as he retains the professorship.

Dr. Fellowes espoused warmly the side of Queen Caroline at the momentous period of her trial: he it was who composed the answers she made to the numerous addresses tendered to her. The doctor was, for six years, editor of the *British Critic*, and the author of many works on religious topics. He has just terminated a green and intellectual old age, his death occurring recently in his 77th year.

HUGH, THIRD DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

IN the brilliant roll of our English noblesse there is no name more illustrious than that of Percy interwoven as it is with the most stirring events, and the most glorious achievements of our national history. The first of the family in England was William de Percy, Lord of Percy, near Villedieu, who accompanied the Conqueror from Normandy, and obtained for his services at Hastings a barony of thirty knights' fees. This feudal chieftain, distinguished amongst his contemporaries by the *sobriquet* of Algernons (William with the Whiskers), whence his descendants have constantly borne



the name of Algernon, died a Crusader, at Mountjoy, near Jerusalem, the celebrated eminence whence the Pilgrims of the Cross first viewed the Holy City His Lordship's great granddaughter, and eventual heiress, Agnes de Percy, married Josceline of Louvaine, on condition that he assumed her surname; and from

SHIELD OF THE DUKES OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

this alliance derived the Percys of Alnwick, the renowned Earls of Northumberland, a race of nobles remarkable alike for personal distinction and suffering. From the time of their great ancestor, Hotspur, the hero of Chevy Chase, to that of Queen Elizabeth, when Henry, eighth Earl of Northumberland, died a prisoner in the Tower, there was scarcely one inheritor of the title who did not fall either in battle or by the executioner's axe. Our brief limits permit but this slight glance at the illustrious genealogy of Percy. Suffice it to add, that its eventual heiress, the Lady Elizabeth Percy, became the wife of Charles Seymour, the proud Duke of Somerset, and had by him no less than thirteen children; the eldest surviving of whom, Algernon, Duke of Somerset,

THE LATE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

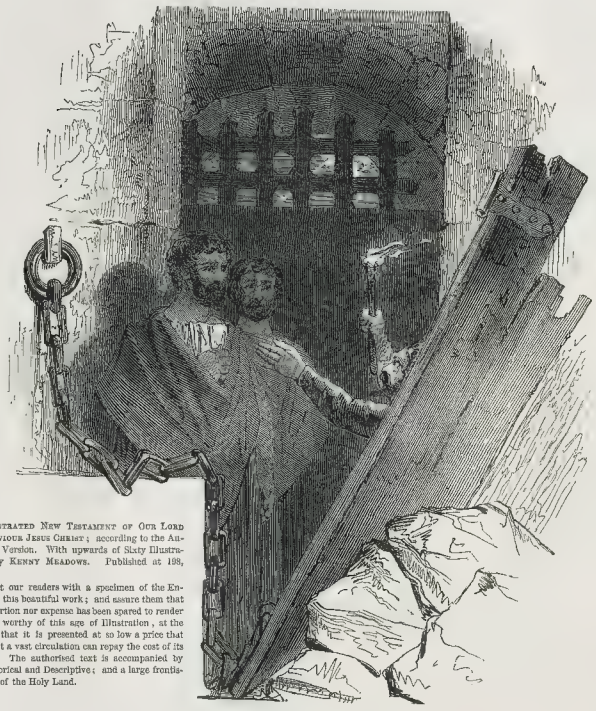
was created Earl of Northumberland in 1749, with remainder to Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart., who had married his Grace's daughter, the Lady Elizabeth Seymour, and who, in due course, succeeded to the title, obtaining, at the same time, an Act of Parliament to allow himself and his Countess to assume the surname of Percy. His Lordship was advanced to a Dukedom in 1766, and died in 1786, leaving a son Hugh, second Duke, father (by Francis Julia, his wife, daughter of Peter Burrell, Esq.) of the nobleman whose death we record.

Hugh, third Duke of Northumberland, was born 17th April, 1785, and, consequently, had not completed his 62nd year. At a very early age, when Earl Percy, he graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and, in 1809, took his degree of LL.D. He entered Parliament as member for the town of Buckingham, and subsequently sat for Westminster and Northumberland. In 1825 his Grace was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of France on the occasion of the Coronation of Charles X., and defrayed, from his private purse, the whole expenses of the Embassy, including, as it did, more magnificent array than that displayed by the representatives of the Imperial Crowns of Russia and Austria. The amount of the Duke's disbursements may be estimated from the fact that Parliament voted a sum of £10,000 to purchase a diamond hilted sword, as a present to his Grace. In 1829 he succeeded the Marquis of Anglesey as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and held his Court at Dublin with great splendour until the retirement of his party in the following year. His Grace of Northumberland married 29th April, 1817, Charlotte Florentia, second daughter of Edward, first Earl of Powis, but has left no child, his honours devolving on his only brother, Algernon, Lord Prudhoe.

We append a picturesque view of Alnwick Castle, the principal seat of the Northumberland family, and one of the most magnificent specimens in the kingdom of an old baronial residence. It stands upon a fine elevation, north-west of the town of Alnwick; the beautiful grounds, which are five miles long, are watered by the Aln, and contain the remains of two ancient Abbeys. The Castle is of freestone, and, as well as the recent repairs and ornaments, is in the Gothic style, and in excellent taste. It has a very splendid interior; and a chapel with an exquisitely-painted window, and illuminated ceiling.

We understand that the remains of the late Duke will be removed to Northumberland House, the London mansion of the family; there lie in state for two days; and be interred in Percy Chapel, Westminster Abbey, the mausoleum of this ancient house.

ILLUSTRATED LITERATURE.



PAUL AND SILAS IN PRISON.

THE ILLUSTRATED NEW TESTAMENT OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST; according to the Authorised Version. With upwards of Sixty Illustrations, by KENNY MEADOWS. Published at 198, Strand.

We present our readers with a specimen of the Engravings in this beautiful work; and assure them that neither exertion nor expense has been spared to render the volume worthy of this age of Illustration, at the same time that it is presented at so low a price that nothing but a vast circulation can repay the cost of its production. The authorised text is accompanied by Notes, Historical and Descriptive; and a large frontispiece View of the Holy Land.

ALNWICK CASTLE, THE PRINCIPAL SEAT OF THE LATE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

PRIZE ALMOND TUMBLERS.

FANCY BANTAMS AND PIGEONS.

The two Societies for the cultivation of the above objects held their annual meetings, at the Gray's Inn Coffee-house; the former on the 9th, and the latter on the 10th of February; when the prizes were adjudged as follows, viz.:—

Bantams
- *First Prizes.* Golden Cock, Do. Hen, Silver Cock, Do. Hen
- *Second Prizes.* Golden Cock, Do. Hen

Almond Tumblers
- *First Prizes.* Cock, Hen
- *Second Prizes* Cock, Hen
- *Sweepstakes* Cock, Hen

The amount of judgment and perseverance through which the beautiful varieties of the Fancy Bantam have been produced can only be appreciated by means of a comparison between the bird in its primitive state, and such a specimen, perfect in all such required points of weight, feather, tail and carriage, as constitute the pride and consummation of the intelligent fancier's labours

The process which has effected such a striking change will next demand some enquiry from the uninitiated but curious observer.

The common Bantam fowl, originally introduced from Java, is known to most persons, as a diminutive tenant of the poultry yard, rough-legged, and with a plumage chiefly composed of black and red, with some variety of brown or mottled grey. In the fancy bird, two distinct varieties are recognised, viz., the gold and the silver feather. In the former, the web is required to be of a clear, golden yellow, each feather having a distinct black edge, of a horse-shoe form, covering the flight and body. The tail feathers must not be edged, but tipped only, with a black crescent. The figure on the left hand of the accompanying Engraving represents a Golden Cock.

In the silver variety, the same edges and tips must appear upon a ground of pure silvery white. The figure in the centre of the Engraving is a Silver Cock, and facing the cock is the representation of a Silver Hen The figures thus represented are portraits of prize birds of the present year. The other requisites apply to both varieties, viz., belaced comb, i.e., the comb is required to terminate laterally in a well-formed point, and clean legs, entirely bare from the knee downwards

These requisites constitute the standard of a prize Bantam, providing that the weight does not exceed, in the cock, twenty-two ounces, and in the hen, eighteen ounces

The various operations which have conduced to the above standard would require more than our allotted space to describe; they might, however, furnish matter for curious investigation, and a minute detail of the process would supply a desideratum in the scanty portion of literature which addresses itself to the fancy breeder

The first important change in the Bantam feather was effected by a mixture of the Polish fowl, which bird was brought from Paris, about the year 1826, by the late Sir John Sebright. The spangled plumage obtained by this means was much prized at the time, but subsequent efforts have greatly enhanced the beauty of the feather, by transforming the spot or spangle into the perfect black edge. However, the achievement of the improved feather was not without the accompaniment of some serious drawbacks, especially with respect to weight. The intermixture of the gigantic proportions of the Polish fowl required to be sedulously counteracted, and several generations of birds were bred in transition before the required weight was re-established, and the objectionable tuft or top-knot, which was likewise derived from the Polish fowl, could be corrected.

Another peculiarity requisite for a prize Bantam, viz., the absence of hackle feathers, was obtained from the Chester fowl.

Over and above the standard already described, the Fancy Bantam is admired when he exhibits a free and manly carriage; he should plant his feet well, and the tail should not droop or draggle, but rise with a slight, but handsome curve.

Fine specimens of the Fancy Bantam are by no means common; and they are prized accordingly. The prize birds are put up to auction among the members of the club, the owner being allowed one bidding; and the sum of fifty pounds and one sailing, i.e., one shilling over the bidding of the proprietor, has been the purchase money for three fowls.

At the Show, the pretensions of the feathered candidates are recognised as follow:—The judges begin by selecting the most inferior bird, and throw out in succession, until only such remain as are considered eligible to compete for the prizes These are adjudged by the owners of rejected fowls. This equitable adjustment being made, and the Show concluded, the members then partake of a dinner, worthy of being set before gentlemen of cultivated taste and nice discernment, such as grace the Bantam Club.

* There is an occasional prize for a half-breed Cock and Hen; the birds showing the requisite qualities of colour, &c., but being over weight.

The Columbarian Club takes cognizance of the Almond Tumbler only. This scarce and beautiful species is produced from the Common Tumbler by means of judicious pairing, so as to sort the feather. The standard authorised by the Columbarian Club is as follows:—three colours, viz., black, white, and yellow, in the nine first feathers of each wing, and twelve in the tail; head round; beak small and straight; and a white ring around the pupil of the eyes. The bird must be small and stand low. With respect to the hen, a satisfactory standard has not yet been obtained. The aforesaid three colours, well developed, would constitute a standard; but at present, the hen is judged by head and beak, and by the negative purity implied by the absence of objectionable colours in the feather. The first prize Almond at the recent Show, represented on the left of the front group in the Engraving, exhibited a remarkably small beak, slightly depressed. This handsome bird, when placed in a separate cage for the artists observation, exhibited the ungracious airs of a spoiled beauty fretting, and ruffling its plumage, and finally settling into obstinate sulks

The Almond Tumbler improves with each moult, the richness of the plumage increasing until the decline of life, after which, splashed mottled, and other inferior appearances tend to obscure its beauty This species will bear breeding in and in better than any other; the diminution of size, which is the result, being considered to increase the value of the bird. A black variety of the same species, called Kites, are useful in breeding, to supply a deficiency in colour. The eye and beak of the Kite are susceptible of great perfection, and the bird shows much grace and beauty in shape and carriage.

It is remarkable in the round-headed Pigeons, among which the Almond Tumbler is conspicuous, that they have no sense of locality; and are, in consequence, easily lost. A phrenologist might account for this deficiency by a manipulation of the organ, which is to be found nearly over the ridge of the eye. In the Carrier, a striking contrast to the above species is perceived, both in form and other qualities. The well-known faculty possessed by this bird of traversing space with unerring precision, has been the subject of many anecdotes. The Carrier is considered to fly at the rate of about sixty miles an hour. The late Sir John Sebright gave six pairs of these birds to a gentleman, who took them to Antwerp, where he bred from them during three years. After this period, intelligence was received that the birds would be flighted on a certain morning at six precisely The first Carrier arrived at twelve on the same day; and before six in the evening, the whole twelve birds had returned to their former haunt in London.

PRIZE BANTAMS.—1. GOLDEN HEN. 2. GOLDEN COCK. 3. SILVER COCK. 4. SILVER HEN.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

A COCKNEY COURSING

As she skimm'd along
Her flying feet unbathed on dew-drops hung—*Partly from* DRYDEN'S *Virgil.*

In a very few days the season for hunting the hare will close; but her persecution hath a longer date. Alas! poor pass of the valley and the hill, wherefore hast thou not nine lives, like thy sister of the rug and the fireside? By night the snare, by day the gun, perpetually compass thy fleeting existence; while, for a long moiety of the year, the beagle and the harrier are yelling on thy trail, or the fierce greyhound is snapping at the scent. Like the majority of our popular sports, Coursing has long been pardon the inevitable pun—a pursuit as well as a pastime. Before and since the days of my Lord Rivers and Colonel Thornton, "the long-dog" has been as regularly bred and trained for the purpose of racing as the blood horse for the turf. For him, as for the Olympic champion, there are Cups, and Plates, and Stakes to suit his years, and all the "pride, pomp, and circumstance" of the course. You see him led forth in gay apparel, his condition canvassed, his points scrutinized, his qualities speculated about in the ring. Next to the race-course, a meeting attended by the crack kennels is the place for spirited betting. Your professor of the leash maketh his book as systematically as your better round at Tattersall's; and let people abuse it never so much, a course is a stirring pastime. "Who that lives to walk or wander over the green earth—except, indeed, it merely be some sonneteer or ballad-monger—if he had time and could afford it, and lived in a tolerably open country, would not keep, at the very least, three greyhounds?" asks Christopher North; and we hold his question as fairly put But he is thinking only of the sport—the science of beating fallow, stubble, or lea—the jump the heart gives into the mouth at the cry of Soho!—the ecstacy with which you see the slim pet of particular partizans give the "go-by" to the pick of the county, and bear the quarry with a flight as fleet as that of the falcon's wing! . . . .

Away with your coursing on Marlborough Downs, where huge hares are seen squatted from a distance, and the sleek dogs, disrobed of their gaudy trappings, are let slip by a Tryer, running for Cups and Collars, before lords and ladies and squires of high and low degree,—a pretty pastime enough, no doubt, in its way, and a splendid cavalcade. But will it for a moment compare with a sudden and all unlooked for start of the "auld witch" from the burrweed-covered sea, when the throat of every pedestrian is privileged to cry "Halloo! hallo! halloo!" and whipcord-tailed greyhound and hairy lurcher, without any invidious distinction of birth or bearing, lay their deep breasts to the sward at the same moment and the same instant, and brattle over the lea after the disappearing Ears, lad flat at the first sight of her pursuers, as, with reverted eyes, she turns her face to the mountain? . . . . No, not a bit of it; and the unthinking and conventional, who deduced our theme from its thesis, little dreamt that it should be a true presentiment of this animated imagination.

'Twas on Wednesday last—no matter why or wherefore—that we sallied forth for a Cockney Coursing on—Leatherhead Downs People journey to the Rhine and to the Rhone in search of the picturesque: did they ever ride from Epsom to Dorking? They suspend, "*naso adunco,*" all that is termed Cockney. Hath the bacchanal of the South such a vintage as the Cockney? was Philip of Macedon so mounted? did Pindar dream of the glories he can realise at his pleasure? Perhaps the limits of civilisation have not a spot more auspicious for the leash than Leatherhead—name unemphonious!—with its "boundless contiguity of downs." There, by grace of Mr Ladbroke, are held, on occasion, as pretty passages of coursing as the eye hath seen. The district is tossed into mighty waves of valley and upland, dotted with sweet little inlets of foliage, wherein harbour as nimble quarry as ever tried the stanchest blood and the fleetest foot. The tryst we write of was a humble one: here and there a denizen of the great metropolis might be seen cultivating the bright, brisk atmosphere, after a brace o' greyhounds true"—

From slip or leash there never sprang
More fleet of foot, more sure of fang.

But all was without pretension. In these days, when wealth seems the one thing that is sought or desirable, these notices of healthful relaxations may read *mutatis mutandis.* Nevertheless, when headache anchors the *millionaire* at the uneasy moorings of his pillow, or dyspepsia makes him prisoner in his elbow chair, it may be

that, turning this *recipé* of the Surrey hills in his recollection, he shall avail himself of the prescription, and arise to his calling "a better man."

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The number of events now in betting renders it impossible to do more than glance at the leading movements. Passing, therefore, the Liverpool Steeple Chase, and the Newmarket and Metropolitan Handicaps, we may observe briefly that Mendicant maintains a good position in the list of favourites for the Chester Cup, for which, too, Melsey Pea and Antler are rising in estimation; no others are fancied to any extent, and Bedlam, thanks to his owner, is gone to the rear. Of the Derby nags, we may select the three leaders, Horn of Chase, and Wanota, as having been in great favour, and in almost every case at an improvement. Nerissa is decidedly "looking up" for the Oaks.

LIVERPOOL STEEPLE CHASE.

9 to 1 agst Brunette (t)	25 to 1 agst Lester (t)
12 to 1 — Sansspan (t)	25 to 1 — Mallow (t)
12 to 1 — The Rotter (t)	

25 to 1 agst Lord Antrim (t)	30 to 1 — Red Lancer (t)
18 to 1 — Pioneer (t)	

NEWMARKET HANDICAP.

10 to 1 agst Portsmouth	20 to 1 agst Sir Martin
15 to 1 — Lynceus (t)	25 to 1 — Kashong

Brocardo was scratched this afternoon.

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

20 to 1 agst Sheraton (t)	40 to 1 agst Hannah Raine (t)

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKE.

7 to 1 agst Caerydmdam (t) | 150 to 100 agst Kent's Ist (t)

CHESTER CUP.

22 to 1 agst Mendicant (t)	40 to 1 agst Duke of Richmond (t)	66 to 1 agst Pal (t)
25 to 1 — The Lamb (t)	66 to 1 — Emigrant (t)	66 to 1 — Inheritress (t)
30 to 1 — Camera Obscura (t)	66 to 1 — Emigrant (t)	70 to 1 — Hannah Raine (t)
30 to 1 — Antler (t)	66 to 1 — Hermodel (t)	100 to 1 — Sandpiper (t)
30 to 1 — Punch	66 to 1 — Sir Tatton Sykes	200 to 1 — Robin Burns (t)
35 to 1 — Mickey Free (t)	66 to 1 — Bedlam	700 even on the field again)

twenty-seven.

DERBY.

4 to 1 agst Kent's Ist	25 to 1 agst Caerydmdam (t)	35 to 1 agst Wanota
15 to 2 — Van Tromp (t)	30 to 1 — Mr. Merrin (t)	35 to 1 — Bedlam
19 to 1 — Retreve	30 to 1 — Horn of Chase (t)	50 to 1 — Bingham
19 to 1 — Planet (t)	35 to 1 — Red Hart	66 to 1 — Projectile
22 to 1 — Gismlit (t)	35 to 1 — Sir to Cotswold e	

1500 even between Retreve and Planet.

NEWMARKET HANDICAP.

10 to 1 agst Mendicant	66 to 1 agst Dolo (t)

(taken)

25 to 1 — The Lamb	66 to 1 — Euclid colt (t)	
28 to 1 — Antler	66 to 1 — Sweetmeat (t)	
30 to 1 — Punch	66 to 1 — Sir Tatton Sykes	70 to 1 — Doleful (t)
33 to 1 — Camera Obscura	100 to 1 — Pitsallan	100 to 1 — The Promiser, 4 yrs
40 to 1 — The Flitch	66 to 1 — Newcourt (t)	(taken)

800 to 100 agst the Three year-olds (t)

DERBY.

15 to 2 agst Van Tromp	25 to 1 agst Caerydmdam	50 to 1 agst Bedlam (t)
10 to 1 — Epirote (t)	25 to 1 — Horn of Chase	50 to 1 — Bingham (t)
12 to 1 — Planet	40 to 1 — Liberator	50 to 1 — Old Port
22 to 1 — Gismlit (t)	40 to 1 — Lonsdale	
	66 to 1 — Will-o'-the-Wisp (t)	

OAKS.

15 to 1 agst Miami	—16 to 1 agst Nerissa	30 gr 1 Ellerdale

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Gerald*."—*It is the custom in France to warn the Queen of danger when she is attacked by crying "check," but it is not usual to do so in this country.*

"*E. S. T.*"—*It shall be looked at, and the solution supplied shortly.*

"*A. J.*" *Holkham. Due attention shall be paid them.*

"*G. B. H.*, *Bristol.*—*Your solution is obviously wrong; why should the Black King be moved to Q R 3rd at the second move?*

"*A Dublin Subscriber*" *is thanked for the games, and for his really valuable suggestion.*

"*D. F. L.*"—*You may see the periodical named at any of the places of public resort for Chess-players; but we hold it to be the duty, as well to the veterans, of every real lover of the game, to enroll his name on the list of supporters of a Magazine devoted to the extension of Chess.*

"*M. R.*" *The position is neat enough, and shall be given some day among our collection of Enigmas, if agreeable to you.*

"*M. N. C.*" *Yes*!—*Somewhat too simple, except for very young practitioners; but we shall endeavour to find a number for it by-and-by.*

"*Occasional*." *In the position given, if White, conceiving he would lose by interposing his R, or playing his King out of the attack of the adverse Rook, persists in moving backwards and forwards his Rook and Knight's second quarters, and Black persist also in the repetition of the checks, then the game must be drawn. The player of the White pieces, however, must be very unexpert not to perceive, in the situation sent, that he can win the game easily.*

"*R. S. C.*" *Your very pretty little stratagem shall appear speedily.*

"*Sopranist*." *You have only partially succeeded with the solutions this week.*

"*G. A. H.*"—*We much prefer Problems which are solvable only in one way. Your solutions are, as usual, "quite correct."*

"*Peter Simple*." *You can obtain instruction in Chess of Mr. Kulper, the German player, upon extremely moderate terms. Apply at No. 5, adjoining the Rose and Crown Divan, on the Strand. The Problem you have forwarded is quite unsuited for publication.*

"*H. M. G.*" *The subscription to the St. George's Club is three guineas per annum.*

Solutions by "A. M. D." "S. R. C." "G. A. H." "B. T." "M. P." "Dublin." "J. W. R." "Sopracitta," "W. H. C." "Bridgnorth," and "T. R." are correct.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, NO. 160.

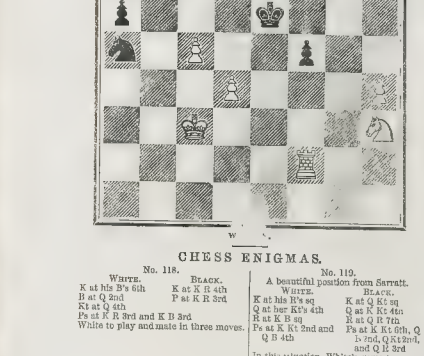
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K B to K Kt 8th	K to Kt 8th	5. Kt to Q 3rd	K to Kt 8th
2. K B to K R 7th (ch)	K to R 8th	6. Kt to Q B 8 sq (dis ch)	K to R 8th
3. Kt to K Kt 6th	K to R 8th	7. Kt to Q Kt 3rd (ch)	mate.
4. Kt to K 8th (dis ch)	K to R 8th		

PROBLEM, NO. 161.

By MR. MC. G—Y.

White to mate in five moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 118.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his B's 6th	K at K 6 4th
R at Q 3rd	P at K R 3rd
Kt at Q 4th	
P s t K R 3rd and K B 3rd	

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 119.

A beautiful position from Sarratt.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his K's sq	K at Q K sq
R at his K R's 4th	Q at K Kt 4th
Kt at K B sq	Kt at Q R 7th
P s at K R 2nd and Q B 4th	P s at K R 6th, Q at Q Kt 3rd, and Q R 3rd

In this situation, White's game is apparently irretrievable; but, by a skilful manœuvre, he can draw it

No. 120.

WHITE.	BLACK.
P at K 4th	P at K 6th
	P at K 4th

White playing first, can mate in 3 moves.

GAME BETWEEN CAPTAIN KENNEDY AND MR. L——, ONE OF THE STRONGEST LONDON PLAYERS.

WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Capt. K.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Capt. K.)
1. K P two	K P two	24. Kt takes K P (a)	Kt takes Kt
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	25. Q R takes Kt	Kt to Q 2nd
3. K Kt to Q B 4th	K Kt to Q B 4th	26. Q takes Q P	Kt takes Q R
4. Q B P one	K Kt to B 3rd	27. Q takes Kt	B to K Kt 2nd
5. Q P one	Q P one	28. Q to Q 4th (b)	Q takes Q
6. K P one	K P one	29. P takes Q	Q R to Q Kt 5th
7. Q Kt P two	B to Q Kt 3rd	30. Q P one	R to Q 6th
8. Q R P two	Q R P two	31. B to Q sq	Q R to Q 5th
9. Q Kt P one	Q Kt to K 2nd	32. Kt to Q Kt 3rd	Q R takes B
10. Q B to K 3rd	Q B takes B	33. Kt takes R	R takes Kt
11. Q to K 2nd	K B to Q B 2nd	34. Q P one	R to Q Kt sq
12. K Kt to Q Kt 3rd	Q P one	35. Q P one	R to Q sq
13. Q Kt to Q 2nd	B to Q Q 2nd	36. K B P one	B to K R 4th
14. Q Kt P takes P	Q Kt P takes P	37. R to Q 6th	B takes K R P
15. Q B to Q B 5th	Q Kt to K Kt 3rd	38. K P one	B to K R 5th
16. K R P one	Q B to his sq	39. K to K 2nd	B to Q B 4th
17. Q to K 3rd	K B to Q 3rd	40. K takes Q R P	B to K 2nd
18. K to K R sq	Castles	41. K to K B 4th	R takes Q P
19. Q R to Q Kt sq	Q B to Q 4th	42. R to Q 6th (ch)	K to K 3rd
20. K to K Kt 2nd	B takes B	43. Q R P one	R to Q 8th (ch)
21. Q takes B	B takes Q P	44. R to K Kt 3rd	R to Q 6th (ch)
22. Q R to K sq	Q R to K Kt sq	45. K to Q B 4th	R to K 2 8th (ch)
23. P takes P	P takes P	46. K to K 4th	R takes K R P

And Black lost the Game.

(a) Badly played. The capture of this Pawn costs White "the exchange."
(b) White is forced to offer the exchange of Queens, otherwise he loses a piece.

BETWEEN MR. KIESERITZKI AND MR. PARDO.

The former game has Q's Rook, which must be removed from the Board.

WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)
1. K P two	K P two	21. K R to Kt 5th	Q P one
2. K P two	P takes P	22. Q Kt to K 4th	Q Kt takes Kt
3. K Kt to B 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd	23. P takes Kt	Q Kt to Q B 6th
4. K B to Q B 4th	B to R 5th (ch)	24. B to K 5th (b)	Q R to K sq
5. K Kt P one	P takes P	25. P takes Kt	R takes B
6. Castles	P takes K R P (ch)	26. Q to Q 2nd	R to K sq
7. K to R sq (a)	K B to his 3rd	27. Q takes Q P	R to K 7th (ch)
8. P to K 5th	Q P two	28. K to Kt 2nd	R to K 7th (ch)
9. P takes B	B takes P	29. K to Q sq	R to K sq
10. K B to K 2nd	Castles	30. Q to her 5th	Q to K Kt 3rd
11. Q P one	K Kt to his 5th	31. Kt to Kt 5th	Q to K R 4th
12. K Kt to his 5th	Kt to K R 3rd	32. R takes B P	Q to her 5th (c)
13. Q to K sq	Q to her 3rd	33. K to Kt 2nd	Q to K Kt 6th (ch)
14. Q B to K B 4th	Q to her B 3rd	34. K to R 2nd	K to Kt sq (c)
15. Q Kt to B 3rd	Q B to K Kt 5th	35. Kt to B 7th (ch)	K to Kt sq
16. B takes B	Kt takes B	36. Kt to B 7th (double ch)	K to Kt sq
17. Q to K R 4th	Kt to K R 3rd	37. Kt to R 6th (double ch)	K to R sq
18. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 4th		
19. Q takes doubled P	Q Kt to Q 2nd	38. Q to K Kt 8th (ch)	R takes Q
20. K R to K Kt sq	Q Kt to K B 3rd	39. Kt to B 7th—Mate	

(a) This peculiar castling, now seldom played, although second only in beautiful and artful variegation, is called by "Cunningham Gambit," from the many hours practised with extraordinary success by Mr. Cunningham, the historian. In his day one of the first players in Europe.
(b) Better than leaving his Kt to be taken, by capturing the other
(c) He dared not check with the Queen, on account of the threatening to interpose his Rook, and thus check by discovery.

A very pretty version of the celebrated mate known as "Philidor's Legacy," but which in truth, is as old as Damiano, 1520, in whose work it may be found.

CHESS IN GERMANY.

The following Game was recently played at Berlin, between Mr. Von H. der Lasa and Mr. Hanstein

WHITE (Von der L.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Von der L.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. K P two	Q B P two	19. K to Q sq	K R to his sq
2. Q P two	P takes P	20. B to Q 6th	K B to his sq
3. K B to Q B 4th	K P two	21. Castles on Q side	K takes K P
4. K B P two	Q Kt to B 3rd	22. B takes Q P	K takes B
5. K Kt to B 3rd	K B to K 2nd	23. Kt to Q 6th (c)	K R to K 4th
6. P takes K P	Kt takes P	24. Kt takes B (c)	Q R takes B
7. Kt takes Kt	Q to her R 4th (ch)	25. Q to her 4th	Q to Q Kt 3rd (c)
8. Q B P one	Q takes Kt	26. R takes Q P	K to K 7th (ch)
9. Q takes Q P	K to K B 2nd (a)	27. Q to her 5th	P takes Q P
10. Q B to K 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd	28. K R to K sq	K to K 7th (h)
11. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Kt to Q B 3rd	29. Q Kt P one	P takes Q P
12. Q Kt takes Q (ch)	K takes Q	30. Q R P one	K R takes K R P
13. Q B to his 5th (b)	K B to K 2nd	31. K R to K 7th	K R to Q 7th
14. Q B to Q 4th	Kt takes K B	32. K R to B 7th (ch)	Q to Q B 7th
15. Kt takes K	Castles	33. K R to B 7th (ch)	K to his sq
16. B to K 5th (c)	Q Kt P two	34. Q R to K 7th	K to Q sq
17. Kt to Q 6th	K B P one (d)	34. Q R to Q 7th (ch)	K to K sq
		(e)	

(a) In this position, perhaps, his best move.
(b) To prevent the adversary castling.
(c) Had he taken with the White Knight, Black would have won.
(d) Had he taken the White Knight, Black would have won.
(e) Black's game is yet obscure and difficult.

(a) The Pawn is regained, but the taking is drawn. Sarratt's gambit.
(b) From this point the play is deserving particular attention.
(c) Stronger, apparently, than taking the P at once.
(d) White depends on his Queen and Pawns, his adversary having but one to push on, and that one being actually a defence to White's King
(e) White is obliged to take the Queen, as the only resource R to B 8th, and exchange the Rooks, because of the three united Pawns of his adversary.

LIVELY GAME BETWEEN MR. HARRWITZ AND AN AMATEUR, MR. HARRWITZ GIVING KING'S KNIGHT

(Removed K to from the Board.)

BLACK. (Mr. H.)	WHITE. (Mr.——.)	BLACK. (Mr. H.)	WHITE. (Mr. ——.)
1. Q P two	Q P two	20. K B P one (c)	Q Kt to K 5th
2. Q B P two	K P one	21. B takes Kt	Kt takes B
3. Q Kt to B 3rd	K B to Q Kt 5th	22. Q to K B 5th	K P to one
4. K P one	Q B to Q Kt 5th	23. Q to K Kt 5th	Q to R sq
5. K B P one	Castles	24. K to R sq	Q R to K sq
6. Q to Q Kt 3rd	B takes Kt (ch)	25. K P one	Q takes P
7. P takes B	Q B P one	26. R takes P	K R to K Kt 3rd
8. Q R P two	Q R P two	27. Q to K R 4th	Q R to K B sq
9. Q B to Q R 3rd	R to K sq	28. Q R P two	Q to Q B 2nd
10. Q Kt to Q sq	Q to Q B 2nd	29. K R to his 5th	K R to Kt 2nd
11. K Kt to K 2nd	K P one	30. Q Kt to K B 3rd	Q to Q sq
12. Castles	K P takes P	31. Q to K 3rd	Q to Q 2nd
13. B P takes P	P takes P (a)	32. Q to Q R 7th	Q to Q R 7th
14. B takes P	Q B to K 3rd	33. K R P one	Q to Q Kt 7th (ch)
15. K P one	B takes K B	34. K to Kt 2nd	Q to Q Kt 7th (ch)
16. Q takes B	K Kt to R 3rd	35. K to Kt sq	R takes P (ch)
17. K P one (b)	K Kt to Q 4th	36. Q takes B	Q R to K Kt sq
18. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Q to Q R 3rd	37. R takes P (ch)	K takes R
19. Q to Q sq	K R to K 3rd	38. R mates (e)	

(a) This is a accident, because it at once assigns the a weak Bishop into active play
(b) Pr ... essential Pawns threaten to become troublesome on long
(c) Perfectly. White will find it difficult now to stop the stealthy march of these pawns
(d) Well played, to avoid retreating his forces.
(e) A very pretty and instructive ending

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Very limited supplies of English wheat have been received this week, and for what were, consequently, the majority of samples to-day was trifling. Still however, the demand was by no means active, and the trade showed, somewhat, a dull at almost Monday's quotations. In foreign wheat at fair amount of business was transacted, at fully prior currencies. Free or two cargoes were taken for the French market. All fine very little barley was on offer the trade ruled dull, at barely late rates. In malt—the supply of which was small—next to nothing was doing at late figures. Oats, peas, and beans were a shade inquiry, at previous quotations. Indian corn was firm, but not dear.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 3720 quarters; barley, 1180; malt, 1600; oats, 810. Irish: Wheat, ——; barley, ——; malt, ——; oats, 2600. Foreign: Wheat, ——, barley, 630; malt, ——; oats, 1500. Flour, 1260 sacks, 1426 barrels.

English Wheat, Essex and Kent, red 78s to 78s; ... white, 75s to 85s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red 70s to 74s; ditto white 72s to 80s; rye, 48s to 50s; grinding barley, 32s to 33s; distilling, 37s to 39s; malting ditto, 36s to 38s; Lincoln and Yorkshire ditto, 34s to 36s; ... 74s to 76s; Kingston ans. Ware, 72s to 80s; Chevalier, 32s to 36s. Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s to 23s; potato ditto, 23s to 25s; Irish and Cork, black, —s to —s; ditto white, 24s to 26s; Scotch beans, new, 41s to 45s; ditto old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 31s to 33s; maple, 32s to 34s; white, 34s to 36s; pollers, 36s to 40s; per quarter. Town-made flour, 66s to 68s; Suffolk, 52s to 56s; Stockton and Yorkshire 48s to 51s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign*—Free barley, 27s to 27s; ditto white, 29s to 29s per quarter. Flour, American sts. to —s; ditto, free, 34s to 36s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—There is rather more demand for clover seed, at full prices; but canary is very dull, and may be purchased on somewhat easier terms. Linseed and cakes are quite as dear.

LINSEED, English, sowing, 57s to 61s; Baltic, crushing, 55s to 58s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 52s to 54s. Hempseed, 38s to 43s per quarter. Cakes, English, 12s to 13s per cwt. Brown Rapeseed, 227 to 228 per last of ten quarters. Foreign, £13 13s to £13 15s. Coriander, 18s to 22s per cwt. Canary, 57s to 58s per quarter. English timothy, new, —s to —s; old, —s to —s; foreign, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 8d for the 4lb loaf, and 3d to 3½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 7 ... 74d; barley, 3s 10½d; oats, 2s 3½d; rye, 5s 8d; beans, 5s 11d; peas, 5s 1d.

Provisions.—Irish butter is in good request, at an improvement in value of fully 1s per cwt. Foreign is in fair demand, at 2s per cwt. Cork, 90s to 92s. Carlow, 90s to 92s. Waterford, 88s to 90s. Limerick, 88s to 90s. Foreign is in fair demand, at 90s to 100s for all sort qualities and 78s to 86s for the middling. English butter, the supply of which is large, is in a dull state, at a decline of 2s per cwt. The best Dorset is quoted at 98s to 102s per cwt; and fresh, 16s to 18s per dozen lbs. Bacon is in fair demand, at full prices. Prime coral Waterford, 62s to 66s, and heavy, 60s to 62s. Prime fine of late sales. Dutch cheese is in ... and ... at 48s to 50s per cwt. Lard is in fair demand, at 56s to 58s per cwt.

Hops.—Most kinds are in steady request, at last week's prices.

Hops.(Friday.)—Although only a very moderate business is doing in any kind of hops, last week's prices are pretty generally supported. The supply of parcelings on offer is seasonably good, but the market is bare of other qualities. Sussex pockets £4 to £4 to £6 8s; Weald of Kent ditto, £4 4s to £4 10s; Mid and East Kent ditto, £4 10s to £6 10s per cwt

Coals (Friday).—Pudlo, West Hartley, 16s 6d; Tanfield Moor, 19s 6d; West Hartley, 16s 6d; Tanfield Moor, 19s 6d; West Hartley, 16s 6d; Tanfield Moor, 19s 6d;

COMMISSIONS OF LIEUTENANCY GRANTED BY THE LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

Pembrokeshire: C. B. Shaw, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant.

Yorkshire: W. B. Ferrand, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant.

Lincolnshire: North Lincoln Militia: H. Bennage, Esq., to be Captain. G. T. W. Sibthorp, Esq., to be Lieutenant; J. P. R. Dobson, W. B. Shephard, and W. J. Graburn, to be Ensigns.

Royal South Lincoln Militia: J. B. Thilwall, Esq., to be Captain; J. B. Lonsdale, E. H. Pool, and H. H. Tennant, to be Lieutenants. W. S. Clark, to be Ensign.

Warwickshire Militia: W. J. Lucy, Esq., M. H. Ferrers Esq., and H. Arnold, Esq., to be Captains.

ADMIRALTY, FEBRUARY 16.

Corps of Royal Marines: E. J. R. Connolly, and R. R. Hoope, to be 2nd Lieutenants.

BANKRUPTCY.

J. BUCHANAN and H. FOX, late of Cabourn, East Indies, merchants. J. HITCHCRAFT, Chemist, &c. J. S. NEWMAN, late of Lodgate-street, tailor. G. G. SANDERS, of St. Martin's-le-Grand, Bishop's Place, Brompton, gentleman. W. REEP, Colchester, carpenter. H. HAMLIN, Blenheim-street, Oxford-street, tailor. A. DANIELS, A. Grande, Essex, Brompton, merchant. J. MACKAY, late of Lincoln's-inn, solicitor. J. JONES, New York, American, formerly of Birkenhead, Chester, ... or W. HARRIS, ... and ... ornamental manufacturer, ... D. DAVIES, ... Merthyr Tydvil, ... merchant. ... JANLEY, Exeter, milliner. E. COOK, Dursley, Gloucestershire, ... tailor.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. B. GLANSFORD, Glasgow, all ... broker. J. CRAWFORD, Glasgow, ... wine and ale dealer.

BIRTHS.

At Windsor, Viscountess Jocelyn, of ... Hon. Mrs. Leigh, of Lyme Park, Cheshire, ... Bishop of Lincoln, ... Mary Ann, ... Mrs. Charles Bunbury, of ... Lady Mary Jocelyn, ... Mrs. Edmund Godwin, ... Mrs. Edmund Godwin, in the 83rd year of his age. ... Mrs. Edmund Godwin, in the 83rd year of his age. ... Mrs. Edmund Godwin, in the 83rd year of his age.

THE FOUNDING OF A HARBOUR OF REFUGE AT ALDERNEY.

HARBOUR OF REFUGE IN ALDERNEY.

On Friday, the 12th inst., the founding of a Harbour of Refuge upon the shores of the isle of Alderney, was commenced with imposing ceremony. The Alderney authorities invited many of their Guernsey friends to participate in the joy of an event so memorable in the annals of their little island; in the morning a large party left Guernsey in the *Arrachie* steamer; and, shortly after one o'clock, the vessel entered the Swinge, giving notice of her approach by the discharge of two or three rounds from a small piece of cannon, the band playing in fine style. A glance along this side of the island indicated that something extraordinary was about to be proceeded with by the inhabitants. Passing Grosnez-point, might be seen several flags hoisted on a staff; and, in an opposite direction, about 400 yards distant, similar emblems of rejoicing waved over the Boullonnaise, a rock in the midst of the sea. At twenty minutes before two, the *Arrachie* cast anchor in the roadstead; her passengers disembarking with as much haste as possible, in order to be spectators of the ceremony. The first object that caught the eye on nearing the shore, was the union-jack flying on the pier-heads; the shipping in the harbour, and a vessel in the roadstead, being similarly decorated. A large concourse of persons in holiday attire had by this time assembled on the pier, to witness the landing of the passengers, whom they greeted with many a right-hearty welcome. The houses in the vicinity of the harbour displayed as many flags as were procurable; and in the town of St. Anne, were similar tokens of rejoicing.

The Royal Militia Artillery, under the command of Captain Samuel Robillard, mustered on the Butes, at two o'clock; and the Infantry, under Major Barbenson (the Queen's Procureur), were drawn up in the square opposite the house of John Guadion, Esq., Judge of Alderney. The children belonging to the schools, under their respective teachers, were also assembled in the square. The Court, at this time, had met at the Judge's residence.

At about half-past two, orders were given to move; when Lieutenant Robillard, R.N., followed by a standard-bearer, headed the procession the amateur band taking the lead, accompanied by the band of the Island the whole proceeding through Braye-road, and, turning off to the left, took their position on the height which overlooks Grosnez-point. The Inhabitants flanked the Militia, which gave the assemblage a very interesting appearance.

At a few minutes before three o'clock, the members of the Court, and other of the civil authorities, accompanied by Colonel De Havilland, and preceded by the Judge, arrived on Grosnez point—the place appointed for performing the ceremony. The foundation stone—a large block of granite, quarried from an adjacent hill was deposited on a truck, at the extreme point of the rock, ready to be thrown into the sea. Mr. Dickson, engineer, and Mr. Bisset, superintendent of the works, having signified that everything was ready, the Rev. George Guille, minister of the church at Alderney, offered an impressive prayer to God for a blessing on the undertaking. Mr. Gandion then briefly addressed the spectators, and concluded with a hope that the port would prove a haven of refuge to the ships of all nations that might require it

The under part of the truck was now raised, and the stone fell to the bottom of the cliff, receiving in its descent the loud, hearty, and repeated cheers of the assembled populace. The booming of artillery, and the rolling of musketry, testified that the ceremony had terminated. Before the procession quitted the spot, three cheers were given for Colonel de Havilland, for his kindness in coming to the Island to assist at the interesting *fête*.

In the evening, several gentlemen of the island dined together at Baber's Hotel, on the Butes, to celebrate the event, at the expense of the Court. We have not room for a report of the after-dinner proceedings Among other toasts, the health of General Napier, the Lieutenant-Governor, was drunk with great applause: and Colonel de Havilland, in proposing the health of Mr. Dixon, the Clerk of the Works, stated that the harbour would afford a safe shelter for vessels which would not come to Guernsey at present; but he hoped that Guernsey would soon have its turn, and he should be glad to see the works there under the same management as those of Alderney

At nine o'clock, the company retired on the *Butes*, where there was a considerable assemblage of persons, to witness an exhibition of fireworks, which had been procured from London, by private subscription. The exhibition lasted upwards of an hour. Among the pyrotechnic devices was one bearing the inscription, "MAY THE HARBOUR PROSPER," which had a most beautiful effect.

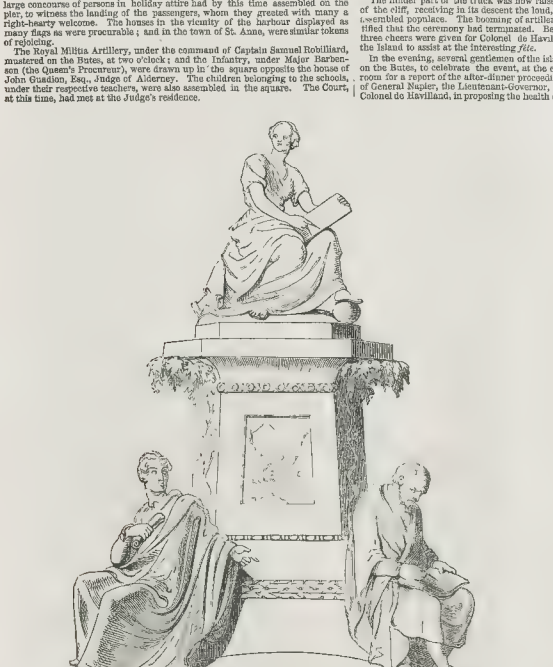
The feasting was not confined to the members of the Court and their friends, inasmuch as a goodly number of farmers met together the same evening, and partook of an excellent dinner.

Whilst the above proceedings were going on at the upper part of the town, provision was made by the contractors for the entertainment of the workmen at Braye. A large store had been fitted up for the reception of about 150 persons, who were regaled with roast beef, &c. The crew of the *Arrachie*, on the invitation given, were also present, and joined in the festivities

After the fire-works, a ball was also given, at which the *élite* of the island was present. Colonel De Havilland and the amiable Mrs. Weeks had the honour of opening the ball

On the works, at Alderney, a number of men have for some time been engaged in clearing the ground on the west side of Braye Bay, quarrying stone, and laying down tramways for conveying it to the breakwater about to be formed for sheltering the bay, from the western point over Boullonnaise rock—a length of about 400 yards. The stones, shapeless blocks, will be thrown in from trucks. Messrs. Walker and Burgess are the engineers, and Messrs. Jackson and Bean, the contractors

Our illustration of this event is from a spirited sketch by Mr. Paul J. Naftel; and the accompanying details of the proceedings have been abridged from a long-licenced report in *The Comet* (Guernsey) journal



MANCHESTER AND LEEDS RAILWAY PLATE.

MANCHESTER AND LEEDS RAILWAY PLATE

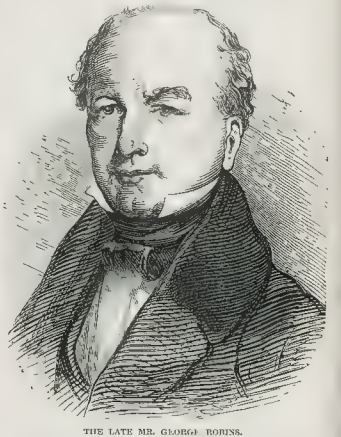
The Directors of the Manchester and Leeds Railway Company, some time since, resolved to present their highly-respected Chairman, Mr Houldsworth, some fitting testimonial of their sense of his valuable services in that capacity. They, accordingly, decided on a service of plate, and to Messrs. Hunt and Roskell was confided the manufacture They have produced a very classic and superb service, weighing upwards of three thousand ounces.

The principal piece (which we have engraved) is of an ornamental character. It consists of a triangular base, around which are figures of Sir Robert Peel, Watt, and Mr. George Stephenson: the whole is surmounted by a figure representing Science On one of the panels is a representation, in relief, of Summit Tunnel, one of the principal works on the line of railway. It is a very exquisite piece of workmanship, and has been modelled under the superintendence of Mr. Baily, the Royal Academician. There are, also, some very elaborate Vases in the service

THE LATE MR. GEORGE ROBINS.

In the honourable attainment of pre-eminence in any walk of life evinces superior merit and ability, surely, the subject of this brief notice, Mr. George Robins, the celebrated auctioneer, who died at Brighton on the 8th inst., deserves especial commendation; for, in the arduous occupation to which he so long devoted his energies, he stood, confessedly, in the foremost rank.

Mr Robins began to wield the hammer before he had attained the age of nineteen; for, whilst attending a large sale in Yorkshire, he was unexpectedly called upon to act for his father, who, from indisposition, was unable to officiate. From that time to the present, during a period of fifty years, he enjoyed the uninterrupted good opinion of the public perhaps no man ever boasted of a more extraordinary catalogue of business, the most extensive estates in the kingdom



THE LATE MR. GEORGE ROBINS.

as well as in all parts of the globe, having passed through his hands. The wonderful skill and tact with which every advantage connected with the property he had to describe was seized upon and turned to profit, in his glowing descriptions and his ready wit and *repartee* in the rostrum, are well known. His announcements were unlike those of any of his contemporaries; they were highly-coloured, graphic, and often clever, and that they were his own productions there is ample reason to believe. Overwrought as they were, he has been heard to say in no instance was ever a purchase repudiated on the ground of mis-description; whilst in many cases bargains to a heavy amount have been made by persons who had never seen or heard of the estate when they entered the auction room, but were overcome by his persuasive eloquence

Mr. Robins was a truly charitable man; and utterly eschewed politics. Many years ago, when at Margate, he assisted the funds of the Sea-Bathing Infirmary, by holding a plate for contributions outside the church gate, when he, with several other gentlemen, was taken into custody as a rogue and vagabond, for begging, and was afterwards compelled to attend the Dover Sessions, where no evidence was offered against him. He subsequently instituted an action against the magistrates of Margate at the Maidstone Assizes, he obtained damages; and to this day a tablet in the walls of the Institution at Margate records his victory and the increase to the funds for the Infirmary. Owing to his determined hostility, in conjunction with the late Mr Calcraft, to the sub-committee of Drury-lane Theatre, in the years 1817 and 1818, and their exposition of mal-government, a new system was introduced, by which this splendid theatre was nearly relieved from a load of debt; and, at a later period, his exertions were mainly instrumental in resuscitating the fortunes of Covent Garden Theatre.

Perhaps no man in his station was more courted by his superiors, by whom his manly, straightforward conduct was appreciated, his advice often sought; and amongst the men of his day he was always welcome. The description of a dinner given by him to Lord Byron is recorded by Moore; when Lord Kinnaird and his brother, Sheridan, Colman, John Kemble, and other eminent men were present

In his private life he was strictly a domestic man, always ready to do good and to succour the distressed He has left a widow and seven young children, which his exertions have enabled him to provide for in an ample manner

His advocacy of the claims of comedians and their families to public sympathy was very successful: for Emery's widow and children he thus secured a competency: and Mrs. Bland, and many others were greatly indebted to him for his exertions in their behalf

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 252.—Vol. X.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1847. [Sixpence.

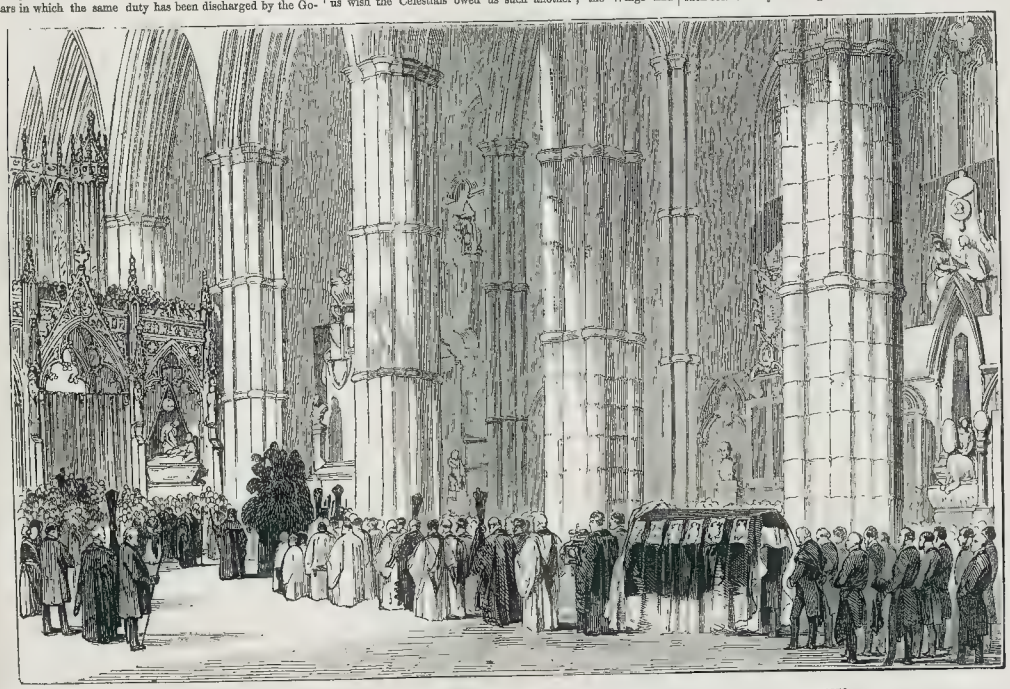
THE BUDGET.

POLICY being built upon Finance, the annual statement of the national ways and means is always one of the most interesting events of the session. There is always a great anxiety to know how the great account stands, and to learn the extent of our burdens in bad seasons, of the remissions of them in good ones. There is no arguing with the rules of arithmetic; and for one night the voice of party is silenced, while the spirit of Cocker reigns supreme; coldly bringing everything to the balance of profit and loss, and laying bare the springs that move armies and fleets with as little respect as if a State were indeed a mere material machine, moved, regulated, and checked by the weight of gold. Everybody looks for the opening of the Budget with more or less of anxiety: to the great bulk of the nation it is almost the only test of Ministerial ability. On Monday night this deposit of financial hopes and fears was opened by the Chancellor of the Whig Government, after a series of years in which the same duty has been discharged by the Government of Sir Robert Peel, to which events have rendered the name of Conservative inapplicable.

The occasion suggests some of those odious things—comparisons; and it also induces several reflections, one of which is this—that there is undoubtedly such a thing as luck. How else could it be that the Whigs invariably appear before the world as such unfortunate financiers? Do we not remember those hapless Budgets of former years, that fell from surplus to deficiency, with such constant alacrity in sinking, and grew worse and worse till the whole party was wrecked in the storm raised against their Corn and Sugar Duties, by which they proposed to increase Revenue by reducing taxation? Years have passed away, and their financial heresy has become the established faith of the Exchequer; yet their old bad luck pursues them; the ugly family feature of former Whig Budgets re-appears in their present one; increase of expenditure over income, difficulty, calamity, debt, borrowing, anticipation of revenue—all the old familiar things are here again; and the first champions of the modern commercial system are quite unable to act upon their old principles. The Whigs, we repeat, are unlucky men; they governed during their last term of office through a series of bad seasons (Mr. Baring's statement to that effect on Monday was the very pathos of official reminiscence), and the mass of accumulated difficulties sunk them altogether in 1841. Sir Robert Peel threw all debts, loans, and shifts overboard, and at once dipped his hand into every man's pocket where there was a chance of finding a coin, and, of course, deficiency became surplus; then he reduced taxes and duties to an extent that no Whig ever dared dream of; and fortune favouring the bold, there was prosperity in the land, and an easy life of it in Downing-street. Mr. Goulburn's complacency was a pleasure to behold on the annual audits from 1843 to 1846; always something in hand, always something to remit; there was the Chinese ransom money, too, coming in every year with an exemplary punctuality that makes us wish the Celestials owed us such another; the Whigs had nothing but the expense and annoyance of the war that produced it. In 1846, a shade crossed the mirror of the future; it deepened; Peel saw its terrible import, stated it, and was laughed at—as the Duke of Brunswick was, when he called the dancers at the Ball to listen to the "opening roar" of the French cannon at Waterloo. But the Premier was right; he prepared for the crisis by proposing the greatest change in his whole career; broke up his party, triumphed, and fell. And the Whigs came in—with their usual luck, being plunged into the very centre of a complication of disasters and difficulties. Winds, Seasons, Harvests, Wars, and Potato Blights, combine to harass them; we are certain that, as soon as ever these clouds pass away, and we have a gleam of sunshine, it will fall through the windows of St. Stephen's upon the Treasury benches, with Sir Robert Peel sitting thereon as Premier, and Mr. Goulburn at his side, about to open another Budget, with more remissions of taxes, more removals of Excise Duties, and restrictions on Manufacture; with a surplus past and prospective, and a total exemption from the visitation of that Whig fatality—Debt!

We repeat it; as financiers, the Whigs are always unlucky. It is not want of knowledge, for they pointed the way in the path of Commercial Reform; but it was their opponents carried their theories into practice, with all the zeal of new converts. It is not want of will, for gladly would they secure the popularity that always attends the reduction of public burdens. It is want of opportunity: the time and its needs will not allow them to do what they wish; they are actually compelled to do the very reverse, and come down to Parliament to ask its sanction to the incurring a debt of eight millions sterling!

We do not for a moment dispute the necessity of this course; all things considered it is the effort we can the easiest make; but still it is singular that the destiny of the party now in power should be always to deal with debt and difficulty. The run of luck seems always to be against them: fortune is fickle, but, as far



FUNERAL OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.—THE PROCESSION IN THE NAVE OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—(SEE PAGE 137.)

as they are concerned, misfortune is not; it sticks to them with most disagreeable pertinacity. Thus we are not at all surprised to see all that is bright in the present Budget—namely, the excess of the actual revenue in the past year over the estimates—ingeniously claimed by Mr. Goulburn as the result of the Conservative policy of Free Trade. The late Ministry point back to remissions made, fetters relaxed, and increased revenue as the consequence; the present Government sits by, admitting the brilliant fact, but acknowledging that it cannot do the same; that it must forego all progress, remain stationary as regards any improvements, and do only the most disagreeable thing that can be forced on a man or a State—coin upon the market as a borrower. It may be said, if the Conservatives were in office they would be obliged to do the same thing; but they are not in office, and that is precisely their good luck; they avoid all the discredit that, whether deserved or not, is sure to attach to men in difficulties and embarrassments. The mass of mankind never analyse causes; they judge only by broad striking results, which in the financial policy of the two Parties are these—that the Conservatives change systems, and abolish duties, and remove restrictions, and secure a surplus revenue, almost covering and placing out of sight that enormous impost which gave them the base of their operations; while the Whigs, with the same tax in command, cannot abolish a single tax, cannot reduce one duty, dare not relax a single restriction, whether of the Customs or Excise; and require, besides, a loan of eight millions for the current year. So much is plain and patent to all eyes, that they have to deal with a famine will be less apt to put upon, and the fact itself bears out our assertion that the Whigs are "unlucky men." They have prepared the way for the carrying of many great questions, and have forced on extensive changes of policy, but they have as often reaped more for the fame and profit of others than themselves. The Conservatives carried the Catholic claims, the Conservatives began the course of commercial relaxations, and the Conservatives abolished the Corn-Laws: with all these things the name of Peel will go down in history as the active instrument of the progress: when credit, fame, and popularity are to be got, then be sure that Peel and his party are in power; when difficulty, danger, and discredit are all that office brings with it, the Government falls, as if by a fatal necessity, into the hands of the Whigs! The contrast is visible everywhere: Peel's Budgets were, each year, a species of triumph; whole trades released from the yoke of the Excise—a policy begun with success, carried out with the same success steadily increasing: these were their features. Then the eulogy that was wont to rise from every part of the House, the golden opinions that were gathered from all sorts of people! Contrast it with the dissatisfaction and murmurs of Monday night! What a difference! Free Traders disappointed at the full stop put to their progress; Economists alarmed by the continual increase in expenditure; Trading Interests vexed that their complaints are not attended to; Reformers of Taxation in despair for their projects of reduction rendered impossible by the demands on the Exchequer; Protectionists cavilling, and inclined to exult—all are dissatisfied, and all express the feeling in a tone that reminds us of former years, when the unfortunate Budgets of the Whigs excited the very same comments. Is there not a fate or destiny in all this, that mocks the Ministry with the reputation of Reformers and men of progress, and yet nails them down with difficulties, till they are more stationary than the men whose avowed policy is to preserve the existing state of things, and who are actually the greatest of modifiers? A doom is said to hang over certain houses and families; there must be also an official destiny, which no Whig Chancellor of the Exchequer can shun; and it is perpetually to produce a Budget the opening of which exhibits—first, difficulty; next, denial of relief of taxation; and, lastly, a necessity of increasing the National Debt. All three peculiarities are to be found in the finance statement of 1847. The Tea Duties, the Window Tax, the Leather Tax, the Malt Tax, and the Sugar Duties, are all to wait for the advent of Peel and better times; till they come round again, he will leave the Whigs at peace, to get as unpopular as their unlucky stars will have them.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The whole art of existence in Paris consists in mixing sadness and business things the most grave, with forms the most empty. [illegible] to create a manner for [illegible] and amusement in all circumstances and at all hours. Imagine, then, the treat for Paris *gobemouches* afforded by the recent *fraisos*, occasioned by the misdirection of an invitation to Lady Normanby's ball. It was more than renewing the battles of Ambassadors in the middle ages, when the representatives of rival powers fought for precedence at a conclave or a court ceremony—it was a prospect of a war between two great nations for the sake of a card; with this difference, that newspapers and publicity mutually at once the scandal with hundredfold power throughout the whole universe. The Peers, the Deputies, all the [illegible] were [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Chess Player.*"—*You can have two or more Queens of your own on the board at once.*

"*C. E. R.*" *Clifton.—The positions shall be examined. In reply to your second query—Yes. You may have a plurality of Queens or Rooks, and other pieces, on the board at the same time.*

"*W. J. A. M.*" *It shall be looked at shortly.*

"*An Old Chess Player.*"—*We will again examine the position.*

"*S. G.*"—*If you will send another copy of your Problem, the solution in three moves shall be given. The former was destroyed when found faulty.*

"*E. S. T.*"—*The solution you require we have given before. The leading moves are as follows:*—1. *Q to K 7th (ch); K to R 3rd*—(*if he moves the King back, mate is given sooner.*) 2. *Q to R 4th (ch); K to K 3rd.* 3. *Q to her 4th (ch); K to R 3rd.* 4. *Q to K B 4th (ch); K to Kt 2nd.* *Q to K 5th (ch); K to R 3rd.* 6 *R to K 8th (ch): P takes R.* 7. *Q mates at K B 6th.*

"*A. L.*" *Eckham.—Many thanks: they shall have due attention.*

"*Jasena.*"—*You must retract your moves, and play your King out of check.*

"*J. B.*" *is thanked, and will add to our obligations by making his contributions in accordance with those as general use. In those received, the board is unmarked, and the* White *men drawn in* Black ink—*a practice which is sure to lead to vast error, and has already given a great deal of trouble.*

"*P. G. W.*"—*When, for the trifling subscription of 5s. 4d. per quarter, you can have the Numbers of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle" weekly on your breakfast table, it is something too much to require us to copy the Problems therein, and send them by post to your residence.*

"*Andrea.*" *The "Chess Palladium" was published in New York. Two Numbers only have reached England. Mr. Stanley's "Chess Magazine" is still going on, but the second and third Numbers have not arrived.*

"*D. P. W.*" *Mr. Bryan's Pamphlet on the Great Match between England and France may be got of Hastings, in Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.*

"*A. W.*" *Islington.—Yes.*

"*Euripedes.*" *The Indian Problem on the wrapper of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle" is quite correct, and its study will repay you.*

"*Henry P.*"—"*Stalemate*" *is a drawn game. You can Castle but once in each game.*

"*H. S. H.*" *—The old Problem is familiar to us, but we forget the author. We may, perhaps, give our readers the benefit of it in a next week, and the solution will then follow. Are you quite sure the position sent us is correctly transcribed?*

"*J. D. W.*" *—The Economic Chess-board of Messrs. De la Rue, an extremely ingenious contrivance for enabling you to play Games or study Chess Problems while travelling, may be ordered of any bookseller.*

"*Juvenile.*" *The Berlin Chess Magazine may be got of Messrs. Williams and Norgate, the Foreign Booksellers, of Queen's garden.*

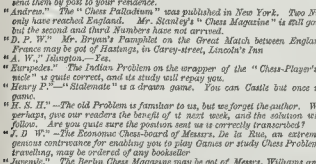
Solutions by "Sopracuta," "M. P. Miles," "G. A. H.," "W. H. C.," "N. D.," "C. F.," "P. C. O.," "Brixtonian," "B. S. C.," "Pho," and "Bridgnorth," are correct. Those by "N. V. B." "Stratus," "J. B. L." "Styk," "B. T. Jr." "A. Y. Z.," "A. H. W." "N. G. M.," "E. G. D.," and "One Who has Not Tried Before," are wrong.

PROBLEM, NO. 162.

By MR. KUIPER.

White playing first can mate in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE

GAME BETWEEN MR. HARRWITZ AND MR. MEDLEY.—THE FORMER GIVING THE ODDS OF PAWN AND TWO MOVES.

(Remove Black's K B P from the board.)

WHITE (Mr. M.).	BLACK (Mr. H.).	WHITE (Mr. M.).	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. K P two		14. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to K B 2nd
Q P two	K P one	15. Q to K R 4th	Q B to Kt 2nd
2. K B to Q 3rd	Q B P two	16. Q R to K sq	Q B to K sq
3. P takes P	Q (ch)	17. Q Kt to K 2nd	Q to Q 2nd
4. Q Kt to B 3rd	P takes P	18. Q Kt to K Kt sq	Q Kt P one
5. K Kt to B 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd	19. Q Kt to K R 3rd	K R P one
6. Castles	Q Kt to B 3rd	20. K B P one	K P takes P
7. K to R sq	Castles	21. P takes P	Kt takes P
8. Q to K 2nd	Q R P one	22. B takes Kt	Q takes B
9. Q B to Q 2nd	Q to Q B 2nd	23. Q B takes P	R takes R
10. K Kt to K B 4th	Q P one	24. R takes R	Kt takes B
11. B P two	Q Kt P two	25. Q takes Kt	B takes Kt
12. Q to K R 5th	K Kt P one	26. Kt to Kt 5th	
13. Q to K R 6th	Q Kt to Q sq	Black check-mates in six or eight moves.	

CHESS ENIGMAS.

(HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.)

No. 121.—By Mr. Mc G——y.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his 5th sq	K at Q B 4th	R at K R 4th	Ps at K 5th and Q B 6th
Q at her R 7th	R at Q B 4th	B at K Kt 8th	
	P at Q B 2nd		

White to play, and mate in two moves.

No. 122.—End of a Game between two Members of the Hull Chess Club.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his R sq	K at his B 2nd	Kt at K B sq	Kts at K B 6th and Q B 4th
Q at K R 5th	R at K 7th	Ps at K R 2nd, K Kt 3rd, and Q B 4th	K 5th
R at Q B 6th	R at Q sq		Ps at K Kt 5th, K B 4th, and Q B 4th

Black, Mr. S. B., having to play, gave mate in six moves.

No. 123 By W. H. M., of Yeovil.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his R 4th	K at Q B 2nd	Kt at K 3rd	Kt at K B sq
Q at her R 3rd	Q at her 3rd	Ps at K 7th and K B 4th	
Q R at his sq	Rs at Q B sq and Q 4th		Ps at K Kt 2nd, Q B 2nd, and K 4th
B at K Kt sq and K 5th	B 7th		
	B at K sq		K R 4th

White playing first, mates in five moves.

CHALLENGE TO THE CHESS AMATEURS OF ENGLAND FOR ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS ASIDE.

We have received a communication from Mr. Stanley, the best chess player in the United States, expressive of his readiness to play a match of twenty-one games, in New York, for the above amount of stake on each side, with any amateur in England, except Mr. Staunton, and to allow the sum of 250 dollars to be deducted for travelling expenses from the joint stake, "win or lose," by any gentleman who may be disposed to accept his cartel, and pay a visit to America. All communications on the subject to be addressed to the editor of the *Chess Player's Chronicle*, King William-street, Strand, who is empowered to adjust the terms, and settle all necessary preliminaries for the playing the match this spring.

We shall be delighted to hear that Mr Stanley's challenge is accepted, but we apprehend the terms are not sufficiently inviting. To give himself a chance of a competitor, he should guarantee the full expenses of travelling. There are at least half a dozen amateurs here who would rejoice at an opportunity of visiting such a match with Mr. Stanley in England, but who have little stomach for a journey of 8,000 miles, especially upon a doubtful errand, and at half their own expense

THE NEW COMET.—The comet is rapidly increasing in brightness, and will continue to do so until its disappearance, about the end of the second week in March. Notwithstanding the moonlight, it has on some evenings been distinctly seen through an ordinary night glass.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A letter from Friewalden, in Austria, of the 8th, states that the celebrated hydropathist, Priessnitz, had just received a stroke of apoplexy, and that his life was in great danger.

It appears by accounts from Lucerne of the 12th inst., that two men previously charged with the murder of M. Leu had been put upon their trial. Judgment was given on the 12th—of death against M. Achermann, 18 years solitary confinement against Rosa Felix, hard labour for life against A. Muller. Corragioni and three others were acquitted. M. Bechler was condemned to death for taking part in the movement of the Free Corps

We hear from Constantinople that Reschid Pacha, Seraskier of Bonmelia, died at Monastir during the last week of January.

LAST Saturday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Lieutenant-General Sir Willoughby Cotton, G.C.B., was sworn in Commander-in Chief of the Company's forces, and Second Member of Council on the Bombay Establishment. Sir Willoughby Cotton afterwards dined with the Directors at the London Tavern.

A man, condemned to death by the Court of Assizes of the Ardèche (France), has petitioned the Minister of Justice to permit him to undergo his punishment by inhaling ether, death by such means, he understands, being without pain.

The Turkish Government have it in contemplation to publish a Turkish grammar and dictionary, and have given the necessary instructions to that effect to the Board of Education.

The *Journal des Débats* announces the death at Nancy of one of the veterans of the French army, Jean Louis Turpin, native of Bordeaux, who enlisted as a volunteer at the age of 18 years, made his first campaign under Louis XV., and continued his military career under Louis XVI., the Republic, and the Empire, until the year 1804, the period when he was placed on the half-pay list, after 34 years of actions services. This veteran captain was uncle to the celebrated Admiral Turpin.

An extraordinary shot was last week made on the Hampshire coast by Colonel Hawker with one barrel of his 200lb. gun, and a 12-ounce patent cartridge. At this one shot, 178 rabbits and a plover, amounting in number of about three dozen more birds that escaped in the scramble of collecting the killed and wounded.

An arrangement is about to be made relating to the Colonial mails, calculated greatly to facilitate correspondence with the Colonies. Postage stamps are almost ready to be issued by which prepayment may be effected on letters to any places out of England which are covered by the shilling postage. These will, of course, be available for all our colonies without exception, for the territories of the East India Company, and our Mediterranean dependencies.

The New York papers announce the arrival of the Earl of Elgin, Governor-General of the Canadas, at Montreal, which event took place on the 29th of January,

Butcher's meat has become so dear at Schaffhausen, in Switzerland, that permission has been granted by the authorities to expose for sale the flesh of horses, asses, and mules.

Letters from Rome of the 11th inst. mention that a grand banquet was given on the preceding day to Mr. Cobden, by the Chamber of Commerce of that capital. The Marquis Potenziani, the President, and the Marquis Dragonetti severally addressed Mr. Cobden, whose reply was received with enthusiastic applause. The Carnival was very gay, owing to the great influx of foreigners

The treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Naples and the Zollverein, was finally concluded at the close of last month,

A Vienna letter, published by the *Breslau Gazette* of the 15th, mentions a rumour that the negotiations between the Courts of St. Petersburgh and Vienna, which were broken off as regarded a project of marriage for the Archduke Stephen and the Grand Duchess Olga, are about to be resumed, with the substitution of the Grand Duchess Catherine for the former.

A meeting has been held at Norwich to take the necessary steps for the formation of a Chamber of Commerce in that city

The opening of the railway from Amiens to Abbeville, which had been announced for the 1st of March, will not take place till the 15th.

The supplement to Tuesday night's *Gazette* contains a treasury warrant repealing the postage of one halfpenny fixed by the warrant of Dec. 16, on British newspapers sent to Prussia and Hamburg, the Netherlands, or Belgium, and announcing that newspapers may be sent to Prussia free of British postage. Pamphlets not exceeding half an ounce in weight are to be charged sixpence.

The *Journal des Débats* announces, that the King of Bavaria is about to publish a fourth volume of poems.

During the week ending the 21st inst., the number of persons passing between England and France at the under-named places was—Boulogne, 751; Calais, 252: total 1003.

The *Arbroath Guide* mentions a curious circumstance. A tumour in a cow was opened by a veterinary surgeon at Forfar, and a dinner fork complete, except a part of one prong, was taken out.

A commission has been appointed at Amsterdam to collect subscriptions for the relief of the distress in Ireland.

LAST week a Missionary, in the possession of Mr. John Kerr, Dundee, died at the age of 97 years. The aged favourite had been 24 years in Mr. Kerr's possession.

Letters from Rome mention the intention of the Pontiff to give a Municipal Constitution to that city. Preparations were also making to introduce gas-lighting.

The *Cologne Gazette* denies that the Prussian Cabinet has given its adhesion to the protest of Lord Palmerston against the marriage of the Duke de Montpensier, but admits that the King of Prussia and his Ministers are highly dissatisfied at the event.

Last Thursday week the iron bridge erected over the Waterford and Limerick Railway, on the Roxborough-road, at the terminus in Limerick, was opened in the presence of a number of gentry of the town and its neighbourhood

The herald's officers, within the month, have found the head of all the Nevilles—the lineal descendant of the proud Earl of Warwick, who made Kings at pleasure—a journeyman boot-closer at Northampton.

By our latest intelligence from Buenos Ayres we are informed that the Paraguayan ruler, Signor Lopez, had not only issued a decree suspending hostilities against the Confederation, but had actually disbanded his army.

The St. Petersburgh letters of the 6th inst. say that the Empress of Russia has again suffered a relapse, and it will probably be necessary for her to seek a southern climate. It is supposed that she will in the present instance go to the south of Russia. The health of the Consort of the heir apparent is also such as to require change of climate as soon as she is sufficiently recovered, and the season admits of her removal to Darmstadt

We regret to announce the indisposition of Mr. Baron Platt. The learned Judge underwent an operation on Tuesday by Mr. Travers

Advices from Monte Video render it certain that Messrs. Graham and Hood had failed in their object of mediation between Buenos Ayres and Paraguay. Although it is said Lopez had suspended hostilities, he was still determined on severing Paraguay from the national union.

During the seventeen days ending on Tuesday, the borough Coroner of Liverpool held no fewer than fifty-one inquests. There were as many as thirteen in one day

The German papers notice with some indications of uneasiness the activity which appears to reign at this moment in the Prussian War Department, as well as the movement of Russian troops towards the Prussian Polish frontier.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* publishes the following letter from St. Petersburgh, Feb. 6:—"A letter has been received from Ejuchia, a commercial town in Russian China, which, in alluding to accounts from Canton, says,—'We are approaching towards a very interesting epoch. In 10 years hence the state of affairs in eastern Asia will considerably change There is a sentiment of liberty developing itself in China which is bringing about with rapid strides the ruin of the existing form of Government.'"

We find the following in a letter from Ancona, of the 8th:—"The last courier from Greece brought letters which state that a misunderstanding had occurred between M Mussurus, Ambassador of the Ottoman Porte, and M. Coletti, President of the Council. It is thought that M. Mussurus will be replaced by another Ambassador."

During the last week a number of the power-loom factory employers of Glasgow and suburbs put their workmen upon short time, some of them working only during daylight. Manufacturing business generally in Glasgow is in a more depressed state than it has been for several years previous.

On Tuesday, a person very respectably dressed, but who refused to give his name, was committed by the magistrates at Rochester on his own confession with having set fire to a corn-stack, near Strood, on Sunday night. He went to the police station the same night, and said he had set the stack on fire, but without assigning any motive. He is unknown in the neighbourhood, and his manner indicated that his mind is unsound, but that he is a person who has moved in a respectable sphere in life.

A police is about to be formed at Portsmouth, for the apprehension of deserters from her Majesty's ships. The constables are to be selected from the Marine division, and are to be stationed at different piers, railroad stations, and in other public places

The Directors of the Poor of St. Pancras have decided, like those of Marylebone, to oppose the Regent's-canal Railway. At a meeting of the Directors on Wednesday it was resolved that a petition be prepared in opposition to the bill

With a view of partially enabling the labourers on his Bucks estates to meet the sufferings occasioned by the present high price of provisions, Lord Howe has ordered a load of faggots (valued at 12s a load) to be given to every head of a labouring family employed by his tenants. His Lordship has, at the same time, expressed a hope that his tenants will advance the wages of their labourers, the high prices of agricultural produce enabling them to do so.

COUNTRY NEWS.

ANTI-MALT-TAX MEETING AT PETERBOROUGH.—An Anti-Malt-tax meeting took place on Wednesday at Peterborough, when a letter was read from Earl Fitzwilliam, in which that nobleman says:—"You are of course aware that so large a revenue as is derived from the duty on malt, cannot be given up without a equivalent to replace it. My opinion is, that this equivalent ought be found in an increase of the Property-tax, as distinguished from the Income-tax, to the latter of which I have the most insuperable objection." Resolutions deprecatory of the Malt-tax, were adopted

INDICATIONS OF SPRING.—On Monday the thrush was heard in the neighbourhood of Gosforth, (Cumberland), "warbling his wood notes wild." This is the first feathered melodist that has been heard this season.

REPRESENTATION OF MANCHESTER.—Our letters from Manchester advise us to believe that the Earl of Lincoln declines to accede to the request to contest the representation of that town

FIRE AND LOSS OF THREE LIVES IN WALES.—Early on Wednesday morning last week), a fire broke out on the premises of the Queen's Head Inn, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, and although every exertion was used to stop the progress of the flames, nearly the whole of the premises, together with the furniture, were consumed. Mr. Peplow, landlord of the inn, the ostler, and Mr. Ferry, maltster, of Clinton, near Bishop's Castle, who was staying there for the night, were all burnt to death

ROBBERY OF JEWELS AT BRIGHTON.—On Friday evening (last week), the house of Mr Alderman Wilson, No. 3, Eastern-terrace, Brighton, was entered and robbed of jewels to the amount of £300. The robbery was first discovered by the lady's maid, who, on ascending the staircase, heard the wardrobe door in her mistress's room creak On going into the room she saw no one, and on looking into the wardrobe, she perceived that the shelf on which the jewels were usually kept was empty. She instantly communicated this to her mistress, and Alderman Wilson sent for some men from a neighbouring mews, who stationed themselves round the house, and while they were there, two men, who had a box with them, and no doubt were the thieves, walked out of No. 2, passed through the mews without question, and got clear off

THE POTATO DISEASE IN WALES.—The loss caused by the ravages of the potato disease, within the counties of Anglesey and Carnarvon, is estimated at 10s in the pound upon the annual rental of the land, as assessed to the poor rates. The rental of the land so assessed, according to the latest Parliamentary returns, was, Anglesey, £164,637, and Carnarvonshire, £126,587. In forming this estimate, the calculation was based upon the assumption that only three-fifths of the crop had been destroyed. Even supposing, which is certainly not the case, one-fourth of the crop to have been in a sound state, the actual loss within [illegible] which, at 8s. a quarter, would [illegible]

AN INQUEST.—On Tuesday week, an inquiry was gone into before William Carter, Esq., at the Greyhound Inn, Carshalton, respecting the deaths of Charles Cooper, aged 45, Alice Cooper, aged 43, and Charles Cooper, aged 6 years, who lost their lives under the most frightful circumstances. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased persons resided in a house built against a chalk-pit, and formerly used as a stable, the roof being level with the adjoining fields. On Wednesday (last week) the earth gave way, forcing the brick wall in on the unfortunate occupants. At the back of the premises was formerly a warren for rabbits, which most likely was much undermined by them. The Jury returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased persons were accidentally suffocated by the falling of a quantity of earth, which forced in the end of a certain dwelling house, which fell upon them as they lay in bed asleep."

TEN PERSONS DROWNED IN AN OMNIBUS.—An accident, of a peculiar and fatal kind, occured last Tuesday week, at Bideford, Devonshire. Bowden's omnibus, which plies between Bideford and Torrington, and is designated the Safety, drew up opposite the quay, and at six o'clock started for the latter town. This vehicle was full of passengers, eleven persons being inside, and one on the roof. It had not gone many yards before one of the horses became restive, and after making two or three plunges the pole and splinter broke asunder from the carriage, which instantly went down the declivity of the quay, and with the whole of its passengers was precipitated over into the river. Ten of the passengers were drowned. The inquest on the bodies took place on Wednesday. Their names were given out as follows:—Mrs. Fanny Friendship, aged 40 (left five children); Ann Norman (a widow), aged 65; Mrs Elizabeth Friendship, aged 35 (left six children); Mary Ann Friendship (daughter of the last deceased), aged 11; Mrs. Ann Page, aged 49; Mr. John Chapple, aged 60 (brother of the gentleman who escaped); John Pu[illegible], aged 30; Miss Elizabeth Griffey, aged 60; and two other women, names unknown. The evidence went to prove that the melancholy affair arose from [illegible] accident, for although the driver was charged with being drunk, and incapable of taking charge of his horses, the whole proved unfounded. The Jury returned the subjoined verdict: "Accidental death, and the Jury strongly recommended an indictment being laid against the authorities of the town for allowing the quay-side to remain in the dangerous state it was."

ANOTHER ISLAND RAILWAY TRAVELLER.—On Sunday, an incident occurred on the South Eastern Railway, very similar to that which took place a week or two ago, on the North Western Railway. A person of respectable appearance, named Scott, booked himself at the Folkestone station by a third-class train for London. During the progress of the train, his manner attracted the observation of some of his fellow-passengers, but it was not until their arrival at the Godstone-road station that anything of a serious character occurred. On reaching this place, however, Mr. Scott exhibited an extraordinary degree of excitement, and, calling aloud for assistance, declared that his fellow-passengers were attempting to stab him with their knives. The guard endeavoured to appease him, but he insisted on getting out of the carriage. Under the impression that if the train were once in motion the unfortunate man would remain quiescent, the guard gave the signal to the driver to proceed. He had scarcely done so when Mr. Scott burst open the carriage-door, and, jumping on to the platform, bounded over the hedge into an adjoining field, across which he ran at full speed The guard, observing all that had occurred, immediately stopped the train, and, giving chase, came up with the fugitive in a few minutes Partly by persuasion and part by force, he induced him to return, and, having placed him in a second-class carriage, under the care of a porter and two of the passengers, who kindly offered to undertake the charge of the duty, the train again proceeded. After the train was in motion, Mr. Scott's excitement increased, and, notwithstanding the utmost precautions, he contrived to force his head and shoulders through the window of the carriage, smashing the glass and frame to pieces, and being with great difficulty prevented from precipitating himself out of the carriage. On arriving at London-bridge, he was consigned to the care of the police, who conveyed him to Southwark police-court. Mr. Pulleford attended on the part of the company, and, by desire of Mr. Macgregor, the chairman of the board, on the magistrate undertaking to see that the unfortunate man was restored to the care of his friends, expressed the desire of the directors to take no further proceeding in the matter It has been ascertained that Mr. Scott is a student for the Catholic priesthood, and that he was on his way from a collegiate institution at Calais to Liverpool, where his friends resided.

HER MAJESTY'S FRIGATE "FISGARD" STRUCK BY LIGHTNING OFF THE NISQUALLY RIVER, IN THE OREGON.

On the 27th of September last, about six, P.M., whilst lying moored off the Nisqually River, distant sheet lightning was observed approaching the ship, and about seven, P.M., a violent thunder-storm arose, accompanied by heavy rain; at 8.30 a short burst of lightning fell on the main-mast, accompanied by a terrific crash of thunder, which is said to have stunned every one in the ship.

A letter from one of the Lieutenants says:—"We had been exercising the great guns, to the no small delight and amusement of the Indians, and were almost deafened by the repeated discharges of the cannon. It struck us all, how futile had been our efforts to make a noise, when Nature opened upon us the awful fire of her dreadful artillery."

The electrical discharge struck the vane spindle, consisting of a copper pointed rod, of about two feet in length, and half an inch in diameter. It fused the end of it, and blackened the remaining part down one-third of the way down; then seized the lightning conductor fixed on the mast, and continued through the ship into the sea. The electric matter passed clearly off, without any damage—not a rope yarn was hurt, nor did the ship experience the slightest inconvenience

On examining the conductor, no marks were observed on the royal or topgallant-mast, except at the lower part, where it was covered by the cap, where the copper was blackened and the nails slightly fused. On the main-top-mast there was no mark whatever; and, on examining the main-mast, the joints of the conductor were started from the mast in two places, near the deck, and the plates of copper separated in another place. On reaching the lower deck, the discharge is said to have taken the branches under the beams leading to the bands on the ship's sides; these were started at the ends in contact with the copper bolts leading to the sea, and the copper sheet covering the joint bulged upwards by the expansive force of the shock.

A boatswain's mate was nearly blinded by the intense vividness of the light, and a man was thrown down on the deck by the violent concussion of the ship. A midshipman on the main deck felt himself thrust aside from the same cause, but without falling.

It is officially reported by the Captain and officers, that the conductor saved the ship from most serious damage; and that, without it, the mast would certainly have been shivered in pieces.

Many persons saw the lightning strike all agree in the fact of the mast being apparently wrapped in a blaze of electric fire, exhibiting the appearance shown in the annexed Engraving, from a beautiful drawing by Mr. R. M. Condy

It has been usual to speak of this appearance as lightning running down the conductor; from the extreme rapidity, however, with which electricity traverses [illegible], as clearly shown by Wheatstone's experiments, at the rate of 576,000 miles in a second of time, it would be quite impossible to trace by the eye any effect. The phenomenon in question is, therefore, to be attributed to the electrified glow excited in the particles of flame contiguous to the course of the [illegible], and which continues for a small portion of time to emit light after the great body of the electric matter has passed off by the conductor. Being coincident with the instant of the lightning falling on the conductor, it has been mistaken for the presence of the passing charge.

This transient luminous appearance is of a perfectly harmless character, and may be classed with those phosphorescent appearances attendant on an Aurora, and other electrical effects of a somewhat similar description, such as the lights which often settle on the ropes and masts of ships as described by Pliny and

GREAT FIRE AT PERA.

other philosophers of ancient times. Thus, persons during electrical storms have appeared to be enveloped in weak flames, without being in any degree conscious of it. A very remarkable instance of such appearances was observed by Ross and Sabine in one of the Arctic expeditions. In the Greenland seas, during a dark cloudy night, they observed on the surface of the water a luminous glow, directly in the ship's course. It appeared to occupy a space of four or five hundred yards, and had considerable elevation. The vessel sailed out of a pitchy darkness directly into this luminous mass: all at once, masts, yards, sails, became covered with light in succession as the vessel advanced, until, having sailed completely through it, everything again became involved in profound obscurity.—"Annuire for 1838," p. 373.

Considering the great number of shipswhich have been damaged or destroyed by lightning, and which in our merchant service still continue to be damaged or destroyed, it is not without considerable interest we witness and record such results as those described in her Majesty's frigate *Fisgard*. The Drawing has been made upon the authority of official and other documents, so that no question can possibly arise as to its authenticity. The frigate was fitted at Plymouth, previously to her sailing from England, with Mr. Snow Harris's Conductors, now universally applied to her Majesty's ships. Mr. Harris, in his published papers, states that if a ship, together with the masts, &c., were one continuous mass of metal, then no damage by lightning could ensue; that what we call lightning, is the result of the electrical agency finding its way by main force through resisting matter, such as the air; that, in seizing upon comparatively non-resisting bodies, such as the metals, this form of lightning vanishes, and the explosive action approximates to the state of a quiescent current traversing a metal.—He proposes, therefore, to bring ships as nearly as possible into the same electrical condition they would have, supposing the whole a mass of metal. To this effect, all the masts are furnished with capacious conductors of copper plate, united in a peculiar way, and reaching from the vane spindle to the keel, being connected with branch conductors leading under the beams to the ship's sides; the detached metallic masses used in the construction of the hull are tied into one general system of conduction together with these conductors, and the whole freely connected with the sea by numerous metallic bolts passing through the ship to the copper expanded over the bottom. It is asserted by Mr. Harris that, at the instant of lightning striking on the mast aloft, the explosive action will vanish, and, by means of the conductors, be dispersed upon the water without intermediate damage, which appears to have been the case in the *Fisgard*, and in several other cases of lightning falling with violence on her Majesty's ships.

The usual form of lightning conductors for ships has been that of a small chain or wire rope attached to the rigging, applied upon less general views in science than those resorted to by Mr. Harris; and which, being of a temporary character, of small capacity, and liable to damage and derangement, he contends is not adequate to meet all the conditions in which the general fabric, in all its casualties, may become placed.

Whatever objection may be entertained in opposition to those views, certain it is that, since the general employment of Mr. Harris's system in the Royal Navy, no instance of damage by lightning has occurred; whilst, in former periods, it existed to a ruinous extent, and still continues to exist in the Merchant Navy, notwithstanding that, in both cases, the ships were said to be supplied with lightning conductors.

The following is an extract of a letter from a responsible officer of the *Fisgard*:—

"On the 27th of September last, when laying moored off the Nisqually River, a violent thunder-storm came on about six, P.M., accompanied with heavy rain and approaching lightning. As I was speaking to one of the men about the connecting pieces of the lightning conductor, the electric fluid burst immediately over our heads, striking the main-mast, passing down the conductor within three yards of my body; the seaman, almost touching me, was temporarily blinded by the vivid light, and thrown down. The electric fluid passed clearly off to the sea, with an explosion beyond all description: it almost stunned every one on board. Thanks to Mr. Snow Harris's Conductors, with which every mast is fitted, not the slightest damage was sustained."

GREAT FIRE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Pera, the great commercial suburb of Constantinople, has just been devastated by one of those calamitous events which are, perhaps, more frequent in Turkey than in any other part of the world. The first intelligence was received on the 19th inst.; and a very graphic description of the conflagration has been received from the Constantinople Correspondent of the *Daily News*, dated Jan. 28, the leading details of which are as follow:—

"At seven o'clock on the afternoon of the 26th inst., a fire suddenly broke out in a house adjoining the residence of the *attachés* of the British Embassy. No one who has not witnessed a scene of the kind in this part of the world, can have any conception of its terrible effects. At the first cry of 'Fire,' the whole population of the city is in motion. The panic is not confined to the house where the accident first occurs, or to those in its immediate neighbourhood, but extends through the whole district. Everywhere preparations are made for flight; in the streets adjacent, within the space of an hour every house is deserted. For here the fire does not smoulder long, or struggle slowly with walls of stone and brick; but it rushes along bearing and roaring like a mighty torrent. In ten minutes after the alarm had been given, four houses were in flames. The English *attachés*, who inhabited twelve of them, could do nothing more than secure their own escape. Every particle of their property was destroyed. At eleven o'clock, four hours after the fire was first discovered, no less than ninety houses were in ashes. The scene at times was terrific beyond description. Pera looked like the gigantic crater of a volcano, where nothing was seen but rolling waves of flame. The air for a quarter of a mile round was filled with blazing pieces of wood, which falling in showers upon the *tchardacks*, or wooden terraces on the tops of the houses, in many instances, set them on fire. Thus the conflagration did not proceed regularly from house to house, but burst out in several different places at once; so that often those engaged in trying to extinguish the fire, or to save some portion of their property, were in danger of being hemmed in by the flames. At times the scene in the streets was something like that of a town taken by assault.

"The fire-engines are here borne on men's shoulders, for it would be impossible to drag them with horses through the steep and narrow streets of Pera. They are always accompanied by a dense mass of firemen armed with hatchets and long poles with hooks at the end. As they rush along thus armed, and bearing the engine between them, numberless are the accidents they occasion; all fly wildly before them to save themselves from fractured limbs, and, as it often occurs, from loss of life.

"The British Embassy is a total wreck. All the furniture has been destroyed, and the house itself would have been consumed were it not built of solid stone, with fire-proof doors and shutters. It caught fire several times, but, owing to the exertions of those on the spot, the flames were quickly extinguished. All the houses round about were burned, and one could see the flames licking the Iron shutters, and hear them rolling up with a noise like that of a rushing wind against the stout stone walls. The wood-work of the windows was destroyed; the iron shutters and doors were red hot. In some places within the house the temperature was like that of a furnace. All the important papers were saved. At a little before midnight, the fire began to abate, and in half-an-hour was completely got under. This, however, was not effected till after several houses had been pulled down; nearly a hundred, and some of these the largest and best in Pera, have been destroyed The amount of property lost cannot be ascertained, but it is supposed to be enormous It was easy to judge of the esteem entertained for Mr. and Mrs. Wellesley, not only by the British residents here, but by *the corps diplomatique*, by the anxiety which was shown to render assistance when it was known that the Embassy was in danger of being burned. The crews of the French, Austrian, and Russian men-of-war were present, and were almost constantly occupied in the interior of the building in throwing water upon the walls and windows. Too much praise cannot be given to Count Sturmer, the Austrian Internuncio, for the assistance which he rendered on the occasion. He had come with only one attendant from his own palace, which was a considerable distance, through all the dangers which we have described above, to the British Embassy, where he arrived, one of the first after the alarm had been given. With his own hands he assisted in saving the more precious effects of the British Minister and of Mrs. Wellesley, and by his voice and presence encouraged those present to exert themselves in extinguishing the flames. Mr. and Mrs. Wellesley are at present staying at the Austrian palace, and some of the English *attachés* are also enjoying the splendid hospitalities of the Count and Countess de Sturmer. The Italian theatre is burned down: it is said to be the intention of the Government to have another built upon a more extensive scale."

Our Artist is enabled to represent, with picturesque accuracy, the precise locality of the fire, and the environs, by the courtesy of Mr. Robert Burford, who has, for this purpose, lent one of the Sketches from which has been painted his beautiful Panorama of Constantinople, at Leicester-square.

H. M. FRIGATE "FISGARD" STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—DRAWN BY MR. N. M. CONDY.

NEWSPAPER

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

WYE COLLEGE AND GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, KENT.

About three miles north-east of Ashford, under the chalk hills, lies the healthy little town of Wye, noted for the longevity of its inhabitants, as the parish registers fully attest; wherein the ages of 70, 80, and even 90 are by no means rare. Here was, before the Reformation, a College, originally founded in 1431, by Cardinal Kempe. The buildings, forming a quadrangle round an open court, have long been used for the purposes of an endowed school, which holds a high station in the county, as an establishment for sound learning. The celebrated naturalist and historian, Dr. Plot, received his early education here.

WYE COLLEGE AND GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Wye, and the vale of the Stour, in which it is situated, have many interesting historical associations connected with them. It lies (by Railway communication) within ten minutes of Ashford, twenty minutes of Canterbury, thirty minutes of Whitstable, forty minutes of Folkestone, a little more than an hour of Maidstone, and about three hours of "the Great Metropolis."

FINE ARTS.

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

We have this week engraved Mr. F. Stone's only contribution to the collection, namely, the "Approaching Footstep:" of the painter's characteristics we spoke in our Journal of November last.

Our other illustration is Mr. Pickersgill's admirably painted "Scene from Shakespeare's 'Henry IV.'—*Lady Mortimer, Mortimer, Lady Percy, Hotspur, Glendower,* and *Worcester.*"

Glendower. lay you down
And rest your gentle head upon her lap
And she will sing the song that pleaseth you.
Hotspur. Come Kate, quick, quick, that I may lay my head in thy lap.
Lady Percy. Lie still, ye thief, and hear the Lady sing in Welsh. *Act III. sc. 1.*

MUSIC.

WALLACE'S "MATILDA OF HUNGARY."

The second opera, by the composer of "Maritana," so long and anxiously anticipated, was produced on Monday night, with decided success, and has been repeated every evening. On the opening representation it occupied four hours, but has since been curtailed materially in the dialogue and a little in the music: the excision of the former was undoubtedly necessary, but the latter, as regards the first and second acts, would advantageously bear additional cuts, and then "Matilda" might be heard with unalloyed gratification. Almost the first question that suggests itself is whether the new production be equal to the "Maritana." It is, however, scarcely fair to institute this comparison. Mr. Wallace's first opera was essentially a comic or buffa opera—his present work belongs to the grand *opera seria.* Whilst we admit that, as a musician, his fame must be increased by "Matilda of Hungary," the third act of which is as fine as anything can be in the way of fertile imagination and elaborate treatment, still, on the whole, there is a greater charm and more completeness about the "Maritana." We must not the less take into

[redacted]

mensely. Let us first give a notion, to prove our assertion, of the dramatic incidents.

The action passes in Bohemia, and not in Hungary, as the title would infer. The plot is based on the historical fact of the election of *George Podebrad* to the Bohemian Throne, by the Estates, in 1458. At the drawing up of the curtain the peasantry await the result of a battle between the partisans of the Queen of Bohemia and the Bohemian nobles, who are in revolt against her authority since *Ladislaus the First,* her husband, had disappeared in a fight with the Ottomans. It is *Mathias,* an innkeeper who narrates the story, in a conversation with his friend, *Geo Podebrad,* a hunter of the mountains, who has been educated in a Moravian convent. It appears that the latter had saved the life of an unknown lady. The entrance of the Queen with her Prime Minister, *Count Magnus,* who makes a proposition to marry her, which she indignantly rejects, is the next incident. Then the *Count* accidentally sees *George Podebrad,* and, struck by his remarkable likeness to the missing *Ladislaus,* proposes, in order to have a mere tool on the throne, to pass the serf off for the Monarch. *Podebrad,* on recognising in the lady the unknown whom he has saved, and with whom he is deeply enamoured, assents to the deception, with the view of protecting the Queen, and the first act concludes with the march of *Podiebrad* to Prague.

In the second act the Serf King makes his triumphant entrance into the Bohemian capital, but, as it may be guessed, although the likeness deceives the aristocracy and the mobocracy, represented by an enormous array of supernumeraries, the Queen is not taken in. She, however, does not denounce the impostor, as she identifies the bold hunter who had saved her life. The Serf King is not so pliant as *Magnus* had hoped, for, on the modest proposition of the latter that *Podebrad* should sign away the command of the troops, the control of the finances, and the throne in perspective for the Minister, the Monarch indignantly tears the decrees to atoms. If well acted this scene would be great, but with Borrani and Harrison it became a mere burlesque. Revolt breaks out in the capital, and *Podebrad,* as the Queen faints with terror, hastens to quell it, and so the second act ends.

In the third act, *George Podebrad,* after three months of rule, has restored peace in the distracted country, but is about to be assassinated. *Mathias,* the agent for the deed, is brought in a prisoner, and the latter is astonished to find in the Monarch, whose life he was induced to attempt, his old friend *Podebrad*. *Mathias* denounces *Count Magnus* as the instigator, and the latter is led off a prisoner. *Podebrad* then, in an interview with the Queen, offers to withdraw for ever from Bohemia, to explain the deception he had been a party to, but her Majesty gives her judgment by ordering *Count Magnus* to the scaffold, and thus apostrophises the Royal George:—

> As for that slave, who on the Throne
> Usurped a place he hoped to make his own,
> Insolent serf! down on thy bended knee,
> And learn how acts like these can punished be!
> To him the saviour of my Crown, the chief
> Whose fearless valour gave my realm relief—
> Worthy of him and me—a prize I bring,
> Base dastard! rise up! BOHEMIA'S KING!!!

THE APPROACHING FOOTSTEP.—PAINTED BY F. STONE.

This satisfactory *dénouement* enables the *prima donna* to step forward and warble an ecstatic bravura. If this drama were acted by artists of power, the situations would tell; but with singers, the ground became dangerous, and there was more than one slip, the effect of which was more comical than serious—Borrani's exit, for instance, and tragic strides, amused the audience excessively. Miss Romer spoke her words with intelligence; her costumes were rich, varied, and beautiful; and, in the Royal robes, in the assembled Diet, in the last scene, she looked very well. The mounting of this opera must have cost an immense outlay. In each act is a grand pictorial effect; the first is the bivouac by moonlight, in the valley of Thabor, with the mountains and the peaks covered with snow; the watch-fires lighted, and the troops distributed in parties, with sentinels on the heights. The second is a gorgeous procession of the King into Prague, over the great bridge; and the last is the assembled Diet, to hear the Royal speech. All the details of these magnificent *tableaux* have been carefully attended to, and put on the stage with an evident disregard of expense. As a spectacle alone, everybody would see the opera; but the musical beauties are also of the highest order, as we propose to show.

The overture is too long and full of breaks, although beautifully scored; the subjects of the tenor air "Adieu, Fair Land!" and the finale of the first act, are Alpine themes, being skilfully interwoven. In the opera, as it stood at first, there were thirty pieces, five or six of which have been since taken out. The introduction and chorus "May Heaven Protect the Queen," is a nice bit of harmony. Mr. Weiss's song, in the minor, in six-eight time, "The Prophet his Standard was Rearing," is not very original; but the piquant effect of the chorus, in the major, secured for it an encore. The cavatina of Mr. Harrison, in five flats, three-four time, "It was a form," was encored; it is well instrumented. The long scena, "She comes in all her loveliness," in four flats, three-four time, with a cabaletta, in common time, "The crown, the sceptre, and the sway," ought to be unsparingly curtailed; Mr. Borrani began it well, but his intonation soon became painfully sharp. The duo, "What shall my bright and spotless crown," sung by Miss Romer and Mr. Borrani, was very uninteresting. The chorus and solo for Miss Romer, "Before our Queen we kneel," is effective. In the subsequent duo between Harrison and Borrani, "It is my Queen," the subject of a march is skilfully worked up in the introduction, but the jig tune in the *ensemble* is not worthy of the situation. The encore for the next ballad will, no doubt, be a standing one; it is sung by Mr. Harrison, "Adieu! fair land," common time, and is exquisitely scored, the harp effects being beautiful. The finale of the first act, "The soldier silently doth stand," is in every point of view admirable. It is led off by a few notes from the horn; the stringed instruments follow pizzicato with the wood band, and anon is heard the motif of "Adieu, fair land!" Then the soldiers come in, in a crisp chorus, and the entire masses break out in the appeal to arms. After the recognition of *Podebrad* for the *Ladislaus,* the strain becomes more heroic, and, in a martial and exciting cry of "On to Prague," this splendid finale winds up.

The second act opens with a scena, in three four time, in the Italian form, "At length in absence mourn'd," sung by Miss Romer, with a cabaletta, "Fly hence, each idle fear." A violin accompaniment to this scena is played with skill by Mr. Hughes, the leader of the band. A chorus of people, in three-eight time, "This happy day we celebrate," has a drinking song, "Pledge with cup in hand," sung by Mr. Weiss (*Mathias*), but it has no particular merit. After a chorus, in five flats, "Long live the King," a well-constructed canon, "The moment comes," but in the very next moment, a monstrous absurdity is committed. The supposed *Ladislaus* falls at the feet of the Queen of Bohemia; *Poiebrad* says—

> In joy and transport, prostrate at thy knee!

Count Magnus (aside), delighted that the Queen, as he imagines, has mistaken the Pretender for *Ladislaus,* her former husband, exclaims—

> My aim accomplish'd e'en my hopes beyond,
> Her blind mistake has made a regal bond.

Here, of course, is a most exciting incident, on which the future plot, as Lord Castlereagh would have said, *hinges.* But what does *Podebrad?* He takes the Queen by the hand, and walks her to the footlights, and, whilst hundreds are on the stage, to witness the interview between the Queen and her restored husband, he begins a *barcarole!* in two verses, in six-eight time—

> Like waves, which o'er the ocean
> In their foamy triumph ride,
> Though lash'd to such emotion,
> Into gentleness subside, &c

This total disregard of dramatic propriety, in order to drag in a publisher's *barcarole* is ruinous to art, and we are astonished that the composer and author should lend themselves to such exigencies

The gem of the opera is next in rotation—one of the most simple and yet the most lovely of ballads, "Come is that calmness," in three-four time. It was enthusiastically encored. Harrison sang it well, and it told with double effect because it was in its right place. After a chorus of trebles, Miss Romer has a pleasing air, "They who would still be happy;" followed by an unmeaning duo with Mr. Harrison, "This deep affront I did not need.

In the *finale* of the second act there is a clever quintet.

The third act is replete with beauties of the highest order. It opens with an accompanied recitative by *Lidie* (Miss Isaacs), with some happy melodic phrases, leading to a graceful ballad, "A lowly youth, the mountain child," in threefour time, one that is safe to be popular. Its repetition was unanimously demanded. After a chorus, "Oh! welcome with shouts," Miss Romer has an exquisite ballad, "In that devotion," in E flat, in common time. It was sung with touching feeling, and encored. A magnificent trio ensues between Harrison, Borrani, and Weiss, "To see my King from care"—Mozartian in form; it is instrumented with infinite skill and vigour. After this brilliant trio, there is a duo, in E flat, between Miss Romer and Harrison, of surpassing loveliness. The orchestration of this duo would alone place Mr. Wallace's name in the first rank of living musicians. It was also capitally sung, and Harrison, in ajbt of cantabile, "Oh, worshipped woman," sang so well, that it is a pity he is not always heard in piano passages. The concerted *finale* is full of powerful writing, and the Handelian *fugue* chorus, "For those who thus presume," and brilliant violin passages in the Queen's speech to the Diet, displayed con summate musicianship. Miss Romer's executive faculties were overtaxed in the finale, but she dashes through all difficulties and divisions with a daring defiance of precision, relying on the powers of a superb organ to carry her through triumphantly with an English audience.

Mr. Wallace has unquestionably achieved a great triumph; for an opera in which there are at least four ballads, a finale, a duo and trio, that may be regarded as gems, can no ordinary production. The chief defects will be found in the first and second acts, in which there is the most elaborate orchestration, but without that sparkling quality so essential to make it tell. He has an extraordinary flow of ideas and fertility of invention; but what he chiefly requires is dramatic tact and experience, without which boldness and variety in orchestral treatment cannot be turned to account. It is astonishing how his poetical imagination advances in the third act; it is no longer the same work; his harmo-

SCENE FROM SHAKSPEARE'S HENRY IV.—LADY MORTIMER, MORTIMER, LADY PERCY, HOTSPUR, GLENDOWER, AND WORCESTER.—PAINTED BY F. R. PICKERSGILL.

nies become picturesque and animated; his melodies sweet and flowing, and his orchestral working brilliant, new, and effective in the highest degree. Whatever severity of criticism may be exercised in the analysis of Mr. Wallace's "Matilda of Hungary," it will be impossible not to come to the conclusion that he is a composer of eminence, of whom this country has, or any other nation would have, ample reason to be proud.

Since the above article was in type, we attended the fourth representation, on Thursday evening, when Miss Rainforth appeared for the first time in *Matilda of Hungary*. It has been prudently resolved, not to interrupt the run of the opera, that Miss Romer and Miss Rainforth shall appear on alternate evenings, when the former has recovered from her indisposition. Miss Rainforth's performance is dignified and impressive, and, if her singing has not the power of her predecessor in the Royal part, it is superior in respect to artistical finish and precision. She was encored in the beautiful ballad "In that devotion," which she gave with feeling and delicacy, and in the bravura finale, "One gentle heart," her divi-sions in which were very neatly executed. Mr. Harrison improves in the singing, and was encored in the gem, "Gone is that calmness." The house was fully attended, and the last act of the opera went off with great animation.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

Mr. W. Sterndale Bennett's Performance of Classical Pianoforte Music.—On Tuesday evening this eminent composer and pianist commenced at the Hanover-square Rooms, his pianoforte performances for the season. He played of his own composition the romance of "Genevieve," a sparkling Scherzo in E Minor, and a Rondo Mazurka, Op. 26. He also executed Mendelssohn's Sixth Book of Songs, without words, and was encored in the rattling Presto. With Mr. C. Potter, Mozart's Duo in F Minor, for four hands on one pianoforte, was brilliantly given. Handel's Air with twelve variations and Mendelssohn's Scherzo from the "Clavicum Suite de Piece," proved Mr. Bennett's efficiency in another branch of the pianoforte school. With Mr. Dando, J. S. Bach's Sonata in E Major, for piano and violin, was executed with infinite precision. The scheme opened with Mozart's Trio in E Flat for piano, tenor, and clarionet, exquisitely executed by Messrs. Bennett, Dando, and Williams. Between the instrumental pieces, Miss Dolby gave Bennett's graceful melody, "Gentle Zephyr," and Mendelssohn's song, written for the four vocalists' album, with such charm as to be encored in both. Mr. W. Dorrell accompanied the vocal selection. The next performance will be on March 8.

Madame Dulcken's Soirée Musicales. The third and last *soirée* was given on Wednesday evening, at the residence of the *peanists*, in Harley-street. Mozart's Quintuor in D, for Messrs. Hill, Watkins, Lucas, Dando, and Morley Pinsheon and Mendelssohn, were played by Madame Dulcken, Messrs. Willy, Hill, Weslake, Lucas, Goodban, Howell, M. Sainton, &c. The vocalists were Miss Lockey, Mrs. Weiss, Signor Marras, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. Weiss. The Conductors were Benedict and C. Horsley.

A Concert took place on Saturday, at the residence of M. Coulon, in Great Marlborough-street, for the purpose of introducing his daughter, Mdlle. Coulon, to a select audience, as a *pianiste*; and one of no ordinary talents. In the first part, she performed a duet with the eminent violin player, M. Sainton, in a manner that at once showed the hearers were not listening to the mechanical proficiency of a mere child; and in a trio of Mendelssohn's—in which M. Rousselot took the violoncello part—she called forth their warmest approbation. Finally, she played a fantasia, by Prudent, from "Lucia di Lammermoor," which was loudly encored, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour. Altogether, the brightest anticipations were formed of this young lady's future musical career. All the *pianistes*, Mesdames Dulcken, Pinsheon, Mrs. Toulmin, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Brizzi, Mdme Coulon, and one of her pupils, Miss C. Hallen—a young lady who sang two difficult airs with remarkable correctness and facility of execution gave their services gratuitously. The whole Concert was exceedingly interesting, and went off with the greatest possible *éclat*.

MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

On Monday, Mr. Dando's third Quartet Concert was given at Crosby Hall, and Mr. J. B. Smith's Concert at the National Hall, Holborn. On Tuesday, the Melodists' Club had their Meeting at Freemasons' Hall. On Monday next, Mr. Mangold's Concert of Classical Instrumental Music will be given, at the Hanover-square Rooms. On Tuesday, the third Concert of Classical Instrumental Music, at Doctors' Commons. Mr. Genge's fifth Annual Concert will be given the same evening, at Crosby Hall. On Wednesday, Mr. Lindsay Sloper's *soirée* of Classical Pianoforte Music. On Thursday, Mr. Lucas's second Musical Evening; and a selection of Anthems and Cathedral Music at Exeter Hall, by the Sacred Harmonic Society. On Friday, will be the sixth of the Sacred Concerts at Crosby Hall, and the third Meeting of the Amateur Musical Society

On Thursday night Mr. Lucas, the composer and violoncello player, commenced, at his residence, in Bessex-street, his annual series of Musical Evenings for classical instrumental music. He is aided by M. Sainton and Henry Blagrove, violins, and Mr. Hill, tenor.

The Venetian Journals of late dates, describe the extraordinary success of Miss Hayes, an English *prima donna*, and of Signora Alboni, the celebrated Contralto from Milan and Vienna. The latter has played in "Concrenola," &c., with immense success. Up to the 11th inst., Meyerbeer's "Camp of Silesia," for *Jenny Lind*, had not been produced in Vienna. The valuable musical library of the late Mr. Alsager, has been purchased by Mr. Ella, for the Earl of Falmouth.

Mrs. Butler. This eminent actress will make her first appearance on the London stage, after her Manchester triumphs, at the Princess' Theatre, Mr. Madox Lavine engaged her for a limited number of nights.

The Late Mr. Kearns.—The Duke of Cambridge has kindly consented to patronize the Concert, on the 17th of March, at the Hanover-square Rooms. His royal Highness was one of the first to whom the scheme originated to be enrolled in the list of patrons, and forwarded a subscription. The vocalists who have promised their aid, include the names of Mdme. Caradori, Mdme. F. Lablache, Mdme. Albertazzi, Mdme. Macfarren, Miss Hawes, Miss Dolby, the Misses Williams, Miss Lockey, Miss Steele, Miss Lincoln, Miss Flower, Mrs. Toulmin, Messrs. Allen, Travers, Harrison, Manvers, Hobbs, Lockey, Hr. St. Machin, Phillips, J. A. Novello, Hasting, and Signor F. Lablache. Mr. Willy, celebrated Quartet for four violins, will be executed by Sainton, Blagrove, Willy and Patey; and Corelli's Trio, by Lindley, Lucas and Howell. Beethoven's Symphony in D, and Weber's "Oberon" overture, will be conducted by Costa. A great vocal and instrumental treat may be anticipated from the above array of talent; and, to crown the whole, Bach's Concerto, for three pianofortes, will be played by Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Benedict, and Sternbale Bennett.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S

The appearance of Gardoni at this theatre, on the opening night, which we noticed last week, brilliantly successful as was his *début*, conveyed but an inadequate idea of this artist's resources. Now that we have heard him twice again, we can plainly perceive that, on that occasion timidity had crippled the young tenor's resources. He then gave us no idea of the impassioned feeling, and the dramatic power of which he was capable, while his fine voice had not nearly the fulness or the force of which he has since shown it to be possessed. He is truly a delightful singer; the total absence of all effort in his performance, the delicate taste, and the true musical feeling with which he is endowed the purity of his style, undisfigured by meretricious ornament—all these qualities strike the listener mightily with renewed force. He never disappoints his auditors; his voice always reproduces the tone it gives true, always clear, always sweet; while its tones modulate to every change of feeling; now soft and tender, now pathetic and impassioned, now indignantly energetic. His range of notes is extensive, and in all parts of it he sings with equal power; but above serious and conscientious modern school of art which never suffers a *fioriture* to interfere with the dramatic purpose of the music, and which allows none of the clap-traps by which so many artists have been able to extort applause, even in their purpose was to conceal defects. This unornamented style lays a heavy burden on the singer as well as the composer; for, in both cases, deficiencies and faults, if there are any, are exposed without the power to hide them. The office of the critic becomes easy. It is not as a singer alone, however, that Gardoni's genius is remarkable. He is equally excellent as an actor; and, in this latter respect, the "Favorita" is well calculated to display his powers to advantage. The character of *Fernando*, the young and ardent novice, unused to the deceits of the world, gifted withal with a noble spirit, and with all the indignation of a young and good mind at treachery and wickedness—of character seems to have been written expressly for Gardoni. In look, in manner, in every point, from beginning to end, he sustains the illusion. In the *finale* of the second act, when he discovers his misfortune, his astonishment, his grief, and, finally, his indignant burst of anger and contempt at the faithless *King* and his guilty bride, are electrifying

In the commencement of the fine duet of the last act, when he reproaches Leonora with her perfidy, his fine notes come forth with a force and passing power that we have not before heard in any individual effect. We shall be glad to hear Gardoni in another part, because we think the music of the "Favorita," in general, is hardly worthy of him, and it can scarcely afford a test of his grave and simple style of singing. His force lies in its *libretto*, in which the number of incidents and the rapidity of action keep the attention of the spectator constantly on the alert, and the dramatic situations—of which there are several—give scope for the tragical powers of the artists engaged in it. Besides this, there are some charming *morceaux*, of which we may mention the "Spirto del ciel," the "Fernando, ah! Fernando," and the Cavatina of Balfour, which, however, owes a great deal to the admirable manner in which it is executed.

The whole of the last act is highly effective. The chorus of monks behind the scenes, which has all the calm correctness and simple dignity of religious chant, at times interrupted and contrasted by the thrilling notes of Sanchioli, with all the wild vehemence of earthly passion, is extremely impressive. Of the last duet we have already spoken, and must repeat our admiration of the perfume of Sanchioli's acting and singing in this act, and, in fact, throughout the whole opera. In spite of all this, however, the music of "La Favorita" will not bear comparison with Donizetti's best operas, and, in our opinion, bears marks of being the production of an overworked brain

One of the great faults of the music of this opera is, that, when the composer has once hold of a good musical phrase, he dwells upon it until it has lost all its charm, and the wearied ear longs for a change. He constantly harps upon the same notes in a manner that is tiresome to the auditor, and must be most fatiguing for the singer, besides depriving him of the power of exhibiting the resources of his voice or of his musical taste.

On Tuesday we had to regret the absence of Superchi, whose part, that of the *King*, was taken at short notice by Signor Belart, who, under the circumstances, acquitted himself of his difficult task very creditably. Bouché, the new bass, gains much on our good opinion. His voice is exceedingly full and powerful, and he is a most energetic actor. Time and space are wanting to us to dilate upon the admirable and really surprising drilling of the chorusses and orchestra, which work together excellently

The pretty ballet of "Corsita" maintains its first success, and the young *débutantes*, Rosati and Marie Taglioni, daily improving in confidence and *aplomb*, daily obtain a greater portion of applause

An assemblage unprecedented in number and rank, even in the annals of this great and fashionable rendezvous of the *beau monde*, took place on Thursday for the benefit of the distressed Scotch and Irish. The charitable and truly noble effort of the fair committee of ladies of whom the Marchionesses of Ailesbury and Clanricarde, Countesses of Cheverill and Wicklow, and Viscountess Palmerston, were the leaders, needed Such a scene no Theatre or Kingdom in the universe could offer as was presented when the curtain rose for the singing of the National Anthem all adding to this tribute of charity We subjoin, with a list of the principal personages present, a copy of the lyrical ode composed for the occasion, and set to music by Fugni.

Her Majesty the Queen, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Queen Adelaide, the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Gloucester, Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Duchess of Inverness, Duchess of Sutherland, Duchess of Hamilton, Marchioness of Lansdowne, Marchioness of Ailesbury, Marchioness of Clanricarde, Marchioness of Londonderry, Countess of Jersey, Countess of Granville, Countess of Blessington, Earl of Munster, Viscountess Granville, Lord Saye and Sele, Lady Charlotte Egerton, Lady Fitzroy Kelly, Lady Anne Duff, Lady Monck, his Excellency Prince Callimaki, his Excellency Baron de Brunnow, Conde Montemolin, Their Excellencies Count Dietrichstein, Baron de Hügel, Baron de Bunsi, Baron Rehausen; Lady Charlotte Guest, Lady Anne Beckett, Sir Ralph Howard, Sir George Armitage, Hubert de Burgh, Esq., W. A. Mackinnon, Esq., M P, Brereton Trelawny, Esq., John Sanford, Esq., R. W. Packe, Esq., Mrs. Matheson, Mrs. Wiscombe, The Chisholm, Lady Fitzroy Somerset, Mrs. Hotchkiss, Marquis Napoleon, Lord Eglinton, Lady E. Bruce, Sir A. Macdonald, Lady Cadogan, Count Reventlow, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Lady Howden, Lady Montefiore, Baron Brunow, Lord Harry Vane, Mrs. Reid, Baroness Rothschild, Marquis Sligo, Hon. G. Bancroft, Count St. Aubaire, Lord Foley, Earl of Lonsdale, Count Koudriaffsky, C. Barry Baldwin, Duchess of Leinster, Mrs. Marjoribanks, Lady Monson, Lady Flint, Lady Clay, Baron de Cetto, Lord J. Stewart, Countess of Granville, Countess of Minto, Marquis of Lisboa, Visconte de la Bellmaye, Baron Pasquier, Major Buckley, Sir John Lubbock, Mrs. Onslow, Baroness French, Captain Hildmay, Captain Vyse, Sir Augustus Foster, Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, Prince Callimaki, Prince Castelcicala, Esc. Ralli, General Upton, Sir Henry Webb, Captain Munday, Sir A. L. Hay, Earl of Clare, Lord Goodrick, Lord Bandon, Sir J. H. Lowther, Earl of Belfast, Sir J. Shawe, Lord Carzon, Lord Brooke, Lieut.-Col. Bowen.

RECITATIVE.

From earliest age to this our mournful time
Hast thou, O Music, roamed from clime to clime,
Raising, smiling, and bedecking still
Thou whisperest heavenly thoughts midst earthly ill

AIR.

Spirit who the heart soothest, | Tell the radiant World around Thee,
Bid the streams of bounty flow! | Humour transports all around Thee!
Summon all thy cheering numbers | Never sought the poor man vainly
In the cause of human woe! | England—of the open hand.

CHORUS.

Hark! The Muse is moving | "Give unto the Poor"—she crieth—
O'er the charmed ground! | "Give unto the sad!" she beseecheth—
Every note, divine, resistless— | High and low! young and old
Murmurs in its golden round. | Give in tears, in food, in gold!
| All who love the Muses' Voice,
| Give and bid a land rejoice.

It should be added that, for the above benevolent purpose, Mr Lumley not only lent the house itself, but undertook to defray, at his own cost, whatever expenditure the representation might involve.

LYCEUM.

The Lyceum has produced a new burlesque; and, singular to say, *not* from the hitherto exhaustless stores of the Countess d'Anois. We are sorry for, and glad of, this. Sorry, because we [illegible] glad, because [illegible] childhood, and believing in the [illegible] connection with the elves of pale logs, and *dorrsseements*: and glad, because a new vein is opened, which may lead to scores of new subjects, equally ingenious if not equally reverenced. The new piece of "The Enchanted Forest," however, played for the first time at the Lyceum, on Monday evening, and written by Mr. Oxenford, is not a burlesque in the burlesque. It is a playful story of enchantment very gracefully treated, in which, if we miss the hard ludicrous bits of the "Open Sesame," and "Valentine and Orson" school of extravaganzas, we have a neat little story, and unexceptionable illustration of the action of the legend to the purposes of the play, to keep the audience amused throughout its representation. From the stores of the German author, Musæus, Mr. Dance has taken the Proverbs of the three Sisters; and on this story has founded a very entertaining extravaganza. We have only one fault to find with it: it is that it does not embrace the whole of the clever burlesque *corps* of the Lyceum We miss the usual actor of pathetic, and on occasion broken up old Romeos. We do not find Miss Farebrother, with her glittering dresses and lounging cool nonchalance; and we have not quaint Mr. Turner as some inferior potentate, to be browbeaten and bullied by the actor in chief, as an imp, to go all sorts of possible things. But we have Mr. and Mrs. Keeley, Mr. Wigan and Mr. Meadows, together with Misses Villars, Daly, and Bromley to act; and Misses Laidlaw and Frampton to dance, the latter of whom, in a year or two, is somewhat altered from the tiny child who danced through the garlands in the infantile *Pas des Fleurs*, of "Cinderella." Nearly all these ladies and gentlemen have a fair share of lively dialogue to deliver, which they make the most of, and, with the effective dancing, smart costumes, and beautiful scenery, the curtain comes down mightily amidst loud applause. The scenery, indeed, by Messrs. Phillips and Hamilton, deserves separate praise. It is all good: but the third scene—"The Garden of Pleasure," is quite a triumph. It is one of the most clever designs we ever saw on any stage. The perspective, and representation of boundless distance, is marvellous. The last two pieces of "The Wayman," and "£500 Reward," are enjoying a merry existence, which promises also to be a prolonged one.

OLYMPIC.

Mr. George Wild, who was for three or four years lessee of this theatre before it endeavoured to take to legitimacy, has returned to its boards, having, as the bill interm us, been compelled to postpone his provincial engagements, owing to the unfortunate loss of the wardrobe on board the *Sirius* steamer, which our readers may remember was wrecked a month ago. He re-appeared on Monday evening in Mr. Leman Rede's drama of "Our Village," and was very warmly received by his former admirers. A lady, Miss Fanny Williams, stated in the theatre to be Mrs. Wild, made her *début* before a London audience on the same evening; and was perfectly successful. She will prove a very useful addition to the company. Having come off from the wreck of the *Sirius* with Mdlle Lebart formerly played at this theatre. A "dancing duet," by the lady and gentleman, was vociferously encored. Mrs. R. Gordon, a lady of whom we have once or twice had occasion to speak in favourable terms, played also in the drama. The house was well attended, but not crowded.

FRENCH PLAYS

Will first made his first appearance this season on Monday, in the drama of "Paul le Rouge," of which we had occasion to speak favourably last year, and was heartily welcomed by the numerous audience. We, however, the drama of "La Duchesse de la Nuit" was played, in which we were introduced to an [illegible] new to this country, Mademoiselle Farguel, who, by her finished and delicate acting, at once established herself as a favourite. Her pure tones are rather *pasté*, but we perceive that some novelties are announced, in which the celebrated Alcide Tousez will appear, in conjunction with Monsieur Lafont and Mademoiselle Farguell. Such a combination cannot fail to attract good house-

The new [illegible] produced at the ADELPHI is Mr. Buckstone's, which he called "The Flowers of the Forest." [illegible] Messrs. Wright, O Smith, and Paul Bedford, Madame Celeste, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, and Miss Woolgar. The representation has, we believe, been delayed by the severe indisposition of the last named actress. She is, however, recovering.

THE WEATHER.

The temperature during the first five days of the week has been unusually high, with cloudy and gloomy weather: and of the last two days has been rather low, with fine and clear weather. On Thursday, Feb. 18, the wind blew strongly from the S.W.; and about five, A.M., the wind began with great strength, amounting to a gale. The temperature during the day rose to 50°, and the average temperature of the whole day was as high as 51°, being higher than any day since 1846, Nov. 29. On Friday, the average temperature was 41°, being 10° less than on the preceding day. On Saturday, the average temperature was 47.3°. On Sunday, it was 46.6°. Monday was an excessively gloomy day, the air being saturated with moisture all day long, and so much so as to prevent any influence of the sun being felt during the day, and also to prevent any loss of heat from the earth at night; the reading of the thermometer between midnight and midnight only varying 1.8°, in about five, A.M., the wind began with great strength, amounting to a gale. The temperature during the day rose to 50°, and the average temperature of the whole day was as high as 51°, being higher than any day since 1846, Nov. 29. On Friday, the average temperature was 41°, being 10° less than on the preceding day. On Saturday, the average temperature was 47.3°. On Sunday, it was 46.6°. Monday was an excessively gloomy day, the air being saturated with moisture all day long,

ILLUSTRATED EDITION.—COMPLETE.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1847.

EXCEPT the Financial Statement, there has not been much Parliamentary business of importance. The Irish measures progress rapidly; the discussions are chiefly remarkable for the severity with which the Irish Landlords are spoken of by all parties. Why the people have sunk into their present condition is the question asked on every side, as earnestly as if famine and destitution were novelties in Ireland. They have been held up to the eyes of England by writers and travellers for the last fifty years; the present calamity itself has been distinctly predicted; yet nothing was done. All our activity has been wasted on party and religious quarrels, during which the people sank deeper and deeper into misery. In the middle of the last century, Chesterfield, with his cold worldly spirit, that knew neither zeal nor sincerity, saw deeper into the real evil, than the honest enthusiasts who gathered round him, with the old cries of persecution towards their Catholic fellow-citizens. "You have more to fear," said he, "from poverty than the Pope." He was right; the Pope is powerless; he is weak, even in his own dominions; but poverty has continued from generation to generation, from the time of that polished Earl; in our own day, it has deepened into actual destitution, and, at this hour, famine is destroying our fellow-men by thousands, and draining England of its wealth by millions. We now think of doing what we ought to have done long ago, and begin to enquire into the actual state of Ireland, for the first time, with a real sense of how close an interest we have in its welfare; it was most truly said by Mr. Hume, that we must either raise Ireland up to our level, or Ireland will drag England down to hers.

The Irish Landlords protest against the obloquy to which they are exposed; and with some justice. The English Legislature must share the blame. It made the Irish Proprietors its favourites—gave them unusual powers, spoiled them by pampering and "protecting" them, and now that the country is endangered, Parliament must take some of the censure also. As long as misery was silent and died without putting the Exchequer to expence, Ireland was left to struggle on as it could: it is the cost that now rouses us. Relying too much on their influence in the Legislature the Landlords have run the race of human existence too close: by driving the peasantry down to diet on potatoes they have left nothing—that could bind them—between them and the frowns of the Exchequer; still worse to bear are the execrations of those by whom that Exchequer is filled. The spirit now rising in England, which is beginning to exhibit itself in public meetings, will be fatal to the supremacy of the Landlords in Ireland: a Poor-Law will as surely attach a portion of their incomes as to-morrow's sun will rise.

Mr. Thomas Duncombe has this week renewed his statements of the cruelty with which convicts have been treated on board the hulks at Woolwich. He is positive on the subject, and pledges himself to prove all his charges. As he is rarely misled in such matters, and has generally established his case on former occasions, perhaps it would have been as well if the Home Secretary had granted him a Committee of Inquiry. If he succeeded, the officials concerned would have deserved punishment; if he failed, the discredit of taking up a bad cause, and becoming a mere "grievance monger," would have recoiled upon himself with damaging effect. We have often been surprised at the haste with which all Home Secretaries place themselves between Government *employés* and inquiry, since it has so often turned out that the chivalry of the defence was very ill deserved.

The bill for repealing the obsolete and disused statutes affecting Roman Catholics was carried, on Wednesday, by the very slender majority of three. The debate did not exhibit any novelty. Mr Watson, Mr. Macaulay, and Sir Robert Inglis, all repeated the speeches they have made on former occasions.

The proceedings of the Cambridge election of its Chancellor, and the "great night" at Her Majesty's Theatre, for the benefit of the Irish Distress, both combined on Thursday to lighten the business of Parliament; a few returns moved for and granted, and some unimportant bills discussed, made up the whole of it. The only feature of the evening was a notice from Mr. Plumptre of a motion for an address to the Crown, praying for the appointment of a Day of General Fast and Humiliation for the Famine in Ireland. Very various are the modes of meeting the same calamity: nearly all the men in Parliament addressed were preparing to "feast" their ears with music, and form part of a spectacle that is anything but one of humiliation; and all on account of the same visitation the Famine!

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

THE CHANCELLORSHIP OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

His Royal Highness Prince Albert has declined to accede to the requisition from certain members of the Senate, praying that his Royal Highness would allow himself to be put in nomination for the office of Chancellor, vacant by the decease of the Duke of Northumberland. The following is the answer addressed by his Royal Highness to the deputation, who were the bearers of the requisition:—

The expressions of the wish upon the part of so numerous and influential a portion of the Senate of the University of Cambridge [illegible] so many eminent [illegible] a few myself to be proposed for election [illegible] ciety, cannot be otherwise than highly [illegible] feelings. Did it not appear from the proceedings entered into by others [illegible] not there does not exist that degree of unanimity which alone would leave me at liberty to consent to be put in nomination, I should have felt both the greatest pleasure and pride in according to the desire expressed in this address, and so personally connecting myself with your ancient and renowned seat of learning.

Buckingham Palace, February 20.

Notwithstanding the decision of Prince Albert, certain members of the Senate determined to put His Royal Highness in nomination, in opposition to the Earl of Powis. The consequence was that a poll was taken, which commenced on Thursday.

We are indebted to the Secretary of the Eastern Counties Railway for the following report of the close of the poll on Thursday, received by electric telegraph, at 5 o'clock, P.M.

Prince Albert	618
Earl Powis	501
Majority for Prince Albert	—17
FIVE O'CLOCK. The numbers, at five o'clock yesterday (Friday), were:—	
Prince Albert	828
Earl Powis	763
Majority for Prince Albert	—65

The poll was then closed till eight o'clock, when the polling was resumed till nine

THE POLL AT NINE O'CLOCK

At the close of the poll at nine o'clock last night, the numbers were

Prince Albert	871
Earl Powis	789
Majority for Prince Albert	86

This account of the numbers was received by the electric telegraph.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

ROYAL ASSENT.—The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Destitute Persons Relief (Ireland) Bill. The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Minto, and Lord Campbell.

BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.

Lord STANLEY rose to inquire what course her Majesty's Government intends to pursue with respect to the public business of the session. He thought it very desirable that some bills might be originated in their Lordships' House; for instance, such a measure as that relating to the sanatory condition of the people. He trusted the noble Marquis would state whether it was the intention of the Government to introduce any, and what measures before Easter, and also whether it was likely that any important business would be sent up from the other House before that period

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said, that more business had been done since the commencement of the present session, than in the corresponding period of any other session. Five important bills had been already passed, whereas during the same period last year only one was passed. The Irish measures which had been deferred in the other House, would be proceeded with on the 8th of March, and no unnecessary delay would take place in pressing them forward. He might remind their Lordships that notice had been given that a bill to enable persons to sell their estates, for the purpose of discharging their incumbrances, would shortly be laid on the table. It was also intended, at an early period, to introduce measures relating to the penal law, and the improvement of prisons, and the reformation of offenders.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

NEW MEMBER.—Mr. MONAHAN (Solicitor-General for Ireland) took the oaths and his seat for the town of Galway

DRAINAGE.—Sir G. GREY gave notice that on Monday next he should move for leave to bring in a bill relating to drainage in England and Wales.

ENLISTMENT.—Mr. F. MAULE gave notice that on Monday next he should bring in a bill regulating and limiting enlistment in the army. (Hear, hear.)

Some conversation then took place as to the measures to be proceeded with by the Government, in the course of which, Lord J. RUSSELL said he hoped, in the course of that evening to lay on the table a bill for the better administration of the Poor Law in Ireland, and he should proceed with the other Irish bills in the order in which they stood on the paper.

FIRES AND LOSS OF LIVES.—On Thursday morning, a fire, by which one life was lost, occurred at No. 19, Fox and Knot-court, Snow-hill. The fire was eventually extinguished, but not until a female child was burned as black as a coal. She was taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where she lingered till four in the afternoon, when death terminated her sufferings. About half-past three o'clock on Thursday afternoon, a fire broke out at No. 19, Holliday-yard, Creed-lane, Ludgate-hill, which was also attended with loss of life. As soon as the fire was extinguished, the firemen beheld a most distressing scene. Upon the floor-ing where the flames had evidently burned most fiercely, was lying the body of a female child, about five years old, the daughter of Mr. Robson, most frightfully burned. An assistant of Mr. Baker, surgeon, of Wardrobe-place, attended, and pronounced life extinct. The child, it appears, had been left alone whilst the mother was out at work.

BURKING HORSES.—At the Essex adjourned quarter sessions at the Shire Hall, Chelmsford, on Thursday, Edward Bentley, known as a knackerman in the county, was indicted for killing, by means of suffocation, a gelding, the property of Mr. Thomas Stock, a respectable farmer, living at East Hanningfield, a small village a few miles from Chelmsford. Since the prisoner's commitment it has been satisfactorily ascertained that he has been carrying on the atrocious system for a considerable time. He was in the habit of buying dead horses for the London market, and in no less than twenty-four instances has he been known to be the first to call and eventually buy dead cattle, which up to their death had been in a fine and healthy condition. Many of them were of a valuable description; and the mode he adopted to destroy them was to choke up the nostrils with hay-bands, and firmly tie up their jaws with ropes. The poor things would fall to the ground from exhaustion, and, on their expiring, he would remove the hay and rope, and then call upon the owner to buy them. The Jury found the prisoner Guilty, and the Court sentenced him to transportation for fifteen years.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE

A mysterious transaction has taken place with regard to the *Epoque*. On one day it ceased to appear, the paper having been sold for £2000 to M. Emile Girardin, of the *Presse*, with which paper the *Epoque* was said to have been amalgamated. That sale, however, it is said, was not sanctioned by the general body of proprietors of the *Epoque*, who resuscitated the journal the day after it had been suppressed. The affair is about to come before the tribunals, when some curious disclosures are expected

SWITZERLAND

A letter from Zurich, Feb. 21, contains the following: "On the 15th inst., some merchants of Tesino having purchased all the corn in the market at Varese, on the frontier of Austria and Sardinia, the people became discontented, and began to hoot and assault the Swiss merchants. They sought refuge in a house, where they remained for some time; but when they again made their appearance, in order to take possession of their purchases, the tumult recommenced, and a fearful scene ensued. Stones were thrown, and similar scenes took place at Gabirate and Sarone. Tranquility was at length restored by the interference of the armed force, and several arrests were made. Two day-labourers, a body of peasants, to the number of 2000, entered the corn magazines at Sexto Calendo, and forced the owners to sell them corn at their own price. They were afterwards dispersed by the *gendarmerie*, and had two of their number killed, and several wounded. According to the last accounts from Milan, the exportation of grain was strictly prohibited."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE COMMERCIAL LAW OF FRANCE.

A CASE was tried in the Court of QUEEN'S BENCH, on Tuesday, which involved two important questions connected with the commercial law of France. It was that of Bordier v. Barnett and others, and was an action on a bill of exchange, under the following circumstances:—Messrs. Barnett and Co. held the bill, which was for a small amount, and endorsed it to Mr. Bordier, the plaintiff, who transmitted it to Boyer and Co., at Paris, and they again endorsed it to M. Gilbère, at Calais. A great number of endorsements having been made on the bill, a copy of it was annexed to it, and the two, according to the custom with foreign bills, were treated as one instrument. The bill became due on the 26th of February, 1844, and, being presented, was dishonoured. The defendants, however, did not receive notice of dishonour till the 26th of March following. They now refused payment upon two grounds—first, that the notice of dishonour had not been made within reasonable time; secondly, that the protest was a nullity, not having set forth correctly the endorsements on the bill. The questions in dispute being entirely dependent on the state of the French law, were submitted to the Jury as matters of fact.

The Jury, without retiring to consult, returned a verdict for the defendants on both the points raised before them.

VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER AGAINST A MEDICAL MAN.

A long inquiry has taken place at the Wheat Sheaf, Camden Town, before Mr. Wakley, and a jury into the circumstances attending the death of a Miss Sarah Colyer, aged 22, which was alleged to have been caused by the effects of bitter almond water prescribed by Dr. Cronin. Evidence was given to show that the prescription for the mixture ordered comprised no strong a dose of prussic acid. Dr. Cronin, in his defence, said he had the highest authorities for using the bitter almond water in his prescription; and in support of his statement referred to Dr. Christian's work on poisons, Dr. Thompson's "New Edinburgh Pharmacopœia," Professor Brande, and the "London Pharmaceutical Journal." He declared if physicians were to be bound by the "British Pharmacopœia," and nothing else, no improvement could ever take place in the science of medicine. The Coroner told the Jury that if they believed the deceased had died from the effects of the medicine, and that it had been prescribed without due and proper care, it would be their duty to find a verdict of Manslaughter against Mr. Cronin. The Jury returned that verdict, and Dr. Cronin was committed for trial.

PRIVILEGES OF THE LORD MAYOR'S COURT.—An important decision was given by the Court of QUEEN'S BENCH, on Thursday, in regard to the powers of the Lord Mayor's Court. The case was that of "The Queen *v.* the Lord Mayor of London." It was a *mandamus*, calling on the Lord Mayor of London to show cause why Mr. Ashurst, a solicitor and attorney of the superior Courts of Westminster, should not be admitted to practise in the Lord Mayor's Court. The Court on carefully looking over the Act, was of opinion that the Lord Mayor's Court was an inferior Court, and came under the operation of the Act, and if no rell was duly filed, the Court should be provided with one. The Court was, therefore, of opinion that no sufficient answer had been made to the *mandamus*, and the peremptory must, therefore, be for the Crown

RECOVERY OF DEPOSITS.—In the Court of EXCHEQUER, on Thursday, a case was tried, Clark *v.* Chaplin, to recover £100 paid as a deposit on twenty shares in the London and Westminster Water Company, a scheme which had been abandoned. The Jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, for the full amount.

THE DORKING MUSICAL INSTITUTION gave a Vocal and Instrumental Concert, in the Assembly Room of the Red Lion Inn, on Tuesday evening. The company was very numerous, and the performances of the Dorking amateurs very successful. At the close of the evening, Lady Elizabeth Wathen, with her characteristic liberality, (her Ladyship not being able to attend the Concert,) sent a handsome present to the Institution

TO MAKE A SLOW COUNTRY SUPPER.—Take, of best bloater, a Congou, half a pound; Adam's water, a pint; fresh butter, half a pound; mixed biscuits, six penny worth; a plate of buns; one bottle of Marsala, diluted with water, to the number of the guests; one dish of sandwiches; two tiles, a lantern, and a pair of patties; five queer head-dresses; and fourteen dreary people. Simmer gently, in a small room, badly lighted, and garnish with an old piano, out of tune. *Man in the Moon, No. III.*

THE PRESS AND THE POOR-LAW COMMISSIONERS.—The Select Committee, appointed to inquire into the existing Law of Settlement, and the operation of the Poor Re-moval Act, met on Tuesday, but they have resolved to keep their proceedings secret. The reporter of the *Times* states that he was not allowed to be present, and our contemporary seems to be of opinion that the motive for the exclusion of the press is to prevent the disclosure of awkward "sayings and doings" of the Poor Law Commissioners.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO OSBORNE HOUSE.—Wednesday next, the 3rd of March, is the day at present fixed for her Majesty's visit to Osborne House. It is under-stood that her Majesty and the Court will remain at Osborne House until the 21st or 22nd of March, and then return to Buckingham Palace, preparatory to the Drawing-room announced to be held on Thursday, the 25th March. The juvenile members of the Royal Family will remain at Osborne House during the absence of their Royal parents in London, it being her Majesty's present intention to return to Osborne House in a day or two after the Drawing-room, and remain there until Easter, when the Court will remove to Windsor Castle for the holidays.

The Queen held a Levee (the second this season) on Wednesday afternoon, at St. James's Palace. The Levee was numerously attended, and the principal knights of the several Orders of Knighthood wore the collars of their respective Orders.

BIRTHDAY OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—The 73rd anniversary of the birth of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was celebrated on Wednesday at Windsor, by the ringing of the bells of St. George's Chapel and the parish church, and the firing of a Royal salute from the Corporation ordnance. A Royal salute was also fired from the Belvedere battery, near Virginia Water

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.—The Duke of Devonshire has returned to Rome from Naples, and was to leave the former city at the close of this week for Nice. It is expected that the noble Duke will return from the Continent soon after Easter.

IRELAND.

THE PROGRESS OF FAMINE AND FEVER

The following is an extract from a letter of Mr. Richard Notter, a magistrate of the county of Cork, dated Rock Island, Crookhaven, Feb 17. This gentleman lives in the parish of Kilkoe, Crookhaven forms the extreme south-western point of Ireland. It lies nine miles beyond Cape Clear, and comprises within its bounds the Mizenhead, the far famed 'Nettium of Ptolemy.' It is 12 miles in length, by four in breadth, 26 miles from its market town (Skibbereen), and contains a population of over 7,000 persons, whose entire support has hitherto been the potato. Judge, then, of the misery and distress of an entire population suddenly left dependent on foreign food for support. The Government have granted works, but the small rate of wages which the people have been able to earn, although it has, in many instances, supported life, has not allowed them to procure a sufficiency of food, and their strength is now so exhausted, that they are daily becoming a prey to fever, dysentery, and other diseases, and are dropping like the blasted leaves of an October tree. Fever is sweeping away whole families. Entire families are lying crowded together, in their wretched hovels, stretched on a sop of straw, without any covering whatsoever: the dead and the dying lo together; their neighbours will not go near them; all they can be induced to do is to leave a jug of drink at the door of the cabin, and one of the wretched inmates will crawl to take it in; but the instances in which even this is given are scarcely worth naming, for besides the rector of the parish, the curate, the Roman Catholic clergymen, the Dispensary physician, and the Chief Officer of Coast Guard's, there are only five persons to afford the smallest relief to so vast a multitude

In addition to the ordinary details of destitution in Cork, Kerry, Galway, and Mayo, published in the Irish provincial papers, there are accounts from the county of Wexford which represent the famine as making rapid progress in that locality.

Mr. John Corcoran, of Ross, a Poor-Law Guardian, while passing Stone Pound, Wexford, in the execution of his duty, found that three members of a family were dead—the husband, wife, and the mother of the husband, all of whom, he stated, died from destitution. The names are Larkin, and living within half a mile of the Stone Pound

The *Cork Examiner* contains the following extract of a letter from the Rev. Mr. Mulcahy, of Castlehaven

"To give you some idea, and it is a very faint one, of the sacrifice of human life that has taken place in the district of Castlehaven and Myross, I state with confidence and sorrow that in one fishing hamlet, called Carrigillihi, out of a population of 472 individuals who were alive on the 1st of January, 1847, not less than 87 have been since carried off by starvation. This is a fact I am ready to attest on the solemnity of my oath, before any tribunal in the realm."

The same paper makes the following horrifying statement:—"The graveyards of the country are choked up, and the Queen's highways are dotted with mounds of clay, and the fields full of sepulchral grass, while dozens of bodies are flung in the rags they wore when alive, as dead soldiers are, after a battle."

The *Dublin Evening Post* contains the following affecting statement from the Rev. J. O'Sullivan, dated Kenmare, Feb. 17th":—

"I am just come in from an unfortunate woman, whose dead child lay beside her for the last two days, three others merely gasping, and, horrible to relate, while in the act of administering the last sacrament to her, a famished cat got up on the bed, and was about to knaw the carcase of the poor infant. The unfortunate husband and another famishing child were drowned in tears on their knees.

"My curate, just come in, tells me he attended a man whose wife died of hunger, and who had, on one side of him lay a girl dead two days, on the other, a child dead since the morning, and he is, by this time, gathered unto them himself.

"A gentleman assured me that he saw pass him, during the last half-hour, two cars, with four coffins on one, and three on the other. Another came to me a few minutes since, to try and make up the price of the coffin for a poor creature who has unburied for the last four days.

"Such a wholesale destruction of human beings was never heard of."

The Rev. R. Traill, D.D., rector and vicar of Schull, in a letter dated "Schull Rectory, Feb. 15th," says—

"At Ardfanard a child is dying and a corpse. Yesterday there were interred in this division of this parish alone, thirty-seven bodies, and we know of seven now lying dead. My parish is verily an Aceldama, a field of death, if not a field of blood. Hunger and disease are doing their fearful work."

Dr. Donovan, the physician to the Skibbereen Dispensary, gives a frightful account of the scenes he witnessed. He says: "Death scenes are now so common, and attract so little attention, that the one I am about to describe would scarcely merit notice, if it were not for the singular feature which it exhibited, in the anxious desire which the patient evinced to have the moment of dissolution arrive. Twenty-two strangers who came into Skibbereen to beg, had taken up their abode in a house in Bridge Town; illness broke out amongst them, and I was sent for to see five who were sick of fever. The appearance of this lazaretto, when a bit of hog deal was lighted, to show me the patients, baffles description. Four bare walls and an old straw roof constituted the habitation, and there was not in it a single pound of straw for bedding; a shower of liquid soot was falling from the thatch, and a fetid fog was rising from the filthy wet floor, contaminated the only clothing of the inmates. I prescribed for my patients, and was about to leave them, when my attention was attracted by a group at the opposite end of the house, who were zealously engaged about an old woman and child that were lying on the ground. 'Doctor,' said one of the party, 'my child is dead, and my mother is going; won't you give her a drink?' 'Oh, thank God, I won't want your drink long,' replied the dying woman, 'for it will soon be all over with me,' and then addressing me, said 'will I live until morning?' I assured her that before an hour she would be transferred to another and I hoped a better world; this assurance seemed to give her the greatest satisfaction, and she exclaimed, 'Well I will be soon out of want and hunger, but won't you get me and the little girl put in the abbey?' I promised to do so, but in the hurry of business forgot my promise, and was somewhat forcibly reminded of my neglect, when, on entering the house some days after, with an artist from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, I found the bodies in the same spot, and in the same position, for two or five days before I saw them, I suppose. I then renewed my pledge, but the appendages of a coffin was dispensed with. This very day, the 10th of February, I saw three corpses in this same abode of wretchedness, in the rags that when living they were alive enamoured their covering both by day and night for the last six months; and they were this moment removed by a man who has contracted for *burying the dead without coffins, at the rate of a shilling a head*, and whose cart goes round every morning to collect the bodies."

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—HEALTH OF MR. O'CONNELL.—At the Repeal Association, on Monday, Mr. Steele introduced the subject of Mr. O'Connell's health, and, probably speaking with good authority, said: "Mr. O'Connell was in right good health—true, he was not as young as his son Daniel—nor as strong now, in his 72d year, as he was twenty years ago—but he was as well and as strong as could be expected at his time of life. He then spoke of the Galway election, which he designated as an insult to Ireland, and most inauspicious to the cause of nationality. The Whig Solicitor General had been returned by a majority of *four only*—a majority obtained by the most disgusting bribery and corruption ever perpetrated." (Hear, hear.) The death of Mr. O'Connell has been reported several times, within the last few weeks, both in London and Dublin. The rumour was received with so much credit in Limerick, that the *Limerick Examiner* appeared the other day in *mourning*, and gave a memoir of the hon. and learned gentleman. On the other hand, Mr. F. V. Fitzpatrick has written a letter dated Dublin, Feb. 18, in which he states that Mr. O'Connell's physicians have had several consultations, and that Mr. O'Connell himself has "misgivings" as to the state of his health.

THE ELECTION FOR GALWAY.—The Solicitor-General, Mr. Monahan, was returned by a majority of four. The numbers at the close of the poll were—Monahan, 110; O'Flaherty, 106. The election did not terminate without a riot. The [illegible] began rung in token of rejoicing, the mob collected about the sacred edifice, and demolished all the windows at the west side, and did some damage to the doors. On Sunday morning week, a man of the name of James Donahue, who resides near Moate (county Cavan), rose from his bed while his wife slept, and with a razor nearly severed her head from her body. He is supposed to be insane. He has been committed to gaol. An industrious man, named [illegible]ng, who resided near Belturbet, went to the fair of Ballyconnell to sell a cow, on the 13th inst., and having been observed to return without it, it was supposed he had sold it and had the price by him. He was attacked by three persons armed with stone hammers, used on the public roads. They demanded his money, and on his refusing they beat him with the hammers about the head till they supposed he was dead. The poor man died soon afterwards. The three murderers have been identified by the wife of the deceased, and fully committed for trial. Their names are Philip, Patrick, and Owen Reil[illegible].

FOREIGN CORN PORTS.

ODESSA.—(FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.)

ODESSA.

This flourishing sea-port of Southern Russia lies on the north-west coast of the Black Sea, between the rivers Dneister and Bug. It is, altogether, a modern town: the foundations having been laid so lately as 1792, by order of the Empress Catherine, after the peace of Jassy. It was intended to serve as an *entrêpot* for the commerce of the Russian dominions on the Black Sea, and has, in a great measure, answered the expectations of its founders. It was declared a free port, in 1817, and the inhabitants exempted from taxation for thirty years; since which period its increase has been extremely rapid. The site is, on the whole, well chosen. There is no river, but it has a fine bay, with sufficient depth of water, almost to the very shore, for the largest men-of-war.

The town is regularly built in the form of an oblong parallelogram, on a declivity sloping towards the sea. The surrounding country is an extensive and fertile plain. The harbour, which is formed by two large moles, and can contain 200 ships, is defended by strong works. The town is well built, mostly of stone; the streets are broad and straight: there are many fine public buildings, as the Russian cathedral, the Protestant church, the admiralty, hospital, custom-house, exchange, theatre, &c.; and there is a fine public garden in the middle of the town.

Among the articles of export from Odessa, corn, especially wheat, occupies, as is generally known, a very high rank; but tallow is, likewise, an important article. The wheat of the Ukraine is exported to Turkey, Italy, France, Spain, and England. Mr. Macculloch, in his valuable "Commercial Dictionary," observes in his details as to the trade of Odessa in 1842, that "the prices of wheat in this place are affected much more by a demand from England than by one from other countries; for the English agent goes into the market with orders in hand which are to be hastily executed, *more regard being had to time than to price, in consequence of the fluctuating duty in England.* Whereas, those engaged in the regular trade for the Mediterranean, purchase a leisure, and have even supplied the English purchasers from their own stores, securing to themselves an immediate profit."

A letter from Odessa, of the 29th ult., states:—"The trade of Odessa was never more flourishing than in 1846. In the course of that year, 1441 vessels entered our harbour, and 1512 sailed from it. The exports amounted to 22,763,055 effective roubles (91,052,220f.), and the imports to 7,745,047 effective roubles (30,508,462f.), forming, together, a total of 30,508,462 roubles, and showing an increase, as compared with the amount of the preceding year, of 4,318,360 roubles. The imports of 1846 consisted of 5,840,803 effective roubles (25,363,208f.), in merchandise, and 1,904,605 roubles (7,618,420f.) in specie. The wheat exported last year exceeded 2,000,000 tzetwers, representing a value of 15,000,000 of effective roubles (60,000,000f.), the largest quantity of grain ever exported from Odessa in one year. There were still lying at Odessa, on the 1st instant, 725,000 tzetwers of wheat (1,515,250 hectolitres), and 95,000 tzetwers of other grain (198,350 hectolitres), besides 30,000 tzetwers of flax seed."

DANZIG.

DANZIG

Is, next to Petersburg, the most important commercial city in the north of Europe. It lies on the left bank of the western arm of the Vistula, about three miles above its influx into the Baltic. It is a fortress of the first class, and the principal port of Prussia. It was anciently a leading member of the Hanseatic League, and a free city; it is still a place of great commerce, especially in wheat, brought down the Vistula, from Poland, and other corn-producing countries, and shipped from hence to all parts of Europe. Indeed, the exports of wheat are greater than from any other port in the world. The granaries, of enormous dimensions, capable of holding 500,000 quarters of corn, are situated on an island called *Speicher Insel*. To avoid the risk of fire, no one lives upon it, and lights are never admitted.

The timber trade is also very considerable. There are four sorts of wheat distinguished here; viz., white, high-mixed, mixed, and red, according as the white or red predominates. The quality of Danzig wheat is, for the most part, excellent; for, though small in the berry, and not so heavy as many other sorts, it is remarkably thin-skinned, and yields the finest flour. The white Polish wheat exported from here is the best in the Baltic. The wheat is conveyed by two modes—covered boats, and in open flats: some of the latter are 75 feet long, and 20 broad, with a depth of 2½ feet: they usually contain from 180 to 200 quarters of wheat; they draw from 10 to 12 inches of water, yet they frequently get aground in descending the river.

The town abounds in picturesque old buildings. The finest edifice is the cathedral, built in the 14th century. The Long Market abounds in fine ancient architecture, the most striking of which is the Exchange.

By means of gigantic sluice-gates, the country round three sides can be laid under water, and thus defended from an hostile attack. There are, besides, several strong external forts.

The port of Danzig is Neufahrwasser, at the mouth of the western arm of the Vistula. It is defended by a fort, has a light-house, and an extensive pier at the entrance of the channel.

FUNERAL OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

THE CEREMONIAL AT THE VAULT IN ST. NICHOLAS CHAPEL, WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

VERY phase of death is veiled in impressive solemnity; and the sage has held that its pomp is more terrible than death itself. The passing of a man of high rank and wealth, from the assumed full enjoyment of them to the narrow home of the tomb, never fails to impress the popular mind with its pageantry; and, though we live in times when state ceremonies are generally shorn of their splendour, the public funeral of a great man continues, to this day, to be regarded as a spectacle of interesting solemnity. This feeling has just been strikingly exemplified in the interment of Hugh, Duke of Northumberland, of whom it may be said, that "goodness sanctified his greatness, and greatness supported his goodness." The removal of the body from Alnwick Castle, through a populous district, to Gateshead, was attended with invariable demonstration of respect to the memory of the late Duke: townspeople, tenantry, and house hold, joined in the tribute; the ceremony of corporate form, and the simplicity of village sorrow all attested that his grace was deservedly dear to all classes. In the metropolis, the ties were more remote, and the attractiveness of the spectacle may have been, in part, the effect of death opening the gate of fame. Its principal stages we shall now proceed to detail to the reader.

THE LYING IN STATE.

The remains were conveyed from Gateshead, direct by railway, to London; the train arrived at the Euston-square station early on Saturday morning; and the body was thence removed to Northumberland House.

It had been previously arranged that the ceremony of lying in state should be a private one. The great state dining-room was fitted up for this purpose: the lower portion of the walls, and the whole of the flooring were covered with black cloth; and the former bore a magnificent escutcheon of the armorial shields of Brabant, Lorraine, and Northumberland. In the centre of the room, within an ebony railing, upon trestles, was placed the coffin, nearly covered with a pall, and surmounted by the ducal coronet, and plumes of black ostrich-feathers. Around the coffin were placed eight large altar candles; and the room was otherwise lighted by twenty lamps. The scene had all the stately solemnity of the chamber of death.

But comparatively few persons—the members of the family of the deceased nobleman, and a few private friends—were admitted to this ceremony during Monday.

THE PROCESSION FROM NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE TO WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

The hour appointed for the procession to leave was twelve o'clock, but, long before that hour, crowds of persons assembled about Northumberland House, in Trafalgar-square, to witness the pageant; and the principal shops in the neighbourhood were closed.

The noblemen and gentlemen invited to take part in the mournful ceremonial began to arrive at Northumberland House shortly after eleven o'clock.

The hearse and eight mourning coaches, each drawn by six horses, entered the court-yard shortly before eleven o'clock.

At twelve o'clock, the coffin, containing the body, was removed from the State dining-room, and placed in the hearse.

At twenty minutes past twelve, the procession moved in the following order:—

Two Conductors on Horseback.
The High Constable of Westminster.
The Beadles of St. Martin's.
Mr. Jarvis, the Undertaker, on Horseback.

Mute. Mute.
Four Cloakmen. Four Cloakmen.
Eight Horsemen on Horseback, in black cloaks, two and two.
Page. State Lid of Feathers. Page.
Mr. Roberson, of Alnwick.
Herald Painter.
Mute. Mute.
Page. The Ducal Coronet, on a Crimson Velvet Cushion, Page.
carried by a Page on Horseback, the Horses caparisoned, and bearing
Escutcheons of the Duke's arms
Six Pages. HEARSE. Six Pages.
Carriage and Six,
Containing the Rev. Sir Henry Dukinfield, Bart., Vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields; the Rev. Mr Gifford, Curate; the Rev. Charles Charlton, Minister of Alnwick New Church.
Carriage and Six,
Containing his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, Chief Mourner; his Grace the Duke of Athol; the Right Honourable Lord Louvaine
Carriage and Six,
Containing the Honourable Hugh Percy, the Bishop of Carlisle, the Honourable Admiral Josceline Percy, the Hon. Admiral Wm. Percy, the Hon. Charles Bertie Percy.
Carriage and Six,
Containing the Honourable Captain Henry Maxwell Percy, the Rev. Henry Percy, Lord James Murray
Carriage and Six,
Containing Earl Powis the Honourable Robert Henry Clive, Mr. Mortimer Drummond.
Carriage and Six,
Containing Sir Walter Riddell, Bart., Mr. Hodgson, Q.C., Mr. Blackburn, Mr. Williams.
Carriage and Six,
Containing Mr. Boyle, Mr. Kemp, Mr. Rhoades, Mr. Parsons
Carriage and Six, containing Mourners.

Each coach was attended by four pages.

The eighth mourning coach was succeeded by the carriage of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the servants wearing their full state liveries, with crape hatbands, &c.

The carriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge came next; and was, in turn, succeeded by

The carriage of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester.

Then followed in succession the carriages of the subjoined noblemen and gentlemen:—

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Sutherland, the Marquis of Northampton, the Marquis Cholmondeley, the Marchioness (Dowager) of Downshire, the Earl of Ilchester, the Earl of Fingall, the Earl of Beverley, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, the Earl Grey, the Earl of Brownlow, the Countess of Norbury, the Earl of Ripon, the Earl of Falmouth, the Viscount Palmerston, the Viscount Bayne, His Excellency the Belgian Minister, His Excellency the Prussian Minister, Lord Louvaine, Lord James Stuart, Lady Agnes Butler, Lady Elizabeth Fulk, Hon. Robert Clive, Hon Sidney Herbert, Hon. Mrs Sanderson, the Bishop of London, Sir Robert Peel, Sir Walter James, Sir Willoughby Gordon, Sir Augustus Foster, Rev Sir Henry Dukinfield, Mr. Bavon Platt, Mr Alderman Thompson, Major Weymouth, Dr Freeman, Rev J Gifford, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Hoare, Miss Hoare, Mr. E. Hodgson, Q.C., Mr. Drummond, Mr. T. Hunt

The procession, as will be readily conceived, extended a very great distance; and the hearse had arrived at the western door of the Abbey before the last carriages had fallen into rank at Northumberland House.

THE PROCESSION IN THE ABBEY.

By the courtesy of the Dean of Westminster, a great number of persons were admitted, by tickets, by the northern door of the Abbey, to the nave, and by the opposite door to Poet's Corner, and were thus enabled to witness the ceremonial of the procession. In the nave, the spectators were kept within the side aisles, by a cord extended from the several clusters of columns; and Poet's Corner was inclosed by iron railing; thus leaving the centre of the nave clear for the procession of the mourners, and also leaving clear that part of the southern aisle and transept which lies between the choir and the chapel of St. Nicholas, beneath which chapel the vault of the family of the Percys is situated. The number of persons assembled within the Abbey church was very great; and there were several spectators in the "nunneries," or open galleries above the arches of the nave. The entire arrangements were admirably carried out by Mr. Owen, the High Constable of Westminster.

The Dean, the Rev. Dr. Buckland, the Rev. Mr. Milman, and other prebendaries and minor canons of the Abbey, the choristers, and the various functionaries, assembled at the western end of the nave. At one o'clock, the gates were opened, and the mourners, with those who formed the procession, having alighted from their carriages, entered the church, and the procession advanced up the nave in the following order

The High Constable of Westminster
The Beadle of the Sanctuary
Mr. Jarvis, the Undertaker
Conductors and Attendants.
Six a Lid of Feathers.
Twelve Choristers—two and two.
Sixteen Lay Vicars—two and two.
Four Minor Canons two and two
Two Ushers.

Sixteen Queen's Scholars, four and four. Sixteen Queen's Scholars four and four.
The Head Master of Westminster School.
The Second Master
Cancel Verger
The Canons in residence:—
Rev. J Frere. Rev. Dr. Wordsworth.
Rev. J. Jennings. Rev. E. Repton.
Dean's Verger.
Alms Men The Dean of Westminster. Alms Men
The Coronet and Cushion.
THE BODY,
Covered with a Black Velvet Pall, Ornamented with Escutcheons of his Grace's Arms, and Borne by Twelve Pages.
The Clergymen of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields and of Alnwick followed immediately after the Body.

Immediately after the coffin came the present Duke as chief mourner, the other mourners being his Grace the Duke of Athol, Lord Louvaine, the Bishop of Carlisle, the Hon. Josceline Percy, Admiral the Hon. W. Percy, the Hon. C. B Percy, the Hon. W. M. Percy, the Rev. H. Percy, Lord J. Murray, the Earl of Powis, the Hon. R. H. Clive, Mr. Mortimer Drummond, Sir William Riddell, Messrs. Hodgson, Blackburne, Williams, Boyle, and Kemp; the Rev. Sir H. Duk-

[illegible] field, Vicar of St. Martin's; the Rev. J. G. Giffard, Curate of St. Martin's, the parish in which Northumberland-house is situated; the Rev. C. Charlton, Minister of Alnwick; Mr. Wentworth, Controller of the Household to the deceased nobleman, and Mr. Mitchell, his valet and confidential servant.

The appearance of the procession was exceedingly impressive; but not until it had advanced half way up the nave was it seen with full effect; then, the cross lights revered all distinct, and the *spectacle* was complete. The sentences of the burial service, "I am the resurrection and the life," were sung by the whole of the choir, led by Mr. Hobbs; Mr. Turle presiding at the organ. The music, the composition of Dr Crotch, was well executed. On reaching the eastern end of the nave, the procession filed off to the right hand, passing along that portion of the southern aisle which leads to the chapel of St. Nicholas; and here those who were privileged to enter within the gates to the east of Poet's Corner, fell into rank and followed, together with the whole of the clergy of the cathedral present, and the whole of the numerous choir, &c.

THE INTERMENT.

The Procession then advanced along the south aisle of the Choir, through the south transept, and past Poets' Corner, the spectators in the aisle and a good view of the pageant. Its progress then lay past the chapels of St. Benedict and St Edmund, through the Ambulatory, to St. Nicholas' Chapel, at the south-east angle of the church, just previous to its junction with the Chapel of Henry VII.

The Chapel of St. Nicholas is a small hexagonal inclosure, divided from the Ambulatory by an open stone screen, of Gothic design; the entrance is by a small door. The coffin, being taken into the Chapel, was lowered into a broked vault, beneath the flooring or pavement; the mourners followed, and took their places, the Duke of Northumberland being seated in a chair, at the end of the opening of the vault. Meanwhile, the Dean ascended a reading-desk or pulpit, of carved oak, placed on the left of the doorway, dividing the Chapel screen; and the Very Reverend gentleman proceeded to read, with a very clear voice and impressive emphasis, the psalms appointed for the occasion.

The scene within the Chapel, and in the Ambulatory, at this time was very impressive: as the flood of light through the large and lofty windows, showed the mourners grouped around the vault—the Dean in the pulpit, and the crowd of followers, in processional order; whilst, in fine *chiaro scuro* through an arch of florid Gothic might be seen the steps and richly dight m[illegible]s of Henry the Seventh's Chapel. Here, by the way, were the members of the establishment of the deceased nobleman. In the opposite direction, the long drawn aisle, with its many window in the extreme distance, was an effect of artistic beauty; and, looking between the canopied tombs which flank the chapel of Edward the Confessor, some exquisite blendings of light and shade might be witnessed.

The sublime chapter from the Epistle to the Corinthians—"Now is Christ risen," &c., was read with great feeling by the Rev. Mr. Milman, from a point near the Chapel of St. Benedict. The anthem by Handel, "His body is interred in peace," performed by the organist and the choir. The remainde of the service was performed by the Dean, after which the "Dead March in Saul," closed the whole of the mournful duties of the occasion, and the mourners retired, passing on their return along the nave and entering their carriages at the western door.

The other persons who formed the procession were then admitted from the Am[illegible] into the Chapel, and viewed the coffin in the vault, which is to the left of [illegible]way, not far from the large altar-tomb erected to the father and mother [illegible] is a noble marble monument, designed by Adam, the architect, to the memory of Elizabeth, Duchess of Northumberland, who died in 1776. The sculpture is by [illegible]

The Chapel also contains monuments in memory of the following personages: Philippa, Duchess of York, 1455; Baron Garsey, 1470; Sir Humphrey Stanley, 1503; Duchess of Somerset, 1587; Lady Cecil, 1591; Lady Cafford, 1679; Nicholas Bagenall, 1688; Countess of Beverley, 1812; Marchioness of Winchester: [illegible]

heart in an urn; Lady Ross, the Westmoreland family; and, near the doorway is interred (the last remarked) Sir Henry Spelman, the an iquary.

The whole of the arrangements were well designed and carried out. There was no confusion, although a vast concourse of persons were assembled both at the entrances and within the church.

The funeral was conducted by Mr. Jarvis, of the firm of Jarvis and Son, of [illegible] Mr. Jarvis's father officiated at the interment of the first Duke, in 1786.

REMOVAL OF THE REMAINS FROM ALNWICK CASTLE.

(*Abridged from the Newcastle Journal.*)

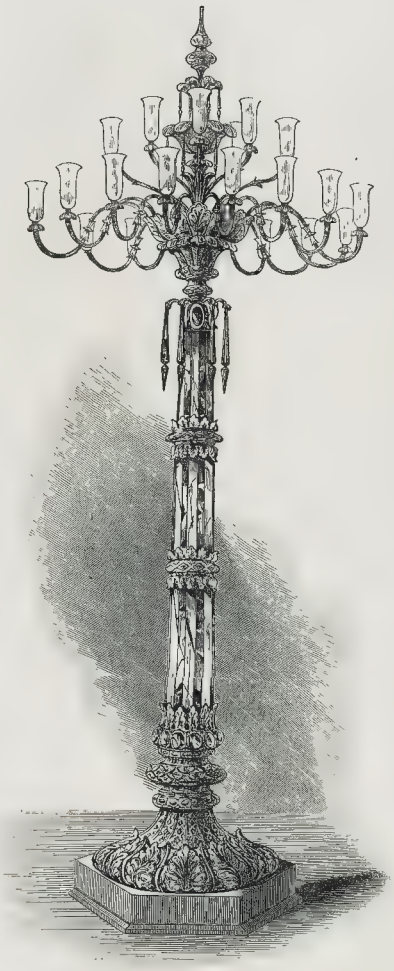
The entire arrangements were intrusted to Mr. Thomas Robertson, the Duke's cabinet-maker, at Alnwick; and they were on a scale of splendour suitable to the exalted rank of the illustrious deceased. The body was enclosed within a mahogany shell of exquisite workmanship and French polish; the inside lined with pure white silk, padded and fringed with rich silk-fringe and lace of the same colour, and the shroud of the same rich material. The shell was enclosed in a leaden coffin, and both placed in the outer coffin of oak, covered with rich crimson Genoa silk velvet, and emblazoned with the Duke's armorial bearings, in gold. At the sides and ends of the outer coffin, which was divided into compartments by rows of nails, were eight massive silver handles, each gar[illegible]ded by a ducal coronet, and on the top were the ducal coronet, with the [illegible] and badge of the Garter, and other heraldic achievements. The weight of the coffin and body was about eleven hundred-weight. The arms and supporters of the deceased were engraved on the plate, which bears the following inscription:—

The Most High, Puissant, and Most Noble Pr[illegible] Earl of Northumberland, Earl and Baron Percy, Baron [illegible] Warkworth, and Bamont, Lord Lieutenant [illegible] County of Northumberland, and of the Town and County of [illegible]wn of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Vice-Admiral of the same; one of the Lords of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and Governor of the Charterhouse. Knight of the Garter, and Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. Born 30th April, 1785; died 11th February, 1847.

The conducting of the body from Alnwick Castle to Northumberland House was under the entire charge of Mr. Kemp, the Duke's Master of the Horse, assisted by Mr Thomas Pretyman, as undertaker. As a mark of respect to the lamented deceased, the principal places of business of the chief tradesmen in Alnwick were partially closed on the melancholy event of his death becoming known, and the respectable dwelling-houses were closed till after the funeral concluded had left the town. There was no public state ceremony at the Castle, and the family circle was limited to the Dowager Duchess, the present Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, and the Bishop of Carlisle. At an early hour on Friday morning, the flag on the principal tower of the Castle was hoisted half mast high, and shortly afterwards the chief inhabitants of the town, and his prince's tradesmen and tenantry, assembled at the Castle, to escort the solemn procession through the streets of Alnwick. Precisely as the Castle clock tolled the appointed hour, the gates were silently opened, and the mournful procession left the Castle-yard.

There were upwards of three hundred of his Grace's tenantry on foot, and about six hundred mounted; and the entire procession extended from the Bondgate Tower to the northern extremity of the suburb of Alnwick, upwards of three-quarters of a mile. The shops were all closed; the bells of the churches and of the Town Hall tolled at intervals. The streets of Alnwick were also [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

namely, from August last till about the conclusion of the next harvest. (Hear, hear.) I think that, under these circumstances, the Committee will not be surprised that the Government resist the demand of the noble Lord opposite (Lord G. Bentinck) for £16,000,000 (hear, hear); and I do not believe that, even if that sum had been advanced, it would have been possible to save a single sixpence of the £10,000,000 obliged to be expended by the Government." (Hear, hear.) After further asserting the sums which the Government was forced to expend for Ireland, the hon. gentleman announced that he could only provide for the expenditure by means [illegible] upon his mind, and induced him to borrow all the money [illegible] that the wiser and more prudent course is at once to borrow the whole of the required money. (Hear, hear.) In doing so, I do not make a permanent addition to the public debt to the whole amount of the money borrowed, because a considerable proportion of it is ultimately to be repaid by the Irish proprietors. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the expenditure on the Public Works, one-half is charged on the property of Ireland, repayable in ten years; and these payments, as they come in, will of course extinguish an equal portion of debt; and the remainder left, being half the whole amount, or £4,000,000 or £5,000,000 is, after all, not a large sum, considering the object for which it will have been advanced, viz., the relief of our suffering fellow-subjects." He next made the important statement that he did not intend to propose additional taxation, at least for this year, the present being an unfortunate time for such a step. The uncertainty in regard to the harvest was another reason. Next session the subject of additional taxation would be forced upon Parliament. In the course of the next session it will become indispensably necessary to deal with the question of the Income Tax. If additional [illegible] were increased in the present year, that tax, at any rate, is one of the sources to which one would naturally look; and, therefore, it would be exceedingly unwise, by dealing with the matter at all this year, to pre-judge the course which Parliament—a new Parliament, perhaps might think it expedient to take on this question. For all these reasons I have thought that, on the whole, it will be the course most prudent for me to attempt to increase taxation at the present year, but, leaving the whole question open for the next year, to provide, in this year, for the interest of the loan which I intend to raise, out of the ordinary revenue of the country. I stated the ordinary revenue of the country for 1847-48, at £52,065,000, and the ordinary expenditure at £51,975,000, leaving a surplus of £480,000. Now, assuming that I borrow £8,000,000, what will the annual interest amount to? Of course, it will be obvious to every one that, at 3 per cent., it would be £240,000; at 3½ per cent., £280,000; and at 4 per cent., £320,000. I entertain no doubt of being able to borrow the required sum at [illegible] per cent.; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]



COLOSSAL GLASS CANDELABRUM FOR IBRAHIM PACHA.

COLOSSAL GLASS CANDELABRUM FOR IBRAHIM PACHA.

One of the most interesting results of the visit of his Highness Ibrahim Pacha to Great Britain, must have been the many splendid specimens of British industrial art which the Royal visitor was enabled to witness. To be *fêted* by our nobility and great public bodies may have been a very pleasant thing in its turn; but the inspection of our workshops gave the Pacha a much better idea of the vast resources by which this country has attained its present high position among nations.

One of the Pacha's tours of inspection was to Birmingham, where his Highness, while at the factory of Messrs. F. and C. Osler, commissioned those gentlemen to design and manufacture a pair of colossal Candelabra; and, accordingly, Messrs. Osler have produced a truly gorgeous work, in every respect fit, as intended, to correspond with the magnificence of an oriental palace. The material is cut glass; in effect, a vast shaft and base of crystal. One of the pair of candelabra has been exhibited at Messrs. Osler's establishment in Oxford-street. It consists of a lofty column, supporting a glass leaf dish, from which two rows of branches or arms rise, sixteen in number in the lower, and eight in the upper; each provided with a vase shade, and decorated with a prismatic star. This dish is also ornamented with six pendants, each two feet in length. The total height of the candelabrum is seventeen feet, and it weighs upwards of 2066lbs. The column itself is composed of three cylinders, of cut-glass prisms. The lower cylinder is nearly three feet in length, and weighed 1291bs. previous to the process of grinding, &c. The ornamental glass base, which rests on the hexagonal metal plinth is thirty-four inches in diameter, and weighs 155lbs. Such are the colossal dimensions, in which equal ingenuity has been displayed in preserving proportional strength and beauty in the tapering column, and taste in the ornamental accompaniments with which its base and capital are graced.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert has honoured Mr. Osler with a visit to inspect the Candelabrum, which the Prince much admired. The Conde de Montemolin, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Northampton, Lord Ashburton, and Sir Robert Peel, have also examined this very beautiful specimen of taste and skill, and have expressed themselves highly delighted with its surpassing splendour.

LÆLIA SUPERBIENS: GORGEOUS LÆLIA.

This truly magnificent plant is now in flower at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society, at Chiswick. It was received by the Society's collector, Mr. Hartweg, who found it growing on oaks, in Guatemala, in 1841; and it has never before flowered in England.

The specimen at Chiswick has nine flower-heads, the largest of which has thirteen flowers; others, ten or twelve on each: and the length of the flower-stem is between six and seven feet. The plant measures more than four feet across; it grows entirely in the air, having no soil of any kind. The petals and sepals are rose-coloured; the colour of the lip is an intensely deep rose, enlivened by rich yellow streaks along the disc and base, where are placed five large somewhat serrated plates.

LÆLIA SUPERBIENS IN FLOWER, AT THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, AT CHISWICK.

The *Lælia Superbiens* was discovered by Mr. Skinner, in the cooler districts of Guatemala; and it is figured and described in Mr. Bateman's splendid work on the Orchidaceæ of Mexico and Guatemala. Mr. Skinner first found the *Lælia* in the village of Sumpango, planted by the Indians in front of their doors. Subsequently, Mr. Skinner found it at about twenty leagues due north of the city of Guatemala, in immense quantities. Some of the plants had bulbs twenty-two inches high, with flower-stems four yards in length. It is called by the Comalapa Indians, "Red Flower;" but the Indians who speak Spanish call it "the Wand of Lord San Joseph."

At Chantla, where Mr. Hartweg found this plant, the usual range of the thermometer is but from 55 to 60 degrees. Fortunately for our botanical readers, this Lælia remains for a long time in flower.

STATE SWORD PRESENTED TO GENERAL KALERGI.

SUPERB SWORD PRESENTED TO GENERAL KALERGI.

In November last, the Greek community resident in London entertained General Kalergi right sumptuously at the London Tavern, in honour of his exertions in the cause of the Greek Constitution. (See an Engraving and description of the *fête*, in No. 239 of the Illustrated London News.) At this festival, it was intended to have presented the General with a magnificent sword; but, from some delay on the part of those intrusted with the design, the testimonial could not be completed in time, and a drawing only of the sword was exhibited to the company. The work has now been perfected by Mr. B. Smith, of Duke-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields; and the splendid testimonial has been presented to General Kalergi, who, we understand, will leave England on Wednesday next. As we have already illustrated the Fest va', we now complete our graphic record by engraving the Testimonial itself, which is a very superb specimen of British art, and is highly creditable to the taste and skill of Mr. Smith's establishment.

The sword and sheath are of exquisite workmanship, and are admirable in point of design, the arabesque decorations being well arranged; the several ornaments flow well into each other, and thereby produce a most harmonious whole; indeed, reminding one of the best works of Cellini. The pommel of the sword is a helmeted head of Minerva; the crest of the helmet being studded with sapphires, rubies, and emeralds; and its visor enamelled blue, and set with diamonds. At the shoulders of the bust, an elegantly flowing scroll ornament blends it with the grip of the sword, which is likewise set with sapphires, rubies, and emeralds. At the cross bar, or guard of the hilt, on one side, is a star of six points, enamelled, set round with diamonds, and having larger diamonds in its corners; on this star is inscribed "3 September, 1843;" and on the reverse is the national medallion. The cross of the hilt is excellently arranged in unison with the ornaments of the grip, and at its ends are a large sapphire and ruby, respectively; smaller jewels adding their colours also to its general beauty. The chain to the hilt is composed of small chains, having in their centre an enamelled star, and large diamonds above and below.

On one side of the scabbard, on an escutcheon of varied outline, enamelled blue, is inscribed in gold Greek characters, "To General Kalergi, the Greeks in London, 9th Nov., 1846:" and on the other side, the words, "Religion, Country, Constitution." Beneath the escutcheon, the decorations of the scabbard are set with sapphires, rubies, and emeralds; and the floral designs are exquisitely arranged and carried out. The chapue is a boldly sculptured dragon, its tail twisted round the scabbard.

The blade of the sword is most elaborately damasked, and inscribed with various devices. On one side is represented St. George overcoming the Dragon; the medallion of the star bearing "3 September, 1843," and "By this vanquish the Enemies of the Constitution." The other side of the blade bears a representation of the Virgin and Child, with tapers on each side of them; and the national medallion, a Greek cross, having on its arms, "To the Heroic Champion of the Country;" and along the blade, "Fight for the Faith and the Country."

The sword belt is decorated with lions' heads, exquisitely sculptured; and the gold tassels to the sword-knot have the national medallion, and the medallion of the star, with their inscriptions elaborately embroidered on them.

The sword has been presented to the General by the Committee, Messrs. Londles, Praughiadi, Geraïpulo, Baïli, Mavrojani, Schilizzi, and Spartali.

Will of the late Viscount Canterbury.—It was only on the 16th inst. that probate of the will of the late Right Hon. Charles Viscount Canterbury passed the seal of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and was granted to his second son, the Hon. John H. T. Manners Sutton, one of the executors. His Lordship directed, that on the demise of the Viscountess, who survived him only four months, the sum of £20,000, the dividends of which constituted her jointure, should be divided into four parts, his eldest daughter taking first therefrom £1,000, appropriating to his two sons one-fourth each, and the remainder to his youngest daughter. His Lordship also appointed that the sum of £7,500, settled upon him for his life on his first marriage, should be equally divided amongst his two sons and eldest daughter, the issue of that marriage. All other property not specifically given was to be divided into four equal parts between the Viscountess, the two sons, and youngest daughter.

ANCIENT VASE, DISCOVERED IN LINCOLNSHIRE.

THIS Vase was lately discovered in widening the river, near the ruins of Barling's Abbey, situated about six miles eastward of Lincoln. It is of grey pottery, nine inches high, glazed externally and internally, and

ANCIENT VASE FOUND NEAR LINCOLN.

has a small handle on one side. From the similarity of the floriated cross, and other ornaments upon it, to those upon Anglo-Saxon coins, and to the enrichments of churches of the same date, as well as from the grotesque face upon the neck, this Vase may probably be referred to the Anglo-Saxon period. It is now in the possession of a gentleman in that neighbourhood.

OPENING OF THE THEATRE HISTORIQUE.

Most of our readers are aware that the privilege of erecting this theatre was obtained by M. Alexandre Dumas, through the Duke de Montpensier, a stanch friend of that distinguished and most prolific writer. A company was formed to build the theatre, and by them the ancient *Hotel Foulon*, and land whereon it stood, were purchased for £24,000 sterling. For a long time expectation has been on tip-toe in Paris concerning the new theatre, and the most marvellous stories have been circulated concerning the arrangements, fittings, and decorations; almost sufficient, indeed, to ensure disappointment when opened.

The site proved an awkward one, especially as the architect had to provide for the accommodation of two widely different audiences—that of the Boulevard ("that dramatic Acropolis so picturesquely called the Boulevard of Crime"), and that of the most brilliant society of Paris, expected to be patrons of the establishment. What was desired, therefore, was a building so arranged, that the *élite* of Parisian society might find in it every provision for their comfort without in any way trenching upon that of the ordinary public of the theatres of the Boulevard. To obtain this, the directors associated with M. de Dreux—who had obtained the chief prize for architecture in the Academy of Beaux-Arts, and had been sent to Rome by that body—M. Séchan, an eminent painter of architectural scenery; and committed into their hands the entire direction of the works.

Provision for the inferior audience mentioned appears to have been made by two large amphitheatres, or, as we should term them, galleries, extending behind the second and third tiers of boxes.

The form of the house is that of an ellipse, and differs from most modern theatres in having the transverse axis, like Palladio's theatre at Vicenza, parallel with the scene, that is so far as relates to the principal part of the audience. The longest diameter, from the back of the boxes to the back of the boxes, is about 65 feet; the shorter, to the front of the stage, is 53 feet. The opening of the stage is 36 feet.

It will be observed a large proportion of the audience are brought very close to the stage. The arrangement here adopted has the effect of reducing in appearance the size of the house; but those who have been into it, assert there is no place in it, whether it be in front or at the sides, in the boxes or the amphitheatre, where the whole scene is not distinctly visible.

The front of the boxes is white, with continued garlands of fruit, flowers, and foliage, painted on it. The front of what we should call the dress-circle is a balustrade. The proscenium and curtain are very elegant.

The number of persons the house is said to contain is 2000. Instead of one central chandelier, which would have interfered with the view from the galleries, constructed as they are, there are two, one on each side, by which means inconvenience is avoided.

The frontage on the Boulevard is very small, not more than 26 feet, and gave little opportunity for display. The arrangement of this front is not unlike that of the Adelphi Theatre, although the details are widely different. The caritides on the ground story represent Tragedy and Comedy; the upper groups, supported on brackets, represent, on the right hand, *Hamlet* and *Ophelia*, and on the other side the *Cid* and *Chimène*. The whole of the sculpture is the work of M. Klagmann, and is said to be well executed.

The total cost of the building and fittings is stated at £32,000.

The theatre was opened on Sunday last, with "La Reine Margot," a drama in five acts, and fifteen *tableaux*, by MM. Alexandre Dumas and Auguste Maquet. The performance commenced at six o'clock, and did not terminate until three o'clock on Monday morning!—a sitting of nine hours! A crowd of more than ten thousand persons assembled outside the theatre. His Royal Highness the Duke de Montpensier arrived at half-past six, and the performance commenced immediately.

The theatre, we should add, has been variously named:—First, "Montpensier," then "Dumas;" but, it will henceforth be dignified with the distinction of "Historique."

M. ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

THE "quarrels of authors" have furnished the materials of an interesting volume; and the feud which exists between the race who write and the tribe who publish and sell seems to be an undying one. But no quarrel, feud, dispute, or lawsuit, between an author and a publisher ever assumed such a colossal shape, was ever half so intricate, as the *procès* which M. Alexandre Dumas has just had to sustain with half the newspaper-proprietors of Paris. Five capitalists contending for the exclusive possession of a romance-writer, and the romancer proclaiming himself to all and giving himself to none, is an incident unparalleled in the records of the Press. The seven cities that claimed to be the birth-place of Homer were nothing to it; for the poet was dead, and, with true worldly selfishness, those who starved him sought to derive honour from his fame. But Dumas lives, and feasts, and travels, and hunts lions, and sails in frigates, and builds theatres, and is a guest at the nuptials of Princes, and rides Arabian horses with gorgeous trappings, and fares sumptuously every day, and turns a court of law into a stage, whereon to exhibit stranger effects than ever your common player could dream of. From the contention of his claimants he draws gold in showers, and is, in every worldly attribute, a much more successful man than Homer. True, this same lawsuit has gone against him: your lawyers everywhere are too matter-of-fact to comprehend men of genius; they are for ever tying the wings of the fiery Pegasus. But this check will be nothing; we have full confidence in the powers of Alexandre Dumas to surmount this or any other difficulty. He will rise from his fall stronger than ever. And we speak it seriously; the intellectual energy of Dumas is wonderful; we rate him as one of the most extraordinary men of modern times.

Just as his lawsuit has closed, and his Théâtre Historique is about to open, and the world is bearing a great deal of both, a brief sketch of his career may not be uninteresting.

The father of Alexandre Dumas was the son of a negress of St. Domingo and a Frenchman; he has therefore African blood in his veins, which may account for that tinge of extravagance which sometimes gives so strange a colouring to his works. Having entered the army, his father rose to the rank of General, and had always the reputation of a brave and skilful officer, having served with distinction in the wars of the Revolution, in the armies of the Alps, Egypt, and elsewhere. But, less lucky than many of his comrades, he did not get rich; on his contrary, when he died he left his family in extreme poverty, some regulation of the War Office barring the widow of General Dumas to a pension. Alexandre was born on the 24th June, 1803, at Villers Cotterets, and was very young when the family was thus reduced. His education was of the poorest kind; when, scarcely emerged from boyhood, he was thrown on his own resources for support. In France, Paris is the world; into that world Dumas entered, young, friendless, and with fifty francs to begin with. Let those who are born to wealth, education, and a career mapped out for them, in which it is almost impossible to *fail*, reflect on all that the above few facts involve.

Few of his father's friends troubled themselves about the lad; one alone befriended him—General Foy. Finding that Dumas wrote a beautiful hand he recommended him to the post of supernumerary clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Duke of Orleans, the present King; his slender salary of £80 was then a fortune to him who afterwards conceived, and, in no slight degree, realised, that gorgeous dream of exhaustless wealth—Monte Christo. For three years Dumas lived the life of an office very different, be it remarked, from official life. He worked two hours a day, and employed his nights in study, thus repairing the defective education of his early years. His first plunge into authorship was made after seeing the performance of our Charles Kemble in *Hamlet*, in Paris, the impulse was given, and, on the 1st of February, 1829, his first drama, "Henri III.," was played and succeeded. After this came a whole series of plays—"Charles VII," "Christine," "Antony," "Richard Arlington," "Therese," "Angela"—they were all successful! His claim to the authorship of the "Tour de Nesle" is disputed; but it is conceded that he furnished a great part of it. His first romances were "Isabeau de Bavere," "Les Souvenirs d'Antony," "Gabriel Lambert," then came his "Impressions de Voyage," very amusing reading, but, as travels, monstrous fictions, as we can testify from personal knowledge of localities Dumas has invested with the sublimest horrors and perils, but which are really very common-place indeed, and most ignobly safe to pass through: with the greatest efforts we could not extract a danger or an accident out of them.

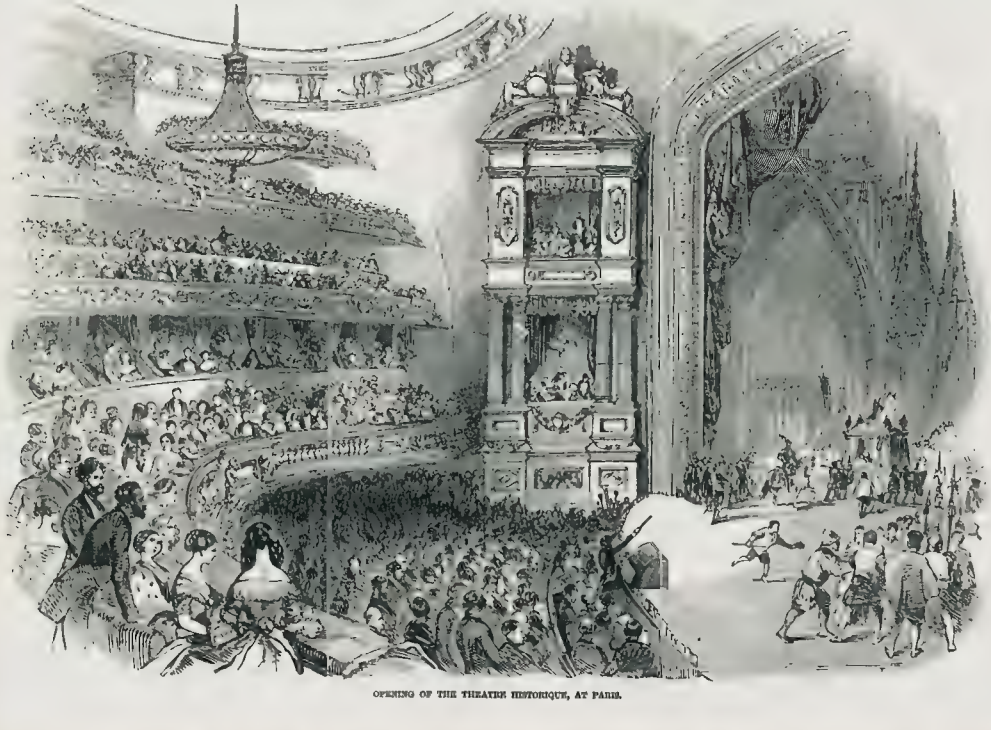
M. ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

Dumas is fond of travelling; he once proposed to form a company to share the expense of a voyage on the Mediterranean, on a large scale; but the plan only served as matter of endless jokes in the journals. We now enter on his later history. The popularity of the Roman *feuilleton* seduced him from the theatre, and his "Monte Christo" was immensely popular; he divided the public with Sue and the "Juif Errant." This popularity, which in France is wealth, was the *cirgo mali*, the cause of his present embarrassments. The temptations that were held out to him by every journal to write for them, were irresistible; at last he bound himself to the task of writing five romances at once, day by day, for as many papers! And this, while he was under all kinds of prior engagements, which have made the recent proceedings exceedingly intricate. But as there is a limit to human strength, even in Dumas, he failed to produce his copy, his daily "tale of tricks;" finding it impossible to fulfil all his engagements, he determined to be at least impartial in breaking them, so he kept none of them, but set off for Spain with the Duc de Montpensier, and from thence passed into Africa, and recreated himself with lion hunting and patronising the Bey of Tunis. The affliction of the journalists may be conceived, and it resulted at last in an action at law, which brought the novelist before the civil tribunal, for breach of engagement.

"The hearing of the process commenced on the 22nd of January, when M. Lacan and M. Langlais, advocates of M. Véron, *gérant* of the *Constitutionnel*, and of M. de Girardin, *gérant* of the *Presse*, exposed the case of their clients. From their statements, it appeared that, in March 1845, M. Véron and M. de Girardin conceived the idea that it would be advantageous to their journals to secure the exclusive services of M. Alexandre Dumas, and thereby prevent him from enriching other newspapers with his productions. M. Dumas having complied with their views, treaties were drawn up between the respective parties. These treaties, dated March 28 and 30, 1845, set forth that Alexandre Dumas bound himself not to write, during the ensuing five years, more than eighteen volumes of romances per annum, of which nine were for the *Presse*, and nine for the *Constitutionnel*. M. Véron and M. de Girardin, on their part, bound themselves to pay the price M. Dumas thought fit to put upon his own works, which was, that each volume, forming about 22 *feuilletons*, and consisting of 6000 lines (bits of lines being counted as whole lines), should be paid 3500 francs, which made 63,000 francs per annum for the eighteen volumes, or 315,000 francs for the five years. But, as M. Dumas, at the time of signing the treaties, was under other engagements, it was stipulated that he should be at liberty to fulfil them."

These engagements were specified; they were merely to complete eight distinct works. When they were done, Dumas was to belong to the *Constitutionnel*, and the *Presse* alone. But Dumas *alter ætum*—

"Their mortification was extreme to find that in the month of August, 1845, the *Siècle* announced the publication of a novel, called 'Les Trois Mousquetaires,



OPENING OF THE THEATRE HISTORIQUE, AT PARIS.

by the great romancer; that in September a newspaper called *Le Soleil* (now defunct), advertised the "Edmond de Manilon," from his pen; that in the same month, the *Esprit Public* advertised a work called 'Andrea del Sarto,' of which he was the author; that on the 29th September the *Siècle* published a tale called the 'Annonce,' and advertised a work in four volumes, called 'Fabien,' both by him; that the *Patrie* announced the publication of a romance in two volumes, also by him; and that the *Mode* advertised a work called 'Elizabeth,' of which he was the reputed parent. All this being in flagrant violation to the treaties that bound him to the *Presse* and the *Constitutionnel*."

The engagement was afterwards partially fulfilled by the contribution of four volumes of the "*Mémoires d'un Médecin*," to the *Presse*, but it came to a stop at that point. Money had, of course, been advanced by both journals. Altogether, what with engagements, present, past, and future, the disputes of the journals with each other and the booksellers, and both booksellers and journalists with Dumas, the affair was a most intricate piece of business, and worthy of insertion in any new series of the *Causes Célèbres*, or the Curiosities of Literature. The [illegible] on the 23d of January, M. Dumas defended himself, with all his talent not disproving the proverb describing the sort of clients men have when they are their own lawyers. His defence was beside the point; there were the engagements, and there was the breach of them; no sallies about genius, honour, the friendship of a Prince, or anything else, could get over the hard fact. He made an extraordinary scene, but entirely failed to prove a case, as appears by this decision. It is the same for both journals, but we take the *Presse*. "It fixes at eight volumes and one-fifth, the quantity of manuscript due from Alexandre Dumas up to the said 11th December, 1845, and accords him a period of eight months and a half, commencing from 1st March next, to clear off that arrear; orders, in consequence, that, within six weeks from the said 1st March next, Alexandre Dumas shall be obliged to remit to Emile de Girardin the manuscript of the first of the volumes of which the Tribunal declares him debtor, that is to say, the continuation of the 'Mémoires d'un Médecin,' and that he shall remit the other volumes from month to month, beginning 15th April next, unless he shall have entirely cleared off the arrear; and in case he shall neglect to make the deliveries within the time aforesaid, condemns him to pay to the said Emile de Girardin the sum of one hundred francs for each day's delay during three months; orders that, in case of non-payment of the said damages, Dumas shall be liable to arrest, when the amount shall have exceeded 3,000 francs; says that there is no ground for deciding relative to the volumes to be furnished from 11th December, 1846, to 1st April, 1847: but orders only that the treaty shall be executed in its form and tenor, except, however, as regards the term of the debt, which is prorogued from 1st April, 1847, to the 1st of July following, the period of the commencement being changed; condemns Alexandre Dumas to pay to Emile de Girardin 3000f. as damages for the delay in the execution of the treaty, with liability to arrest in case of non-payment, but only in six months from this day; condemns Dumas to the expenses of this demand contained in the conclusions of the 11th of December, 1846, including the registration of the present decree taxed by the process; and orders that the cost and signification of the present judgment shall be borne by Dumas."

While the cause was pending, as misfortunes never come alone, Dumas's country mansion at St. Germain en Laye, "consisting of a plantation, a building ornamented with turrets, and a pavilion surrounded with water called the Ile de Monte Christo," was seized for a debt of 2,000 francs, which Dumas had not contracted, it being a "bill" transaction for a friend! The "Ile de Monte Christo" seized for debt! Alas, for the difference between romance and reality. But Dumas has finished his new theatre, and will, no doubt, clear off his engagements with his usual rapidity; whether a novel produced "on compulsion," will be as good as a free offering, is a question for the publishers to settle. And the fully occupied in supplying the exigencies of the dramatic world, and satisfying the offended majesty of the law, we bid him farewell.

The prefixed Portrait is from a Drawing, engraved as a frontispiece to M. Dumas's "Marguerite de Valois," translated in Bogue's "European Library."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED

SIR WILLOUGHBY LAKE, K.C.B.

Admiral Sir Willoughby Lake, who died on the 18th instant, was a distinguished officer of the British navy for nearly sixty years. The gallant Admiral was the second son of Sir James Hunter Lake, Bart., and he entered the service at an early age. He rose through the various grades to the rank of Admiral, being so appointed the 23rd November, 1841. Sir Willoughby was Captain of the *Magnificent* in Sir Home Popham's squadron, on the north coast of Spain, in 1812; and, during the Peninsular War, commanded a division of seamen and marines, which were landed to co-operate with the guerillas. In some of the skirmishes which ensued, he was twice wounded. In 1812, his able and effective conduct received honourable mention in the *Gazette*. In 1824, during Lord Melville's administration at the Admiralty, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief on the North American station, and remained in that important capacity until 1834. Sir Willoughby Lake married, in 1793, the daughter of Vice-Admiral John M'Bride. In addition to his half-pay Sir Willoughby had a pension of £300 a year. His death occurred at Blackheath, in his seventy-fifth year.

SHARON TURNER.

This eminent historian was born in London, on the 24th September, 1768. His parents were both natives of Yorkshire, the father having left York at an early age, and settled in the metropolis, where he afterwards married. Sharon, the eldest son of the marriage, received his education in the metropolis, and had intended going to the bar, but was prevented by an impediment in his speech, from which he was afterwards partially recovered. He was, however, a member of the Inner Temple, and, as a solicitor, had a highly-respectable practice. His literary renown commenced in 1799, by the publication of his Anglo-Saxon History, the successive volumes of which appeared between that date and 1805. His other great work, "The Middle Ages," was published between 1814 and 1824. Among his principal productions also were the Sacred History of the World; a Modern History of England; and various poems and essays. He was the first who brought to notice King Alfred's Translations into Saxon of Boethius, in which, comparing it with the original Latin, he found that in parts the King had introduced thoughts and reflections of his own. He likewise brought forward to public notice the then unknown Saxon poem of Beowulf. He was mainly instrumental in carrying through the Copyright Bill, of 1814, and he published a pamphlet on the subject. Mr. Turner had, for many years, suffered from continued ill health: indeed, it was only by the strictest care and abstinence that he preserved his existence so long: he died on the 13th instant, at his residence, Red-Lion-square, in the 79th year of his age: his remains are interred in the cemetery at Norwood.

THE REV J. T. HEWLETT.

This gentleman was a writer of a pleasant vein; his most known productions were "Peter Priggins" and "College Life;" his last work was "Lancet Castle," a tale of the Great Rebellion. Had, however, it to relate that the life of Mr. Hewlett adds another to the too many instances already recorded of the miseries attending an author's career. The death of poor Hewlett occurred amid the most fearful want and woe. At the time an execution was in his house, and a family of nine children surrounded the bed of the penniless and dying man. He was buried at the expense of a Mason Lodge. A subscription has since been opened for the now orphan family, which has at the head of the list the names of the Queen Dowager, the Bishop of London, and the Bishop of Llandaff; this Journal earnestly joins its voice in such a call upon the public. There is, perhaps, no case which more claims the salvation of charity, than that of the young children of a literary man left destitute and helpless by the sudden loss of their father.

WILLIAM COLLINS, R.A.

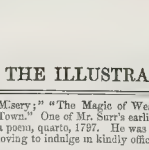
For a memoir of this exquisite painter, who died on the 17th instant, the reader is referred to No. 168 of the ILLUSTRATED NEWS; suffice it here to say that his death is a national loss. The landscapes of Collins, so thoroughly English, have, as pictures of our rural scenes, scarcely ever been surpassed: the verdant sunny fields, the green and richly shaded lanes, and the quiet calm of the peasantry, stand forth in vivid and beautiful truth upon the canvass of this amiable and admirable artist. During the course of his career, Collins visited Italy, but Italy did not change him; he was an English painter to the last, and he has left a name to be inscribed with those of Wilson and Gainsborough upon the same tablet of fame.

THOMAS SKINNER SURR

The death of this respected gentleman took place on the 15th inst., at Hammersmith, at the advanced age of 77. Mr. Surr was the nephew of Alderman Skinner, who founded at Christ's Hospital, and was, many years since, principal of the Deputy Office in the Bank of England. He married, in early life, Miss [illegible], sister of Sir Richard Phillips. As a novelist, Mr. Surr acquired considerable literary reputation before the appearance of the school of fiction of romance: his most popular work was "A Winter in London," published in 1806, and in which the idiosyncrasy of the heroine was so vividly portrayed as to be instantly identified by the public with the character of a celebrated leader of high fashion; a success far beyond the author's intentions. His other novels were entitled "Consequences;" "Splendid Misery;" "The Magic of Wealth;" and "Russell: or, Our Way in Town." One of Mr. Surr's earliest productions was "Christ's Hospital," a poem, quarto, 1787. He was a generous man, and of a disposition loving to indulge in kindly offices.

SIR JOHN HENRY COTTERELL, BART.

This youthful Baronet, who died, a few days since, at Eton, had enjoyed



the title just two years, having succeeded his grandfather, the late Sir John Geers Cotterell, in January, 1845. He was born 20th August, 1830, the elder son of John Henry Cotterell, Esq., by Pyne-Jesse, his wife, eldest daughter of Major-General the Hon. Henry Otway Trevor, brother of Lord Dacre. The original name of the family was Brookes, but it was changed for that of Cotterell, by John Brookes, Esq., of Broadway, county of Worcester, in accordance with the testamentary injunction of his maternal uncle, Thomas Cotterell, Esq. The fine estate of Garnons was acquired by the marriage of Sir John Brookes Cotterell, High Sheriff of Herefordshire, in 1761, with Anne, only daughter and heir of John Geers, Esq. Of this alliance the son and heir was the late Sir John Geers Cotterell, Colonel in the Army, who commanded the Herefordshire Militia from 1796 to 1808, and represented that county in Parliament from 1804 to 1831. He died, as we have already mentioned, in 1845, when the Baronetcy (a title conferred on him for his public services) devolved on his grandson, Sir John Henry Cotterell, the young gentleman whose decease we record. He is succeeded by his brother, now Sir Geers Henry Cotterell, Bart.

The Late Mr. Charles Hooton. In the accounts of the death of this gentleman, it is erroneously stated that he was unmarried; whereas, Mr. Hooton married in 1837; his widow and one child survive him; the latter born in New Orleans

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Her Majesty's Theatre.—Grand Extra Night on Monday next, March 15th, by Special Permission of Her Majesty, when the Performances will commence with the Ballet Divertissement, in which Mdlle. Carlotta Grisi, Mdlle. Fanny Cerrito, Mdlle. Rosati, Mdlle. Castelan, Feggioni, Soare, Nasoto, and Mdlle. Guy Stephan, Signori Franchini, Saporiti, Desplaces, Gardoni, and Gardoni.

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FOUR FIRES FOR ONE PENNY!!! by EDWARDS'S PATENT FIREWOOD. It lights instantly, and saves money, time, and trouble. In 3d. by all respectable oilmen and grocers. Families in the country supplied with 500, delivered to the carrier, on receipt of a post-office order for 10s., payable to Thomas Stevenson, No. 18, Wharf-road, City-road.

SECOND-HAND SILVER.—The Seller or Purchaser may refer [illegible] to T. COX SAVORY & Co., Silversmiths, 47, Cornhill, from Grosvenor-street, [illegible]

SHEFFIELD PLATE FOR THE DINNER TABLE. The Cake-tongs of Prince, with Drawings of Silver-plated Dish Covers, Tea-urns, Candlesticks, and every other requisites for the Dining Table, is Published, and may be had GRATIS, on application, or sent Postage Free to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Colonies.
T. COX SAVORY and CO., 47, Cornhill, London, seven doors from Gracechurch-street.

SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, 7s. per ounce.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Working Silversmiths, 14, Cornhill, London, [illegible] to the Bank, respectfully inform their customers that they have recently finished a few new dies, which, in accordance with the present improved taste, and that they are sold at reduced prices [illegible] in those customary in the trade:

Uxbridge Pattern.		Thistle Pattern.	
Strong Silver Tea-spoons	£10 18 0	Strong Silver Tea-spoons	£13 6 0
Ditto Sugar Basin	6 14 0	Ditto Sugar Basin	7 11 0
Ditto Cream-jug	4 10 6	Ditto Cream Ewer	5 9 0
Ditto Coffee-pot	14 10 0	Ditto Coffee-pot	16 17 0
Complete		Complete	£42 12 0

A variety of upwards of 50 Silver Tea and Coffee services may be seen in the Show Rooms, [illegible] with the weights and prices affixed. Also a variety of [illegible] to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, India, or the Colonies. Drawings of silver plate exported [illegible] 6d. per cent.

ORNAMENTAL CLOCKS [illegible] from Paris, an [illegible] NEW CLOCKS, to strike the hours and a few of great merit [illegible] designs are Pastoral and Historical, and in [illegible] each case, and upwards.
T. COX SAVORY and CO., No. 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

JEWS 24 is SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at [illegible]
[illegible]
On receipt of a Post-office Order payable to John Jones for £4 8s., one will be sent free. Jones' Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a Twopenny Stamp.

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr. [illegible]

PIANOFORTES.—The cheapest house in London to purchase these first-rate instruments is at T. TOLKIEN'S, manufacturer, 98, King William-street, London Bridge. H. T., having completed his extensive alterations, begs his friends to view his splendid stock of PIANOS, which is not to be equalled by any maker, and at almost half the price charged by them. If T.'s much-admired pianos, cash price £25, Old Instruments taken in exchange. TOLKIEN, 98, King William-street, London Bridge.

TO PURCHASERS of PIANOFORTES in town, country, or for extreme climates.—Mr. TIERNEY offers to purchasers his opinion and mechanical [illegible] on a Piano of such quality as will render the selection of permanent utility, with [illegible] interest in the opinion of a practical workman, of upwards of twenty-two [illegible]

TORTOISESHELL COMBS.—PROUT, BRUSH and COMB [illegible]

BAKER'S PHEASANTRY, Beaufort-street, King's-road, Chelsea.—By Special Appointment to Her Majesty and H. R. H. Prince Albert. Gold, Silver, White, Pied and Common & Ornamental Pheasants. A Chosen Selection of the late Sir John Sebright Bart's Breeding. A few Seasonable Poultry for Sale. Peafowl, Turkeys, [illegible] and at No. 3, [illegible]

JOHN HARVEY and CO. [illegible] have just received [illegible] of Alsace for 40 years. Their Stock of Shooting, Table Linen, Huckabacks, and Household Linen are all of the best description.

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.—MRS. [illegible] of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street. Sole Inventress of [illegible] the Art of Dress-making in a Series of Lessons understood by every person of the commonest knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most Finished Style, and in the Shortest Possible Time. The same is now taught in [illegible] Establishments exclusively for the Instruction of Ladies. Apprentices and Improvers Wanted. Millinery Rooms. Paper Models.

TABLE ACCIDENTS [illegible] quested to the NORTH [illegible] CO.'S and S Cord Sewing [illegible] Loaded Companions and [illegible] and fitted [illegible] Nutting Boxes [illegible] Shape Cases, Card Cases, Note and [illegible] beautiful Inkstand, and an infinity of [illegible] to be equally [illegible] and Wholesale only [illegible] Agent in London, Mr. W. Wright, [illegible] and of J. and L. Barbour, Belfast, [illegible] Co., Norwich.

EVERYTHING for the TOILET, at MECHI'S MANUFACTORY, 4, LEADENHALL-STREET.—Superior Hair, Nail, Tooth, Shaving, and [illegible] Brushes C. [illegible] Shaving Soap, various Nail [illegible]

GOWLAND'S LOTION.—This elegant preparation, an original formula of the late Dr Gowland, for all the purposes of beautifying the skin, continues to maintain a repute commensurate with its specific properties of [illegible] speedily eradicating every description of [illegible] pleasing by a concentral action upon the skin, as perfectly innocuous as it is agreeable and effectual. [illegible] Sold by [illegible] in White Letters on the Government Stamp, without which none is Genuine.—Prices, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d. and 21s. per Bottle; no other prices.—Offices & Sales Room, 1 Wellington-street, [illegible]

THE FLOWING RINGLETS.—The care of the Hair in [illegible] Children is, by inexperience, confined to mere cleanliness, and in this regard, [illegible] so much injury as that the supposition that neglect in this particular can [illegible] duty. The seeds of strength are in reason to be laid in the nursery, and the [illegible] of the fine flowing ringlets, or bald heads, of after years, are essentially [illegible] OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA, long celebrated for its peculiar and invigorating [illegible] in promoting and restoring the growth of hair, is peculiarly fitted for application [illegible] tender years of infancy and childhood; and no nursery where personal advantages are held in any estimation, should be without it. Price 3s. 6d., 6s., and 10s. per Bottle; no other prices.—Offices & Sales, 1 Wellington-street, [illegible]

[illegible] GLOBAL SPECTACLES.—Dr. J. WELLBELOVED NEXT the Great Sale of INDIA, CHINESE, FRENCH, and BRITISH Cutlery, Swiss, Sheffield, Birmingham, Scissors, Sattin Tures, Velvets, Merinoes, Cashmeres, Delaines, Fancy Goods, Cutlery, Linen Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Gloves, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Linen, Stockings, Braces, &c., wholesale, retail, and for exportation. To those Ladies who have not visited the Sale for the last [illegible] it is necessary to state that the progress of Temple Smith's new System of Business renders it imperative that Extensive Alterations and Additions be immediately made to the premises. To prevent the inconvenience to Goods by the operations of demolishing and rebuilding, he is compelled to submit to the sacrifices from of a "Selling Off." The reducing upon fresh new goods, the whole of which have been manufactured within a very few months. Commencing on Monday, and continuing for a fortnight only, at No. 1, Temple-street, Whitefriars, Fleet-street, London.

GREAT SALE OF TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, IRISH LINENS, &c.
Very Superior Irish Linen, 1s. 6d. per yard.
Strong Linen Sheets at 7s. 9d. per pair.
Real Barnsley ditto, without seam, 11s. 6d. ditto.
Fine Holland ditto, ditto, 27s. 6d. ditto.
Linen Huckaback, 8d., 9d., and 10d. per yard.
Fine Damask Table Cloths, 9s. 6d. each.
Larger sizes proportionally cheap.
Damask Table Napkins, 3s. 9d. per dozen.
Fine Irish Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 9s. to 12s. ditto.
Excellent Linen ditto, 3s. 11d. ditto.
Linen Glass Cloth, 4½d. per yard.
Nursery diapers, commencing at 5s. 11d. per piece.
Magnificent Drawing-Curtains, 4s. 11d. for 19 yards.
KING and SHEATH can confidently recommend the above sale to the notice of Families requiring first-rate Linens at about one-third less than the usual Prices.
N.B. Parcels forwarded to any part of the Kingdom.
Parcels above 25 Carriage Free.
[illegible]

DEUTOCHLORIC HATS. JOHNS [illegible] HATTER, [illegible]
[illegible] wards up from the Crown of the Hat, giving free exit to heat and perspiration, and of a [illegible] proved separation, forming a series of small channels in the back part of the leather lining, by which air is admitted [illegible] to the part requiring the following advantages:—the preservation of the amount of air admitted into the crown of the hat, by the opening and closing of the valves as the pleasure of the wearer—the impossibility of an accumulation of heated air and perspiration—its permeability to press around the head—extreme lightness, durability, and, lastly, those acknowledged comforts to all who suffer from headache, or who are in the habit of taking violent exercise.—Job, Son, and Co., 119, Regent-street, London.

TEAS at WHOLESALE PRICES, 2, BUCKLERSBURY CHEAPSIDE.

Good Useful Breakfast Tea	.. ..	..	3s. 0d. to 3s. 4d.
Fine Do. Pekoe Flavoured	.. ..	..	3s. 8d. .. 4s. 0d.
Rich Rose Souchong	.. ..	..	4s. 4d. .. 5s. 0d.
Good Useful Green	.. ..	..	3s. 4d. .. 3s. 8d.
Fine Imperial Gunpowder	.. ..	..	.. 4s. 4d.
Rare fine Young Hyson	.. ..	..	.. 5s. 0d.
Finest Gunpowder	.. ..	..	.. 5s. 8d.

Six pounds of the above delivered free of carriage to any part of England.
MARSHALL and CO., Wholesale Tea Dealers, 2, Bucklersbury, Cheapside.

W. A. SCRIPPS and SON, GENERAL NEWSPAPER [illegible]
[illegible]
LONDON NEWS, and all other London, Provincial, and Foreign Newspapers, with most punctual attention. Advertisements received for Insertion in the 15, South Molton-street, Bond-street.—London, Jan. 14th

WOOD ENGRAVING.—Messrs. G. and E. DALZIEL have [illegible]

CURRALL and SON, importers of COGNAC BRANDY of [illegible]

PURE ST. JULIEN CLARET, 28s. per Dozen; Pints, 18s.; Imported direct by HEDGES and BUTLER, Wine Merchants, &c., 155, Regent-street, can be confidently recommended. Also, some superior Gordon's Golden Sherry, 36s. per [illegible]

TONIC ALE.—This splendid description of Bottled Beer is now in perfection. It is strongly recommended by the Faculty as possessing peculiar antimalic qualities, promoting appetite, &c. Sold in quart and pint bottles, secured by Bate's Patent Capsule. JOSEPH STOCKTON, Sole Agent, Stores, No. 1, John's mews, Bedford-row

CHESS.—RULES for PLAYING the GAME of DOUBLE CHESS, for FOUR PLAYERS on ONE BOARD, upon the German Principle, as played at the Palaces, and patronised by most of the Nobility, &c.—THOMAS SHERWIN, Manufacturer, 87, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, publisher of "The New Guide to Chess" by the Author of "Chess Made Easy." Price 1s. 6d.—Splendid Chessmen in Wood, Bone, and Ivory, at remarkably low prices. Box-wood and Cocoa Men in boxes, from 3s. Pickard Boxes ditto, equal to Staunton's, from 5s. 6d. Ivory Men equally low. Clubs and schools supplied at wholesale prices. Elaborately gilt Backgammon Tables, in Morocco and other leathers, adapted for the Drawing-room, or as elegant presents.

LEA and PERRINS' highly-esteemed WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, for Fish, Roast Meat, Steaks, Chops, Gravies, Game, and Soup, may be obtained universally from the most respectable dealers, every bottle bearing the names of LEA and PERRINS upon the wrapper and label, without which it cannot be genuine.—Sold wholesale, retail, and for exportation, by the Proprietors, Lea and Perrins, 6, Vere-street, Oxford-street; Barclay and Sons, 95, Broad-street, Worcester; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell, London; and generally by the principal Dealers in Sauces

HARRIS BROTHERS' MARKING INK, used for marking Linen Silk Muslin &c. This Ink is of a Perfect Black [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

During the season of Lent, there is naturally some check to galeties, and especially this year, when, the reports of distress constantly reaching our ears, casts a gloom over society in general; and such a feeling has always unfortunately an extensive and baneful influence on trade. Fashion, consequently, is shorn of half her splendours and attractions. The evening parties of Lady Palmerston, and the performances at the Opera, are the *réunions* which give the greater degree of activity to the Magazins de Modes, and the inventive powers of the fair leaders of fashion. During the past week especially, many have been the preparations for that charitable performance at the Opera House, at which Royalty presided, and all the great of the land made it a point to be present. Every fair *habitué* of the Opera knows that there the head-dress is the most important portion of the toilette; various, therefore, have been the preparations of this kind, and some species of ornament for the head has been deemed almost indispensable. Wreaths of flowers, or bunches falling on the neck, were the most universally selected, for young ladies, while, for married ladies, petits bords, in velvet and feathers, and little caps in lace or blonde, were very universal. To describe the evening dresses for this season, we must have recourse to those which are preparing for the coming season, and we will select those which promise to obtain most favour.

Tulle and crêpe will still play the most conspicuous part in ball dresses, both these materials being so peculiarly fitted for dancing by their lightness and transparency; but they will no more be worn simply as before, but elaborately trimmed with flowers, embroidery, or ornaments of gold and silver. The leaves of the flowers are in general surrounded with gold, and we may here observe that in most of the wreaths numbers of small sparkling stones are intermixed. Three skirts will be most generally worn, over a slip of taffetas d'Italie. The bodice is made with a very long point, the sleeves covered with tulle and forming bouillons on the arm, and looped up with bows of satin ribbon.

White crape dresses will also be worn with three flounces scolloped; one of the favourite colours will be sea-green, which produces a charming effect by candle light.

Young ladies, in the approaching season, will still wear dresses of tarlatane or organdie, with a thousand different styles of trimming, amongst which, however, flounces, wide tucks, and broad hems predominate. Some dresses of crape and crape lisse have the flounces embroidered with a light galloon of gold or silver. Other dresses are covered with bouillones of tulle, which give an aërial and fragile look to the dress, which resembles a cloud of gauze.

The more antique, the damask, the figured satins, and velvets, are much in favour for evening dresses. The grave magnificence of these dresses harmonizes admirably with diamonds, which are employed in profusion over the front of the bodice. The corsages à la Medicis are worn with long points. The skirts are open at the two sides with bows and agrafes in jewels, in the intervals between which are puffings of tulle.

For morning bonnets the low and closed form, with rounded corners, are still worn. The inside must be ornamented with bouillons of tulle. A feather placed very flat on the bonnet is frequently its only ornament. Now the season is advancing, bonnets of lilac grey or moire satin, wadded and lined with pink or blue, with bows of black velvet next the face, are extremely elegant.

In other respects there is nothing worthy of remark in the morning costume, which remains the same. The tight plain bodies, tight sleeves, with a small white under cuff are still alone worn.

Our Illustration represents two elegant costumes. One consists of a lace head-dress; robe of taffety, *d'Italie rose*, trimmed with ribbon.

The second costume is a robe of *damas Rose*, of deep blue, with black satin flowers, and trimmed in front with lace flowers. The *corsage* is hollowed out so as to show the *chemisette*.

More costumes are essentially of that Parisian style, which distinguishes the designs of Madame Frederick, of Albemarle-street; the London Correspondent of that beautiful journal, *Les Modes Parisiennes*.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The sports of the field are on the wane: the chase of the stag and ox will endure for another month; and, during March, steeple-chasing will abound; beyond these, and one or two epicene race-meetings, the catalogue for the next six weeks is a limited one. But, for the sportsman by flood and field—for him who cultivates rural pastimes afloat as well as ashore—the anniversary of St. David is the herald of pleasant hopes. Angling, indeed—the fox-hunting of the gentle art—does not yet invite him to throw for such prizes as "the monarch of the tide," or the speckled trout, that most graceful and agile spirit of our waters; but there's stirring work cut out for the bold fisher, who, nothing daunted by the keen and biting breeze of the young spring morning, takes his stand by lake or river, armed for a passage of skill with that piscatory gladiator, the pike. According to Lord Byron no angler can be a good man: perhaps the poet meant that for a posy of *boudoir* philosophy; natural philosophy leads to a very different deduction. Your jack is a gentleman that deserves no quarter, for he neither gives quarter nor grants quarters to any of his fellows, and, only we have said the pretty things we have of trouts, as a finny family, we would tell how they eat each other, so they do; and how a friend of ours, a famous angler of St. Boswell's, "from the stomach of trouts of about a pound weight, on two occasions, cut six small trouts, averaging five inches long." Friends these might have been, or, still more shocking, their especial offspring. Yes! it is philanthropy to fish.

Thus premising, and seeing that we are on the eve of the festival of St. David, and that thousands of our courteous readers are in circumstances to take advantage of our hints, we will treat, for the nonce, of trolling, and spinning, and such like contrivances for captivating the jack or pike. Our friends cannot begin too soon: let them be "be up and at them," before the foe can have filled their bellies after the frost. This fish is proverbial for the power of its appetite. Lord Byron thus classes it among the emphatic feeders. Alluding to Don Juan, subsequent to his shipwreck, he says—

> He fell upon whale's'or was offered—like
> A priest, a shark, an alderman, or pike.

As few people fancy trouble merely for its own sake, it will be no small recommendation to pike fishing just now that it is of far more easy achievement at this season than any other. There is no need to set about it as if you were going to a Royal Society conversazione. Of course your tackle is good: all the equipage of sporting is excellent in these days. According to local circumstances will be your order of battle. If you are about to take fish where weeds abound especially, you will find your account to troll with the gorge. The best gorge hook is a small double one, with very sharp barbs, inclining slightly inwards. Let this hook be fastened by a small brass ring to about a foot of gimp. Then—having cut off the tail, and all the fins, except the upper one, of your bait—a live or dead gorge bait—hook on the loop of the gimp to the baiting needle, and insert it at the mouth of the bait, bringing it out at the middle of the fork of the tail. The lead and shank of the hook will thus be hid in the mouth and belly of the bait and only the barbs and points visible. Tie the tail to the gimp with thread. After casting, let the bait sink to the bottom: then draw it to the top of the water and the single fin will set it spinning merrily. When your bait is seized, give out your line liberally, and let your fish gorge before you strike: then he is as fast and firm as you need wish. Use a hardy trolling rod, with large strong rings, and reel of oak cord: no swivel is necessary. You will find pike take best in the morning and evening. . . . . As to the nice points of practice in the art, they are not to be touched by any but the professor—and scarce by him—for we find Ronalds, Younger, and Hofland, great authorities—differing *toto Cœlo* even upon its first principles. It may be worth while, however, to state that, with all his voracity, the pike is a shy fish, and easily scared—for a time. For this reason, do not abandon a likely spot altogether, because you have no luck at first. Return to it in an hour or so, and the fish your first appearance sent to the bottom is affright, will most probably reward your perseverance. Never troll from a boat, if you can compass it in any other way: far better wade. Snap-fishing, angling with the fly, trimmering, and other fashions of pike fishing prevail later in the year, but, for March, the gorge troll is the true agent of this sport.

TATTERSALL'S.

Monday.—We have nothing fresh to speak of in the proceedings at the Corner. Everything continues dull in the extreme, nor can we discover, in the quotation appended to this brief introduction, a single fluctuation of any consequence. It will be quite enough, therefore, if we give the closing prices:—

LIVERPOOL STEEPLE CHASE.

8 to 1 agst Brunette (t)	15 to 1 agst Red Lancer (t)	15 to 1 agst Culverthorpe (t)	
15 to 1 —— Avoca (t)	15 to 1 —— St. Leger	15 to 1 —— Mathew (t)	

NEWMARKET HANDICAP.

15 to 1 agst Lyncæus (t)	25 to 1 agst Devil-me-care (t)	
15 to 1 agst Sheraton (t)	METROPOLITAN HANDICAP. 25 to 1 agst Pink Bonnet (t)	30 to 1 agst Agnes

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKE

6 to 1 agst Congreham | 300 to 30 agst Old Port and Golightly (t)

CHESTER CUP.

27 to 1 agst Mendicant	40 to 1 agst The Flitch	50 to 1 agst Crim. Con.	
25 to 1 —— Antler	50 to 1 —— Intrepid (t)	50 to 1 —— Cawcrush	
25 to 1 —— Camera Obscura	50 to 1 —— Sir Tatton Sykes	66 to 1 —— Newscourt (t)	
33 to 1 —— Mickey Free	50 to 1 —— Reclaim (t)	66 to 1 —— Golden Bee (t)	

DERBY.

7 to 1 agst Van Tromp (t)	33 to 1 agst Red Hart	66 to 1 agst Christopher (t)	
10 to 1 —— Epirote (t)	33 to 1 —— Wanota	66 to 1 —— Limestone (t)	
12 to 1 —— Planet (t)	40 to 1 —— The Liberator (t)	66 to 1 —— Black Dwarf (t)	
20 to 1 —— Gemini	50 to 1 —— Old Port (t)	66 to 1 —— Clarendon (t)	
25 to 1 —— Congreham	50 to 1 —— Bingham (t)	66 to 1 —— Will o' the Wisp (t)	
33 to 1 —— Horn of Chase (t)			

2000 to 100 agst Van Tromp, Reclaim, and Liberator winning the Derby, and Nerissa and Inheritable the Oaks.

OAKS.

6 to 1 agst Farmer's Daughter	8 to 1 agst Clementina	20 to 1 —— Nerissa (t)
	15 to 1 —— Maud (t)	

Thursday.—The almost unprecedented flatness of business renders any introductory remarks unnecessary.

LIVERPOOL STEEPLE CHASE.

11 to 2 agst Brunette (t)	10 to 1 agst St. Leger (t)	14 to 1 agst Culverthorpe (t)
3 to 1 —— The Roarer (t)	13 to 1 —— Mathew (t)	15 to 1 —— Pioneer (t)
	20 to 1 agst St. Ruth (t)	

NEWMARKET HANDICAP.

9 to 1 agst Footsteel	16 to 1 agst Vanish (t)
15 to 1 —— Lyncæus (t)	20 to 1 —— Discontent (t)

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE HANDICAP.

500 even between Ten and the Field

CHESTER CUP.

20 to 1 agst Mendicant	30 to 1 agst Punch (t)	40 to 1 agst Duke of Richmond	
25 to 1 —— Antler		50 to 1 —— Sir Tatton Sykes	

DERBY

20 to 1 agst Gemini (t)	33 to 1 agst Wanota	60 to 1 agst Montpensier
33 to 1 —— Horn of Chase (t)	50 to 1 —— Christopher (t)	66 to 1 —— Black Dwarf (t)

200 to 10 agst Kent's lot winning the 2000 Guineas Stake, Derby, and Oaks.

OAKS.

15 to 1 agst Slander (t)

COURSING.—ASHDOWN PARK CLUB MEETING.—Tuesday.

The Cup.—Mr. King's Willing Bee beat Mr. Lawrence's The Libel; Mr. Etwall's Etonian beat Mr. Parkinson's Syringe; Mr. Parkinson's Sedilia beat Mr. Gordon's Camlet; Mr. Gordon's Cockfighter beat Mr. W. Etwall's Wanton; Mr. Goddard's Bracelet beat Mr. King's Wasp; Mr. Etwall's Enford Lass beat Mr. Brookes's Nunc aut Nunquam; Mr. Parkinson's Stockton beat Mr. King's Warrior; Mr. Lawrence's Lightning ran a bye.

The Craven Stakes.—Mr. Parkinson's Sarah Bate beat Mr. Lawrence's Lucy Neal; Mr. Etwall's Eaglet beat Mr. Goddard's Woodpecker.

THE WESTMINSTER IMPROVEMENTS.

At length these oft-projected improvements are commenced. All the houses to be taken in the new street are marked with the letters W. I., at least two feet in length, and in some parts poles are placed to show the direction that will be taken. The Government grant for the purpose is now to be made available, as well as the allocation of a portion of the rates of St. Margaret's and St. John's for a limited period. The line is altered from that first suggested, as the house at the south corner of Tothill-street is the first house to be taken down. The new street will there commence; one of the great objects intended by removing those sinks of vice and iniquity, the low houses in the Almonry, Orchard-street, Duck-lane, New Pye-street, and part of Old Pye-street to Strutton-ground. From thence it crosses over by Wood's Brewery, in Artillery-place, through Palmer's Village, and to the north side of the Westminster Bridewell, terminating at Shaftesbury-terrace, Pimlico.

A part of the Almonry has already been pulled down. One of its most celebrated antiquities was the house wherein Islip, Abbot of Westminster, permitted Caxton to set up his press, about the year 1471; and where he is said to have printed "The Game and Play of the Chesse."

PEST HOUSE, TOTHILL-FIELDS.

"CAXTON'S HOUSE," IN THE ALMONRY.

Another relic likely to be removed by these improvements is the Pest Houses, or "Five Chimneys;" or rather the remains of them, abutting on the Vauxhall-bridge-road. These were used as receptacles for poor creatures afflicted with the pestilence: they were not, however, temporary places, but substantial, red brick structures, built in 1644, or twenty years before the Great Plague. Early in the last century, they were converted into almshouses.

The Society for Improving the Dwellings of the Labouring Classes—(who are building the Model Lodging Houses in St. Giles's, of which we lately gave an account)—have received nearly £5,000 from the Church of England Building Society, to enable them to complete the Model Lodging House.

General Steam Navigation Company.—The half-yearly general meeting of this Corporation was held on Tuesday, at their offices in Lombard-street. The chair was taken by Mr. Wilson. A report from the directors, and a statement of the accounts for the half-year ending the 31st of December last, were read to the proprietors. From these documents it appeared that the affairs of the Company continue to be in the most thriving condition, the last year's profits equalling those of the most successful year of the Company's career. The report having been read, was unanimously adopted by the proprietors, when the usual dividend and bonus were declared, after which the meeting separated, highly gratified with the proceedings of the day.

Affecting Death in the West Indies.—The sudden and affecting death of Mr. Charles Thornton Cunninghame, Lieutenant-Governor of St. Christopher's and of the Leeward Islands, is announced in the last West India papers. It appears that this gentleman had driven in from the country to Basseterre, the seat of Government, in apparently vigorous health and cheerful spirits, to open the newly elected Houses of Legislature. After transacting some business with his private secretary, and despatching a note to invite some officers in a French ship of war just come into port to luncheon at Government-house, he rode down to the mail-office, to meet its letters and a box containing a picture of a much-beloved sister, recently deceased in England. He had stated to more than one person, that his earnest desire to possess the picture was not unmixed with fear as to the effect the sight of it might produce upon him. So strongly had this apprehension fastened itself on his mind, that, on the arrival of the box at Government-house, he sent a servant in quest of a friend who might be with him when the box was opened. Having failed in finding him, he proceeded to open the box. His butler, who was present, reports that he looked at the countenance earnestly, turned pale, whispered a few words to himself, walked hastily up to his own room, was heard almost instantly to fall as he entered it, and his servants following upstairs found him stretched on the floor a corpse. The greatest respect was paid to the memory of Mr. Cunninghame. He assumed the Government of St. Kitt's in May, 1836, and fell a victim, as his physician states, partly "to the exhausting influence of tropical climates on the nervous powers," and partly to the intensity of brotherly affection, in the 36th year of his age.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE.

AMONG the most important business of the Session is the settlement of the Army and Navy Estimates. It is the weighing our power, and casting up its price; and if any one happens to be under the influence of chivalric and romantic notions of war and warriors, whether on sea or shore, the anatomy of both branches of the service given annually by the Ministers who act for them at the Admiralty and the Horse Guards, will go far to undeceive them. The cold calculations of cost, even to the niceties of pence and farthings—the regulations, checks, and fetters that are visible in every movement—the continual grievances poured in from almost every rank and grade—soon tell how very complete a matter of business all the "pomp, pride, and circumstance" of military display really is. And more than all this, it will teach those who have not reflected on the matter, that neither the soldier's nor the sailor's life is quite what it looks on the surface. There are few professions that are not better paid; none where the toils and dangers are so great; and neglect, apathy, and indifference on the part of the Government have been almost the general rule of treatment both as to men and material.

The general approval given to the Navy Estimates for this year, as proposed by Mr. Ward, of course implies that there are indications of improvement; so there are, but yet we should doubt if the Board of Admiralty is level with the times in any one department it manages. Some of the changes now proposed are so obviously necessary, that the wonder is, not that they are made, but that they have been so long deferred. The Navy, it seems to us, has gone on improving in spite of the Board of Admiralty, rather than in consequence of its supervision. Where it has done most, it seems to have done it badly. No doubt there is some misrepresentation and colouring of facts to be allowed for, but some of the details given by Sir C. Napier, and others, of the mishaps of the Government shipbuilders, are positively ludicrous, did not the cost of them make the matter too serious for trifling. The Commodore's "catalogue of ships" is in its way more remarkable than Homer's; the Admiralty may allude to its experiments, constructive and destructive, with all the complacency of Beau Brummell's valet, when he spoke of a score of starched cravats spoiled in the tying, merely as "our failures." But, as the nation pays for these experiments, it would be as well to consider whether some better system might not be formed. There seems to us something of an error in the whole matter.

At present the Government is largely engaged in the trade of ship-building: it constructs vessels of war, and brings in its bills annually to the nation in the shape of the Navy Estimates. Now, a Government never succeeds well in managing a trade of any kind. By a fatality that never varies, whatever it engages in languishes, whatever it directs goes wrong, whatever it protects decays—that is, be it understood, when it departs from its functions, and becomes a trader or manufacturer. In the business of shipbuilding it wastes large sums of money on the organisation of its establishments, with all their gradations of ranks and offices, necessary, perhaps, to a Government, but not to a trader—who would build a whole fleet without an Admiral at the head of his dockyard. And the result of all the elaborate system never surpasses in any case, in a great many is far inferior to, what is done by private parties without any pomp or parade. The secret is this: in a mere matter of business, the purchaser and the producer know exactly what they want, and all the calculations are plain and to the purpose, and are governed by the ordinary considerations of profit and loss. A Government is swayed by a hundred other influences; loss is of no consequence where there is no intention of making a gain; suggestions are pressed by parties who, having interest cannot be refused; or a wrong system may be taken up and persevered in, under circumstances that would ruin any one who had not the Fortunatus purse of the Exchequer to draw upon. Looking at the expensive blunders, proved and avowed, that have been committed in the Government dockyards, the question naturally occurs, why should the Government build its own ships at all? It does it far dearer and far worse than any private establishment in the kingdom. The orders and counter-orders, the constructing and pulling to pieces, the cutting down some ships and raising others, the lengthening this vessel and shortening that, the changing of square to round (especially in the matter of sterns), is altogether inexplicable on any principle of common sense. What is built for a frigate is converted into a steamer, and a steamer, built for a certain amount of power, has more put into her than the calculator allows, and is, consequently, spoiled. Why is all this? Do those who follow the business of shipbuilding ever make such a mess of their orders? We believe not; and we hear, too, that at this moment the very finest specimens of English naval architecture are launched from private yards. The French long excelled us in their naval models; the Americans now build the most perfect ships in the world. When the Government has a House of Parliament to construct, it gives over the work to a professional architect, Mr. Barry, and a contractor who would build a city, if required, at a fortnight's notice. Suppose it had taken the whole business into its own hands; there would have been been, perhaps, an old military or naval officer as the superintendent, who might barely know a base from a capital, with a whole chain of subordinates under them; and in thrice the time, and at thrice the money, the Lords and Commons would have been very badly lodged indeed. Our barracks, we believe, are built by the Government, or under its superintendence and direction: one blew down a short time ago, in India, killing half a regiment; those at home are almost too bad for Christians to live in. It is only in the Estimates of this year that there is a vote asked to add wash-

BRITISH INSTITUTION.—THE VILLAGE CHURCH.—PAINTED BY BODDINGTON.—(SEE PAGE 148.)

houses to them, though a dirty shirt is a military crime never overlooked by "smart" officers! The same vice pervades all things a Government undertakes: it should be the employer only, not the operative. Why should the Government build its own ships more than its own houses? If the system is good why not carry it out in everything? The Government does not import its own flax and hemp, and tallow, nor turn miner for its coal and iron. It does not weave cloth for the army; it does not even make muskets; it does not import the rum, or salt the beef for its sailors! It goes into the market with its capital and contracts for all these things with those whose trade it is to forge, and weave, and pickle, and import. And what answers in one thing would succeed in another; what is advantageous on the small scale becomes still more so on a large one, the benefit multiplying in a rapidly ascending scale, in proportion to what is undertaken. There is no tendency to pare down the public expenditure to the verge of inefficiency; that would be bad economy; but, giving the same funds, there is no reason why they should not be better applied. The system we have noticed has become a gigantic one; but it is defective, and though it cannot be yet abandoned, we think it should be gradually contracted till it ceases to be acted on; or else it must be managed much better than at present.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

Another journal is dead the largest of those of France—the *Epoque* is no more. No longer will its flowing sheet—large as the sail of a seventy-four—attract the attention of the early railway traveller; no longer will officials in livery and cocked-hat sublime tender men in this political hill of fare of the Parisian with the courtesy with which the lackey of Lords of high degree tenderan tea to a Duchess. Vain have been all efforts the *Epoque* is buried; two millions of francs extended upon it could not save its life. Still are these glorious days for newspapers in France, not only because all the writers get into office, and offices the best of the State, but likewise because never was society at large apparently more beguiled, confiding in the materials in which newspapers deal. The quarrel between M. Guizot and Lord Normanby, its lights and shades, its working up in interest, and its conclusion its public manifestations and its secret mysteries is alone a proof of the scandal-generating "where-about's" of society in the present age in France. Neither are the other departments of a newspaper worst served—in the Theatricel, for example, how novelty flows in. The great theatres keep up constant attention by their throes and struggles, whilst new ones rise. Who would have dreamt of such an institution being brought to bear as the Theatre Historique, where the public, the Dukes of Montpensier, Aumale, and Joinville at the head of the spectators, presented in at five P.M., and only left at three A.M. in the morning—as many remaining in the street as entered the house. Still are the newspapers here never satisfied with the burials of nuts, political and social, thrown to them to crack before the public whilst they eat the kernels. The most serious, the most Ministerial, journals have endeavoured, by insinuation of words of transparent bitterness and contumely, to revive the quarrel once more between Lord Normanby and M. Guizot. It was only the day before yesterday that Count d'Appony expressed himself as being almost in despair of readjusting the once more disjointed understanding, and was obliged to call for the *Times* to exchange. This wearable diplomatist has been most zealous in his efforts This is not due alone to his natural urbanity and good feeling, although for these he is highly distinguished. Austria is placed at this moment in a predicament where the unity of France, or of any other powerful country, has become of the highest importance. Ever since Frederick the Great conquered Silesia, Prussia and Austria have remained, whatever their apparent good understanding, rival Powers of German Diet. There the once petty Elector has brow-beat his liege lord. To accomplish the ultimate intimadation, if not destruction, of Austria, the establishment of a corn detention in Prussia was a most effective resource.

Baron Bernstorff, a great Prussian statesman, who held the helm, and by whom the vessel of the State was piloted in the storms of the Revolutionary and Napoleon wars, proclaimed, in a memoir before his death, "That Prussia, as every one could see that did but glance at the map, was a country made up of legs and arms; and that what it essentially required was a body and that body could only be found in a Constitution." The Constitution is now set up as under Austria it menaced with moral and political annihilation. Russia will not assist her, for the Czar waits for the day, not far off, when revolution and anarchy will begin to work their effects—to realise the chimerical all-powerful dream of Peter, of sending armies, and obtain the cession of Dantzbian and other provinces, which ultimately will unite St. Petersburg to Constantinople. France and England are the only countries that can counterbalance Austria's ascendancy, and those which have her in her strong hold of Lombardy and Hungary. In Germany, the largest of the secondary kingdoms are anything but friendly to Austria. In Bavaria, the largest of all that which, being so docile in the hand of Stolberg, would be most natural and useful ally, the King is beside himself. It is but a few days since that Lola Montes came driving into Paris, in a chaise and four horses, after having cavally prevailed on Austria, excited an insurrection in Munich, dissolved the Administration; and thus shown the impolicie state of one of the most absolute monarchies in Europe—with a King ballcrazed, and with an heir to the throne, rather than remain at home and behold the miserable spectacle, keeps his bed, and simulates disease in order to be allowed to remain at Palermo.

A very small circumstance has created a great sensation in Paris. The Duke de Nemours has sought, by a species of private hospitality he dispenses in his apartments at the Tuileries, in the shape of balls and concerts, to acquire some of that popularity hitherto so unjustly refused him. His Royal Highness, however, has most aristocratic tastes. At the balls of the King his father, at that please to attend may do so in trousers: at the parties of the Duke de Nemours this part of costume is abridged to the knees, and this abbreviation, combined with silk stockings, on occasions of a gala, form the *sine qua non* of admission. At the news the outcry was as great as if Louis Philippe had proclaimed that he reigned like his ancestors, by Divine right, or had proclaimed, like Louis XIV., "*L'Etat c'est moi!*" This most momentous affair has been fortunately arranged. The Duke de Nemours on Monday gave a grand concert, and all the scribblers in Paris were invited. Thus it happens that, whatever may be public opinion, it has no longer a public expression, and, perforce, the visitors to his Royal Highness must adopt a form of habiliment they had decreed as only fit for lackeys. When a great statesman and a story that was asked what he thought of the arts at the King's and the elegance at the Duke's, he exclaimed, "*Le pantalon c'est le présent, la culotte c'est l'avenir!*" There is great profundity, however veiling the material, in this sentence: the aristocratic tendencies of the Court and Government are as undoubted as our having ultimately an hereditary peerage.

A deep sensation of melancholy pervades society on account of the death of M. Jubal Delessert, one of the most honourable statesmen, and once the greatest banker in Paris: a man whose heart was as large as his mind, and whose benevolence was as untiring as it was unobtrusive. His brother is likewise a member of the Chamber of Deputies (Sir Robert Peel), and the most gifted and enlightened functionary of France, as Profit do Police. Both brothers are naturalised Swiss, and brought with them to Paris the severe integrity and the high mental feeling of their native extraction.

Another death is imminent—that of the Minister of Justice, Martin du Nord; and one perhaps, also, which will create still greater sensation—that of Mdlle. Mars, now dying dangerously ill.

Amongst the items of news, I shall add, that by decree of the Courts, M. Charles Laffite, the most clever and triumphant of bankers of this capital, has been separated from his wife—an English lady of "good connexion," and it is said, although the husband took all the legal steps, the lady did not resist them in the least.

M. Ancelot, the Academician, and the prolific manufacturer of plays, is about to assume the heavy load of the editorship of the *Commerce*—a journal long on the decline.

A curious circumstance is that the criminals condemned to execution have petitioned to be first sent into a sleeping trance by ether vapour; and all the gourmands of Paris are in a state of jubilation, for lo! and behold, in the depth of their distress at the scarcity of that most delicious of escalants, a new mine of truffles has been discovered in France.

Such is my budget of news.

FRANCE.

We are glad to find that the misunderstanding between the Marquis of Normanby and M. Guizot, which was beginning to excite such envenomed feelings, has been arranged through the friendly interposition of Count Appony, the Austrian Ambassador. The Advocate of the following statement of the affair:—"If we are well informed, the English Ambassador, on Friday (last week) requested the Ambassador of Austria to act as a mediator, in order to bring about an accommodation between him and M. Guizot, and to suggest the initiative of a step entirely conciliatory and of a nature to terminate their difference. The Minister of Foreign Affairs is said to have replied to this initiative by authorising Count d'Appony to declare, as he has accordingly done in the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies of the 6th of February, and even in the speech delivered by him in that sitting, that he had never intended to question the good faith or sincerity of the English Ambassador. M. Guizot, it is added, on this occasion recalled to mind the following passage of that speech, which we think it right to reproduce:—' After the question of necessity comes that of *loyauté*. I bring this forward, gentlemen, with regret. I have never, and my own account, inculpated the intentions or the good faith of any person. When I discuss with adversaries, foreign or native, I see only in what I discuss errors, and a good or a bad policy; but I never impute to any person either bad faith or *déloyauté*. This course is recommended by the freedom and dignity of diplomatic relations, as well as those of Parliamentary discussion; and, however different the conduct observed towards me may be, and whoever may be the persons who practise it, I shall neither change my maxim nor my practice on this subject.' The English Ambassador, on his side, is said to have previously declared to Count d'Appony that he never had, on the occasion of the *soirée* given by him on the 19th of February, the intention to do anything which could be improper or offensive towards the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and he disavowed all the reports which had been circulated on this subject. Things having been thus explained, he became the mutual cognity of the two parties, M. Guizot and Lord Normanby met on Saturday evening, at five o'clock, at the Austrian Ambassador's, and resumed, without other explanations, their natural relations."

On Sunday evening Lord Normanby and the whole of the gentlemen attached to the English Embassy, were received at the Palace of the Tuileries by the King and the Royal Family. His Majesty's reception of Lord Normanby was most cordial.

Lord Normanby went to the Foreign-office on Monday, and had an interview with M. Guizot, relative to the affairs of La Plata. This was the first time his Excellency visited the Minister since the commencement of the disputes.

The official papers state that despatches have been received by the French Government from Rear-Admiral Brat, dated Tahiti, the 19th November, stating that, on the 30th October, 7th and 12th November, engagements took place between the native insurgents and the native allies, the latter being supported by the troops established at the post of Pienavia. The skirmishes were occasioned by the necessity in which were placed both parties of the Indians of penetrating into the valleys for food. In the course of them, twelve men of the French troops and their native allies were wounded, the greater part only slightly. Several important Chiefs had made their submission to the Protectorate, but that did not appear to cause any change in the disposition of the insurgents, and Rear-Admiral Brat was of opinion that they would not lay down their arms until after the arrival of the expected reinforcements.

The *Moniteur* publishes an official account of the census of 1846, from which it appears that the population of France then amounted to 35,400,486 souls. In 1841, when the previous census was taken, it was only 34,230,178, thus showing an increase, in five years, of 1,170,308. In 81 departments there has been an increase in the population, and in 5 a decrease. At the commencement of the present century, the population of the French territory was 27,000,000. The increase in 46 years has, therefore, been 9,000,000

Bread, in Paris, continues to rise in price. For the fortnight commencing the 1st March, the price of the first quality bread is fixed at 55 centimes the kilogramme, and second quality, at 48 centimes, or about 7½ per cent. dearer than it was at the corresponding period of last year. The city of Paris continues to distribute bread to the poor at the reduced rate of 40 centimes per kilogramme. It is calculated that this charitable act will cost the city, in the course of the season, upwards of £120,000 sterling. The most alarming accounts have reached Paris from Lower Normandy, and a scarcity is apprehended along the coast. At Rouen and Havre the rise is considerable. Large orders daily arrive in those markets from the interior, but cannot be executed on account of the absence of grain. The price of flour has risen 6f. per sack at Rouen. The general impression is, that the prese t year will be more disastrous than 1817.

On the 27th ult. there were disturbances at Bernay, in consequence of the high price of the market corn was offered at 76f. the measure, but soon after there was a report that some of the dealers intended to raise the price, and in a few minutes the populace rushed into the market, forced the dealers out, and severely ill-treated them. They were only saved from the fury of the people by the gendarmes pretending to take them into custody, and conducting them to prison. Several measures were sold at the first price, but part of the supply was withheld, on the compulsion at from 40f. to 60f. the measure. In the evening of Sunday last a serious corn riot was got up at Meymac (Corrèze). About one in the morning the Procureur du Roi and the Lieutenant of Gendarmerie arrived with an armed force, and were received with showers of stones from the rioters, who then amounted to more than 500. But slight or ten of the most violent were arrested, and carried away to the prison of Neuel, in spite of the efforts made to rescue them. This resolution cowed the disturbers, and they were then easily dispersed.

M. Duvergier de Hauranne has given notice of a motion for a very extensive reform of the Chamber of Deputies.

Madame Hannemann, widow of the celebrated founder of Homœopathy, was summoned on the 30th ultimo, before the Correctional Tribunal at Paris, for having illegally practised the medical art. After hearing evidence, the Court condemned her to pay a fine of 100 francs and expenses.

Madame Bresson, the mother of the French Ambassador at Madrid, died on Monday, at Paris, at a very advanced age.

The cold during Saturday and Sunday nights was intense in Paris. At six o'clock on Monday morning the thermometer (Fahrenheit) marked 19 degrees (that is, 13 below the freezing point), and so ten o'clock in the morning, not withstanding the blazing sun in a cloudless sky, 26½ (or 5½ below freezing)

The Parisians have been amused this week with the following correspondence between Alexandre Dumas and M. Mauguin, a member of the Chamber of Deputies. M. Dumas sent the following letter to that gentleman:—"Sir, You insulted me the other day in the Chamber of Deputies. Free to-day from all business engagements, I shall be at your disposal from two to four, as President of the Society of Men of Letters, to learn the day, the place, and the Lour—(we give the conclusion in the original French) *ou si vous aimez que nous nous coupions en quatre*." M. Mauguin sends Dumas, Marquis de la Pailleterie. To this strange epistle M. de Malleville sent the following amusing answer:—"Sir, I thank you for having afforded me the opportunity of seeing the agreeable and excellent M. Mauguin. I have accepted for him the duty of cutting you in four, and cut my throat, I am charged and beyond measure at not being able to accept it. I have not the honour to be a gentleman.—Marquis DE MALLEVILLE."

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* mentions the death of Colonel Bory de St. Vincent, the eminent botanist.

SPAIN.

Private accounts from Spain represent the progress of the Carlist movement as rather alarming; and which threatens the overthrow of Isabella II.

"Every one is astonished at the apathy displayed by the Spanish Government in regard to the hostile preparations of the Carlists; and, if this be an affectation of contempt, it will turn to a serious account, for the Carlist bands formed of the Montemolinistes are becoming too well organised and bold to be trifled with. The audacious surprise of Cervera and Guisona have opened the eyes of the most sceptical to the danger which threatens the crown of Isabella II.

"In Navarre and the Basque provinces, everything remains quiet; but, be not deceived by this tranquility it is the heavy, gloomy calm which precedes the storm. Between 3000 and 4000 warlike peasantry, most of whom bore arms against the Queen in the last war, are ready to take the field and proclaim Charles VI. on the first signal."

One of the Madrid papers states that Queen Christina will leave that city for Paris in the course of the present month. The Queen will be accompanied by her husband, the Duke de Rianzares (Munoz). According to the *Clamor Publico*, one of the principal objects of their journey is to see the Duchess de Montpensier, "whose accouchement" is likely to take place "in June"

There appear to have been fond disturbances in Spain, as well as in other countries. In Galicia the armed force is constantly employed in repressing the disorders of the peasantry from the dearness of corn, but the Government has deposted quantities in the several prefectures to be sold at the cost price.

In the sitting of the Chamber, on the 24th inst., the Minister of War introduced two important measures. By the first, the Government is empowered to decree, when it thinks fit, the raising of fifty thousand men; and, by the second, the Government is authorised to increase the force to two hundred millions of reals, at three per cent. interest, and to appropriate as much as may be necessary of the revenues of Spain and the colonies to the payment of the interest on that loan. The Government being entitled to make use of this authority, it makes use of this authority. The introduction of these two bills created a great sensation.

THE OVERLAND BOMBAY MAIL.

The Overland Bombay Mail, via Marseilles, arrived on Thursday. The dates are, Bombay, Feb. 1; Galle, Ceylon, Feb. 10; Point de Galle, Jan. 21; and Alexandria, Feb. 21. The papers do not contain any news of striking importance, but the following summary from the *Bombay Times* of Feb. 1, notices the chief incidents which have occurred since the last arrival. It states that the reductions of the Sonda [illegible] in progress. Her Majesty's 17th, and the greater part of the 86th, have arrived in Bombay. Fourteen thousand men will still be left behind to guard Young Scindiah, while these are required, will continue to draw above £1,250,000 from India to meet her deficiencies. The Punjaub is quiet and newsless. The Governor-General gave a dinner to the officers on the 7th January, and in proposing the health of Sir J. Littler, complimented the newly appointed Commander of the Forces beyond the Sutlej, in terms which show how worthily his past services have been rewarded. His Lordship quitted the Sikh capital for India on the 11th. It is understood to have been determined that the native army shall immediately be reduced by 25,000 men—15,000 from Bengal, and 10,000 from the minor Presidencies. This will effect a saving of between a quarter and half a million sterling. The officers of European and native, are to remain as at present. This saving, added to the returns of the Jullundur Doab, and the contribution of £220,000 from the Lahore Durbar, will improve our income by a million sterling.

The Ganges Canal, on which £220,000 annually has hitherto been gradually bestowed, is now to be proceeded with at the rate of £250,000 a year; it will be completed by 1851. It will irrigate 800,000 of acres now comparatively barren, and save 2,000,000 of people from the periodical visitations of famine. Another canal, leading from the Sutlej, 50 miles into the Bhuttee country, is being surveyed. The two, when completed, will improve our revenues by no less, probably, than £10,000 to £15,000 a year. Sir Frederick Currie, who, together with Colonel Lawrence, has so wisely and honestly counselled and assisted the Governor-General in these glorious arrangements, has been made a Baronet.

Mr. Clerk, the Bombay Advocate-General, has left for Calcutta on the 23rd of January, and immediately assumed the reins of authority.

Sir T. M'Mahon continues Commander-in-Chief, by request of the Horse Guards. His Excellency has of late suffered severely from sickness; and, however much his friend may regret to part with him, they are getting anxious about his safe return home.

The Marquis of Tweeddale has returned to Madras.

A heavy shower of rain fell on the 26th January, and the weather, which before this was unusually hot for the season, has all at once become intensely cold, the thermometer sinking so low as 55 degrees overnight.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The business was of a general character, and not very important.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.—Lord BROUGHAM laid on the table a bill for the amendment of the law relating to insolvent debtors, which was read a first time.

THE LABOURING POOR (IRELAND) BILL.—This bill elicited a short discussion, and it was then read a second time.

ARREARS OF THE REMUNERATION.—Earl GREY informed the House that he should, on Friday, state what measures were in contemplation in consequence of the intended abandonment of the punishment of transportation. He then moved the first reading of two bills connected with the subject; one for the purpose of amending the law as to the custody of offenders, and the other referring to Millbank, Parkhurst, and Pentonville prisons. The bills were read a first time, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

GENERAL FAST.—Lord J. RUSSELL announced that a Council had been summoned to take into consideration the subject recommended by Mr. Plumptre, of having a day appointed for a general humiliation

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL.—In answer to Sir R. Inglis, Mr. B. Escott said that the first reading of the bill connected with the subject; one for the purpose of amending the law as to the custody of offenders, and the other referring to Millbank, Parkhurst, and Pentonville prisons. The bills were read a first time, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House having resolved into Committee of Ways and Means,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER proposed resolutions for carrying into effect the loan of eight millions already sanctioned by the House. The right hon. gentleman stated that he had that morning received two offers of an identical character, and, most probably, the result of a mere misunderstanding. These offers were such as he and the Prime Minister felt themselves justified in accepting, considering the present state of the money market. The proposals were, that for every £80 10s., the parties should receive stock to the amount of £100. The interest which the public would have to pay would be, as nearly as it was possible to calculate, £3 7s. 6d. per cent; that is, the annual interest on the whole loan would be £268,155, or, with the bank charges, £270,930. No discount had been allowed, and it was arranged that stock should be given, as in France, according as the instalments should be paid. The interest would commence from January last

Mr. HUME regretted that the loan had not been contracted in a higher denomination of stock. It appeared to him a bad bargain to pay interest on £8,000,000 from January last, upon £8,000,000, which would not be received in full until after October.

Mr. WILLIAMS also objected to the terms agreed upon, and asked who were the two persons whose offers had been accepted?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied, Messrs. Rothschild and Baring.

The resolutions were agreed to.

THE LABOURING POOR (IRELAND).—Lord J. RUSSELL then moved that the House go into Committee *pro forma*, on the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, and mentioned the substantial amendments which he proposed to engraft upon the present Poor Relief Bill. It had been suggested that the following case might arise under the provisions of the bill. Empowering the guardians to relieve the able-bodied poor out of the workhouse when the workhouse was full, or when fever raged in it, so that it would be dangerous to send paupers into it. In such cases might refuse to give relief to the number sufficient to fill the workhouse, and then refuse to give relief to the destitute able-bodied without, because the workhouse was full. The following words were proposed to be added to the clause, giving the power alluded to, so as to prevent the abuse suggested. An amendment was also to be introduced into clause 2, in reference to the enlargement of the workhouse in certain cases. As to clause 9, he proposed to alter the liability for the charge of out-door relief in each union. The change thus proposed was to place the charge of such relief, up to a certain amount, upon the electoral districts. He also proposed an alteration in regard to the number of *ex officio* guardians; as well as to introduce a clause, similar to one in the temporary bill passed a few weeks ago, giving power to the Poor-Law Commissioners to remove the guardians and appoint paid guardians in their stead, in the default of the former in performing their duties. These were the main alterations which he proposed to engraft upon the bill. A discussion of a very general character was raised in regard to the proposed alterations, and it was then arranged that the bill should be re-committed next Monday.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES. On the question that the House should go into a Committee of Supply, Mr. HUME and Mr. WILLIAMS talked of the necessity of reducing our naval and military expenditure. At length the House went into Committee, and Mr. FOX MAULE moved the Army Estimates. He stated that the number of men to be voted in the United Kingdom and the Colonies was 138,860, the general charge for which, including [illegible] charge for the ensuing year was £2,[illegible]. The number voted last year was 138,398, showing an increase of 462 men. The number of the Company, for 30,497 men, was £[illegible]. The estimates in aid of the land forces in the United Kingdom and the colonies, amounting to £53,375; the balance from the Royal Military College of £17,033; a small appropriation for Maynooth and the Hibernian School of £245. There was also to be deducted the appropriation in aid of the non-effective service of £7,137, which made a total reduction from the effective and non-effective services of £77,545. The net total, then, to be provided for the ensuing year was £6,375,074, and the total number of men was 108,398. The first vote which he should propose was for that number of men, being the number considered necessary for the service during the ensuing year, and being a decrease on the number voted last year of 210 men. In the course of his speech, Mr. Fox Maule stated what had been done by the Government for the education of soldiers.—He took the vote of £2000 for the estimate of the schools in the Royal Military Asylum. Government proposed to establish a normal school for the training of schoolmasters for the regimental schools, for the orphans and children of British soldiers. This was a plan which he was bound in justice to declare was a legacy left to him by the right hon. gentleman who preceded him in office. (Hear, hear.) If that plan were brought fairly into operation, the army would look back to the founder of with the utmost gratitude. He believed from this plan we should not only have education for the children of the soldiery provided for, but also for the soldier during the time he remained with the colours. (Hear.) This would enable soldiers after their period of service, be that period long or short, by means of their talents, cultivated at these schools, to do something for themselves. He also proposed to take from the army with a small pension, or without a pension. He was happy to state that the libraries were increasing in utility: there were 10,000 additional volumes in them, and the vote he proposed to take for that purpose was £2000.—Mr. W. WILLIAMS rose when Mr. Fox Maule had concluded, and said that it was almost the first time since he had had a seat in the House that he had heard estimates in which there was hardly an item that was not objectionable. He had mentioned his intention of proposing a reduction of 20,000 men, but upon consulting his friends about him, he found so little encouragement that he did not intend to press his motion. (Laughter.) Several votes were agreed to

Leave was given to Sir G. GREY to bring in a bill to amend the Drainage Act of last year

ENLISTMENT IN THE ARMY. Mr. FOX MAULE obtained leave to bring in a bill to limit enlistment in the army. The period named in the bill was ten years for the infantry, and twelve years for the cavalry and artillery.

The House adjourned at twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY

THE POOR REMOVAL ACT.—The Duke of RICHMOND moved the appointment of a Select Committee upon the Poor Removal Act of last session. It was, he said, impossible to find any two men who could agree upon the mode in which it should be carried out, and he thought that the framers of the bill never anticipated the construction that had been put upon it by the law officers of the Crown. Some amendment was necessary in the present system, for it would lead to an enormous amount of litigation, and be productive of as much injustice to the rate-payers as injurious to the poor. It was only another proof of the absurdity of passing such acts at a late period of the session, and when comparatively few of their Lordships were present. The Government consented to the Committee, which was appointed.

RAILWAYS IN IRELAND.—Earl FITZWILLIAM, in presenting a petition from the Grand Jury of the county Wicklow, praying for encouragement of railways in Ireland, urged upon the Government the importance and necessity of affording to the people of that country the means of employment. If they waited for the introduction of English capital for the promotion of such works, they would see the country utterly ruined.

Earl LEITRIM expressed a hope that the evils of Ireland had been exaggerated, and that the dangerous crisis would soon pass away. The Government was most anxious to assist Ireland, but he did not believe there was any more dangerous delusion than that a country could receive the assistance of Government as its sole means of progress.—Lord MONTEAGLE agreed with the noble Earl that it was to Ireland that Ireland must eventually look for its regeneration; but those who said that Ireland ought to fall back upon its own resources now knew little of the magnitude of the calamity with which she was afflicted. The conversation then dropped, and the House adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—Sir G. CLERK moved for "a Select Committee to inquire whether, and in what part of Scotland, and under what circumstances, large numbers of her Majesty's subjects have been deprived of the means of religious worship and the ministrations of pastors to whom they have been attached by their own free choice, and to report from time to time their opinion upon the subject of the Church of Scotland, but, ultimately, the proposal for the Committee was agreed to by 89 to 51.

RAILWAY EXPENDITURE. Lord G. BENTINCK moved for a return, showing the sums of money actually expended by the following railway companies previous to 1841:—London and Birmingham, Grand Junction, Great Western, Brighton, South Western, South Eastern, and Midland, likewise the aggregate sum expended by the above-mentioned railway companies in each year previous to 1841. In making this motion the noble Lord referred into a lengthened statement to show that Mr. Gouldburn, in a former state, had exaggerated the expenditure during the two years previous to 1841 upon those railways by upwards of £27,000,000. The statement containing this exaggeration had been made to the

House with all the "pomp and circumstance" of an ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer; and he thought that the exposure which he had just made of it would put the House on its guard for the future against placing any reliance upon the statements and statistics of Mr. Goulburn, although he had been a Chancellor of the Exchequer.—Mr. GOULBURN said that, as his Lordship had referred to speech words which he had never uttered, he must now state the words which he actually used, and must vindicate the argument which he afterwards used by those words. He had made no statement of what had been *expended* on railway for certain years; but he had stated that the sums to be paid for railways in progress or in completion during the years of deficiency, beginning 1847 and ending 1843, was £47,000,000.—The return was ordered, and the House resumed at a quarter past twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

THE FACTORIES BILL.

On the motion that the House should go into Committee on this bill,

Mr. B. ESCOTT moved as an amendment that the House should go into Committee on the bill that day six months.

Mr. W. BECKETT advocated a limitation of labour to eleven hours, to which proposition, he said, the majority of manufacturers were favourable.

Mr. WARD expressed his decided opposition to the principle of the bill.

Mr. BROTHERTON said he could, of his own knowledge, assert that the operatives generally were in favour of the measure. Parliament had already legislated to protect children, and it must now interfere for the protection of females. When a boy he knew by experience what it was to be a factory worker, and had then formed the resolution, if ever he should have the power, to use his utmost endeavours to bring about a diminution of the hours of labour for women and children in factories. The reduction of the cotton-tax alone would more than compensate the masters for any decreased production consequent on such diminution, and believing the measure would prove advantageous to all parties, he should give it his cordial and hearty support.

Sir J. GRAHAM pronounced a high eulogium upon Mr. Brotherton, who, having been himself a factory operative, had, in a manner which reflected the highest honour upon him, advocated the cause of these labourers; but he could not yield to his arguments, nor give way to what he considered the prejudices of those engaged in factory labour. He thought it was unwise to put a restraint upon men who were willing to labour twelve hours a day for the support of their families and themselves.

Sir G. GREY, Lord MORPETH, and Lord G. BENTINCK spoke in favour of going into Committee.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON spoke strongly against the bill.

Sir R. PEEL expressed his continued objection to all interference with the hours of factory labour. Looking at the question as it affected the general interests of the country, he must say that he viewed it with alarm. They were obliged to tax property to the extent of six millions to give food to those who could not procure it themselves, and they had no security for the continuance of that relief but the industry, the machinery, and the labour of the manufacturers. He could not deny that there would be advantages in a moral point of view in reducing the hours of labour, but it would be followed by a decrease in the comforts of the operatives. He attached the highest importance to the elevation of the working classes, but he should vote against the Committee, because he believed it would endanger the great resources of the country, cripple their energies, and dissipate their national wealth.

On a division the numbers were—

For now going into Committee	.. .. ..	190
For Mr B. Escott's Amendment	.. .. ..	100
Majority for the Committee	.. .. ..	—90

The House, however, did not go into Committee, for it being six o'clock, the Speaker adjourned the House without putting the question of adjournment.

HOUSE OF LORDS. THURSDAY

COMPLAINT AGAINST A MAGISTRATE.

Lord BROUGHAM moved for a return of the commital to Tothill-fields prison of James Gibson, a child of five years old, upon a charge of felony. (Hear.) He moved for it with a view to the removal from the bench of the Magistrate who committed that child to prison. (Hear.) The committal was dated the 19th of February last.

Lord CAMPBELL said, that in so grave a case there could be only one doubt as to whether proceedings against the Magistrate ought not to be taken in a criminal court—for the conduct of the Magistrate was quite monstrous. The person who was guilty of such an enormity was wholly unfit to be entrusted with the magisterial authority. (Hear, hear.)

After a few words from Lord BROUGHAM, the return was ordered.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. THURSDAY

THE RIOTS IN SCOTLAND.—Sir A. LEITH HAY said that it appeared that a very serious riot had taken place in Wick, in the north of Scotland, and he wished to know if the learned Lord had received any information on the subject. The Lord ADVOCATE regretted that a disturbance had taken place, but the account of it had been very much exaggerated, and he was enabled to say that the Sheriff and the local authorities had acted with the greatest humanity, caution, and forbearance. The Sheriff had received information in the morning of the intended disturbance, and he immediately sent a guard of soldiers to protect the vessel which the populace was about to attack. It was in consequence that a disturbance had taken place; but the injuries which had been sustained by the populace were not by any means so serious as those received by the military.

Ribbo-Dutton Lock.—Mr. HUME then brought forward his motion on the Ribbo-Dutton Lock, in the form of a series of resolutions, declaring England released from her engagement by the violation on the part of Russia, of the Treaty of Vienna. The motion was seconded by Lord SANDON, who stated his conviction that Russia had violated her engagements under the Treaty of Vienna.—Lord J. RUSSELL went into a detailed account of the relations of England with Powers with regard to Cracow, which, he agreed, were a violation of the treaty, and not justified by the excuses which had been made for them. But as the engagement was made in behalf of the three Powers of England, France, and the Sovereign of England ought to be the originator of any step on the question, there being a Constitutional distinction between what was done by the Crown and by the House of Commons. The debate, after the noble Lord's speech, was adjourned till next Thursday, and the House rose at twelve o'clock

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD. March 1.

A meeting of graduates in the faculty of theology was holden this day, when the nomination of the Rev Edward Cardwell, D.D., Principal of St. Alban Hall, to the office of Examiner, under the provisions of the new statute, *De Disciplina Theologica*, was approved of by the faculty

CAMBRIDGE.

At a Congregation held on Wednesday, the following degrees were conferred:—

M.D.—E. L. Birkett, Caius College.

B.C.L.—J. Gardener, Trinity College.

M.A.—John Ball Chalker, St. John's Coll. Charles W. Strickland, Trinity Coll.

B.A.—John Beasley, St. John's College.

COWBRIDGE SCHOOL. The Head-Mastership of this school, which recently became vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Williams, has been conferred upon the Rev. Mr. Harper, of Jesus College, Oxford.

SCOTLAND.

THE FOOD RIOTS.—We find from the Scotch papers that the food riots at Wick and Thurso have turned out much more serious than any similar disturbances that have yet taken place in other parts of the country. Headed by a piper, the populace of the former place had become by degrees so infuriated, that on Saturday and then, in a short space of time, filled the grain vessel with stones; two measures which the civic authorities did not attempt to resist, and which prevailed for two days. At length a lieutenant-governor, with 200 soldiers, met the port, but, from the high surf, could not enter the harbour; and, as the fishermen sternly refused the assistance of their boats, their landing was effected hardly. Next day the soldiers, backed by a strong body of special constables, superintended the shipment of the grain, but carts and other requisites being wanting, and much time consumed in the process, the constables begged off. The shipping accomplished, a military guard was placed over the vessel, and some prisoners were in the act of marching back, when they were assailed by a volley of stones; the soldiers faced round, and by order, it is said, of the sheriff, fired. A man and a woman were both severely wounded, but no other serious casualty is reported. As usual, the women performed a leading part, many of them being armed with staves. The town of Wick had been in a state of great excitement. A public meeting was held, and all parties joined in the cry for the removal of the military. At Thurso the entrance to the river was blocked up with two sloops, and two ten-pounders were also placed on the beach, but no military had arrived.

CARTSBURN.—On Monday week several hundred persons assembled at Castlehill Harbour, in order to put to sea a vessel (*The Fisher*, of Leith) which had come there to load grain. Mr. Traill, M.P., and Sheriff Gregg, were quickly on the spot, and made several ineffectual attempts to address the infuriated multitude. The rioters forced their way on board the vessel, many of them armed with sticks and bludgeons; and the mate in attempting to defend himself, was felled to the deck. The onset had the effect of dispersing the crowd, it being supposed the man was killed. He had been severly, though fortunately, not mortally wounded. A night outbreak took place on Tuesday, but no damage was done.

LOCH.—Similar disturbances took place at this village on Friday and Saturday week. Three young men, considered to have been ringleaders in the riot, have been apprehended, and sent to the prison of Dingwall, under a military escort.

EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF TWO LIVES.—Last Sunday morning, the inhabitants of Bonnington, near Edinburgh, were alarmed by the noise of an explosion which occurred at the chemical works carried on there by Mr. Astley, whereby two men lost their lives. According to the practice of the establishment, the two men in question, of the names of Hart and Forbes, were left in charge of a still charged with nigsly inflammable materials, the progress of which they were required to watch. In the distillation of the articles, the man had become impatient, and one of them inadvisedly approached the still with a lighted lamp, to mark the progress of the operations, which coming in contact with the gas arising from the chemical liquid, instantaneously exploded, and killed him and his companion; the walls and roof of the building were also partially shattered.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The German journals speak of the excitement caused in Bavaria by the conduct of Mademoiselle Lola Montez, the Spanish dancer, who appears in London a year or two ago. Not only is it alleged that this lady has obtained undue influence over the King of Bavaria, but, it appears, that she has had disputes at Munich with a carman and struck him violently with an umbrella. The bystanders supported the carman and the lady took refuge in a chemist shop, which was much injured by the mob. Such was the state of things on the 21st ult., but it appears that on the following day, the populace became so exasperated that the authorities had been obliged to order the lady out of the city. She left in the night for the village of Starenberg, and her carriages was escorted by a troop of Dragoons.

The *Augsburg Gazette* has the following from Vienna, dated the 16th ult.:—"The new loan of 80,000,000, at 5 per cent., is definitively concluded with the houses of Rothschild, Sina, and Arnstein and Eskeles The details of the contract are not yet publicly known."

Rose Girard, member of the French Academy, died last week aged 82. He was one of the founders of the "Mercure," "Les Jullet," and "Virginie;" of the "Magasin Pittoresque," and other works.

The Belgian journals represent the misery in Flanders as very severe. The *Journal de Bruges* says:—"The mortality, already frightful, be not yet reached the horrible acme to which it will quickly rise. The reports of the physicians prove to us that the detestable food of the poor of the country creates diseases which must inevitably spread death around. More than 50 case of dropsy have occurred in a single village."

The Government of Brunswick has just suppressed, to the end of September of the present year, the entrance duties on corn, flour, leguminous seeds, and potatoes.

Letters from Milan bring alarming accounts of disturbances in the Tyrol (Austria). They state that an army of peasants had marched upon Lecco, and driven the soldiers from the town; that many thousand measures of corn had been thrown into the lake. All the transports for Switzerland have been stopped. It was said that politics were not connected with this movement, as the price of provisions is nowise exorbitant in Italy. Austrian troops have been ordered there from Mantua and Monza.

According to letters from Malta, of the 11th ult., the Porte is preparing a new expedition against Tunis, and reckoned on the support of England.

A Royal message, accompanied by a project of law, for the revocation of the Corn-law of Dec. 26, 1846, and for the abrogation of the duties on corn, was laid last Saturday before the Second Chamber of the States General of the Netherlands. The project of law, which is a further step towards free trad in corn, was referred to the sections of the Chamber

At a dinner given recently at Liverpool to Mr. Rowland Hill, that gentleman, by way of illustration of the difficulties connected with Post-Office management, said that the number of dead letters, since the adoption of prepayment, had become a very small fraction less than the 200th part of the whole; nevertheless the average amount of money found in such letters, in coin, bank notes and bills of exchange, was £400,000 per annum. Many thousands of pounds were actually found in letters with no address whatever.

There was another extensive slip at Shakspeare's Cliff, Dover, last week. A surface of chalk 250 feet in height, extending to a length of 350 feet on the eastern face, 15 feet thick, measuring 47,131 yards, and supposed to contain about 48,000 tons of chalk, has scaled off and fallen to the base. From a fog at the time the slip was not seen, but the noise of the fall was heard at a long distance. This recent fall will doubtless repay the search of the geologist. A smaller fall of about 10,000 cubic yards has since occurred

The Duke of Portland, in a letter dated Welbeck, Feb. 26, asserts that there can be no doubt of the re-appearance of the potato disease in the same form as last year. His Grace recommends the Swedish turnip for a substitute, and says it is much more nutritive than the potato.

A company has been formed at North and South Shields, to run a direct ferry across the river between the two towns for passengers only.

The King of Naples has presented Mrs. Gurwood with a beautiful diamond ring, as a token of His Royal regard for the distinguished compiler of the "Despatches of the Duke of Wellington."

We perceive, from a German paper, that the King of Prussia is following out his favourite project. Permission has been given to form a sort of national or civic guard, for the purposes of police, in case of disturbances Another law gives to the Prussian Finance Minister the control of *calls* made by railway companies.

The Grand Council of Berne has adopted the principle, as the future basis for the financial system of that canton, of establishing an income tax

The contract price of wheat for the navy is now from 80s. to 82s. per quarter at Brest; and freights from Odessa are enormously high

A convention has been concluded between the British authorities and the King and Chiefs of Cape Mount, West Coast of Africa, for the total abolition of the slave trade

At a meeting of the manufacturers of Manchester, held on Tuesday evening, a petition was adopted to Parliament, praying for a Select Committee to make a full and searching inquiry into all the circumstances which affect the cultivation of cotton in India

From a Parliamentary return just issued, it appears that, in England, there have been 48 applications made for advances, amounting to £211,843, of public money, under the Drainage Act of last Session; and from Scotland 108 applications, the sums applied for amounting to £303,804 From Ireland there have been 24 applications, for a sum total of £39,171; of which three have been sanctioned, to the amount of £9141

The munificent sum of £200 has recently been contributed by "A Lady," in aid of the Strangers' Friend Society, for visiting and relieving the sick poor at their own habitations in London and its vicinity.

The *Presse* states that the Sardinian Government has come to an understanding with those of Bavaria, the Duchy of Baden, and the three Cantons of Tessino, the Grisons, and St. Gall, for the construction of a line of railroads, to connect Piedmont with Germany across Switzerland, in the direction of the Lake of Constance.

The *Cologne Gazette* of the 23rd ult., publishes a letter from Berlin, which states, that it has been decided to appoint Prince Solms-Hohensolms-Lich President of the Prussian General Diet, which is to assemble on the 11th of April.

Prince Mourad Ali, the 35th son of Feth Ali, Schah of Persia, who had 104 children, of whom 30 are still living, died lately at Kind, a small town of Persia, at an very advanced age. He was a man of a cultivated understanding, and employed himself chiefly in astronomy. A few years ago a treatise on the prognostics of the weather, written by him, was published at Bombay.

Letters from Florence, dated the 16th ult., mention the arrival in that city of their Imperial Highnesses the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Modena and the Duke and Duchess de Bordeaux, on a visit to the Grand Ducal Court of Tuscany

The loan, contracted by the Wurtemberg Government for the execution of railways, has just been concluded with the firms of Rothschild and Gruneius, of Frankfort-on-the-Maine. The amount is twelve millions of florins (13,800,000f.), and the interest is to be four-and-a-half per cent.

There is more flour in Liverpool at present than the local want usually served by that market would take off in eighteen months.

The fair of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, which commenced on the 14th ult., was rendered perfectly nugatory in consequence of the total absence of the merchants of Cracow. Since the opening of the fair, three of the principal houses of that town have failed, and others will, it is feared, follow them.

The "oldest inhabitant" is said to be a woman now living in Moscow, in Russia, who is 168 years of age. At the age of 122 she married her fifth husband

The Bishop of Jerusalem, Dr. Gobat, reached the Holy City in safety, and entered it on the 30th of December

A letter from St. Petersburgh states that the health of the Empress of Russia had lately gained strength, and she was much better.

Isaac Holden, Esq., of Camden (New Jersey), is applying gun-cotton to the propulsion of machinery in his factory. The engine is constructed on the plan of the ordinary steam-engine, only there are two cylinders, one working in the other. The gun-cotton is ignited by electricity, augmented and applied in a novel manner. Any degree of power may be obtained It is safer than the ordinary steam-engine, and one person can run it.

At a public meeting held lately in Ipswich, for the distressed Irish, the Mayor stated that previous to the season's harvest the aggregate sum collected throughout the various parishes in the town amounted to not less than £2400

A letter from Alexandria of Feb. 19, says:—"The weather is becoming hot, and we have had several sirocco winds, which are always looked upon with dread by the natives. The season is, so far, much milder than in former years, and we have not had, since the commencement of winter, a fall of much over three inches of rain in all. The thermometer, in the shade, at present ranges, at noon, about 70 Fahrenheit; it was not lower this winter than 39."

Lord Hardinge, feeling for the "spiritual wants of a distant part of the parish of Penshurst, in which he resides, has sent £1000 towards building and endowing a church or chapel there."

Large orders for rye meal, both on Government and merchants' account, have been executed in the Russian ports of the Baltic, and only await the breaking up of the ice for the vessels to come to England. The quantities bought are what may be called *immense*

On the 25th ult., a waggon, drawn by five horses, and heavily laden with lime, was passing over the suspension bridge over the Mayenne, at Asvenbros, near Laval (France), when the structure gave way, and the waggon, horses, and driver went down into the river. The waggoner and two of the horses were drowned.

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR MARCH.

LITTLE [illegible] FUNERAL.

Now the rosy children living opposite Mr. Dombey's house, peep from their nursery windows down into the street; for there are four black horses at his door, with feathers on their heads, and feathers tremble on the carriage roof they draw; and these, and an army of men with scarves and staves, attract a crowd. The juggler who was going to twirl the basin, puts his loose coat on again without the fine dress; and his trudging wife, occupied with her heavy baby in her arms, letters to see the company come out. But closer to her dingy breast she presses her baby, when the burden that is so easily carried is borne forth; and the youngest of the rosy children at the last window opposite, needs no restraining hand to check her in her glee, when, pointing with her dimpled finger, she looks into her nurse's face, and asks "What's that!" And now, among the knot of servants dressed in mourning, and the weeping women, Mr. Dombey passes through the hall to the other carriage that is waiting to receive him. He is not "brought down," these observers think, by sorrow and distress of mind. His walk is as erect, his bearing is as stiff as ever it has been. He hides his face behind no handkerchief, and looks before him. But that his face is something sunk and rigid, and is pale, it bears the same expression as of old. He takes his place within the carriage, and three other gentlemen follow. Then the grand funeral moves slowly down the street. The feathers are yet nodding in the distance, when the juggler has the basin spinning on a cane, and has the same crowd to admire it. But the juggler's wife is less alert than usual with the money-box, for a child's burial has set her thinking that perhaps the baby underneath her shabby shawl may not grow up to be a man, and wear a sky-blue fillet round his neck, and salmon-coloured worsted drawers, and tumble in the mud.—*Dombey and Son*

THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.

Without doubt you have changed, in your lifetime, to see the Lord Mayor's Show. If you have done so, you will recollect how the procession got confused with the mob, and the mob with the procession, until you could not tell which was which—how the military gentleman who headed it, balanced himself for dear life, in great fear, upon his horse—how the banners always overpowered the watermen and their props who bore them—how ignoble things fell into the tail of the procession advertising-vans, coal-waggons, and long apple-stalls upon wheels (a dreadful especially when it stopped, as it frequently did, you will call to mind how fearful was the want of respect paid towards the Ancient Knights by the mob—how the smallest boys chaffed the mailed and mounted warrior with the tall brass head-piece and mouse on his head, and recommended him "to get inside and pull the blinds up to be out of sight"—how the more matured intellects asked him "what he weighed in his own scales"—how they called out to know if he was "Alderman Armour"—and how, thereupon, the Ancient Knight got so carefully irate that he would have done terrible things to his persecutors—only that, in the first place, he could not turn his head in the saddle, he could not ride off his horse without the aid of a crane.—*Albert Smith, in Bentley's Miscellany.*

A FAMILY QUARREL.

The prosperity of the House of York was now only marred by a quarrel between the Dukes of Gloucester and Clarence. The latter had married Warwick's eldest daughter, and claimed the whole property of his father-in-law, of which Gloucester naturally wished a slice, and he struck up to Anne, a younger daughter, in order to derive some claim to a share of the family fortune. Clarence, anxious to baffle his brother, sent the young lady out to service as a cook, in London, when Gloucester—disguised, probably, as a policeman—found her out, and ran away with her. He won her by alleging his heart to be incessantly on the boat, and by promising her the advantages of a superior station. He lodged her in the then rural lane of St. Martin's, and, the King ultimately arranged the differences between his brothers by assigning a handsome portion to Lady Anne, and leaving Clarence to take the rest; while the widowed Countess of Warwick, who had brought all the money into the family, was obliged to leave it there, without touching it, for she got nothing.—*Comic History of England*

SENTENCE ON JOAN OF ARC

On the 24th of May, 1431, the Maid was brought up to hear her sentence, and the Bishop of Beauvais, taking out a pile of papers, endorsed *re* Joan of Arc, declared himself ready to deliver his judgment. An opportunity was, however, allowed her to stay execution, on giving a written acknowledgment of every charge brought against her; and such a document being drawn up, she reluctantly permitted Joan of Arc, ✕, her mark—for she could not write—to be affixed to it. Her punishment was commuted to perpetual imprisonment, with "the bread of sorrow and the water of affliction," which consisted of a stale loaf and a pull at the pump once a day, as her only nourishment. She found some of the crumbs of the short in her daily crust, and when the water was brought to her, she declared it to be very hard, which was certainly better than soft for drinking.—*Ibid.*

DUTCH CLOCKS.

The Dutch clock pointed to twenty minutes to three and struck eleven—the combination signifying that it was eight precisely, after the dissolute manner of Dutch clocks in general. *Christopher Tadpole.*

THE FAMILY OF MAN.

When I sit and look at the globe, I do think that the family of man, as we call ourselves—even while we're grinding swords to eat some of the family's throats—he family is, after all, a droll lot. I often do pity my millions of relations. When I'm in bed, I think there's my brother in Greenland snug in turn out in the snow, to catch a seal for dinner, and there's my brother in Kaffirland making himself a very handsome sash of sheep's entrails; and there's my brother in Patagonia with his body for windsail to roll him into pasts; and another Oriental brother standing upon one leg for twenty years, that he may pass to Brama as a cock passes to sleep; and there are thousands of other brothers hunching, and fishing, and paternal-fieldsh in all shapes and all patterns. *Douglas Jerrold's Shilling Magazine.*

LITERATURE A DESPISED PROFESSION.

Let us not be understood as arguing in favour of pensions to literary men. We want no Government largesse. Pensions are only warrantable in certain instances, and of them hereafter. All we ask for is justice. What is it debars us from that justice? Simply, the disrespect in which the profession of literature is held. That it is held in disrespect can scarcely be questioned by any competent person. Individual authors are treated with a respect, often exaggerated into servility. Men are proud to have them at their tables, in their drawing-rooms; men are glad to garnish their communications with anecdotes concerning their "literary friend." You find your fat-headed host scarcely daring to venture an opinion in your presence, and imagining, because you wrote that article in *The Quarterly*, you must be a great chess-player, and an incomparable hand at whist. You are asked for autographs; your commonplaces are received as jokes. But all this does not disguise the fact, that the profession of literature is despised

Its incurable sin being poverty!—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE CAT DID IT.

I kept Mrs. Burgess' Tom unknown to my husband until it was impossible to keep him any longer, for really the things that creature would do, and the articles he would steal, no one would credit. If anything was to be missed it was a Christian that a dumb animal. If we had a fowl for dinner, and I missed it in the morning, the cat was sure to have taken it;—if the tarts disappeared, the cat had eaten them; if the flour ran short, the cat had upset it; if I missed a silver spoon, the cat must have hidden it;—if any of the crockery or glass was broken, the cat had knocked them down;—if the cask of table ale was empty long before its time, why the cat had pulled out the spigot. In fact, nothing was long before its time, why the cat had pulled out the spigot. In fact, nothing was missed that the cat didn't take, and nothing was broken that the cat did'nt break.—*The Greatest Plague of Life*; or, the Adventures of a Lady in search of a Good Servant. By one who has been "a victim." Illustrated by Phiz. Vol. 2.

We cannot resist the following extract from this admirable picture of domestic miseries.) The plates by Crulkshank are drollery at all points too

A BALANCE AT THE BANKER'S.

What a dignity it gives an old lady, that balance at the banker's! How tenderly we look at her faults if she is a wealthy relative (and every reader have a score of such), what a kind, good-natured old creature we find her! How the junior partner of Hobbs and Dobbs leads her smiling to the carriage with the lozenge upon it, and the fat, saucy coachman! How, when she comes to pay us a visit, we generally find an opportunity to let our friends know her station in the world! We say (and with perfect truth) I wish I had Miss Mac Whirter's partiality for a cheese for the thousand pounds. She wouldn't miss it, says your wife. She is my aunt, say you, in an easy, careless way, when your friend asks if Miss MacWhirter is any relative? Your wife is perpetually sending her little presents of affection, your little girls work cushions, worsted pockets, cushions, and footstools for her. What a good fire there is in Lor room when she comes to pay you a visit, although your wife loses her stays without one! The house, during her stay, assumes a festive, neat, and jovial, snug appearance not visible at other seasons. You, yourself, dear sir, forget to go to sleep after dinner, and find yourself all of a sudden (though you invariably lose) very fond of a rubber. What good dinners we have, Monday, Mathews's delicacies, and no end of fish from London. Even the servants in the kitchen share in the general prosperity; and, somehow, during the stay of Miss MacWhirter's fat coachman, beer is grown much stronger, and the consumption of tea and sugar in the nursery (where her maid takes her meals) is not regarded in the least. Is it so, or is it not so? I appeal to the middle classes. Ah, gracious powers! I wish you would send me an old maid—a maiden aunt on such an occasion in her carriage, and a front of light coffee-coloured hair how my children should work work-bags for her, and my Julia and I would make her comfortable! Sweet—sweet vision! Foolish, foolish dream!—*Vanity Fair*

THE NEW SERVANT.

One morning, when I went into the back bed-room, to put out some clean pillow-cases, and I happened to go to the window for a moment, I was never so astonished in the whole course of my existence as when I saw that impudent woman, who belonging to the S——ns—he's a prime house is just at the bottom of our garden) holding up a tea-tray, on the back of which was written, in large chalk letters, "HANGEL, CAN I GUM TO TEA." and I immediately saw what the fellow meant by his tricks; so I crept down stairs as gently as I could, and, in the back parlour, I found, just as I had expected, my precious bounty of a Susan perched on a chair, and holding up my best japanned tea tray—that cost me I don't know what all—and on the back she had written, with the same elegant writing materials "HADDOCKS ORE! YOU CARNT COM—ALAS! MISSES WILL BE HIM." So I scolded her well for carrying on those games, and ordered to chalk her nasty love-letters on my tea-trays, telling her that hars were pretty goings on, and fine doings, indeed.—*The Greatest Plague of Life.*

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

FINE ARTS.

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

We present our readers with three of the most interesting pictures in this Collection, which has been generally characterised in our previous notices.

The Picture upon our front page is Mr. Boddington's "Village Church"—a genuine scene of English life. The Church is placed beyond an avenue of noble trees; and the composition is in the painter's best style.

"Spring-Time," painted by Mr. Inskipp, is a country girl, seated upon a bank; the head beautifully painted, and the face lighted up with a pair of most brilliant eyes. It is, altogether, a very charming picture.

"Pastime of Neapolitan Peasants under the Royal Palace of Pausilipo," by Mr. Parrott, is a spirited scene of *jocissance*, very nicely painted: the bright sunlight streaming through the old palace windows; the sparkling, gemmy sea; the grouping of the figures; their picturesque costumes; and the sunny atmosphere—all make up a very brilliant performance.

We append, from the *Art-Union* for the present month, the following List of Pictures in this Collection which have already been sold:—

"On the Road between Leamington and Kenilworth," F. Baker; Lord Charles Townsend, 12 gs. "On the Thames—Moonlight," A. Gilbert; George C. Loftus, Esq., £10. "Epstein Castle, in the Taurus Mountains," G. C. Stanfield, jun.; — Wheeler, Esq., 18 gs. "Red Deer Reposing," G. Giles, R.S.A.; — Wheeler, Esq., £12. "Laying Eel-Traps," A. Gilbert; S. Colls, Esq., £8. "Moonlight," J. Holland; Charles Birch, Esq., 35 gs. "Irish Courtship," F. Goodall; S. Oxenham, Esq. "The Holy Well," F. Goodall; — Broderip, Esq. "A Road through a Wood," A. Vickers; S. C. Hall, Esq. "Bay of Porto Maurizio," E. W. Cooke; Charles Stokes, Esq. "Evening," H. Bright; Robertson Blaine, Esq. "Welsh Mountain Scene," H. Bright. "Water Mill at Ifley, Oxon," H. Bright. "Martello Tower at Mintore, near Monaco," E. W. Cooke. "The Love-letter," Thomas Mogford; £30. "The Frugal Meal," J. F. Herring; Robert Vernon, Esq., 60 gs. "A Straw-yard," J. E. Herring; 80 gs. "Venice," J. Holland. "Recollections of Venice," J. Holland. "On the River Maas," J. Holland. "View on the Rhine," Captain J. D. King; Rev. J. H. Randolph, £20. "Market-place at Coutances," David Roberts, R.A. "On the Coast of Yorkshire," A. Clint; £50. "Shallow Streams," T. Creswick, A.R.A.; — Musgrave, Esq. "A Break in the River," T. Creswick, A.R.A.; — Musgrave, Esq. "The Oak in Polstead Park," F. Lee, R.A. "Interior of a Welsh Cottage," E. A. Goodall. "The Shrine of St. Edward the Confessor," Westminster Abbey, E. A. Goodall. "The Abbey of St. Amand, Rouen," E. A. Goodall. "Fruit," G. Lance, 100 gs. "Fruit," G. Lance. "A Triograph," G. Lance. "A Slave," G. Lance. "An Israelite Indeed," W. Etty, R.A. "A Magdalen Reading," W. Etty, R.A. "Reposing after Bathing," W. Etty, R.A. "Entrance of Portsmouth Harbour," A. Vickers; James Weatherby, Esq., £8. "A Moorish Girl," T. Elderby; — Maitsland, Esq., £40. "Leander," statue in marble, W. C. Marshall. "Mungo and his Master," G. Cole. "Three to One," J. F. Pasmore. "Heidelberg on the Neckar," G. C. Stanfield, jun.; Edward Wilkinson, Esq. "The Way to Bembridge, Isle of Wight," A. Vickers; J. H. Mann, Esq. "Industry and Idleness," R. Ferrier; J. H. Mann, Esq., £30. "A Bacchante," J. P. Drew; J. H. Mann, Esq., 10 gs. "Enjoying a Snooze," H. Tiffin; R. H. Hand, Esq., 6 gs. "Interior of a Stable," Harry Hall; T. Jackson, Esq., 40 gs. "Study of an Indian's Head," J. E. Millais; Jonathan Peel, Esq., —. "The Village Church," H. J. Boddington; Charles Brind, Esq., £40. "Waiting for the Squire," H. Jutsum; Charles Brind, Esq., £35. "Scene in North Wales," J. Middleton; Colonel Hardwick, 20 gs. "Scotch Shepherd and Dogs," Thomas Woodward; Colonel Hardwick, 35 gs. "An Interior," A. Provis; F. Gibson, Esq. "On the Banks of the Thames," A. Gilbert; Mrs. Faulkner. "Cattle by a River Side," J. Dearman, £10. "The Flower of the Scheldt," A. J. Woolmer; Colonel Hardwick, 16 gs.

SPRING-TIME.—PAINTED BY INSKIPP.

AN AVALANCHE IN SWITZERLAND.—A letter from Chamouni, in Switzerland, dated the 17th ult., contains the following: "The great quantity of snow that has latterly fallen made us dread some disaster, and one has occurred. At seven o'clock yesterday even.ng, a noise was heard of something breaking, and immediately after an avalanche was precipitated from the heights of the Aiguilles-Rouges on the hamlet of Chable, not far from the Prieuré. The first-named hamlet, in which were several manufactories, was completely buried in snow, and the river Arve, which flows through it, was blocked up, its waters extending far over the plain. Eleven persons of one family, assembled in their common room, were protected by the resistance of a wall, and eventually contrived to escape through the roof. They immediately hastened to Prats to demand assistance, but, on returning, it was impossible to discover the site of the houses, more snow having fallen. After, however, two days' labour, the people succeeded in discovering six persons living, and seven dead; but there is little hope that any of the other inhabitants of the hamlet, of whom no traces have yet been found, will be discovered alive. All the fuel and food and other stores that the inhabitants had laid in for the winter have been buried by the avalanche, leaving them without any resource; and it is almost impossible, from the famine that exists, for the inhabitants of the valley to render them any assistance."

THE LATE MR. WARD.—The will of the late Thomas Ward, Esq., the eminent shipowner, has been proved in Doctors' Commons, by Sir W. Henry Richardson, Knight, and Norman M'Cleod and G. H. Stephenson, Esquires, the executors. Personalty sworn under £250,000. The testator has also left extensive freehold estates in Middlesex, for which county he served the office of Sheriff in 1829. Among other bequests, he has left £500 to the London Hospital, £500 to the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, £500 to the Ratcliffe Dispensary, and £500 to the Ratcliffe Charity School.

STATISTICS OF TRANSPORTS.—It appears from a recently printed Parliamentary volume on "Transportation and Convict Discipline," that on the 1st of January, 1846, the total number of convicts in Van Diemen's Land was 28,549, of whom 7,236 were holding tickets of leave, 12,340 were pass holders, and 10,473 were in the probation gangs. Of the 12,240 pass holders, 3,900 were unable to find work, and of the probationers 3,852 would receive passes in the year 1846. Of convicts sentenced to transportation in England, the number received into Millbank Prison in 1843 was 3,394, of whom 2,420 were sent to Van Diemen's Land; in 1844 the number received was 3,250, of whom 1,886 were sent to the colony, and in 1845 the number was 3,229, of whom 1,629 were sent to the same colony. By an order of the present Government transportation of male convicts to the colony of Van Diemen's Land has been discontinued.

PASTIME OF NEAPOLITAN PEASANTS UNDER THE ROYAL PALACE OF PAUSILIPO.—PAINTED BY PARROTT.

NEWTON ABBOT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S PLOUGHING MATCH.

NEWTON ABBOT PLOUGHING MATCH.

On Monday, the 25th ult, the Ninth Annual Ploughing Match of the Newton Abbot Agricultural and Labourers' Friend Society took place on three fields in Buckland Barton, in the parish of Coombeinteignhead, the property of Sir W. D. Carew, Bart., in the occupation of Mr. Elias Rendell. A more beautiful locality, even among the unrivalled scenery of Devon, could not have been selected; fronting the river Teign, and affording a picturesque display of its course; on the right its estuary is seen most advantageously, the broad expanse of sea beyond it filling up the outline; whilst, on the left, the eye might wander many a mile ere it rested upon the lofty Dartmoor. The day was brilliantly fine, and the match, which comprised forty-nine competitors, attracted a great number of spectators; and the gaiety of the scene was much heightened by the performances of the Teignmouth brass-band.

At the conclusion of the match the company returned to Bearley's Globe Hotel, in Newton, where the dinner was attended by a much larger number than was anticipated, there being present nearly one hundred and fifty of the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and Yeomanry of the district. Sir John Buller Yarde Buller, Bart., M.P. for South Devon, presided; and among those present were the Earl of Devon; Lord Courtenay, M.P.; H. Cartwright, Esq., Ford; Rev. C. Wolston; H. L. Browne, Esq.; Rev. J. Comyns; C. Manning, Esq.; S. C. Farr, Esq.; J. C. Tozer, Esq.; J. P. P. Phillips, Esq.; Rev. J. W. Davis; Rev. T. Clark; R. Francis, Esq.; C. H. Monro, Esq.; Capt. Beazley; W. Flamank, Esq.; S. Whiteway, Esq.; Rev. Templer; W. Bartlett, Esq.; T. Lane, Esq.; H. B. Swete, Esq.; R. Lane, Esq.; Tossell, Esq. The Hon. T. B. Bruce officiated as Vice President. After the cloth had been withdrawn, and the usual loyal toasts drunk, the Secretary, (Mr. Rendell,) read the List of Prizes, to which the Silver Cup, given by H. Cartwright, Esq., was awarded to Mr. F. Angel, of Berry Pomeroy; and a Sweepstakes, as a second prize, to Mr. Thomas Elliott, of Torbryan.

CLASS I.—First Prizemen without Drivers.—Four Competitors.

Ploughmen.	Masters	Parish
First, Joseph Mardon,	Mr. Venning,	Berry Pomeroy.

CLASS II.—Ploughmen without Drivers.—Fifteen Competitors.

First, George Fletcher,	Mr. G. Harris,	Ipplepen.

CLASS III.—Ploughmen with Drivers.—Seven Competitors.

First, John Shilston,	Mr. Wm. Reed,	Bishopsteignton.

CLASS IV.—Ploughing one way with a Double Plough.—Eight Competitors.

First, Thomas Alward,	Mr. E. Rendell,	Coombeinteignhead.

CLASS V.—Under 18, without Drivers.—Four Competitors.

First, William Street,	Mr. E. Rendell,	Coombeinteignhead.

CLASS VI.—Under 18, with Drivers.—Three Competitors.

First, Wm. Coleman,	Mr. Creed,	Abbotskerswell.

The Judges for Ploughing were—Mr. Hodge, Cornworthy, Court Barton; Mr. Oldry, Canonteign; Mr. Coulton, Dean Court, Buckfastleigh.

A sum of from £50 to £60 was, also, distributed in premiums to Labourers for length of Service, bringing up of large families, &c.; thus affording encouragement to laudable exertions among the labouring population of the district. The longest period of service thus rewarded was 58¼ years.

After the distribution of the prizes, the hon. Chairman, in returning thanks for the company drinking his health, referred to the appearance of the boys in the ploughing field, who were ardently contesting for superiority; the great superiority of the ploughs, which were very different from those in use some years back; and the improvement in harness. Several other toasts were drunk, and the Earl of Devon, and Lord Courtenay, M.P., warmly congratulated the company upon the sons of farmers having competed for the silver cup.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE IPSWICH AND BURY ST. EDMUND'S RAILWAY—NORWICH EXTENSION.

THE works on the Norwich Extension of the Ipswich and Bury Railway, were commenced on Thursday, the 25th ult., with the customary ceremonies. The day was fine; the bells of St. Peter's Church rang merrily; the Royal standard floated from the Church Tower, and from the Royal Hotel; and at about noon, great number of spectators had assembled to witness the sight. The ground was inclosed on Mrs. Dashwood's property, and on Mr. Cyrus Gullett's farm, at the foot of a picturesque hill, having a view of the valley of the Tas river, and of Lakenham. The chosen site extends to the river. On the other side of the Lakenham; and it is proposed to cross the river over a high embankment and bridge. Here several tents were erected. Spanton's great booth was appropriated to the reception of the guests of the contractors (Messrs. Brassey and Co.); and another to "Howlett's Band," which played with great spirit.

Soon after one o'clock, the ceremony commenced; and the spade and barrow were taken to the appointed spot. The spade is a handsome implement, manufactured by Mr. Freeman and Mr. Thompson, of Norwich. The handle, of polished oak, is intertwined with the vine tendrils and leaf; and the spade is formed of polished steel. A silver plate on the handle exhibits a locomotive engine, with a legend around it, "Ipswich and Bury St. Edmund's

COMMENCEMENT OF THE IPSWICH AND BURY ST. EDMUND'S RAILWAY.

Railway Company:" and, underneath, "This spade was used for turning the first sod of the Norwich Extension of the Ipswich and Bury Railway, Thursday, the 25th day of February, 1847." The barrow is of oak, and was made by Mr. Jolly of Norwich; and the joints and edges are gilt. On the ends and sides of the interior are emblazoned, a locomotive, the Norwich, Ipswich, and Yarmouth arms.

The spot was marked out by flags; and, whilst the "Old Corporation" banners, which have been for many a day shrouded in obscurity, floated in the wind, others, bearing the arms of Norwich, Yarmouth, and Ipswich, were exhibited at different parts of the ground. Amongst the company present, were the Mayor and Sheriff of Norwich, J. C. Cobbold, W. Burroughes, and G. Josselyn, Esqs., of Ipswich; J. Grayston, Esq., York; Sir W. Foster, Bart., S. Bignold, Esq., E. Willett, Esq., A. A. H. Beckwith, Esq., J. Wright, Esq., J. G. Johnson, Esq., J. H. Barnard, Esq., A. Towler, Esq., J. Hardy, Esq., J. Norrate, Esq., J. H. Lowry, Esq., J. Nunn, Esq., J. C. Culley, Esq., and a great many other gentlemen of the city and neighbourhood.

J. C. Cobbold, Esq., commenced by taking the spade, and, addressing the Mayor, invited his assistance

The Mayor then took off his coat, and, in a workmanlike style, turned up the first sods, filling the barrow with earth, which Mr. Cobbold wheeled away amid loud huzzas

Mr. Hardy and Mr. Bruff (the engineer of the railway) then went through the same ceremony, and addressed the company; as did, also, the Sheriff of Norwich (Mr. C. Winter), and Mr. Grayston, of York; Mr. J. D. Burroughes, of Ipswich, and Mr. J. Wright; Mr. R. Cobbold, Mr. Josselyn; Mr. Culley, of Cossey, and Sir William Foster; Mr. Roger Kerrison, &c.

The gentlemen present then proceeded to partake of an elegant collation, provided by Mr. Howell, of the Royal Hotel, in a spacious marquée. There was a profusion of the delicacies of the season, and wines of first-rate quality.

The marquée was very tastefully fitted up, and decorated with banners. A table ran nearly the whole length, with cross ends at the top and bottom, the Chairman's seat being placed in the centre.

After the usual loyal toasts had been drunk, Mr. Hardy proposed *the toast* of the evening, the health of Mr. John Chevallier Cobbold, the speaker felicitously observing: —"They looked to Mr Cobbold as the chief promoter of the undertaking, and he was entitled to all their esteem for the manner in which he served the city of Norwich. They were indebted to him for carrying out the grand scheme for this district—the first sanctioned by Parliament—the Eastern Counties scheme for a direct line to Norwich. (Cheers.) Mr. Cobbold had had arduous labours to perform, difficulties to overcome, and, therefore, they might regard him as the Suffolk Railway King. (Cheers.) He stood up for his county, in maintaining the direction of the railway in its natural course. He began with the line from Colchester to Ipswich, and he succeeded in carrying it out, a d he had proceeded onward to Norwich. (Cheers.) He was at the first meeting in Norwich, when Mr. Cobbold made his appearance, and promised his co-operation in carrying out the line to Norwich. Had he not fulfilled that promise? He had had overtures made to him from every quarter, but he stood stanch to his flag" (Cheers.)

Mr. Cobbold's health was then drunk with enthusiasm; and, that gentleman having returned thanks, the Mayor, in a complimentary manner, proposed the healths of Messrs. Brassey and Company, the contractors, with three times three The toast was responded to with enthusiasm; as were the healths of Mr. Locke and Mr. Bruff, the engineers of the line; also, several other toasts, which we regret we have not room to report.

A large number of people during the afternoon, enjoyed themselves in Mr. Spanton's booth, on the top of the hill, which was decorated for the occasion, and they were entertained by two bands of music playing alternately.

In the evening, the Victoria Gardens were brilliantly illuminated: a brass band was in attendance; Mr. Caston, the proprietor, gave away two barrels of beer, and there was a grand display of fireworks. A large number of persons assembled, and enjoyed themselves, though the evening turned out very cold, and between ten and eleven o'clock snow began to fall.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 7. Third Sunday in Lent—Perpetua.
MONDAY, 8. Old St. Matthias—The Sun is due ♓ at 5h. 55m., p.m
TUESDAY, 9.—Jupiter souths at 29m. after 8, p.m., and sets 1h. 31m. after midnight
WEDNESDAY, 10.—The Moon enters her last quarter at 39m. after 4, a.m.
THURSDAY, 11.—Mercury visible to the naked eye in the evenings during this week; near the bright planet Venus.
FRIDAY, 12.—St. Gregory. Venus precedes Uranus by 2m.
SATURDAY, 13.—Venus follows Uranus by 2m.; and both in the field of view of the telescope at the same time. (See "Illustrated London Almanack.")

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 13

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m
5 0	5 16	5 32	5 48	6 3	6 19	6 34	6 50	7 7	7 23	7 40	7 58	8 20	8 39	9 2	9 23	9 53	10 25	11 18

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*H. B.*"—*Inquire of a Music-seller, for a Flute teacher at a shilling a lesson.*

"*A Love of Music.*"—*Apply to Mr. Hullah, at the Rooms, in St. Martin's-lane: but our Correspondent has stated enough to prove the folly of assuming his voice to become a tenor*

"*Margaret.*"—*Bellini died at the age of 35, in 1837. He composed "Adelson and Salvina" in 1824, his first opera and first "Bianca e Gernando" in 1827, he wrote the "Pirata" for the Scala, in Milan, for Rubini: in 1828, the "Straniera," for Tamburini and Madme. Merie Lalande; then the "Capuletti ed i Montechi," for Venice, for Schoberlechner, "La Prata, in Athen; and "Norma," for her and for Malebran. "Beatrice di Tenda" followed "Norma." In 1833, he visited London, and in 1834 produced his "Puritani" in Paris, for that unrivalled troupe comprising Grisi, Rubini, Tamburini, and Lablache—a cast that will never again be heard, and can indeed only be heard in one epoch*

"*A. Heathfield.*"—*We can see no advice on the matter*

"*Dibdin's Songs*"—*Davidson's edition is published in three-penny weekly sheets, and monthly Shilling Parts, two of which have appeared. Apply to the Publisher, Water-street, Blackfriars.*

"*Jerome.*" "*Dunny.*"—*is correct.*

"*A. G. G.*"—*The rank of the three principal ports of the kingdom is 1. London; 2 Liverpool: 3. Newcastle*

"*G M*" *We have not room for the Lines*

"*Can Bono.*"—*The authors of the "Rejected Addresses" were Messrs. James and Horace Smith.*

"*A B.*" *Brixton The premium of apprenticeship for a boy on board an East or West Indiaman, for three years, is commonly £50, outfit from £20 to £30.*

"*James B*" *Declined*

"*W. W. H.*" *can only proceed by action at law, though his position would be, by no means, an enviable one*

"*G. W. R.*" *The only true method of ascertaining when Railways now in progress are to be opened, is to apply at the Company's Offices*

"*J. J. L.*"—*Apply to Mr. Sutherland, Bookseller, Edinburgh*

"*J. M. R.*" *A bookbinder in the country may purchase the covers for either of our Volumes: the usual charge for over-sewing and binding is 5s*

"*Confidential.*"—*The Charade has been solved.*

"*R. B.'s*" *is a medical request*

"*F. W. M*" *We thank the error has already been corrected.*

"*A Country Cousin.*"—*We really cannot answer for the identities of the Ethiopian (!) performers.*

"*Neil.*" *By way of preparation, read "The Boat and the Caravan, a Family Tour through Egypt and Syria," just published.*

"*A Country Subscriber*" *should apply to Mr. Lumley, bookseller, 36, Chancery-lane.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Wells*—*The price of the Knitting-book is 1s: it may be obtained by order of any bookseller.*

"*J. T. B*" *should advertise*

"*A Constant Reader.*" *—Vidal's "Currents" will be found engraved in No. 202 of our Journal. The Satanic subject suggested is not to our taste.*

"*G. B. W.'s*" *letter did not reach us in time.*

"*W. W.*" *Woodbridge, is thanked, though we have not room to engrave the subjects suggested.*

"*T. W. J.,*" *Highgate, should buy Black's "Picturesque Tourist and Road-book of England and Wales."*

"*R. W. J.,*" *Hull, should apply to a Seal Engraver. We cannot "find" crests and arms*

"*A Peninsular Officer,*" *Gatcude, has subjected us to the expense of one shilling postage. The Medals, we presume, will be shortly forthcoming.*

"*E. S.*"—*Plus is the nom artistique of Mr. Hablot Browne, the illustrator of Mr. Dickens's works*

"*T. T. H.*" *"The Picture of London," edited by Mr. Britton, is one of the most accredited works of its class*

"*G. W. S.*"—*Write to the Artists at Davenport.*

"*dgram.*" *-We do not understand the question.*

"*L. H.,*" *Cambridge A name or initial written upon a newspaper sent by post, will subject it to the charge of postage*

"*Cantab*" *is thanked for the Newspaper: the Sketch did not reach us in time.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Islington.*—*See the Engravings of India Fowls in No. 85 of our Journal.*

"*H. D*" *is thanked; but we have not room for the Lines.*

"*E. G. H.*" *See the Processes for preparing Gun Cotton, in the "Year-book of Facts, 1847," just published*

"*Fanny.*" *—Taylor's "Treatise on Drawing" is, we believe, out of print.*

"*Delta*" *should apply to the Registrar of his district.—The Government Annuity Office, Old Jewry*

"*C. B.,*" *Jersey. The original price was 2½d.*

"*An Admirer*" *can only obtain the information as to the fate of his Lottery Ticket of 1805, through a Stock-broker*

"*A Carvesgate Subscriber*" *is thanked for his suggestions as to the change of name, transfer of time, &c.: we have not got either hint*

"*Milton Regis.*" *has not had letter about the distribution*

"*A. H.*" *Otto*

"*A Constant Reader, Bermondsey,*" *shall please the Statute of Limitations until 1848*

"*D. D.*" *Wait a month*

"*H. S.*" *Kentish-Town*—*The matter is under consideration.*

The Cambridge Election Squibs" will not suit.

"*Truth.*" *—One of Lord A 's cousins is in the Royal Artillery; the other, in the 89th Regiment*

"*W. J. H.*" *The late Duke of Northumberland and the present Earl of Beverley were cousins germain, their fathers having been brothers.*

"*An Inquiring Subscriber.*" *The present Emperor of Brazil was married in 1843 to Theresa, daughter of Francis I., King of the Two Sicilies, but we do not know what children (if any) he has. A reference to this year's "Almanac de Gotha" will tell*

"*A. E. S.*" Beauchamp *is pronounced* Bétcham.

"*Friar Dan.*"—*The present Duke of Northumberland has no child. His Grace's heir-presumptive is the Earl of Beverley.*

"*A. B.*" *A commission in the French Service can be obtained either by entering as a private, and rising by promotion; or by passing an exam ination for the Ecoles Polytechnique, or St. Cyr. There are no other means of entry.*

"*Aspirant.*" *A candidate for admission into any of the Learned or Scientific Societies of London must be proposed by some one member, and seconded by another; after which, he will be balloted for. The addresses of the Secretaries may be found in the "Post-Office London Directory;" and those gentlemen will, on appl cation, offer i every information. A letter addressed to Mr. Burke, author of the "Peerage," care of Mr. Colburn, 13, Great Marlborough-street, will obtain for our Correspondent the knowledge he seeks.*

BREAD. *—We have received from Mr. Ingles, of New-street, Covent-garden, a loaf of Bread, made with half parmiga, and half English flour; and another loaf, made with seven-eighths Indian Corn Meal, and an eighth part English flour. Both are very palatable; but the maker has not stated the cost*

"*An Orphan*" *is recommended not to calculate on the employment in question.*

"*A Lodger*" *should state his case to the Health of Towns Association.*

"*M. S.,*" *Shrewsbury. -The person named was not, in any way, related to the Kemble family*

"*H. C. P.,*" *Liverpool, is thanked; but we have not room for the Sketch.*

"*R. J. J.,*" *Peterborough.—We cannot spare space.*

"*M. N.*" *Hornchurch.—A Savings' Bank.*

"*A Surrey-Man,*" *Brighton. Farm Mead, and an excellent English flour. Both are very palatable; but the maker has not stated the cost*

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"*M. N.*" *Hornchurch.—A Savings' Bank.*

"*A Surrey-Man,*" *Brighton. Farm Mead, and Land, Watchmakers, Cornhill.*

"*T. W.*" *near Chippenham. The price of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," 21 vols. quarto, last edition, is £31 16s. The plates are not coloured.*

"*A Subscriber.*" *The dress of Mrs. Gore's "Knitting Receipt Book" is 6d.*

"*A Constant Subscriber.*"—"*Lenny's English Grammar,*" *to be had, by order, of any Bookseller*

"*F. P. P.,*" *Fleet-street. -The fluted Skate is usually used for beginners.*

"*Another Admirer,*" *Manchester.—Lucile Grahn, as stated formerly in the biographical sketch in the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, *is of Danish birth and parentage; grand-daughter of a Noblemen and Minister of State, degraded from his rank in the days of Struensee. She made her début at thirteen, at Copenhagen, in the part of* Marguerite, *in "Faust"*

"*A. B. P.*"—*was a note in publication, containng Specimens of the Speeches of distinguished Orators*

"*Old Subscriber,*" *Bath. -The Epact for the year 1847 is 14. (See the "Illustrated London Almanack" for the present year.) For calculations of Eclipses, see the Appendix to the "Nautical Almanack" for 1835*

"*Chisholm,*" *Sleaford. The back Numbers of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *cannot be forwarded to India postage free.*

"*S. H.*" *should advertise in a Colchester newspaper for the Register in question.*

"*J. B.*" *Probably, Mr. Hinton, School Agent, 30, Soho-square.*

"*W. P.*" *Stepney. Declined.*

"*J. N.,*" *Darlaston.—Shop-keepers, generally, are liable for "Sunday Trading."*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Leominster. -Harding's "Park and Forest Trees," A guinea.*

"*M.,*" *Lynn. No. 98 of our Journal, containng a Portrait of Mr. John O'Connell, M.P., can only be obtained in the Volume.*

"*A Constant Reader since 1844.*" *—No. 71 of our Journal, containing a Portrait of Mr. Puttison, M.P., can only be purchased in the Volume.*

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK

Heroines of Shakspeare, Part 11.—Ralph the Gipsy.—Free Thoughts on Protestant Matters. By the Rev. T. D. Gregg.—Knight's National Cyclopædia, Part 2.—Carpenter's Cyclopædia. Part 1.—Scotland Delineated. Part 2.—Observations on Naval Affairs. By the Earl of Dundonald.—Knight's History of England, during the Three Years' Peace.

MUSIC.—Merrily Gildeth the Life of each Fairy. W. M. Tolkien.—Poor Mary. By A. Lee.—Ye are Lovely Hopes. By C. E. Horn.—The Arundel Waltzes. By J. B. Lee.—Anthems and Services. No. 12.—The Music Book. Part 5.—Haydn's Creation. Novello. Nos. 4 and 5.—Handel's Messiah. Novello. Nos. 7 and 8.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1847.

THE discussion on the Poor Removal Act of last session has been a most edifying one; it has laid bare most completely the mechanics of law-making, and shown how a whole Legislature may bend all its faculties to the construction of an Act, which, when put into operation, turns out not only different from what was intended—for that often happens—but the very reverse of what was contemplated. It was meant to make all persons who had resided five years in a parish irremoveable in case of becoming chargeable; but by some oversight, the wording of one of the provisions makes the operation of the Act prospective, and this has set half the parishes in England at work getting rid of paupers who have nearly completed the term of industrial residence, causing much hardship and suffering, which every one of those who passed it, say they never intended. The whole debate on Tuesday, which was raised entirely on this legislative blunder, was an instance of grave and reverend seniors using the schoolboy's excuse, "I didn't mean to do it." But whether meant or not, it is done; and what is worse, there is no small difficulty in the way of undoing it. The whole of our complex laws of settlement are under consideration, a complete change and reorganization being intended, and this unlucky act of last session must be treated as part and parcel of the entire system. A large section of members wish to repeal it at once, or to pass "a clause to explain" what failed to explain itself; but as far as can be gathered by those who must from "indirections find directions out," the Government will back Sir J. Graham, the author of the Bill; he resists any alteration for the error's sake; when the whole fabric is rebuilt, the new porch just added will harmonise with it, though at present a little out of keeping. Knock down the "old Gothic" structure so full of crooked passages, and then the Greek entrance will be unexceptionable; in the meantime pruned directions are to be issued to show how people are to go in and out. It would seem the most obvious course to accommodate the less to the greater, and make the part suit the whole, rather than wait till the whole is remodelled to agree with the part. But opinions differ, and as the act itself, though extended in a wrong direction by a mistake, appears to contain some good provisions, we will not take on ourselves to decide. The measure, however, has read the Legislature two good lessons, of which not the least valuable is this—that laws passed avowedly as "a boon" to any class whatever, if they take the shape of favours and exceptional enactments, are pretty sure to be mischievous, and not seldom to the very class intended to be benefited. The Poor Removal Act was one of the "compensation" measures meant to lessen the opposition of the Landed Interest to the abolition of the Corn Laws. The large manufacturing towns have absorbed a great deal of labour from the rural districts, and during the fierce debates of former years, the facility with which those towns could throw off those who had worn out their years and strength in mills and factories, and send them back to the country parishes again, was often made a very telling point against the "selfish" capitalists. The bill was passed, then, to make "industrial residence" a legal settlement. Bad as factory labour is said to be, there are no instances of men quitting it for rural employment; there is always an absorption going on from the rural districts to the towns. So far the bill told certainly in favour of the land. But another thing had been overlooked, which was the interchange of labour between counties and parishes purely agricultural. Some of the country parishes find themselves saddled all at once with paupers long resident in other places, also agricultural; and where there are what is called close parishes, which belong to a single proprietor, who has discouraged as much as possible a resident population, which involves "birth" settlements, this bill has given a power of getting rid of the few liabilities that did rest upon them. The remedy will, ere long, be a Union, or a national rate, for which the landed interest itself is beginning to call. The rural districts find themselves as much burdened by the clearances from each other, as from those manufacturing abodes of Mammon which have afforded such materials for declamation. Men should be chary of making charges of class oppression and selfishness; we fear none can be found justified in casting the first stone. The landed interest charged the manufacturers with a greedy monopoly, and the old law of settlement in getting rid of a burden; a new law—or hardly that, a blunder in a new law—enables the Agriculturists to do the same; and they are by no means slow in using the opportunity. Mutual defects should teach us mutual forbearance. It is the greatest danger of bad laws that they demoralise society; men will rarely refrain from doing anything, however cruel and unjust, if it happen to be legal: the higher law, the *lex non Scripta*, is weak beside them. Let human law ally itself to human selfishness, and woe to all who become subjected to it.

The other lesson to be derived from this by no means solitary blunder in an Act of Parliament, is rather one of grammar than morality. The Legislature must soon learn to write its laws in the English language, and not in that absurd jargon which, though created by lawyers, often cannot be understood either by lawyers themselves or by any one else. We cannot believe that the language Shakspeare and Milton found equal to the expression of every minute shade of thought and meaning, from the highest soarings of sublimity to the most playful flights of fancy, cannot be made to convey clearly the regulations for the management of paupers, if a little sound judgment were only brought to bear on the subject. Lord Brougham's proposition on the subject is a good one; there should be some revision of a law as a whole before it is tried in practice. At present, a score or two of legislators patch and tinker up an Act, each contributing an amendment, or an addition, till nobody can tell what it means; and when put to the test of action, it turns out, if it has any meaning at all, to be directly contrary to what was intended?

In connection with this subject, we publish a communication we have received, showing what oppression can be practised under the present imperfect system of Settlement; we have no doubt that similar cases are by no means rare, though, perhaps, not quite so bad as this one:—

Jas. Walker, belongs to Stainbro, a parish near Barsley, and, in the winter of 1844, lived at Attercliffe, in the Sheffield Union, and was compelled during that winter to apply to the overseers of Stainbro for relief; they gave him 4s. 6d. a day for himself, his wife, and family; but *compelled him daily* to walk from Attercliffe to Stainbro, a distance of about thirteen miles, and back; and his wife stated that her husband used to leave home about half-past seven in the morning, to get to Stainbro between twelve and one, worked *on the roads until four*, and then walked thirteen miles home; and that, in consequence of want of food, and having this shameful task to perform for upwards of six months during the winter, he had never been himself since.

THE REPRESENTATIVE SYSTEM.

THE granting of the Prussian Constitution has given so little power into the hands of the people, and reserved so much in the hands of the Crown, that in its examination, a more device to get money through taxation, without exposing the King to the odium of taking it by his own act; it is a cleverly devised scheme for making it appear to the nation that they are taxing themselves, while, in fact, they have no real voice in the matter. This is an old and approved plan; the forms of a Constitutional Government have often been adopted by despotic Monarchs with great success. Where the Crown commands a majority in the Chambers, it does exactly as it likes; while the nation, blinded to the vision of self-government, cannot oppose the acts of its own representatives. This advantage has been cleverly pointed out by an able French writer, P. L. Courier, whose caustic satire, it is believed, cost him his life. At the time King Ferdinand of Spain was playing fast and loose with his oaths and pledges, and wavering between his hatred of the very name of Charters and Constitutions, and the promises he had made to the Spanish people to observe them, the writer we have named published one of his short, pithy letters, in which, with quiet irony, he lays bare the whole system of Government by a Court, through the forms by which a people are deluded into the belief that they are governing themselves. He represents Louis the Eighteenth writing confidentially to his Royal Cousin, at Madrid, to calm the fears he had expressed of a Constitution, and to point out its convenience if properly managed. Having expressed his perfect sympathy with the principles of Absolutism, and that "right divine of Kings to govern wrong," of which the Bourbons were always so tenacious, he still can modify his principles in this manner:—

Thus, you see, my Cousin, I entirely share your Royal sentiments on this subject, and pray Heaven to continue you in them; still I am not at all of your opinion as to what kind of Representative Government is necessary, and which I call "recreative" —for I know nothing in the world so amusing, not to speak of the no small convenience that results from it. I love Absolutism, but this—for what it produces—is the pleasure of life, and the connection between them. The Representative System suits me wonderfully -provided, always, that I nominate the Deputies, which we have here very happily and completely effected. We live under it in the midst of Luxury and Abundance; the money descends in showers; only ask my nephew, Angoulême: we reckon by thousands of millions—or rather, to say the truth, we have ceased to reckon at all, since we obtained what is called "unlimited credit," which expresses, certainly, but only a tribe. My hundred votes cost me every year about a month of Madame de Cayla; with these at our command, everything goes smoothly: money without stint or measure, and the right divine on our part of losing nothing, whatever may happen:—

Your Cortes have disgusted you with deliberative assemblies; but one experiment is never decisive: my late brother made at awkward business of it; yet that has not prevented me from trying again and succeeding

I confess I thought as you do, before my residence in England; I did not like the Representative scheme at all; but there I saw what it really is. If our friend the Sultan had but an idea of it, he could wish for nothing better, and would turn his Divan into two Chambers immediately. Try it, try it, my dear Cousin, and then tell me your opinion. You will soon find that your Indies, your galleons, your Peruvian mines, are but pitiful things, compared with a Budget discussed and voted by loyal Deputies

The words Liberty, Publicity, Representation, must not frighten you. The Representation is only a comedy, played for our benefit, of which the profit is immense, and the danger nothing. An illustration may make the matter more clear to you, perhaps. Did you ever see the steam digester, that produces a basin of rich soup every minute, and knows how to manage it, but which may burst and kill you, if you are not careful? That is the thing exactly—just such a machine is Representative Government. You have only to heat it to the right point—neither too much nor too little: a very nice thing—which is, besides, the business of your Ministers and the soup is a thousand millions. Talk of your absolute power after this! What did it produce my poor late brother? Three or four hundred millions a year—and with what difficulty! Every one of my Budgets is ten times the amount, without the slightest trouble! Come, lay aside your little aversions, my Cousin, and let us share our good things *en famille*. Of course, we must have an understanding with each other, in case of accidents.

* * * * * * *

I could re-establish you on the throne a dozen times, if necessary, without the least inconvenience in the world, and without the expenditure of a sous. On the contrary, I can let you and your subjects have as much money as you like. I pay everybody, everywhere, for everything. I have paid for my Restoration, and will pay for years. I paid the Foreign Powers, when they were sore. I'll pay you, if ever I'm forced on a visit. Occupied or occupying, I pay for the occupation. I paid Sacken and Pilatow; I pay Murillo and Ballesteros; I pay Cabinets and Governments, I pay the Cortes and the Regency, and I pay the Swiss; and, besides paying all these, I have still enough to keep up my guard, a house here, which is really very passable, and other things which naturally cost me something. The Budget covers all; and all this springs from that Representative System of which you have made a scarecrow! Fully, fully, my Cousin! There is nothing equal to it!

To construct this machine for you, and set it at work without the slightest danger to your Royal person, I will send you, if you like, M. Villele—an admirable man—and a score of Prefets. You may rely upon them; in less than no time they will organise two Chambers and a Ministry, behind which you may go to sleep, while they coin money for you. From the serene height of your revolving position, as General Fop says, you will have the amusement of watching their debates the drollest things conceivable! They are often perfect cat and dog fights for the bone; when the Budget is voted, and their sinews become troublesome, you have but to throw a few pails of water over them

Grant a Constitutional Charter, then, my Cousin, immediately, and all that accompanies it—the Franchise, Right of Petition, Liberty of Conscience, Freedom of Press—grant all, and stick at nothing. More especially, do not omit making a new Aristocracy to mix with the old one—another kind of amusement which will keep you in good spirits and temper for a long while; without it there is at the Tuileries we should die of ennui. When you have settled with your liberals, under the guarantee of foreign powers, and have sworn an oblivion of the past to all the Progressistas, hang five or six of them directly; and others will be encouraged, and make the rest jump and Pearn, especially if any of them have been footmen and stable-boys. The advocates, authors, and philosophers, announced of equality, cover them with orders, and load them with old titles of new parchments. Then look at them quarrelling their arms and mounting their crests among your Guzmans and Salontas—and I defy you to be melancholy. It is a comedy that never wearies, and will be to your subjects as good as a perpetual carnival.

THE RUSSO-DUTCH LOAN.

THE history of the Russo-Dutch Loan is but little understood; and no wonder; a more egregious piece of folly than the act which encumbered England with such a contract was never perpetrated. It seemed in 1815, to be the express vocation of the English Ministry to give up every advantage we had gained during the war, and to pay every power of Europe for their condescending to receive back what they had lost. We had taken some Dutch colonies during the conflict; that we chose to give them back at the Peace was not much to be condemned; but that we should agree to pay three millions for the annexation of Belgium to Holland is a marvel of absurdity. Like the restoration of the Bourbons, all the settlements we paid so dearly for, were knocked to pieces within a few years; a sign there was no natural strength in them. We subjoin an explanation of the miserable transaction:—

By a convention, signed on the 13th of August, 1814, between the Cabinets of Great Britain and the Netherlands, the Dutch colonies conquered by Great Britain were restored to their former owners, and England agreed to contribute to the arrangements for annexing the Belgic provinces to Holland by paying one million sterling to Sweden, and a further sum of two millions sterling for the defence of the Low Countries, on these conditions the Cape of Good Hope and British Guiana were ceded to England. By a further treaty, dated the 19th of May, 1815, the King of the Netherlands, together with the Prince of Orange, made to the Emperor of Russia the services rendered to the Netherlands in the course of the war, took upon himself the sum of 25 millions of florins, being a part of the capital and arrears of interest of the Russian loan made to Holland, which the King of England took upon his Government an equal sum. That sum was, and still is, in fact, paid by us for Holland to Russia. The payment was made contingent on the maintenance of the union of the Belgic provinces with Holland, and we were moved to make it in consideration of the acquisition of some of the Dutch colonies.

When Belgium separated from Holland, the English Government very gratuitously renewed its engagement by express treaty with Russia itself, under the old delusion of the "Balance of Power." It has cost this country more millions than would suffice to make Ireland a garden of the earth. But as the payment was to be conditional on the maintenance of the provisions of the Treaty of Vienna, which Russia has openly violated, it is believed that the contract, as far as we are concerned, is void. Dr. Addams, the eminent civilian, has given a formal opinion to this effect; the question was discussed on Thursday, on Mr Hume's motion. It is one of the worst engagements of the worst era of our annals, when our Government seemed to have a perfect mania for covering the Continent with English gold.

THE WEATHER.

During the week the sky has been generally covered by cloud; the wind has been principally from the E. and the N.E.; the weather has been generally fine but occasionally excessively cold. The hygrometrical state of the air, from February 25 to March 1 inclusive, has been very remarkable, on account of its excessive dryness, the average quantity of water in a cubic foot of air during this interval being less than one grain and a half, being about one half the usual quantity at this period; in consequence all moisture evaporated from the skin so quickly as to cause a great sensation of cold, to a degree much below that indicated by the thermometer. This was particularly the case on Saturday and Sunday. On Monday it was not so dry, and since then the due quantity of moisture has been mixed with the air, which has felt soft and pleasant. The average temperature of Thursday was 36½° of Friday was 32½°; of Saturday was 30½°; of Sunday was 26°; of Monday was 33°; of Tuesday was 43°; and of Wednesday was 31°. The extreme thermometrical readings each day were—

Thursday,	Feb. 25,	the highest during the day was 43; deg., and the lowest was	29 deg.
Friday,	Feb. 26	,, ,, ,,	26
Saturday,	Feb. 27	,, ,, ,,	24½
Sunday,	Feb. 28	,, ,, ,,	23
Monday,	March 1	,, ,, ,,	30
Tuesday,	March 2	,, ,, ,,	40
Wednesday,	March 3	,, ,, ,,	29

Blackheath, Thursday, March 4, 1847. J. G.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

PERSECUTION OF MISS BURDETT COUTTS BY MR. DUNN.

In the Court of QUEEN'S BENCH, last Saturday, Mr. Dunn, the Irish barrister, was tried before Lord Denman and a Special Jury, on an indictment for perjury.

Sir F. Thesiger, Q.C., Mr. Clarkson, and Mr. Hawkins were counsel for the prosecution; the defendant acted as his own counsel. The prosecutrix, Miss Angela Burdett Coutts, is a partner in the banking-house of Coutts and Co., and preferred this indictment against the defendant, Mr. Dunn, a member of the Irish bar, for perjury alleged to have been committed by him in swearing an affidavit in the Court of Bankruptcy, with the ostensible object of obtaining from that lady, under composition of the bankrupt laws, payment of the sum of £100,000. The material part of the affidavit, which was sworn under the 6th and 6th Vict., c. 122, s. 67, before a registrar of the Court on March 30, 1846, when the Court was not sitting, was in these words:—"Richard Dunn maketh oath, and saith that A. B. Coutts is justly and truly indebted to this deponent, Richard Dunn, in the sum of £100,000, by virtue of a certain bill drawn by this deponent on the bank of Messrs. Coutts and Co., by the especial authority in writing given by the said A. B. Coutts to this deponent, which was given in exercising her power of nomination to vacant offices and emoluments in the gift of Coutts and Co., and is a trader within the statute, as this deponent verily believes." The "bill" was in fact an order thus worded:—"6th March, 1846. Messrs. Coutts and Co. Pay myself, or order, one hundred thousand pounds. (signed) A. B. Coutts." The "especial authority in writing," alleged in the affidavit to have been given by Miss Coutts, consisted of the last two stanzas of a copy of doggrel verses which the defendant had himself sent to her within the last few years by the defendant, to her solicitor, and to others, the handwriting was recognised on the superscription, and unread, so soon as others, not so superscribed, were found to be his, and that her solicitor had general directions that every legal measure to protect her from the defendant should be taken; that she had not given authority for paying the sum in question, or any other sum, to the defendant; and that she never was indebted to him in any way. Mr. Marjoribanks and Sir Edmund Antrobus, who are partners of Miss Coutts; Mr. Humphries, her solicitor; and two of the clerks in the bank of Coutts and Co., deposed, in substance, to the effect, that the defendant had twice presented the order for payment, and had each time been refused; that on these occasions he had produced the same verses as before, and had been distinctly told that it was not in the handwriting of Miss Coutts; and that he had written letters, the object of which was to induce Miss Coutts or her partners, under the bankrupt laws, or by intimidation, or by reluctance to encounter the annoyance of legal proceedings, however ill-founded, to compromise his alleged claim by payment of the sum of £.00,000. The cross-examination of these witnesses was directed towards creating the inference that Miss Coutts, by not writing herself to the defendant, or authorising others to write to him, for the purpose of assuring him that she had not written the supposed authority, had confirmed the defendant in the delusion that it had been written by her; that her partners had, in like manner, and also by not giving the defendant into custody when he presented his order at the bank, strengthened his belief that the authority to draw on the house had come from her; and that Mr. Humphries had likewise contributed to this error, by the hostile bearing which he had exhibited towards the defendant.

[In the course of his cross-examination of Miss Coutts, the defendant put into the hands of that lady a letter written by her father, the late Sir Francis Burdett. Her struggle with the emotions which the sight of the handwriting caused, and the strongest indignation of the audience against the defendant, and, as it appeared, of the noble and learned Lord who presided.]

The defendant addressed the Jury at some length, urging the points indicated by the cross-examination, and protesting his belief that the sufferings and persecution which he had met with from Miss Coutts and her friends, had led to the affidavit which he had been induced to make him compensation, and had left that sum due to him from the Court of Bankruptcy jurisdiction to admit. He therefore sent him the authority on which he had acted. He then called witnesses to prove that he had received the alleged authority by post, and that he had compared the handwriting with that of Miss Coutts, and, from the result of that comparison, was justified in arriving at the conclusion which had dictated his subsequent conduct.

Lord Denman having summed up, the Jury at once returned a verdict of "Guilty."

The defendant then moved in arrest of judgment on two grounds first, that the affidavit did not allege a positive debt by Miss Coutts, but a hypothetical debt only, depending on the fact whether or not the authority had been signed by her, and therefore had not given to the Court of Bankruptcy jurisdiction to admit the debt; secondly, that there was a variance between the affidavit set forth and that proved.

Lord Denman ruled against him on both points, and then sentenced him to be imprisoned in the Queen's Prison for eighteen months, and after that until he should enter into recognisances for good behaviour, himself in £100, and two sureties, each in £50.

The trial lasted till late in the evening

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—This Court recommenced its sittings on Monday. A true bill has been found against Dr. Cronin for manslaughter, but the trial has been postponed till next session. On Thursday, *Robert Kerr*, aged 28, a mariner, was found guilty of stealing two packages of diamonds, value £3,000, the property of John M'Millan, and others, upon the high seas, within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England, &c. The Court sentenced him to seven years' transportation.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

TRIALS FOR MURDER.

At the Assizes at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, last week, *James Welsh* was indicted for the wilful murder of Thomas Proud, at Warden, near Newbrough, by stabbing him in the neck with a knife. By the evidence of several witnesses it appeared that the prisoner was a quarry-man, employed at the Pear Stones, somewhere near the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway. On Sunday, the 7th February, the deceased, who lived at the village of Allerwash, invited several of his neighbours to the christening of one of his children. After their return from the church they had tea at his house, and he then invited them to a public-house to drink the child's health. They did so, and there encountered the prisoner. On leaving, Welsh followed them, and solicited several females present to dance with him. They declined, and he at length caught hold of Mary Ann Towers, who was walking with the deceased, and endeavoured to separate them. Towers begged of him to desist, and, being further insulted, Proud interfered, and desired Welsh not to molest her. High words here ensued, and a scuffle followed, in the course of which Proud fell upon his antagonist, and, it is said, kicked him. The deceased then made all haste home with the female, but had not gone far ere the prisoner was seen running after them, with no coat on. On coming up with them, he struck the deceased twice over the head with a stick, and eventually plunged a clasp-bladed knife into the unfortunate man's neck. He instantly dropped on the ground, and, in a few minutes, expired. The prisoner escaped, but was shortly captured. The knife was found near the body, and it was sworn to having been seen in the prisoner's possession. The clerk found the prisoner "Guilty." Mr. Baron Rolfe, in a very feeling and impressive manner, sentenced the prisoner to death.

George Matthews and *John Hughes* were indicted for the wilful murder of Daniel Hives, at Long Benton, on the 16th of October last. The deceased was employed on the Newcastle and Berwick Railway, where the prisoners, who are Irishmen, were also employed. There had been much ill-feeling between the English and the Irish employed on the line, and on the day mentioned in the indictment it was proved that the two prisoners passed the deceased when he was alone on the line, and that a quarrel and blows ensued. On the deceased having been joined by Mr. Potter, a tax, struck, called out to the two prisoners to come back and fight it out, when Matthews returned, stabbed him with a knife, and he died in a short time afterwards. The Jury acquitted Hughes, but returned a verdict of "Guilty" against Matthews, on whom sentence of death was passed.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

Last week, at the Drogheda Assizes, a railway case was tried, Barker v. Taylor. It was an action brought by the plaintiff, an advertising agent, carrying on business in London, against the defendant, one of the provisional committee of the Irish West Coast Railway, to recover the sum of £1188 os., for advertising the undertaking

Mr Justice Perrin did not think the evidence sufficient, and suggested a nonsuit, but, at the request of counsel, the case went to the Jury, but the Judge directed them to find for the defendant.

The Jury asked leave to retire, as a difference of opinion existed among them.

After an absence of a quarter of an hour, the Jury returned.

Clerk of the Jury: My Lord, I am deputed by the Jury to ask your Lordship whether it be a question of law or a question of justice that the Jury are called upon to decide?—Mr. Justice Perrin: Law; I told you so.

Juror: There is a difference of opinion between us on this subject, as to what is justice; for, if we were at liberty to consider the honesty of the case, we could not agree to a verdict for the defendant.

Another Juror: It is by justice or law we are to go, my Lord?—Mr. Justice Perrin: It is a question of law, and it is the duty of the Jury to bow to the Court on a question of law

Juror: We bow to your Lordship.

Mr. Justice Perrin: If I am wrong my decision can be set right.

The Jury then found, as directed, a verdict for the defendant.

The counsel for the plaintiff shortly afterwards tendered a bill of exceptions, which was received by his Lordship

POLICE.

ASSAULT UPON MR. URQUHART BY A POLISH REFUGEE.

Major Bartholomew Beniowski, the Polish refugee, and teacher of phrenotypics, was on Wednesday charged, at BOW-STREET, with committing a violent assault on Mr. David Urquhart, at the Freemasons' Tavern, while at the meeting held there on Tuesday evening on the subject of Polish affairs.

Mr. Anstey, barrister, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Wolf, as attorney for the defendant.

The complainant said, that having attended the meeting with a friend, he was going away at about half-past five o'clock, when the prisoner, who was at that time unknown to him, met him in the vestibule, and asked to speak with him for a moment. He (complainant) asked him what his name was, and the prisoner having answered "Beniowski," he turned away and was proceeding with a friend when the prisoner immediately followed him, sprung upon him, and would have seized him by the throat, but that he bowed his head, so as to meet defendant's grasp with the lower part of his face. The prisoner thus caught him with both hands, gave him a "squeeze," by which his face was severely lacerated, and the skin torn from his lips, cheeks, and lower part of his face, by pressure. He bled profusely at the time. He had not had the slightest provocation was to cause him to be thus assailed in the manner described by the prisoner, but knew him by reputation. No blows were struck on either side.

Mr. Urquhart, in cross-examination by Mr. Wolf, stated that some years ago he had said of the defendant that he was a spy. He had also said, in a pamphlet, which was published in 1840, that Major Beniowski was a Polish Jew, who had been employed by Russia to foment insurrections in Central Asia, and that he was at that moment acting as an agent of London, and organising the Chartist disturbances for the purposes of Russia. He had made this statement, believing it to be true, and still believed it to be true

The Rev. J. Hamilton Grey, and James Hays, complainant's servant, corroborated his statement.

The Major, being called upon for his defence, said that he could not deny any part of what had been stated against him, though he had something to add. About six years ago his attention was called to a pamphlet written by Mr. Urquhart, in which that gentleman attacked him as a spy of the Emperor Nicholas. He had a very great respect for Mr. Urquhart, and he was only sorry that so good a man should be so misled, and should injure his own cause by maligning one of its advocates. He (Beniowski) had endeavoured to find Mr. Urquhart for the purpose of having an explanation with him, and convincing him that he was wrong, but had failed. At one time he (Beniowski) designed to bring an action for libel against him, but was prevented by the necessity. Having seen the contusion for libel against him, but was prevented by the necessity. Having seen the contusion received by accident at the meeting, it occurred to him that he would speak to him, and have such an explanation as he had long desired. When he was contemptuously repulsed by Mr Urquhart he was much annoyed, and followed the complainant, intending to detain him, and press the conversation. He laid his hand on Mr. Urquhart's shoulder, and that gentleman turned round and made a blow at him with a stick which he carried in his hand. Then he committed the assault described, and he was glad when he was taken into custody, that he had an opportunity of confronting him. He could not but regret the assault, which he knew was not justifiable under any circumstances.

Mr. Henry committed the prisoner for trial, admitting him to bail in his own recognizances of £40, and two sureties of £20 each.

CHARGE OF STEALING A LIBRARY OF BOOKS. On Wednesday, at MARLBOROUGH-STREET, *Frances B. Hoare* was charged with having fraudulently disposed of upwards of £600 worth of valuable books, partly the property of Mr. Bohn, bookseller, St. James's-street, the Bishop of Llandaff, and others. The books had been left in the charge of Mr. Bohn, who, falling into difficulties, was prevailed upon to execute an assignment of his stock and business to Mr. Hoare, on the promise of an advance of £3000; under which deed Mr. Hoare took possession of the stock and business, and subsequently sold the books. A great deal of evidence was given in support of the charge. The answer to it was, that Mr. Hoare had a joint interest in the books, and was fully authorised to sell them. The case was ultimately adjourned till Wednesday next.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS. FRIDAY.

The report on the Labouring Poor (Ireland) Bill was brought up and the third reading appointed for Monday.

PUNISHMENT OF OFFENCES.—ABOLITION OF TRANSPORTATION.—Earl GREY then moved the second reading of the Custody of Offenders Bill. In doing so he said the Government had determined to abolish the system of transportation which had been in operation as a punishment for offenders for a great number of years. It was a subject of the utmost importance, as well as one of much difficulty, to provide a good and salutary system of punishment for crimes against the law and society. To Gibraltar and Bermuda offenders would still be sent because punishment there was more like an extension of the hulks system than transportation; the criminals being brought back to this country at the public expense, when the period of their punishment had expired. If their Lordships had read the papers which had been laid on the table upon the subject, they must have come to the conclusion, as the Government had done, that the time had arrived when the system of transportation must absolutely cease.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

THE SPANISH BONDHOLDERS. Lord G. BENTINCK gave notice that on Monday next he should present a petition, most numerously signed by Spanish bondholders, stating that the Government of Spain had contracted debts to the amount of seventy-one millions sterling; and they, therefore, prayed the House to make an inquiry into the subject.

THE CANTEEN SYSTEM.—On the order of the day being read for going into Committee of Supply on the Ordnance Estimates, Col. LINDSAY moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to direct inquiry to be made into the effect that the present Canteen system has upon the army; and whether it would not be advantageous to discipline, and to the moral improvement of her Majesty's troops, to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors to be consumed within the precincts or proximity of barracks. The hon. and gallant member stated that, in his opinion, allowing Canteens for the sale of spirituous liquors to exist in the neighbourhood of barracks was one of the main sources of irregularity and disobedience to orders which at times exhibited themselves in the British army.

CABINET COUNCIL. A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office at three o'clock yesterday afternoon.

RECOVERY OF THE "SPHINX."—The exertions of Captain Austin, C.B., Mr. Bellamy, the Master Attendant, and the other officers and men employed in the floating of the steam-sloop *Sphynx*, have at last been crowned with success. This fine vessel was got off the shore, at the back of the Isle of Wight, on Wednesday evening. She is, we understand, notwithstanding the length of time she has been ashore, and exposed to the heavy surf on that part of the coast, comparatively but little injured.

FIRE "GREAT BRITAIN."—At a meeting of the proprietors of the *Great Britain* steam-vessel, held at Bristol, on Thursday, a letter from Captain Claxton was read, detailing his proceedings in Dundrum Bay during the time he had been employed in floating this unfortunate vessel. On the arrival of the steamer Sirius engaged in forming the breakwater to protect the ship, in the manner described by Sir J. K. Brunel. The latter eminent engineer, through whom the report was transmitted, writes in an introductory letter as follows:—"Notwithstanding the great difficulties he has had to contend with from almost constant bad weather, with the wind blowing dead on shore nearly the whole of the month of January, and consequently preventing the tides from ebbing sufficiently out to allow of the work being properly proceeded with; and, notwithstanding the occurrence of more than one storm at the most critical period of the work, he has, as I fully relied upon his doing, succeeded in so far protecting the ship that she has been comparatively unaffected by recent seas, which, there is no doubt whatever, would otherwise have seriously damaged her. We may now calculate with tolerable certainty upon preserving her without further injury until the finer, or at least more settled weather sets in."

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

TURKEY AND GREECE.

Letters from Athens, of the 14th ult., speak of the excitement existing in that city, in consequence of the Turkish Minister, M. Musurus, having demanded satisfaction for an insult at a Court ball. The Turkish Government insists that M. Coletti should proceed to the Turkish Minister's house, and make an apology, which demand has been strengthened by an official despatch on the part of the Greek Government. This apology had not yet been made, and it was believed that the Turkish Minister would demand his passports. The Greeks have been taught to believe that France will declare war against Turkey, if a single Turk should cross their frontier.

FRANCE.

The Chamber of Deputies met on Wednesday, when the Minister of the Interior presented a project of law, demanding an extraordinary credit of 4,000,000 francs, to provide labour for the destitute poor in the departments.

It is stated by the *Constitutionnel* that Lucerne is preparing for war; an account rendered probable by the late remonstrance respecting its military organisation, addressed to that canton by the Vorort of Switzerland.

The Duke de Polignac died at Paris, on Tuesday, after a long and painful illness.

ITALY

Letters from Milan announce serious disturbances on the frontier of the Tessin. From Lecco to Pavlese, the greatest agitation reigned. Several thousands of peasants had advanced on the Saturday previous (before the 28th ult.), upon Lecco, from whence they expelled the Austrians. The people, in spite of measures of corn were in motion on the lake; several vessels which attempted to get away were stopped and their cargoes cast overboard. All exports for Switzerland were suspended. In the evening the agitation increased. It was conceived that politics were mixed up in these movements, because provisions were not too dear in Italy. There was no talk of sending troops from Milan, but a regiment of cavalry had received orders to march from Monza to Milan, as more considerable corps were to leave Mantua for the frontier. The Swiss peasants showed a determination of resistance.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Last Saturday morning, a fire, resulting in the loss of one life, broke out at No. 9, Wood's-buildings, Woodstock-place, Hoxton. The house, occupied by a female named Harriet George. Smoke having been perceived issuing from the first-floor front room, the place was entered by some of the lodgers, when a box of linen, a thick bed, and the flooring were discovered in flames, and Mrs. George was lying in the midst of them. The fire was speedily extinguished, but the unfortunate woman, who was seventy-five years of age, was burned in a most frightful manner, and life quite extinct. It is supposed that a spark must have shot out of the grate, and falling upon the clothes, set them on fire.

FATAL COLLISION IN THE RIVER.—A collision, involving the loss of seven lives, happened early on Sunday morning, in the river, off Old Haven, about two miles below Tilbury Fort. The vessel which is lost was the *Rose*, of Exeter (Webber, master), and having been loaded with a cargo of miscellaneous goods, at Topping's Wharf, reached Old Haven Bay. She there brought up for the night. The *Rose*, it is stated, was moored well in the bay, on the Essex side, and remained safe until about a quarter to four o'clock on the following morning, when her bowsprit was run into by the *Royal Victoria* steamer was seen coming down at a speed of 12 or 14 miles an hour, having the ebb-tide with her. She exhibited the usual lights at her bow and mast-head. She continued her course, and, on coming to the starboard quarter of the vessel were thrown out. The master's cabin was then discovered in preserving. They had barely got him on board before the vessel went down with the remainder of the crew, five in number, in her. Passengers and crew were put off in the direction whence the cries proceeded, but their aid was of no avail. The steamer proceeded on her voyage to Leith, the damage she sustained not being serious.

SUDDEN DEATH AT THE RAILWAY STATION, LIVERPOOL.—On Sunday morning, about a quarter past seven o'clock, a person who was sitting upon a bench in the outer lobby of the booking-office, at the Liverpool Railway Terminus, with a gentleman from Chester, and who appeared to be in good health, suddenly sank down, and almost instantly expired. A medical man, who was going as a passenger by the next train, promptly and kindly lent his assistance, but said from the first the man was dying. Articles of some small value were found upon deceased, but not anything by which he could be identified. He was a stout man, about fifty years of age, with a bald head, and wore a wig.

CORONER'S INQUEST BY THOMAS HOTHER.—An inquest has been held at Preston, Lancashire, upon the body of Fanny Leadbeater, aged nine years, who died in the Spendmore-street workhouse, in that borough, under circumstances which led to from the effects of poison, supposed to have been administered by her mother. Mrs. Leadbeater had three children, on Friday evening (last week), the mother afterwards being found drowned in the river near that town. Thomas Moore, a surgeon, of Preston, said he knew the deceased, Fanny Leadbeater, mother's child. She had been poisoned. He had known her ever since she was born. She was confined in an asylum about six years ago. He had seen her several times since, and considered her insane. When in a convulsive state she was removed by the medical superintendent of the asylum, in the charge of keepers, she jumped off one of the bridges into the canal. When told she had so drowned herself, he was not surprised, and would not have been had she done so. Death resulted from the effects of poison. The jury returned the following verdict: "That the deceased, Mrs. Leadbeater, administered a certain deadly poison called laudanum, to the deceased Fanny Leadbeater, she (Mrs. Leadbeater), being, at the time, in a state of insanity."

THE THAMES TUNNEL. On Tuesday a general assembly of proprietors of the Thames Tunnel Company was held at Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, to receive the annual report, Mr. Hawes in the chair. He expressed his regret to that the state of the Company's affairs was not very favourable. The tunnel was in a sound condition, and the most perfect order. The only water that entered in a sound condition, and the most perfect order. The only water that entered it was from the land springs, which they had not yet been able to overcome. Mr. Blundell, the secretary, read the statement of the receipts and expenditure for the year ending December 31, which showed that—including tolls, £4910 14s. 5d., and ending December 31, which showed that—including tolls, £4910 14s. 5d., and £1496 13s. 8d., balance in hand—the receipts amounted to £7146 10s. 10d., and that after paying the necessary expenses, there was a balance in hand of £624 10s. 6d.

THE CAMBRIDGE CHANCELLORSHIP ELECTION.

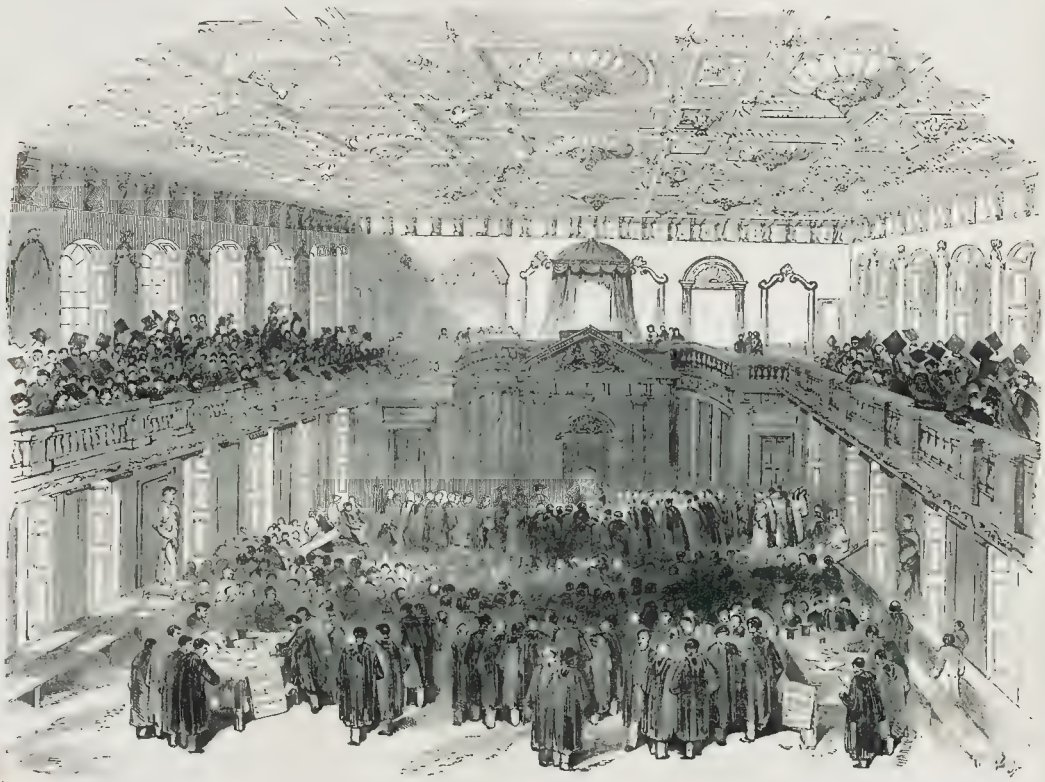
EXTERIOR OF THE SENATE HOUSE DURING THE ELECTION.

In our Journal of last week, we briefly recorded the progress of this very spirited contest for the high and important trust of the Chancellorship of the University of Cambridge; and, in our latest edition, we recorded the result the election of His Royal Highness Prince Albert to the honourable office by a majority of 116 votes over the Prince's noble opponent, the Earl of Powis. The contest has been, indeed, a memorable one; and its more characteristic scenes and incidents have been sketched by the Artist whom we dispatched to Cambridge for the purpose. To this graphic record we shall, therefore, proceed to append a concise narrative of the Election; though, we shall only be enabled to retain such documentary portions entire as are essential to circumstantial completeness.

On Saturday week, immediately on the receipt of the intelligence at Cambridge, that the Prince Consort had declined to accede to the request to allow his name to be offered to the Senate as a candidate, a meeting of his Royal Highness' Committee was holden, the Master of Trinity (Dr. Whewell) in the chair. The Chairman read to the meeting the communication we have adverted to, and which was in the following terms:—

"The expression of the wish upon the part of so numerous and influential a portion of the members of the University of Cambridge, declaring my name eminent among those who might be proposed for election into the vacant office of Chancellor of that University, cannot be otherwise than highly gratifying to my feelings. Did it not appear from the proceedings entered into by others in the University, there does not exist that degree of unanimity which would leave me at liberty to consent to be put in nomination, I should have felt both the greatest pleasure and pride in acceding to the desire expressed in this Address, and to personally connect myself with your ancient and renowned seat of learning."

Resolutions were then passed unanimously, regretting the above announcement, but by no means abandoning the hope of seeing the wishes of the Committee realized; and a circular was subsequently issued, containing this announcement.



INTERIOR OF THE SENATE HOUSE.—THE ELECTION.

THE CAMBRIDGE CHANCELLORSHIP ELECTION.

THE RAILWAY STATION AT CAMBRIDGE.—ARRIVAL OF VOTERS.

"The Committee, which was appointed for promoting the election of his Royal Highness, being persuaded that a large majority of the University agree with them in thinking his Royal Highness the most proper person to be the Chancellor of the University, are resolved to record this opinion by their votes at the election. They are fortified in this resolution by finding that many persons of the highest rank and authority have the same intention. They earnestly request that you will give your attendance here at the election, and unite your vote with theirs."

In the meantime, a circular was issued by Lord Powis's Committee, recognising the intention of the Prince's Committee, and requesting votes in favour of his Lordship.

On Monday morning, Prince Albert's Committee again met at Cambridge, and adopted a resolution to use all possible exertions to secure the Prince's return.

Upon the same day, and for the same object, a meeting of the Members of the Senate was holden in London, over which the Marquis of Northampton presided; and, among the Committee then appointed, were the Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G.; the Marquis of Douro, M.P.; the Earl Grey, the Earl Jermyn, M.P.; the Viscount Sydney, the Lord Ernest Bruce, M.P.; the Lord Bishop of London, the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, the Lord Bishop of Ely, the Lord Bishop of Norwich, the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, the Lord Bishop of St. David's, the Lord de Lisle and Dudley, the Lord Norreys, M.P.; the Lord Montagle, the Lord Melgund, the Right Hon. Sir H. Jenner Fust, the Hon. Baron Alderson, the Hon. Justice Coltman, the Hon. Baron Rolfe, Right Hon. Sir John Hobhouse, Bart., Right Hon. Sir E. Ryan, Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, Right Hon. G. Strutt, M.P., the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, the Hon. Charles Howard, M.P., the Very Rev. the Dean of Canterbury, the Very Rev. the Dean of Ely, H. W. Tancred, Esq., M.P., Q.C., Ralph Neville, Esq., M.P., &c

In consequence of their resolution to proceed to the poll, the Master of Clare Hall (Dr. Webb) withdrew his name from the Committee, considering that the proposing of the Prince as a Candidate would be putting the Members of the Senate into a most delicate and painful situation, by exciting a contest.

The election was then announced to commence at ten o'clock on Thursday, the 25th; the poll to last from ten A.M. to five P.M. on Thursday and Friday, and for a short time early on Saturday morning. And, on Tuesday, the Vice-Chancellor announced that in order to suit the convenience of non-resident members of the Senate, besides the hours already named for taking votes, the polling would be resumed at eight o'clock on Thursday and Friday evenings, and continued for one hour

During Wednesday, a great number of non-resident members of the Senate arrived in Cambridge. Anxious faces and bustling figures flitted about in all directions; and large posting-bills announced Mr. Elliot Smith's rooms to be the rendezvous of "Earl Powis's Committee," and Mr. Barraclough's that of "His Royal Highness Prince Albert's Committee." In the afternoon, strangers showed themselves here and there; and, criticising the Fitzwilliam, or strolling through King's, and looking with admiration on the Chapel, one might observe many "an old Master," who had, probably, not visited his *alma mater* for many a long year. The trains kept bringing in additional company; and many of the College Halls presented no small addition to their usual occupants.

THE POLLING. THURSDAY.

The poll began on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock, but long before that hour

GATEWAY OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.—(EARL POWIS'S)—FROM THE GARDEN.

fiss, omnibuses, porters, committee-men, under-graduates, and heads of houses hurried about in every direction: placards met the eye on every wall, and on nearly every vehicle: one omnibus announced itself in staring characters as "Prince Albert's Committee," and another as "Lord Powis's Committee;" and men with decorated hats, jealous of the honour done to dumb vehicles, put in a claim to the like distinction.

The scene of the contest was, of course, the Senate House. On the opening of the doors the galleries were speedily tenanted by a body of under graduates, who, throughout the day, kept up a fire of cheers and groans

The Vice-Chancellor's table was literally visible from every part of the galleries; and, as the votes were taken by cards dropped into boxes appropriated to each candidate, every vote was known to the *in minores* as it was given; and here was a constant source of cheers and counter-cheers; for, upon a vote being dropped into the Prince's box, up rose a deafening shout, and a low groan; and precisely the same thing happened when a supporter of the noble Earl recorded his choice. All this was in addition to the usual sources of merriment and noise. They had, of course, three-times-three for the Prince, and three-times-three for his noble opponent: popular individuals, also, came in for their share of applause, and unpopular ones met with hisses, and groans, and whistles, and catcalls; and, in the evening, some adventurous individuals pressed breastrumpets into their service; and there were barkings, and howlings, and crowings, and brayings, so that altogether there was as pretty a piece of Babel confusion as can well be imagined.

The Vice-Chancellor entered the Senate House about ten o'clock, and loud cheers greeted his appearance. He took up his post, (and a wearisome post it must have been,) at the upper end of the building, and in front of him was placed a large box, in two divisions, that on the right labelled "For Prince Albert," and that on the left "For Lord Powis," into which the cards containing the votes names were dropped through narrow apertures. At the Vice-Chancellor's table sat the Proctors; the University Assessor, W. Hunt, Esq., M.A., of King's College; the Registrary; the Esquire Bedells; and the Scrutators, the Rev. R. Burkett, B.D., of Emmanuel College, and the Rev. John Mills, M.A., of Pembroke College, for Prince Albert, and Dr. Snowball, of St. John's College, and the Rev. H. W. Cookson, M.A., of St. Peter's College, for Earl Powis. The upper end of the Senate House was cut off from the body by a barrier, at one end of which voters were admitted, and at the other egress was afforded to them after having recorded their votes. These passages were guarded by men with staves.

In the body of the Senate House, two tables were placed for the distribution of voting tickets, that on the right for Lord Powis's supporters, and that on the left for the friends of the Prince: armed with those tickets, the voters made the best of their way to the barrier, after a struggle to get to the tables, in which many a gown was torn, and many a bruise was received, they advanced to the Vice Chancellor, and recorded their votes.

The proceedings began with the reading, by the second Esquire Bedell, of the 33rd Stat. Eliz. *De Electone Cancellarii* (Lib. Stat p 241). The Vice-Chancellor and the Proctors, and the Junior Doctor in Divinity present (Dr. S. E. Walker, of Trinity), then stood in order, and gave their votes in the following form:

"A. B. eligit Celsissimum Principem Albertum in Cancellarium hujus Academiæ."

Or,

"C. D. eligit Honoratissimum virum Comitem de Powis in Cancellarium hujus Academiæ."

The Vice-Chancellor voted for Prince Albert, the Senior Proctor for Lord Powis, and the Junior Proctor for Prince Albert

The poll now commenced in earnest, and was carried on with great spirit by the friends of Lord Powis, who, throughout the greater part of the day, had a decided advantage

Towards one o'clock, the Senate House was densely crowded. "Amongst the occupants of the floor," says the *Cambridge Chronicle*, "we noticed many distinguished men; for instance, the Dukes of Rutland and Buccleuch; the Bishops of Lincoln, Ely, Hereford, Norwich; Marquises of Northampton, Exeter, Downshire, Lansdowne and Camden; Earls Brownlow, Fitzwilliam, Nelson and Grey; Lords Lyndhurst and Palmerston; the Vice-Chancellor of England; Sir John Herschel; Lord John Manners, &c. The press at the barrier was excessive: there were orators, and heavy swells, and divines—pears and communists; cabinet ministers and country curates, all pushing, and bawling, and striving for ingress with a resolution and zeal somewhat damaging to both raiment and temper. The most conspicuous object in this onslaught was the scarlet gown of my Lord Fitzwilliam, who had the ill luck to be the only individual clad in a Doctor's robe. From this time the star of Lord Powis declined."

At five o'clock the poll closed, and the numbers were:—

Lord Powis	603
Prince Albert	579
Majority for Lord Powis	24

The poll was resumed at eight o'clock, about which hour a train from London brought down a large number of voters. In the galleries of the Senate House there was a perfect cram of under-graduates; and, as the only lights in the building were at the Vice Chancellor's table, the semi-darkness in which all things were enveloped added at once to the oddness of the appearance and the boldness of the shouters. At nine o'clock, the poll closed for the day, and the numbers were as follows:—

Prince Albert	689
Lord Powis	602
Majority for Prince Albert	87

FRIDAY

The poll was resumed at ten o'clock; the voting was far more slack than on Thursday; but the zeal and enthusiasm did not appear to have suffered much diminution. The following was the hourly state of the poll during the day:

	P. Albert.	L. Powis.
Half-past 10	14	17
Half-past 11	46	45
Half-past 12	53	58
Half-past 1	103	81
Half-past 2	148	107
Half-past 3	181	134
Half-past 4	212	168
Gross poll at 9 o'clock	875	789

In the course of the afternoon, a perfect revolution was effected in a point which has for years been conceded by graduates to the younger members of the University. One of the most grievous sins that can be committed in the body of the Senate House is for any man to keep on a hat or cap in the presence of the gods in the gallery; and, Friday being a very cold day, after some consultation, hats and caps were put on by those in the body of the house. A frightful storm of hisses and all opprobrious epithets gave evidence of the wrath which this daring revolution had excited. But it was of no avail; the hats and caps kept their ground

One of the most interesting occurrences during the day took place about four o'clock, when the Master of Trinity entered the Senate House, accompanied by the Bishop of London. The appearance of the Bishop, about whose intent no some rumours had been circulated, was a signal for a loud burst of applause, in which not only the under-graduates, but the Senior Members of the University, took part. His Lordship was almost mobbed on his way to the pay lingstable, and the cheers were kept up without abatement until the Bishop and Dr. Whewell left the Senate House together

At eight o'clock, the polling was renewed amid tremendous uproar. Interest in the election was now pervaded by lassitude in the extreme; and a confounded din of discordant sounds was kept up without intermission, so that all business was transacted in more dumb show. The object of all this uproar was to displace the hand-gong, which the bedells would persist in wearying us by recording so far that the Vice-Chancellor received showers of peas, and other missiles, whereupon a practical clearing of the galleries was effected, and then there was a state of comparative quietude.

SATURDAY

Polling was resumed at nine o'clock. The attendance was thin until after ten, when the ladies began to arrive in successive groups, conducted by academic friends; then the gownsmen's breakfast parties breaking up contributed several hundreds, and the early London train poured in its important and anxiously-expected quota.

The following was the hourly result until twelve:

	P. Albert.	L. Powis.
Half-past 9	5	2
Half-past 10	28	17
Half-past 11	50	50
12	78	60

At twelve o'clock, Henry Gunning, Esq., M.A., Senior Esquire Bedell, called "*Cessatum est a Scrutatoribus*." The Vice-Chancellor then opened the vote-box and proceeded to count, first the votes for Earl Powis, and then those for Prince Albert. The numbers were found to be

For H.R.H. Prince Albert	934
For the Earl Powis	837
Majority for the Prince	116

On the numbers being exhibited, three times three cheers were given for "Our Royal Chancellor."

After the Vice-Chancellor had counted the votes, the Senior Proctor went to his place in front of the table, (the Junior Proctor standing by him), and read one vote for Prince Albert: a full majority of the others, merely read, "*Eandem eligit A. B.*" &c. &c. When he had finished them all, he read the votes for the Earl of Powis in the same manner; and amongst those declared to have voted on either side were the following

FOR PRINCE ALBERT.

Marquis of Exeter	Master of Magdalene	Lord Arthur Hervey
Right Hon. R. Gordburn	Viscount Sidney	Hon. W. H. Lyttelton
Sir J. H. Inglefield	Duke of Rutland	Marquis of Northampton
Wm. Cubitt	Lord Henry Bruce	Lord Alfred Hervey
[illegible]		
Viscount [illegible]	Sir S. Cunliffe	Master of Peterhouse
Earl [illegible]	Viscount Lascelles	Master of Jesus
[illegible] Palmerston	Marquis of Bute	Master of Christ's
[illegible] Grey	Sir G. Pechell	Master of Sidney
[illegible] Peel	Lord Rev. Denman	Master of Emmanuel
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bishop of London	Bishop of Hereford	Lord Wharncliffe
Lord Norreys	Lord Montague	Lord Whitefoord
Master of Trinity	Hon. C. Spring Rice	Lord Melgund

Master of Caius	Sir J. Herschel	Sir R. Ferguson
Lord Lyndhurst	Bishop of Ely	Hon. F. Bouverie
Sir J. V. B. Johnstone	Earl Jermyn	Hon. F. J. Ryder

FOR LORD POWIS.

Earl Nelson (paired)	The Right Hon. the Vice-Chancellor of England
Lord John Manners, M.P.	Hon. Mr. Justice Cresswell
Sir R. Fitzwilliam	The Master of St. John's, D.D.
Viscount Adare, M.P.	The Professor of Greek
Earl Nelson	Rev. J. Griffith, D.D.
[illegible] Fust	Rev. H. Kynaston, D.D.
Mr. Leslie Ramsden	Rev. C. Wordsworth, D.D.
Lord Godolphin	Rev. W. H. Mill, D.D.
Viscount Sandon, M.P.	A. B. Hope, Esq., M.P.
Viscount Clive, M.P.	

Amongst the votes disallowed were those of Earl Fitzwilliam (for Lord Powis), and, we understand, the Provost of Eton (for Prince Albert). It appears that both had taken their names off the University boards previously to obtaining their M.A. degree, and had not subsequently resided three terms, as enjoined in such case by the University statute. As soon as the reading of the names had been concluded, the Senior Proctor advanced in front of the dais, and made the following announcement:

"Ego, Edvardus Brumell, Procurator Senior hujus Academiæ, et cum eo mihi proruncio Celsissimum Principem Albertum in Cancellarium hujus Academiæ."

A Caput was then called by the Vice-Chancellor, and it having been formed, the following "grace" was submitted by the senior Esquire Bedell (Mr. Gunning), and read in both houses:

"Placeat vobis, ut Celsissimus Princeps Albertus de Saxe Coburg et Gotha, nuclo dictus ad officium Cancellarii hujus Academiæ, literas habeat patentes ejusdem officii sive munoris sigillo vestro commun sigillatas."

This grace, having been read a second time in both houses, was declared passed by the Vice-Chancellor. The congregation broke up at a few minutes past three o'clock, and thus terminated the third and last day's proceedings of this important and most extraordinary election, amidst the music of the joy-bells of St. Mary's, which continued to ring out merrily.

The absolute amount of those who voted may be set down at about three-fifths of the whole constituency in England, leaving out of the calculation those who are abroad, or in the colonies. Nearly 1,500 voted in all sides. The members of the Senate are above 3000. The number polled on this occasion of Prince Albert's election was far greater than at any former contest of the kind. At Lord Lyndhurst's election for the High Stewardship, the majority of both sides was 1461 Lord Lyttelton polling two to nothing against Lord Lyttelton. When his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester was returned, against the Duke of Rutland, for the Chancellorship, the numbers polled by both amounted only to 926. On this occasion, it is worthy of remark, that his Royal Highness' majority was within two of Prince Albert's.

On Tuesday, a Congregation was held, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of reading to the Senate the following letter, written to his Royal Highness the Prince Albert by the Public Orator, in the name of the Senate, announcing his Royal Highness' election into the high office of Chancellor of the University. From this letter we subjoin a passage, translated in the *Morning Post*

After a just tribute to the memory of the late lamented Duke of Northumberland, the Public Orator proceeds in this vein:

"Where, after all, could this University fly for refuge, but, most highly prince, to thy clemency and matchless favour? Where, but to thy most illustrious Queenliness among all the nations of both sides was 1461 Lord Lyttelton polling two to nothing against Lord Lyttelton. When his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester was returned, against the Duke of Rutland, for the Chancellorship, the numbers polled by both amounted only to 926. On this occasion, it is worthy of remark, that his Royal Highness' majority was within two of Prince Albert's.

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THE THEATRES.

There has not been, for the last twelve months, a week so entirely barren of naught that might interest the theatrical reader, as the one that has just passed; nor, in the absence of novelty of any kind, are any of the theatres particularly well attended.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Nearly is the order of the day at this theatre. There have been as yet but SIX nights of performance, and we have already witnessed five *debuts*; and next week, or the week after, we may have to record nearly as many more! Under such circumstances, the task of the critic, at the same time that it becomes more interesting, becomes likewise more arduous. We have not had time to mature our judgment of one novelty before our attention is necessarily carried off to another; but hitherto, however, we are fortunate in having so much to praise, and so little with which to find fault.

The appearance of Coletti was the event of the last week. Every one who remembered the *début* of this celebrated baritone on these boards, several years ago, was anxious to observe the alterations the lapse of time had worked in his voice and style; and we may here record, as many more have done before us, the gratifying fact that which Fornasari gave it. It is the first portion which he renders the most prominent, and which now obtains the *encore*. In that part where the two voices combine, his full deep tones and clear and manly articulation, in high notes, and the *ensemble* produces an admirable effect. The second part, "Deh' Perdona," he treats merely as the *Scherzo*, pressing the time very much, except at the words *non ordenare il grano*, where his strictness and precision of time form a most effective contrast. In the change, however, we require time to reconcile ourselves completely. The applause given to this duet, both on Saturday and Tuesday, was rapturous and most deserved. Coletti has not yet appeared in any part which to so great a degree calls forth the display of his vocal powers as this. The audience, however, we require time to reconcile ourselves completely. The applause given to this duet, both on Saturday and Tuesday, was rapturous and most deserved. With the remembrance of Fornasari, who appeared to greater advantage in this character, than perhaps in any other. But the superiority of Coletti's voice makes itself felt, even from the very first notes he pours forth; it is, however, above all, the two combined that gives the superiority. Coletti's voice makes itself felt, even from the very first notes he pours forth; it is, however, above all, the two combined that in comparison with each other; he is now in every respect a finished artist—and in addition to the many points of extraordinary improvement, he retains that tragic power for which he was always distinguished. "I Due Foscari" is, we have heard, the one of Verdi's operas which most completely elicit this artist's resources; but it is not easy to imagine anything finer than his rendering of *Foscu*, a part in which he had to contend with the remembrance of Fornasari, who appeared to greater advantage in this character, than perhaps in any other. But the superiority of

MARCH.

Fierce Month! that comest in as
Lion wild,
And, as the proverb saith, dost
end thy reign,
E'en as the moonbeams, or a
Lambkin, mild,
Blest be thy coming to the suf-
fering plain!
Oh! bring with thee, upon thy
rushing wings,
Some bushels of that dust our
sires of old
Valued beyond the ransom of
their Kings;
Who loved dire warfare more
than field or fold.
But, "*Tempora mutantur*," and
we hail
Thee, month of Mars! as month
of love and peace;
When Nature's gentler harmonies
prevail
And the sweet Spring smiles
promise of increase.
Albeit, wild March, thy frown be
fierce and proud,
The Bird of Hope sings, soaring
o'er thy cloud.

Full welcome are thy kalends to
the land
Where good St. David bore the
verdant leek
High in his casque; and still the
sturdy hand
And honest heart may Cam-
bria's worth bespeak.
Alas! how different, on yon
blighted strand,
Returns the day when glen and
mountain peak
Shouted aloud with joy, as each
gay band,
On Patrick's Day, the dance
and cup would seek.
Warm-hearted race! Warm-
hearted to the death
Most terrible! The silent tear
will gush
In bitterest sorrow, o'er thy sham-
rock wreath,
O'er ills that might call up a
demon's blush!
Dread is the lesson! Still, o'er
Heaven's high arch,
Hope's rainbow beams upon the wings of March. L.

HEADS OF THE MONTHS.—DRAWN BY KENNY MEADOWS.

THE NATIONAL FAST.—A Privy Council will be held at Osborne House on Tuesday next, when a day will be appointed for a general fast.

GENERAL THEATRICAL FUND ASSOCIATION.—An adjourned meeting of members of the committee of the fund was held on Wednesday, at the saloon of the Lyceum; Mr. Cowle, in the absence of Mr. Buckstone (treasurer), in the chair. Mr Cullenford, the secretary, announced that several noblemen and gentlemen, patrons of the drama, had intimated to the committee their intention of being present at the anniversary festival of the fund on the 29th inst., at the London Tavern, at which Mr. Macready would preside, supported by Mr. Charles Dickens. The first list of vice-presidents was now complete, and included the Duke of Devonshire, Earl Fitzhardinge, Earl of Ellesmere, Hon. F. H. Fitzhardinge Berkeley, M.P., Sir Bellingham Graham, Bart., T. S. Duncombe Esq., M.P., Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq., M.P., J. Colleit, Esq., M.P., Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, J. Shutt, Esq., C. Manby, Esq., Horace Twiss, Esq., Luke James Hansard, Esq., T. P. Cooke, Esq., E. Stirling, Esq., D. W. Gebaldeston, Esq., T. L. Greenwood, Esq., and Wm. Henry West Betty, Esq.

THE HERRING FISHERY.

This is the first of a Series of our national Fisheries, from the pencil of Mr. Duncan, which we intend, as the season may suggest, to present to our readers.

The great winter rendezvous of the Herring is within the Arctic Circle: there they continue for many months, in order to recruit themselves after the fatigue of spawning; the seas within that space swarming with insect food in a far greater degree than those of our warmer latitudes. This mighty army begins to put itself in motion early in spring; appearing off the Shetland Isles in April and May; but the grand shoal does not come till June. In fine weather they reflect a variety of splendid colours, like a field of precious gems.

"The first check that this army meets in its march southward, is from the Shetland Isles, which divide it into two parts: one wing takes to the east, the other to the western shores of Great Britain, and fill every creek and bay with their numbers; the former proceed towards Yarmouth, the great and ancient mart of herrings; they then pass through the British Channel, and after that, in a manner, disappear. Those which take towards the west, after offering themselves to the Hebrides, where the great stationary Fishery is, proceed to the north of Ireland, where they meet with a second interruption, and are obliged to make a second division: the one takes to the western side, and is scarcely perceived, being soon lost in the immensity of the Atlantic; but the other that passes into the Irish Sea, rejoices and feeds the inhabitants of most of the coasts that border on it."

The artist has chosen his scene from the Fishery off the Isle of Man, where, in successful years, from 40,000 to 50,000 barrels of herrings are taken.

The Fishermen have already been diligent in Fifeshire, where the Herring Fishing has been prosecuted most successfully. Many crews have slept but little for a week.

The importance of the improvement of our Fisheries, especially in a time of scarcity like the present, has often been insisted on. A Correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—

"The Herring Fishery is well known to be precarious, as it is dependent on the unexplained migrations of the shoals that visit our coasts; but the deep-sea fishing which I recommend would afford a regular and profitable employment, if maintained in steady operation by sufficient capital. The banks on the southern and western coasts of Ireland abound with fine fish. Success there has no limit in nature, but is limited by the inefficient means in the hands of poor fishermen. Yet, even with these inferior means, the success has often been such that, in some seasons, large quantities of fish have been thrown on the land as manure, for want of a ready market. Ireland, with abundant stores on her own coast, has been in the habit of importing about 200,000 barrels of herrings from Scotland and Shetland. Why? Because the Fisheries of these coasts were under better management."

We learn that Government has just voted £8000 for the management of the Fisheries on the west coast. It will be given through the Fishery Board, and will be chiefly expended in the providing of lines and other fishing materials for the destitute Fishermen.

NEW CLUB.—A new club is in course of formation in the metropolis, under the title of the Union Hunt Club, to be composed of members of the leading hunting fraternities of England. The extensive premises in Bond street, formerly in the occupation of the Navy Club, will, it is stated, form the head-quarters of the new association.

ST. DAVID'S DAY.—Monday being St. David's Day, the Society of Ancient Britons celebrated their 133rd anniversary. The members of the Society and the children of the schools attended divine service in the afternoon at St. James's Church, Piccadilly. The prayers were read in the ancient British language by the Rev. Mr. Edwards, the chaplain of the institution, and a sermon was preached in English by the Bishop of Worcester, after which a collection was made for the benefit of the charity. In the evening the Society dined at Freemasons' Hall.

HERRING FISHERY, ISLE OF MAN.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.

SCENE FROM WALLACE'S NEW OPERA OF "MATILDA OF HUNGARY," AT DRURY LANE THEATRE.

MUSIC.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Mr. Wallace's opera of "Matilda of Hungary," has been repeated every evening since our last publication; and having been judiciously pruned in the first and second acts, the third now goes off with increased spirit. The nightly encores are Miss Rainforth's beautiful ballad, "In that devotion;" Miss Isaac, in the "A lowly Youth;" and Mr. Harrison, in "Adieu fair Land," and "Gone is that Calmness." His barcarole, "Like Waves on the Ocean," is too badly placed to command the demand for its repetition, which its intrinsic beauty might call forth. In the concerted pieces—the finale of the first act, the canon, the quintet in the second act, and the admirable trio in the last, excite the utmost admiration of the musician, if these pieces do not provoke the *furore* of the multitude. The orchestra goes remarkably well infinitely better than on any former occasion during the the season. The wind instruments are very good, particularly the clarionet, flute, and serpentcleide—a decided improvement on the ophicleide. The violins have been strengthened, but might be still more so, and the tenors and basses require reinforcement. On the whole, the Druly-Lane band, with all defects, has never been in better trim. It behoves our lyrical directors, in these days, to pay strict attention to the band and chorus, for audiences now understand the value and importance of these adjuncts, and are not *alone* carried away by a brilliant *prima donna*, or a tender tenor.

Mr Bunn, after having produced the three operas, by Lavenu, Balfe, and Wallace, promised in his prospectus, has resolved to give a fourth work by an untried composer. It is now in active preparation, and will be brought out after the run of Wallace's production. Mr Laurent, junior, the pianist, is the composer, and his opera is called "Quentin Durward"—an admirable subject for the *libretto*. Mr. Travers, one of the most promising tenors who has appeared for years, and who created such a sensation in Donizetti's "Favourite," will have for his second character *Quentin Durward*.

The annual benefit of the spirited Director is fixed for Monday week (the 15th instant), and we trust he may have, as he amply deserves, a bumper. Mr. Bunn has done much, under trying difficulties, for our native talent; and we do not believe that any other manager but himself could have kept the theatre open so long for lyrical art. With the exception of the principal *danseuse*, the entire establishment—band, chorus, leading vocalists, and *corps de ballet*—is English; and so far, therefore, as private enterprise can constitute a National Opera—for there has been nothing but the fluctuating support of the public to rely upon Mr Bunn has fully achieved his object.

Our Artist has engraved the last scene of the new opera—the Grand Hall of the States of Bohemia, filled by Senators, Peers, Grand Officers of Justice, and the Nobles of the Court and Army, wherein the Queen confers on *Podiebrad*, the serf, the Daidem of Bohemia, as the saviour of her Crown.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

There has been an influx of concerts during the week. On Monday, Mr Charles Mangold gave a performance of classical instrumental music at the Hanover-square Rooms. He is a clever pianist, and in the Kreutzer Sonata of Beethoven he played well, and had the advantage of the powerful violin execution of M. Sainton. With Hill, the tenor, Rousselot, the violoncello, Howell, contra-basso, Clinton, flute, Nicholson, oboe, Boosé, clarionet, Jarrett, horn, Keating, bassoon, and Harper, trumpet, the instrumental attraction was unexceptionable. Miss Lincoln, Miss S. Flower, and Madame Mortier de Fontaine were the vocalists. On the same evening, Mr. Henry Phillips gave his Vocal Entertainment at the Music Hall, Store-street, with his usual success; and Mr. Laurent, junior (a brother of the pianist, and composer of "Quentin Durward"), gave a Concert at the Casino of which he is the able conductor of the music.

The third *Soirée* of the Blagrove Quartet Party took place on Tuesday evening, at Doctors' Commons; and Mr. Genge, whose beautiful high tenor voice, but uncultivated style, we have often spoken of, gave his Annual Concert at Crosby Hall. The programme of Mr. Lindsay Sloper's second *Soirée*, at the Beethoven Rooms, comprised J. S. Bach's Sonata in A major, for piano and violin (M. Deloffre); a selection from Scarlatti's Pièces pour le Clavecin; Beethoven's Sonata in F minor; Cramer's Study in F sharp minor; Moscheles' ditto in B flat minor; and Mendelssohn's Trio in C minor, op. 66, for piano, violin, and violoncello, played by Mr. Sloper, MM Deloffre and Pilet. Madame Fontaine and Herr Brandt were the vocalists—the latter singing German songs, with Rousselot's violoncello obligato.

We have great pleasure in recording that Mr. Lindsay Sloper has postponed his third *Soiree*, fixed for Wednesday, March 17, to the following evening, as the former date has been selected for the Concert, at the Hanover-square Rooms, for the benefit of the widow and children of the late Mr Kearns

The scheme for Mr. Lucas's Second Musical Evening consisted of quartets, played by Sainton and Blagrove, Hill and Lucas—namely, No. 7 of Beethoven, No. 66 of Haydn, No. 9 of Mozart, and No. 8 of Bernard Romberg

Mr. Henry Russell's dramatic singing has been the attraction at the Strand Theatre every evening; and the Ethiopian Serenaders at the St. James's, in addition to the Lantum Serenaders at the Egyptian Hall, have now fresh rivals at the Princess', in the "New Orleans Ethiopians." This is "nigger work" with a vengeance—the great attraction of modern vocalisation being to sing until you are "black in the face."

Mr. Edney commenced, on Wednesday, a series of Concerts at the Clerkenwell School-rooms.

Music is thus spreading in every direction of the metropolis.

Sir H. R. Bishop, who has been lecturing with success in the provinces, began a series, on Thursday, at Crosby Hall.

It will be too late for us to record the doings at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Friday night, for the Concert in aid of the Distressed Highlanders, conducted by Mr. T. G. Reed, of the Haymarket Theatre; and, for the same reason, we can only mention that Miss Mounsey gave her sixth and last Concert of Sacred Music, at Crosby Hall, and that the Amateur Musical Society held their third meeting at the Music Hall.

Mr. J. W. Sharp's Concert, at the National Hall, took place on Wednesday night.

Society of British Musicians.—We regret that the Concert given on Wednesday night was so indifferently attended, at the Hanover-square Rooms. Mr. Sterndale Bennett conducted the band, of which Mr. Thirlwall was Leader. Beethoven's Symphony in F, No. 8, and the overtures to the "Ruler of the Spirits," the "Wood Nymph," and "Don Quixote," by Weber, Bennett, and Macfarren; Moscheles's "Recollections of Ireland," finely played by Mr. W. H. Holmes; and Moliqué's Flute Concerto, cleverly executed by Mr. B. Wells, were the prominent instrumental items. The patriarch of tenors, Braham, sang "Deeper and deeper still!" and Miss Lockey, the Misses Williams, Mr. Burdini, and Mr. Lockey, contributed their vocal aid; Messrs. Broadwood kindly lending the use of their pianofortes.

Sacred Harmonic Society.—The annual performance of Cathedral Music at Exeter Hall comprised specimens of the productions of Orlando Gibbons, in 1610; T. Purcell, 1668; Mr. Wise, 1670; Dr. Blow, 1678; H. Purcell, 1683; Rev. Dr. Creyghton, 1690; Dr. Croft, 1720; Weldon, 1730; Dr. Greene, 1740; Robinson, 1750; Dr. Boyce, 1760; Kent, 1770; Butchshell, 1795; and Mendelssohn, 1846: the last being the Te Deum performed at the Sacred Concerts at Crosby Hall. Mr. Turle was the organist: and the leading vocalists were the Misses A. and M. Williams, Messrs. Genge, Hill, Howe, Lockey, Kench, and Phillips. Handel's oratorio of "Belshazzar" will be executed, for the first time, by the Society, March 19.

MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

This evening (Saturday), at the Sussex Hall, Leadenhall-street, a series of four popular Concerts will be commenced, for which the leading English vocalists have been engaged. The Western Madrigal Society meets this evening; its Anniversary Festival, at the Freemasons' Hall, will take place on the 8th of April. On Monday night is the first meeting for the season of the Beethoven Quartet Society, for which David, of Leipzick (brother of Madame Dulcken), was engaged;

NEW BRANCH BANK OF ENGLAND, AT MANCHESTER.

NEW BRANCH BANK OF ENGLAND, AT MANCHESTER.

This handsome new edifice will, it is expected, be open for business on Monday next.

The first stone was laid by the Agent, John Reid, Esq., June 6, 1845; and the last stone was laid by the same gentleman, with much ceremony, 23rd June, 1846. The design is in the Doric style of architecture, and reflects much credit on C. R. Cockerell, Esq., R.A., architect to the Bank of England. The progress of the works was under the superintendence of Mr. J. F. Matthews.

The Bank is situated in King-street, the principal façade being nearly opposite the Town Hall. It is bounded on one side by Pall Mall, and on the other by Essex-street.

The Banking Room, which is handsomely fitted up, covers an area of fifty-two feet by forty-five, with a waiting-room on the left of the vestibule, and the Agent's private office on the right The entrance is in Pall-mall. In the building there are the residences of the Agent and Sub-Agent.

This Branch of the Bank of England was first established at Manchester, 18th September, 1826, at which time the present Agent, Mr. Reid, was appointed.

but his coming is not yet [illegible]. Viennese ops, however, is expected to-day, and [illegible] and Rousselot, will constitute a gr[illegible] ... young, Mr. Dando's Fourth Quartet Party will take at Crosby Hall; ... Third Concert of English Vocal Music will be given at Exeter Hall.

On Tuesday, Mr. Sterndale Bennett's Second Pianoforte Performance ... place at the Hanover-square Rooms.

On Wednesday will be the First Concert of Ancient Music; and Mr. Ransford's Annual Concert will be given at the Hayma[illegible] Theatre.

On Thursday, Mr. Lucas's Third Musical Evening ...

On Friday evening at Drury Lane and the Princess' Theatre; and Tuesday, ... Thursday, ... at Her Majesty's Theatre. Mr Love's Polyphonic E[illegible]tainment at Crosby Hall, was attended as usual. Miss Anne Romer[illegible] ... successful at the Princess' [illegible] ... "Four Brothers Aymon," has since appeared in *Anne Page*, in the "Merry Wives of Windsor," with Bishop's [illegible].

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS

MEYERBEER'S "CAMP OF SILESIA."—The long-expected opera was produced for the first time in Vienna on Thursday, the 18th ult., under the direction of the eminent composer. It has received a new name, and was christened "Vienna," since its original representation in Berlin, in 1844-45 ... as the *Hereta* been altered, but Meyerbeer has changed and introduced new music. The house (the Theatre an Der Wien) was crowded to excess, and the entrances and lobbies were filled with persons unable to obtain admittance into the interior. ... Duchess, and *suite* entered the ... at half-past six o'clock, and, ... Meyerbeer came to the orchestra to conduct. He was received with tremendous applause. ... the subsequent receptions of Jenny Lind and Staudigl were also great. ... and, with the delays, occupied nearly four hours in the execution. A March de Chorus in the first act was encored; in the second act, the encores were another Marching Song, and also a Drum Chorus; in the third act, the flute song of Jenny Lind. ... time, and two other songs by Jenny Lind and Staudigl. ... The audience carried the other encores by storm—especially the Drum Chorus, which pleased amazingly. ... the principal characters, Meyerbeer conducted the opera with skill. Jenny Lind did and sang admirably, as also Staudigl in the marching song and flute song of the former were beautiful. ... The opera is full of beauties of melody and harmony, and the scene many novel and curious effects in the instrumentation, with new combinations of wind, brass, and wood bands. ... bands on the stage. The brilliant *mise en scène* is in the second act, but [illegible] would prefer the first and last acts. It would be an ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... scenes was enormous. As a work of art it is not equal to the "Hugenots" or "Robert le Diable," but it is one worthy of Meyerbeer's genius. ... [illegible] added that, from first to last, the opera of Silesia, or rather "Vienna," has been upwards of five months in preparation, of which two months have been taken up by Meyerbeer in personal superintendence of the rehearsals.

Duprez quitted Paris last Monday, on a four months leave of absence from the Academie Royale. He goes first to Vienna, and will sing in ... Berlin, ... "Crusaders" will be produced both in that capital, Vienna, Dresden, and Stuttgard. ... Marzida of Bologna, is in all probability, will be represented soon in Vienna.

Pauline Viardot Garcia continues to create the greatest *furore* in Berlin; she will no doubt come to London next. Jenny Lutzer (now Madame Dinglestadt) will return to her musical ... and will be here during the season [illegible] ... tandini come in April, as also Mendelssohn, to fulfil his Exeter Hall engagement to conduct "Elijah," which he has altered since its triumphant production at Birmingham Festival. Amongst the pianists expected this ... Madame Pleyel, Clara Scumann (formerly Mdlle Wieck), Wilmers, who is now in Paris, Thalberg, Dohler, Prudent, perhaps Liszt. Schumann's ode symphony, "The Paradise and the Peri," has been well received in Berlin.

From Italy we hear of nothing but failures of new operas. Bartista, in Naples, at the San Carlo, in "Eleonora de ... though supported by Madame [illegible] ... [illegible] ... "Gusmano di ... Lagrange, in Milan for Florence, to superintend the production of his new opera of "Macbeth." Madame Eugenia Garcia (formerly at the Princess's Opera) had been singing at Verona, in *Desdemona*. Donizetti has [illegible] ... analysis, near Paris, and which, we hear, will be ... Carlotta Grisi and Mdlle. Plunkett had returned to the Academie, the former from Rome and the latter from Turin. A. Adame's new opera of "La Bouquetiere" was produced at ... and the new ballet of "La Tentazione" ... Mdlle. Fanny ... of Carlotta Grisi ... Cerito and La Fitzjames ... [illegible] ... Bordas, a new tenor, was to appear at ... Lablache's benefit, at the Italian Opera, took place on Monday, when the "Matrimonio Segreto" was given with Rubini, Tamburini, Mario, Persiani, the contralto; and Pauline ... Mario Lablache, ... [illegible] ... ode symphonie ... [illegible] ... age now, since David's "Desert." "Manfred" was to be performed on the 21st.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (3rd day).—Since Monday the arrivals of English wheat have been on a very limited scale, and the show of ... [illegible] ... millers purchased with extreme caution, but, as about 1200 quarters of ... [illegible] ... qualities changed hands in the quarter. In white wheats very little was doing ... [illegible] ... at Monday's quotations. Barley ... [illegible] ... at Monday's currency. Beans ... [illegible] ... Peas ... [illegible] ... Flour ... [illegible] ... Oats ... [illegible] ... Linseed Cake ... [illegible] ... Rapeseed ... [illegible] ... Foreign

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ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR, SOUTHWARK.

THE parish of St. George is of great antiquity. It was originally given by William the Conqueror, soon after the year 1066, to the noble family of Arderne. It was, for some time, attached to the priory of Bermondsey, having been given to that foundation by Thomas Arderne, and Thomas, his son, in 1122; and St. George's continued to be under this religious control, until the extermination of the monasteries in the reign of Henry the Eighth.

The original church of St. George had become so ruinous, that in 1732, the parishioners applied to Parliament, and obtained an Act for the erection of another church; and the sum of £6000 was granted for this purpose out of the fund raised in the reign of Queen Anne for building Fifty New Churches. Accordingly, the present edifice was commenced in 1734, from the designs of Mr. John Price, architect. It is placed at the southern end of High-street, just at its junction with Blackman-street; parallel with its south side is a narrow street leading to Kent-street, now relieved of its traffic by the fine wide road of Great Dover-street. Thus the Church occupies a very conspicuous site.

SAINT GEORGE THE MARTYR, SOUTHWARK.

There is little to describe in the design; the object, doubtless, being to accommodate a large and rapidly increasing population, rather than attempt architectural embellishment. The whole structure is placed on a lofty plinth-form, to which there is an ascent by steps from the pavement; the tower and spire facing the street. These are of stone, mostly worked in the tasteless style of the last century: the tower is very poor; but the spire, with its open arches, is somewhat better; it is lofty, and is surmounted by a gilt ball and vane. The body of the Church, 110 by 52 feet, is of red brick, with stone finishings; and its western end is surmounted with a stone balustrade. In the centre of this front, flanking the principal doorway, is a pair of lofty columns, supporting a semicircular pediment, in the tympanum of which is some appropriate sculpture; and, upon the crown of the pediment, and at the angles of the balustrade, is a handsome stone urn. There is a fine peal of bells.

The interior is very roomy, and contains 1200 sittings, of which 550 are free: the fittings are mostly of oak. There are several handsome mural monuments: and, if we mistake not, the remains of Cocker, the well-known arithmetician, were interred here: this, however, must have been in the old church, as Cocker died before the year 1677.

The parish is very populous, and contains upwards of 50,000 inhabitants. A very interesting paper of its statistics was read to the Statistical Society of London, in 1840, by the Rev. Mr. Wright.

Hogarth, in his plate of Southwark Fair, represents Figg, a celebrated prize-fighter, and a worthy named Cadman, flying, by means of a rope, from the tower of St. George's Church. This fair was held in part of the Mint, which lies in the rear of the houses opposite. It was formerly called "Suffolk Manor;" and, opposite the Church, where the premises of Mr. Pigeon, the distiller, now stand, was formerly the mansion of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, the brother-in-law of Henry VIII. The history of the place is very interesting, as detailed by Mr. Wright. A few years since public attention was attracted to the Mint, in consequence of its having been the scene of "the life, character, and behaviour" of the notorious Jack Sheppard, the hero of "felon literature." His companion, Jonathan Wild, kept his horses at the Duke's Head, within the precincts of the Mint.

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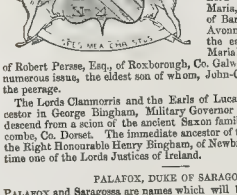
LORD CLANMORRIS.



DENIS-ARTHUR BINGHAM, third Lord Clanmorris, died a few days since at Rugby, in Warwickshire, aged 39. His Lordship, who succeeded to the family honours at the decease of his brother, the second Baron, in 1829, was younger son of John, first Lord Clanmorris, by Anne Maria, his wife, only daughter of Barry Yelverton, Viscount Avonmore. He married, at the early age of eighteen, Maria Helena, second daughter of Robert Persse, Esq., of Roxborough, Co. Galway, and has left a very numerous issue, the eldest son of whom, John-Charles-Robert, inherits the peerage.

The Lords Clanmorris and the Earls of Lucan have a common ancestor in George Bingham, Military Governor of Sligo, in 1586; and descend from a scion of the ancient Saxon family of Bingham, of Melcombe, Co. Dorset. The immediate ancestor of the Clanmorris line was the Right Honourable Henry Bingham, of Newbrook, Co. Mayo, at one time one of the Lords Justices of Ireland.

PALAFOX, DUKE OF SARAGOSSA.

PALAFOX and Saragossa are names which will be always dear to the national pride, and will live for ever in the national memory of Spain. The hero who bore them is no more, but we announce his death with the full confidence that his fame is immortal. Don Joseph Palafox was the scion of a noble family, and from his early years immersed in those pleasures which attend patrician life in Spain. At the period of the memorable invasion of the Peninsula by the French, Palafox was Governor of Saragossa, the capital of Arragon. This ancient city was defenceless, excepting for the old Gothic, or Roman, or Moorish wall, of ten feet high, by which it was surrounded. The garrison consisted chiefly of the citizens of the place. Lefèbre Desnouettes, the French General in Arragon, having defeated such of the insurgents as had shown themselves in the field, he conceived he had only to advance in security of occupying the capital of the province. But there never was on earth a defence in which the patriotic courage of the defenders sustained so long, and baffled so effectually, the assaults of an enemy provided with all those military advantages, of which they themselves were totally destitute. This siege commenced the 15th June, 1808, and lasted till the 17th of the ensuing August. The conflict was carried on from street to street, and from house to house. The most desperate courage was displayed, even by the women: the contending parties often occupied different apartments of the same house; the passages which connected them were choked with dead. Palafox was the soul and spirit of the whole resistance. His wisdom directed—his courage inspired. A great triumph was the result. After the horrid contest had continued for several weeks, a considerable reinforcement was thrown into the place, and Lefèbre was compelled to raise the siege, and retreat. The indomitable courage shown by the Spaniards at Saragossa threw new life into their countrymen, and gave them energies which ceased not till the French were driven from Spain. In the after campaigns of the Peninsular struggle, Palafox took a conspicuous share. He commanded the eastern division of the Spanish army that was organised under the auspices of the Supreme Junta at Aranjuez. In reward for his brilliant services, he was created Duke of Saragossa. In the commotions and wars which have latterly distracted Spain, Palafox—though a supporter of the existing Government—had little part: he, of late, lived in retirement. His death occurred recently, and he was interred, at the request of his Sovereign, with great magnificence, at Madrid.

THE REV. EDWARD SOUTH THURLOW.

THIS gentleman, who died on the 17th February, was only son of Alderman John Thurlow, of Norwich, and nephew of Edward, Lord Thurlow, the celebrated Chancellor. At the period of his decease, Mr. Thurlow held the following valuable preferments:—A prebendal stall at Norwich; the Rectory of Houghton-le-Spring, Co. Durham (estimated at £2157 per annum); the vicarage of Stanfordham, Northumberland, the yearly income of which is £574; and the sinecure benefices of Eastyn, Co. Flint, and Llandrillo, Co. Mericneth, producing together an additional revenue of £700 per annum. The reverend gentleman married, first, 17th July, 1786, Elizabeth Mary, daughter of James Thompson, Esq.; and, secondly, in 1810, Susanna, youngest daughter of the Rev. John Love, and by both leaves issue.

SIR GEORGE GIPPS

THIS gallant officer, lately Governor of New South Wales, was a veteran of the Peninsula. His first commission as a Lieutenant in the Corps of Royal Engineers, bears date the 11th January, 1809: he rose through the different grades to that of Lieutenant-Colonel the 23rd November, 1841. He served in the Peninsular campaigns to the end of the war: he was at the siege of Badajoz, where he was wounded: he was also at the Pass of Biar, at the Battle of Castalla, and at many other brilliant triumphs of our armies. He received the honour of Knighthood in 1835. In 1837, he succeeded Sir Richard Bourke as Governor of New South Wales. His administration there lasted from that period until a short time before the arrival of his successor, Sir Charles Fitzroy, in 1846.

Sir George Gipps's government of New South Wales was, it is to be regretted, an unhappy one. Sir George, though a man of great intellect, information, and integrity, had a somewhat proud and peremptory disposition. Owing partly to this infirmity of temper, and partly to the extremely embarrassing state of the affairs of the colony at the time, the Governor came into such unpleasant collision with his elective Legislative Council, that his recall was the consequence. Yet, whatever complaint there might have been against Sir George's prudence, he retired with his honour unsullied, and the purity of his motives acknowledged.

The brave Knight expired at Canterbury, on the 28th ultimo, in the 57th year of his age.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

ANCIENT CROSSES AT SANDBACH.

In the market-place of the pleasantly-situated town of Sandbach, in the hundred of Nantwich, in Cheshire, stand the two ancient Crosses represented in our Illustration; stated by Ormerod, the historian of the county, to be indisputably ranked among the finest monuments of antiquity of this kind now in the kingdom. They are of that description of Crosses supposed, in some instances, to have been erected shortly after the introduction of Christianity, on the places where it was first preached; and in others to have been raised in the early Saxon period, over the graves of personages of distinction.

ANCIENT CROSSES AT SANDBACH, CHESHIRE.

The substructure consists of a platform of two steps, on which are placed two sockets, in which the Crosses are fixed. At the angle of each stage of the platform are stone posts, on which rude figures have been carved. The platform and sockets are 5 feet 6 inches in height: at the time Ormerod wrote, the height of the greater Cross was 16 feet 8 inches, and that of the smaller one 11 feet 11 inches, making the greatest height from the ground 22 feet 2 inches.

The larger Cross (east side) bore a large circle, containing three figures, to the central one of which the others appeared to be paying homage; over, three other figures. After a short deficiency occurred a clear representation of our Saviour in the manger; above, a crucifix, with Christ attached to it; and then various mutilated figures. The west side was originally divided into eight double compartments; the first filled with dragons; second, mutilated representations of winged figures; third, a winged and sitting figure; fourth, Simon bearing the Cross; fifth, our Saviour; sixth, destroyed. The south side was filled with foliage knots and fancy ornaments. The north contained eleven figures, over which was a large fish, with a mouth downwards, and tongue triple cloven—supposed to be the eleven original apostles, with the newly elected one, and the spirit descending in the form of cloven tongues.

The smaller Cross has a variety of human figures, placed within niches and lozenges, on the east and west sides; and others, within niches, on the north and south sides. The twelve figures on the north side have a marked resemblance to the eleven on the other Cross; and on the west front is a group of three persons, apparently representing the Trinity.

Both Crosses have terminated in ornamental circular or elliptical tops, round which other figures have been carved. It is probable the smaller has been similar to the Maltese in form.

These Crosses were standing in the reign of Elizabeth; and must, therefore, have escaped the fury of the Reformation. They were placed in their original position—the fragments being surrendered for that purpose by the various possessors Sept. 1816. All attempts at restoration were abstained from, the chasms being filled with plain stone.

These Crosses are ascribed to the date of 653; when Peda returned a Christian convert from Northumbria to Mercia, attended (according to Bede) by four priests to preach the Gospel throughout his dominions.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*S. B.,*" *Hull.*—*We fully appreciate your industry and skill, but the diagrams forwarded occasion so much unnecessary trouble that we are compelled to give them up. If you would content yourself by simply writing the initials of the several pieces, as "W. K." "B. Q." and the like, you would save us labour, and yourself from such palpable errors as occur in the diagrams lately sent. In No. 1, you place the Black, or White, or Red King to check of an adverse Knight at starting, and to be remains to the end, neither piece being moved at all.*

"*S. J. H.*"—*We shall have much pleasure in giving the solutions, if you send the positions; but we have no opportunity of referring to them.*

"*M. S.*," "*G. B. S.*," *and twenty others, will find the error corrected in the present Number.*

"*F. E. F.*"—*The "Hand-book of Chess" will be published in a few weeks. To the second question, it depends entirely upon the party you engage.*

"*Tyro,*" *Birmingham, should immediately devote himself to the study of the Elementary Lessons in the "Chess-Player's Chronicle." He will not then be puzzled by so simple an occurrence as his opponent's playing Q P two, in answer to his first move of K P two. You should at once take his Pawn; if, then, he retake with his Q, you bring out your Q Kt, attacking the Q, and thus gain a move—sufficient advantage, between the highest order of players, to frequently decide the game.*

"*R. S. C.*"—*There is a very obvious and easy way to get a sight of the Indian Problem, which is merely to buy any Monthly Part of the Magazine on the wrapper of which it appears.*

"*E. S. T.*" *The Indian Problem can certainly be solved in four moves.*

"*B. M. P.*"—*Sarratt's solution is—1. R to B 8th (ch); 2. R to Q R 8th (ch); 3. Q to K B 8th (ch); 4. Q to Q B 8th (ch); and the adversary must take the Queen.*

"*H. E. W.*" *is thanked. The system of notation he recommends has long been familiar to us, but is not likely to be adopted in this country.*

"*F. M. S.*"—*The position in last week's Enigma No. 121 is quite correct. You must not permit a Problem in two moves to defeat you: look again.*

"*P. P. E.*"—*The Knight's march over the Chess-board is now well understood. You will find several beautiful modes of effecting it in Tomlinson's "Amusements of Chess."*

"*W. R.*" *The King can never Castle while any piece stands between him and the Rook.*

"*F. P. T.*"—*The Games played in the Match between England and France were all published in the 5th Volume of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle." Those between Paris and Perth may likewise be found in the same work.*

"*Brother Jonathan.*"—*The Queen can go into any square adjoining that on which the adverse King stands; but, unless she be protected, the King may capture her.*

"*C. E. R.*"—*The openings you speak of will be fully treated of in the forthcoming Hand-book.*

"*M. N. O.*"—"*G. A. H.*"—*Enigma No. 123 shall be given correctly next week.*

"*N. D.,*" *Nottingham.—It shall have due attention.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*You may always find opponents at Rex's Grand Divan*

Solutions by "Sopwith," "R. K. S." "Old Dan," "H. W. E.," "C. E. R.," "G. A. H.," and "N. D.," are correct

PROBLEM, NO. 162.

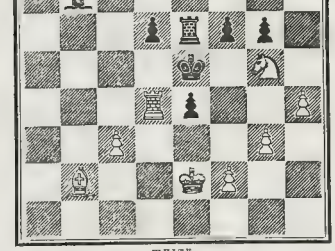
*** In the diagram of this Problem, by an unfortunate inadvertence, a Black *Knight* was inserted at Black's Q Rook's 2nd sq instead of a Black King. The reader is requested to make the correct on, and we will give the solution next week.

PROBLEM, NO. 163.

By MR. KUIPER.

White playing first, can mate in five moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The two following Games, hitherto unpublished, were played some years ago, at the Westminster Chess Club; the first between Mr. Slous and Mr. Scott, and the other between Mr. Slous and Mr. Walker.

White (Mr. Slous).	Black (Mr. Scott).	White (Mr. Slous).	Black (Mr Scott)
1. K P two	K P two	10. P takes P	B takes Kt
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	11. K B P takes B	Q takes B
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	12. P takes Kt	Q takes Q P (ch)
4. Q Kt P two	B takes Kt P	13. B to K 3d (d)	Q to K Kt 5th
5. Q B P one	B to Q 3d (a)	14. B to K B 3d	R to K sq
6. Castles	Kt to Q R 4th	15. R takes P (ch)	Q to K 5th
7. B to Q 3d	Q B P two	16. R takes B P	Q to K Kt 3d
8. Q Kt to R 3d	K Kt to B 3d	17. R takes B P	Q to K Kt sq
9. Q Kt to B 4th (b)	Kt takes Kt	18. P takes P	K to K Kt sq
10. B takes Kt	Kt takes K P	19. Q to K B 2d	Q Kt P one
11. Q to K sq (c)	Kt to K B 3d	20. P to K B 7th	B to Q Kt 2d
12. Kt takes K P	Castles	21. B to Q 5th (ch)	
13. Q P two	Q to her B 2d	And mates in two more moves.	
14. K B P two	P takes Q P		

(a) This is a poor, feeble mode of defending the Evans' gambit.
(b) B to Q B 3d would have been better, we think.
(c) Q P two would also have been good, if Black then took the Q B P, Q to her Kt 3d would have given White a capital attack.
(d) White is minus a Pawn, but his position is more than a piece superior to his antagonist's.

BETWEEN MR. SLOUS AND MR. WALKER.

White (Mr. S).	Black (Mr. W).	White (Mr. S).	Black (Mr. W).
1 K P two	K P two	19. B takes Kt	Q takes B
2 K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	20. K R P one	Q R to K R sq (c)
3. Q P two	Kt takes P	21. K R to K 3rd	R to K R 5th (d)
4 Kt takes P	Kt to K 3rd	22. K B P one	Kt P takes P
5 B to Q B 4th	Q B P one	23. Q to her B 7th (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
6 Castles (a)	K Kt to B 3rd	24. Q R to K sq (e)	B to B sq
7. K B P two	B to Q B 4th (ch)	25. B to Q Kt 2nd	K B P one
8. K to R sq	K Kt takes K P	26. R to K B 3rd	Q to K B 4th
9. B takes Q Kt	B P takes B	27. Kt to Q 6th	R takes P (ch)
10. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K Kt P one	28. R takes R	R takes R (ch)
11. Kt takes Kt P	Kt to K B 3rd	29. K to Kt sq	Q to K B 3rd
12. Q takes B	P takes Kt	30. P takes R	R to R 3rd
13. Q to K Kt 5th	K to B 2nd	31. R to K 2nd	Kt to R 3rd
14. Kt to Q B 3rd	R to K R 4th	32. Kt to K 8th	Q to h B 4th
15. Q to K Kt 3rd	Q P two	33. Q to K Kt 7th (ch)	K to R 4th
16. B to K 3rd	Q Kt P one (b)	34. Kt to B 6th (ch)	K to R 4th
17. B to Q 4th	B to R 3rd	35. Q to K R 6th	Q to R 4th
18. K R to K sq	Q B P one	36. Q takes Q—Mate.	

(a) A splendid attack may now be got by taking the K B P with the Kt, and then Kt with B.
(b) He would have gained nothing by Q P one, because White could reply with Q R to Q sq.
(c) Black's pieces are now extremely well placed.
(d) Again an advantage would have accrued from Q P one, on account of Kt to K 4th.
(e) White has now a favourable opening for the attack of his forces.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No 124.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R sq	K at Q R 6th	B at Q R 8th	P at Q B 3rd
B at K B sq		Kt at K 4th	

White, having to play, can mate in four moves.

No. 125.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q B 6th	K at Q R 3rd	P s at Q 3rd, Q Kt 4th, and Q R 3rd	P s at Q B 2nd, Q Kt 4th, and Q R 2nd
Kt at Q 4th	R at Q R sq		
	Kt at Q R 5th		

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 126.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his Kt 2nd	K at K B 4th	Kt at K Kt 4th	B at Q sq
Q at her B 5th	Q at K sq	P s at K B 3rd, Q 5th, and Q B 3rd	P s at K R 5th, Q Kt 3rd and 4th
B at Q 4th	R at Q Kt sq		

White to play, and mate in three moves.

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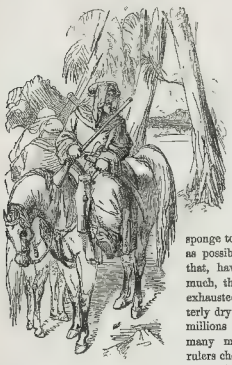
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 254.—Vol. X.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1847. [Sixpence.

THE RUSSIAN TRIBUTE.



S OFTEN as the Continent goes to war, England pays a large part of the cost; and when the world returns to peace, England pays again the price of the settlement. All the Powers of Europe seem to regard England as a mine of wealth, to be drawn upon in all circumstances—or, to use a better simile, as a sponge to be squeezed as much as possible. It is a wonder that, having parted with so much, the mine is not quite exhausted, and the sponge utterly dry. But we have a few millions left; credit for as many millions more as our rulers choose to ask for; and beyond that the hands and heads that, with incessant toil, can create yet more wealth, when even credit begins to fail. May we learn to use it better than we have done in time past: now that we have a whole nation to keep on daily wages, we may, perhaps, begin to spend our money at home. And may we never see another war to keep Legitimacy on the thrones it forfeited by its follies and crimes; and, above all, no more Holy Alliances and Congresses of Vienna, to suck us of subsidies and saddle us with future contracts as absurd and extravagant as the Russo-Dutch Loan!

We are wholly at a loss to understand the lofty disdain of pounds sterling with which Lord John Russell speaks in treating this question; are English Ministers always enamoured of cash payments when made to such States as Austria and Russia? And can a Russell emulate the profligate subserviency to crowned heads which made a Castlereagh scatter millions over the Continent with almost criminal profusion? Are we for ever to be bound by the engagements with other nations, which those nations make no scruple of breaking with us? When they violate their treaties with us in letter and spirit, are we to adhere fanatically to both? So it seems: we are the very Quixotes of Europe—fighting for all, paying for all, and not to be cured, even by the most manifest insults, of our delusions. We have long been convinced that, instead of deserving the name of the most practical of nations, we are, in some things, the most visionary, unreflecting, and rash. We laugh at the dreaming Germans—lost in the clouds of metaphysics and philosophy, till the most obvious of political expedients appear impossibilities to them; we look down on the light, volatile Frenchman, who, in a month's campaign, has scattered European armies, who requires but three days to upset a dynasty, and then subsides into his former bounds, and his old servitude in a new shape, as before. To both these we rate ourselves superior. Do either French or Germans, though with tenfold the interest in the state of the Continent than we, in our sea-girt kingdom, pay their annual subsidies to those whom nine-tenths of the nation cordially detest? No; to enrich those we hate, and bestow wealth for which we receive no return, is the peculiarity of the practical, common-sense Englishman!

After the declaration of the Government on the first debate, it was, of course, certain that Mr. Hume's motion would be rejected. We are not sure it is made in the best form, but with the main object—stopping the annual payment of a large sum of money for the advantage of Russia—a large mass of the English public must concur. The Government thinks otherwise at present; but that it will have to change its opinion in the course of time is certain. We have enough to provide for without paying on a broken bond; and, as on many other questions, our rulers will have to gather wisdom from the Hustings; it is there they will learn that, though there is a time to pay, there is also a time to withhold from payment. At present "we are to continue;" we shall still lay, or rather fling, our yearly offering at the feet of the Czar—for it is done, we allow, with a sufficient air of contempt—and the Autocrat will pocket the insult and the gold, and therewith pay another regiment to support the reign of "order" and the knout at Warsaw. For the Poles we have public meetings, and strong resolutions, and "tremendous cheers," in abundance; but the solid thousands go to St. Petersburg; our sympathies are with the oppressed—our real help with the oppressor. Our public opinion is as empty as Pistol's "brave words, spoken at the bridge;" but, where there is a terrible activity, where there are "throats to be cut and work to be done," strange enough it is to reflect that the hilt of the sword is forged from the gold of England.

Lord John Russell's speech on this Russian payment resolves itself into bad logic and a quibble; his reasoning is defective, for his premises lead directly to a conclusion he refuses to adopt; the quibble consists in riding off on the "constitutional" distinction between an act of the Legislature and an act of the Crown. On all questions the Parliament and the Ministry are the power which the Crown represents, and what they choose to do, the Crown must do; that has been proved in a hundred instances, which need not be specified. This very payment is made under an Act of Parliament, and what the Legislature does, it can undo; what it passes, it can repeal. That all the Administrative part of diplomacy is carried on by the Crown—that all treaties and alliances are made in the name of the Sovereign—is quite true; but when they involve payments of money, the act of the Crown requires the ratification of the Commons of England. The engagement to pay this money to, or (which amounts to the same thing) on account of, Russia, was so ratified by Parliament, on certain express conditions; these conditions have been flagrantly violated, and the Legislature is bound to act on the plain and ordinary principle that governs all compacts and alliances—the party that wilfully

PARKHURST PRISON.—GENERAL VIEW.—(SEE PAGE 164.

breaks them, forfeits all the advantages and rights it has under their written conditions. That we take to be a fair, clear, legal, and unforced conclusion. This conclusion the Government both admits and eludes; it admits the violation of the bond; but, when it comes to deal with the consequences that ought to follow the violation, it mixes up other considerations with the question. True, we are dealing with a Power that never kept oath, faith, or treaty, when it suited its purpose to break it; and we have just had a new specimen of the old cunning and craft. But then really the sum is so small; it is beneath our dignity to keep to the strict letter of the engagement; England ought not to make it a question of pounds, shillings, and pence! We ought to have a soul above reckonings. Shall we demean ourselves like tapsters and be anxious as to amounts; shall we not rather comport ourselves grandly and display a noble contempt of cash and sums total? This is the excuse of the Government for allowing a forfeited debt. How little do we deserve the reproach of Napoleon, that we are a nation of shopkeepers, with whom the state of the till is the first consideration! Certainly we spend more and get less for it than any nation on the face of the earth; in the last war we paid Prussia and Austria to defend themselves, though it was their duty to fight for their own sakes; and though we paid them well they spent very badly, and our subsidies did not prevent Napoleon from dictating decrees at Berlin and treaties at Vienna, the Kings of both capitals kissing his feet. We paid the Spaniards and fought by their side; and they fought too and nobly; but they never thanked us either for our blood or gold, and at this hour deny that we ever won a battle for them, or did much except plunder the country rather more than the French. We fought and paid on our own account, till the Bourbons were on the throne once more propped up by foreign bayonets, and in a few years the worthless branch that cost so many lives and so much treasure was shipped off again into exile. At the Congress of Vienna we paid for all kinds of arrangements, the chief of which were as soon and as completely overturned as the elder branch of the Bourbons; and now that another breach is made in the great compact of Europe, we pay on as before. In all this there is nothing of the thrift or prudence of shopkeepers to be traced, but a good deal of the political enthusiast, with no slight mixture of the dupe.

The Government, however, as it must notice "the manifest violation" of a solemn contract, feels bound to "protest" against it. That, it thinks, is sufficient; a somewhat coldly polite official notice of our displeasure at an Imperial robbery and fraud is despatched; an equally cold and polite acknowledgment of "the receipt of your favour" is sent back; both protest and answer repose in the pigeon-holes of the respective diplomatists, and things go on as before—a nation blotted from the map, and the thousands drawn from the English Exchequer. We protest, but do not add that which would make the protest something more than waste paper; we begin a battle of diplomacy, and fight it out with blank charges. We censure the act, and pay the door of it; we are too dignified to hold others to their bond, too magnanimous to keep in our pockets that which is our own. So small a sum! says the Premier measured by the scale the Government applies to other things, it is not small, but enormously large. Twelve hundred a-year is all that can be given to the impoverished or the deserving cultivators of science, literature, and the arts, by the sadness case or the strongest claim from these classes before Lord John Russell to-morrow, and the reply will be to regret that he has no fund at his disposal, either for encouragement or reward. Ten times as many thousands go yearly to pay a Russian debt upon a broken bond! Are we wrong in believing that the degrading anomaly cannot last?

DESTRUCTION OF THE CARLSRUHE THEATRE, BY FIRE.

In our latest edition last week, we stated that the Grand Ducal Theatre of Carlsruhe was destroyed by fire on the 26th ult. From subsequent accounts, it appears that, unhappily, a great loss of life was occasioned.

Soon after five o'clock in the evening, when a considerable number of persons had already entered the theatre, the third tier of boxes being nearly filled, the fire broke out suddenly in the centre of the Court lamps. It is said that one of the gas-pipes burst, and this was probably the case, for in a few minutes the whole of the interior of the theatre was in flames. Assistance was soon procured from all sides; but, as it was impossible to save the theatre, the efforts were directed towards the preservation of the adjoining houses. At ten o'clock, all danger was over as regarded them. But what is most terrible in this affair is the loss of life. Several persons in the boxes, as soon as the fire in the house had declared itself, escape was difficult. Some, who were in the third tier, jumped into the second, and then into the pit; others threw themselves out of the windows into the yard.

The rapidity with which the fire spread is easily accounted for by the interior arrangement and decorations of this building in common with all old theatres. As soon as the sublime part of the piece was beginning to be filled with the volumes of smoke, the confusion and alarm became general and frightful. Many persons on the third tiers of galleries were stifled. The number of persons dead and missing amounts, according to the police returns, to 70. The Grand Duke, although he had for several days been confined by indisposition, hurried to the scene of disaster, and by his presence encouraged the firemen. His Royal Highness has expressed, through the authorities, his warm thanks to the inhabitants of Carlsruhe and its environs, and the military and gendarmerie, for the zeal with which they all lent their assistance on this lamentable occasion.

A counts from Carlsruhe of the 3rd of March bring further particulars of the lamentable fire at the theatre. An eye-witness says:—

"I have just returned from the scene of action: the theatre and the church-yard, and it is impossible to find words to describe the fearful impression which these two places made on me. Of the theatre only the main walls are left standing right and left, and underneath its smouldering ruins nearly 200 persons, mostly women, servants, and children, lie buried. In the dead-house in the churchyard the scene is awful and horrible beyond description; entire bodies and different limbs, and members of others, completely roasted, and totally incapable of being identified, are lying about. Seventy corpses are said to have been taken up; many burnt to death, others suffocated or crushed beneath the ruins or in the narrow passages. The whole city is in the greatest consternation, and many are families which are thus suddenly plunged into grief and mourning."

It may be regarded as certain that most of the victims were suffocated, and that they had not to undergo death from the flames; it is almost beyond doubt that, overpowered by the gas, they lost all consciousness before the fire reached them.

DEATH OF MR. HALL, THE PUBLISHER.—This gentleman breathed his last on Sunday, after struggling for some time with the most severe suffering. His name, together with that of his partner, Mr. Chapman, has been for many years associated with the most successful literary works in the department of fiction of the present day—those of Mr. Charles Dickens.

THE NEW COUNTY COURTS.—To-day (Saturday), in pursuance of an Order in Council, a number of Small Debts Courts will be established, and next Monday the various district offices, under the new County Courts, will be opened for the transaction of business. Summonses will be issued and days appointed for the Judges to proceed on circuit. The Judges of the Superior Courts have issued fifty-two rules and the necessary forms of procedure. A Defendant to be served ten clear days before the return of the summons, and on the trial he can be examined as well as his wife.

DAVY WARNER'S INVENTIONS.—A long correspondence has been published, from which we learn that the Committee appointed by Government to inquire into Captain Warner's invention of "the long range," have reported, after a trial which took place on the 8th of November last, that it possesses a failure, and that it could not be made available for the general purpose of war. Her Majesty's Government did not, in consequence, deem it necessary to institute any further experiments, and declined to test the value of the other inventions. Captain Warner demurs to the judgment pronounced, upon a variety of grounds, and concludes by re-asserting the precision and efficacy of "the long range."

DISCOVERY OF A LONG LOST WIFE.—The *Glasgow Post* contains a romantic story of a discovery made at the Adelphi Theatre in that city. During the performance of the "Battle of Sedgemoor," when a favourite actress as Mrs. De Jongh was on the stage, a tall, military-looking gentleman suddenly started up from his seat and exclaimed, "My wife! by Heaven! my Eliza." Of course, astonishment and excitement ensued, and an explanation took place, which resulted in the discovery, that the gentleman was a Lieutenant Lewis, and that he was in truth the lady's husband. He had been on [illegible], and was now accompanied by the lady's son, a [illegible] Each believing the other dead, the lady had married [illegible] about 18 months ago. One day last week, a [illegible] a respectable body of friends, the happy pair, both being of the Catholic persuasion, appeared before a clergyman, who, after hearing the particulars again formally re-united two whom fortune and the chances of war had pu[illegible]under.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE

The Paris papers this week betray great alarm at the rise in the price of corn. There is an evident dread of famine. The *Reforme* states that the accounts received from the different corn-markets in France are really alarming. In the department of the Eure, the rise in price has been terrible. There has been an increase of from 5f. to 6f. the hectolitre in the value of wheat at Valenciennes, Cambrai, and Arras. Most of the arrivals expected are bespoken, some by the municipalities, and some by benevolent societies established for the aid of the poor in the interior, and these will not, therefore, enter the market, or produce a sensible effect on the price.

The price of flour in Paris, on Monday, was 92s. per sack. Bread is expected to undergo a further rise in the last fortnight of March.

The merchants and corn factors in the department of the Cotes-du-Nord have taken a judicious precautionary measure, having just entered into a written engagement not to purchase corn for six weeks, in the hope that this step may tend to bring down prices.

At the last market at Boulogne-sur-Mer, there were scarcely any supplies of wheat, a circumstance which excited the greatest alarm among the authorities and principal inhabitants. M. A. Adam, M. L. Foutaine, M. Chavean-Sire, and M. Arch Adam, who are at the head of four of the principal mercantile houses of the town, immediately advanced a sum of 200,000 francs, with which they despatched M. L. Foutaine, jun., to England, to purchase corn. They took this measure only in the interest of the town, having declared that if any profits should arise from the sale of their purchases, they should be given to the charitable institutions; and that if there should be any loss, they would bear it entirely themselves.

In the Chamber of Peers, on Tuesday, the Minister of War laid before the Chamber a bill for the increase of the effective strength of the army, which was referred to the Bureaux. In the Deputies' Chamber the day was taken up with granting a credit of 4,000,000f. for works of utility in the communes, which was adopted unanimously without discussion.

On Sunday, M. Dumas appeared in a new character. A strong minister of the National Guards of St. Germain and some of the neighbouring communes assembled to witness his reception as Commandant of the National Guard of that place. After the reception of M. Alexandre Dumas, the whole body marched in excellent military appearance, and who were on the occasion only the Cross of the Legion of Honour, assumed the command, and gave the word with all the readiness of an old soldier.

On Saturday last M. Fould subjected his proposal in the Chamber of Deputies for canceling 11,584,984f. of Three per Cent. Rentes, inscribed at the Treasury in the name of the Sinking Fund, and redeemed between the 1st December, 1833, and 31st December, 1845. This proposition was opposed by M. Lacave Laplagne, the Minister of Finances, who made some rather important statements in regard to the financial condition of France. He first argued that it was not at a time when a loan might become necessary that the Sinking Fund should be abolished. He then defended himself from a charge of having reduced the interest on the *bons royaux* so much that they were no longer sought by the monied interests; and then alluded to the rumours abroad with respect to the embarrassments at present felt by the Treasury, and its inability, without a loan, to pay the six months' interest just falling due. These rumours he declared to be utterly devoid of truth. M. Lacave Laplagne added that, on the 5th instant, there were 118,000,000f. in the Treasury, whereas, in ordinary years, since 1820, the average sum in the Treasury, on the 5th of March, had been but 60,000,000f. He concluded by stating that he did not consider that a loan would be necessary now, though, as he could not see into futurity, he could not say what might happen some years hence.

On Monday the debate was resumed by M. de Lasteyrie, who brought forward a long statistical detail to refute the arguments of the Minister of Finance against the measure. On M. Lasteyrie's condition of Funds being urged,

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF LORDS Monday.

THE PUNISHMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Lord Brougham moved for the appointment of a Select Committee, to inquire into the operation of the criminal law, more especially with regard to juvenile offenders

Lord Stanley protested against the prospective and wholesale alteration of the criminal law which the Government had announced their intention of carrying into effect. If he understood that announcement aright, they had decided upon making a two years' experiment of commuting all sentences of transportation into imprisonment, hard labour, and exile, without applying to Parliament for power to make a change in the law of such extraordinary magnitude. In his opinion, such wholesale commutation would be an abuse of the valuable prerogative of the Crown; and if it were known to the judge, the jury, and the prisoner, before the trial took place, that the sentence passed could in every case be changed, the prerogative of the Crown would infallibly be weakened. The noble Lord pressed on the Government the advisability of bringing in a bill to sanction the experiment for two years, if they so thought fit, and warned them of the unconstitutional mode in which they were proceeding.

Earl Grey contended that the Crown had by statute the power of commuting all sentences of transportation.

Lord Brougham denied that the Crown had the power to commute a sentence of transportation for twenty-one years to an imprisonment for two years, and an expatriation of which the law knows nothing.

Lord Campbell said that the meaning of transportation must be taken to be this, that the Crown had power to transport, if it should be thought advisable that that sentence should be carried into effect; but that within the period for which transportation was ordered, the Crown might retain the prisoner in the country, in gaol, and employ him at hard labour for the period of the sentence of transportation.

The motion of Lord Brougham was agreed to.

The Lieutenant-Poor (Ireland) Bill was read a third time.

The House adjourned at an early hour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

New Writ.—A new writ was ordered for Canterbury, in the room of J. Bradshaw, Esq., deceased.

Changes in the Reform Bill.—Mr. T. Duncombe gave notice that, shortly after Easter, he should move for leave to bring in a bill to repeal a portion of the 4th of William IV., being an act to amend the representation of England and Wales, as that act had failed to fulfil the just expectations of the people, and therefore could not be received as final. He should move for leave to repeal the rate-paying clause, and also for the Legislature to take proper measures to prevent undue influence, so that the towns and boroughs might have the benefit of a full and fair representation.

The Spanish Bondholders.—Lord G. Bentinck presented a petition signed by the chairman and deputy chairman of the Spanish Bondholders, praying the assistance of the House in obtaining redress from the Spanish Crown in the matter of a debt of upwards of £71,000,000, due from the Spanish Government, principally to British subjects. The petitioners prayed to be heard by counsel upon the subject.

PROPOSED INCOME-TAX FOR IRELAND.

On the question that the House should go into Committee on the Landed Property (Ireland) Bill,

Mr. Roebuck moved, "That any plans of relief for the distress of the Irish poor, by means of loans to the owners of property in Ireland would be unjust and impolitic, unless accompanied by a system of taxation which would subject such property to the burdens already imposed upon all property throughout Great Britain." Mr. Roebuck, in support of this proposition, again condemned the Government for appropriating eight millions for the benefit of Irish landlords, and said the object of those landlords appeared to be to share in that blessing but not in their obligations or difficulties. Ireland was at present exempted from Assessed Taxes, taxes for the relief of the poor, and the Income-Tax—these were all taxes pressing upon the rich, and he thought it most unfair that the Irish landowners should be exempted from them. The Irish members in that House appeared unable to propose any practical measure, and thought their whole duty was to take care of the interests of the rich, although those men were in numberless instances neglectful of their local duties. He appealed, then, not to Irishmen, but to his own countrymen, to say whether they would longer endure such a state of things. The Irish landlords appeared to act like the slaveholders of America, and did what they liked with their tenantry; and they ought to be made to feel that they had duties to discharge of another character. He confessed he had little confidence in Lord John Russell's ability to act impartially towards England with regard to any Irish question, surrounded as he was by so many Irishmen, from Lord Palmerston, who shook Europe to its base, to Lord Monteagle, who was busily knocking for admission at the door of the Treasury.

Mr. Labouchere regretted that the hon. member thought it desirable to interpose such an amendment, and such exasperating topics, between the important measure before the House. He admitted that the measures of the Government were not free from faults, but the difficulties they had to contend with were most extraordinary.

Mr. Shaw deprecated Mr. Roebuck's acrimonious language, and defended the Irish landlords from the invectives cast upon them. He contended that it would be impossible to assimilate the burdens on property in the two countries.

After an appeal in behalf of Ireland from Mr. J. O'Connell, who said that country was utterly unable to bear such a tax, and a few remarks from Mr. H. Baillie and Mr. Hume,

Sir R. Peel said, he did not think the present a fitting time to discuss the question of the share borne by Ireland in the financial burdens of the country, nor did he regard Mr. Roebuck's proposition as the best means of carrying the object he had in view into effect. The bill before the House proposed, that a fund for landed proprietors to borrow money from the Treasury to employ a portion of the 700,000 persons now engaged on the public works in Ireland in the cultivation and improvement of the land, and he thought it most important to look to that unchangeable in its mode of application. That was certainly not the time to call upon the House to impose the Assessed and Income-Tax on that country. It was engrossing the question, and leading to the consideration of great magnitude in a petty way, which would be prejudicial to the hon. and learned gentleman's own case. He did not contest the principle of the proposition, but when they were approaching the discussion of a very difficult question they ought not to encumber themselves with additional perplexities.

Lord J. Russell said, he thought that if they had to renew the Income and Property Tax many arguments might be urged to show that it ought to be extended to be extended to Ireland. But this was not the moment to argue such a proposition. Passing by the "ingenerous sarcasms with which the hon. and learned member assailed the House," Lord J. Russell said that he did not propose that the Landed Property Bill as a boon to Irish landlords, nor did he intend the Irish Poor Relief Bill as a penalty on them. It was desirable that the people of Ireland should find employment in the land, and he knew of no better means to obtain that object than by enabling landlords to afford that employment. But the beneficial effect of that measure would be very problematical unless it was accompanied by the Poor Relief Bill.

Lord G. Bentinck opposed the amendment. It was not the time to consider whether the Income-Tax ought to be added to the burdens of Ireland. The noble Lord expressed his regret that the money expended by the Government had not been applied in a way that would have given the greatest possible amount of employment on reproductive works, such as the encouragement of railways.

Mr. Smith O'Brien, Mr. Callaghan, Mr P. Howard, Mr. B. Escott, and Mr. M. Milnes addressed the House, which then divided:—

For going into committee	121
Against it	38
Majority against the amendment	83

The House went into committee on the bill, and agreed to all its clauses, with several amendments and additions, but without any division. The report was ordered to be brought up on Wednesday.

The House did not adjourn till two o'clock in the morning, and was occupied with the discussion in committee up to that time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday

Personal Altercations about Ireland and the Irish.—No substantive business was transacted to-day; but some personal altercation took place of a somewhat curious character. Lord Lucan defended himself from some statements made on a previous occasion by Lord Brougham; to which the latter noble and learned Lord replied, and asserted his right not to make known the authority upon which he had made his statements. He said that, from the time of Harry the Third, when Parliament first assumed its form, downwards, common fame has been held to be a ground for statements made in Parliament, and proceedings founded thereon. He said, he should move for some returns of processes for rent, to show that his information was correct.—The Marquis of Londonderry laid down the doctrine that Lord Brougham had no right to occupy the time of the House with bad jokes, ridicule, and sarcasms, in order to turn away their attention from his general declarations. He (Lord Londonderry) appealed to the judgment of their Lordships if the noble and learned Lord had not made the Irish landlords a sort of general butt; and then he got up, and with his special pleading, his volubility, and his bad jokes, attempted to show that he had not. (Laughter.) The noble and learned Lord went on in this way to the end of it, would be that nobody would what he said. If he made such attacks upon other persons as he had done upon the Irish landlords the noble and learned Lord would find that they would turn him in the contempt which he richly deserved. Lord Brougham replied, that with respect to the contempt in which it seemed he had fallen with that House and the country—so much so that no person would listen or attend in the smallest degree to anything he said—he could not help it; it was the common lot of mankind, senators as well as others. He could not, of course, hope ever to receive or meet with the same reception as the noble Marquis received when he addressed the House (a laugh); but he was satisfied with the reception he got; and, if he were satisfied, the noble Marquis had no right to complain. If what he said was so very contemptible, he only hoped and trusted that the noble Marquis would take the most ready means of shewing his contempt, which was by letting him entirely alone, and which he thought would be the more prudent, as it certainly would to him be the more agreeable recompense to give to anything he said. The noble Marquis had accused him of special pleading, volubility, and bad jokes; but what he had said about the Irish landlords was [illegible] he had stated facts, though he denied that he had attacked them. It seemed, however, that the noble Marquis would not allow him to know whether he had attacked them or not; and he had appealed to their Lordships to examine whether or not he had done so. He (Lord Brougham) had a great respect for their Lordships' judgment; and, if they, in their wisdom, should decide that he had not attacked the Irish landlords, that he had only mentioned a few instances and given them a little advice, then that would acquit him; but if, on the other hand, they should convict him, by saying that he had attacked the Irish landlords, then he would follow the example of that body, and "cheerfully submit," as the noble Marquis said they were prepared to do to the Income-Tax (laughter); which, by the way, was more than could be said for the people of this country, for they made many very fusses at it, and the longer it continued they liked it the worse. (Hear, hear.) But such, it appeared, was the blessing of the Legislative Union, that the people of Ireland would be delighted to have it, if their landlords only think it necessary. (Laughter.)

Lord Brougham's motion for returns was agreed to.

The House adjourned about six

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday

The Regent's Canal Bill.—On the proposal for the second reading of the Regent's Canal Company's (Paddington and Limehouse Railway and Branch) Bill, Lord Morpeth, in answer to a question from Mr. Warburton, said the Company had engaged to leave the Regent's Park quite intact, and he did not feel called on to oppose the further progress of the bill. It was therefore read a second time.

Repeal of the Septennial Act.—Mr. S. Crawford gave notice that on Tuesday, the 23rd of March, he should move for leave to bring in a Bill for the Repeal of the Septennial Act.

THE PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.

Mr. Ewart moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the Total Abolition of the Punishment of Death. He said that it was now seven years since he had the honour of bringing this subject before the attention, or rather before the patience, of the House. In those years this subject had excited a deep interest, but it had now assumed a far deeper and greater interest. He thought this was shown partly in the number of petitions on the table, and partly by the numerous meetings which had been held throughout the country. At that time, few of the clergymen of the Established Church had given in their adherence to the principle of the total abolition of the punishment of death, but now they had vast numbers who thought as they did, and who had not only appended their names to petitions, but also appeared at public meetings held for the purpose of advocating the same cause with that punishment. There was now also a great difficulty in obtaining verdicts from juries in cases which involved the punishment of death. Many instances had occurred of this kind instances in which the guilt of the criminal had been clearly established, but in which the juries refused to return a verdict of Guilty. Mr. Ewart said he should not enter into the theological part of the question, but he contented himself with quoting eminent authorities in favour of the total abolition of the punishment of death; among other that of the Marquis of Beccaria and the King of Sweden, who had written upon the subject. The hon. member next argued that severe punishments did not lessen the number of crimes, and brought forward statistics with a view to prove that since capital punishments had decreased, great crimes had also decreased

Dr. Bowring seconded the motion.

Sir G. Grey said he should give his most decided opposition to such a general and sweeping proposition for the abolishment of the punishment of death in all cases. It would be absolutely necessary for the public interest to retain capital punishment for the crimes of murder and treason. So far from public opinion being in favour of the abolition of capital punishment in all cases, such a measure would shock and outrage the feelings of the country.

A short debate took place before the House divided. The result was—

For the motion	41
Against it	81
Majority against the motion	—40

The House adjourned at eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

Arrest for Debt (Ireland).—Sir H. W. Barron moved the second reading of the Arrest for Debt (Ireland) bill, the object of which he stated to be to assimilate the law in Ireland to that in England with regard to debts under £20. He briefly asked the House to affirm the principle of the bill, and leave the details to be considered by a committee upstairs.

Mr. Monahan (the Solicitor-General for Ireland) objected to a bill which by one short clause would interfere in an ordinary degree with the rights of property in Ireland. They had no machinery of inferior courts in Ireland, by which *bond fide* creditors could recover the amount of the debts due to them, and as the subject was at the present time under the consideration of the Government he hoped the bill would not be pressed any further

Mr. Labouchere, on being appealed to, said the Government was desirous to assimilate the law in England to that in Ireland in this respect, but he could not pledge himself to introduce a measure this session, as there was already so much Irish business to be disposed of. Upon the genera. understanding, however, the hon. gentleman would take up the subject, and Sir W. Barron withdrew the bill

The Drainage of Land Bill, which amends the Drainage (Great Britain) Act of last year, passed through Committee, after having received various amendments, the chief one in each case having been limited to £5,000, with the understanding that the Government shall consider the expediency of limiting it to £10,000 before the Bill comes to its last stage.

The report of the Landed Property (Ireland) Bill was received, after having undergone several alterations.

The Loan (£8,000,000) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The House, which met at twelve, adjourned at six.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

Lord Brougham's Bankruptcy Laws Amendment Bill.—Lord Brougham said he had been in correspondence with the Bankruptcy Commissioners in town and country, in consequence of which he begged to withdraw the Bankruptcy Laws Amendment Bill. He had made many and important alterations in a new bill, which he laid on the table, and moved that it be read a first time and printed. Agreed to

The Custody of Offenders Bill was read a third time and passed, as were also the Consolidated Fund Eight Millions Bill, and some other bills.

The House then adjourned

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

New Writ.—On the motion of Lord M. Hill, a new writ was ordered for the borough of Lewes, in the room of Sir H. Edmistone, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds

DEATHS IN IRELAND

Lord G. Bentinck moved for a comparative return of the number of deaths which have occurred in each parish of Ireland in each of the three last periods of six months, commencing the 1st day of September, and ending the 1st day of March respectively, with a summary for each period. It was important that they should know whether the proper course had been taken, in order to save human life. There had been two systems in operation. One, the last year, which provided food and maintenance for the people; and this year a system of political economy in which all the previous precautions were treated as of no use. It was for this purpose that he moved for these returns.

Mr. Labouchere could assure the noble Lord and the House that, whatever difficulty there might exist in meeting the present motion, he had no wish but to furnish the fullest information of the destruction of human life which had taken place. He regretted it as much as any man could do, and he believed it was owing on, and would continue to do so, to a fearful extent.

The adjourned debate on the Russo-Dutch Loan was commenced by Mr. M. Milnes, who was followed by Sir R. Inglis.

Lord G. Bentinck then addressed the House, and, in a speech of great length, defended the policy of Austria and Russia, and contended that the Poles had benefited by the destruction of their nationality.

After an ably speech from Mr T. Duncombe,

Sir R. Peel rose to oppose the motion of Mr. Hume, the last of whose resolutions he designated as unjust.

At the close of his address the adjournment of the debate was moved; after a short discussion it was agreed to; it will be resumed on Tuesday next.

The House rose at one o'clock

Railway Groups The Committees to whom Railway Bills have been referred met for the first time this session on Thursday. The Groups which commenced their proceedings were Group 1 and Group 12, but nothing of interest occurred.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE HOUSE

The Queen and Prince Albert attended Divine Service in Whippingham Church on Sunday The Rev. Mr. Prothero officiated The Countess of Charlemont, Lady Caroline Seymour Locks, Major General Bowles, Lieutenant Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Colone. the Hon. Charles Grey, and Colonel Bouverie also attended the service. The Royal children went for an airing to the sea beach in the morning. Sir James Clark arrived at Osborne House on Saturday, and had the honour of joining the Royal circle at dinner.

On Monday her Majesty and Prince Albert took their usual early walk in the forenoon, on the beach, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice

On Tuesday her Majesty held a Court and Privy Council. At the Court, Lord Howden was presented to the Queen, as an audience, by Viscount Palmerston. Breakfast was served at Osborne House to the noblemen and gentlemen present at the Court. His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar arrived at Osborne House, on a visit to the Queen, on Tuesday, and dined with her Majesty and her Royal Consort.

The unfavourable state of the weather on Wednesday morning prevented her Majesty and the Royal Family from taking their accustomed walks in the pleasure grounds and on the beach.

The Inauguration of Prince Albert.—It is said the inauguration of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, as Chancellor of Cambridge University, will take place, in London, on Thursday week.

Windsor, Thursday Evening.—*(From our own Correspondent.)*—The Duchess of Kent (who, upon her Royal Highness's arrival at Frogmore, from Clarence House, St. James's, on Wednesday, the 3d instant, was expected to remain until after the Easter Holidays) will take her departure to-morrow for town. The Duchess of Kent has given two grand dinner and evening parties, at Frogmore House, during the past week.

Royal Marriage.—A matrimonial alliance is contemplated between H.R.H. Prince Albert Frederick Auguste, son of Prince Johan, and their presumptive to the Throne of Saxony, and H.R.H. Princess Charlotte, eldest daughter of their R.H. Prince and Princess Albrecht of Prussia. The Prince Albert of Saxony was born [illegible] 23rd April, 1828, and Princess Charlotte of Prussia, 21st June, 1831.

Lady John Russell.—Lady John Russell, though considerably improved in health, is not yet convalescent. Her Ladyship is still confined to her room. Dr Ferguson continues in attendance.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

The Abbeville and Amiens section of the Boulogne Railroad will be opened on Monday next, the 15th instant, and the Havre and Rouen on the 20th.

Letters from Vienna state that England, France, and Austria, have concluded a treaty with the Porte for piercing the isthmus of Suez. By virtue of this treaty, Austria is to undertake the works on the coast and in the port of Alexandria, the regulating the course of the Nile is to be at the expense of Egypt; France to undertake the roads through the Desert. England to restore the port of Suez, and to construct the basins and all other necessary establishments.

A considerable portion of the lower jaw bone of a person named Riley, was removed, at the Devonport workhouse a few days ago, without the slightest pain, the patient being under the influence of ether. He smiled and talked while the parts were being dissected.

Government have prepared a bill to prohibit the further interment of corpses in the churchyards of large towns and populous districts. The greatest and most disgusting national nuisance of modern times is likely, therefore, to be sooner abated than was expected.

A letter a short time since was received by a person in Wales, which, from an error in sorting in London, had performed a voyage round the world. It was directed to South Wales, and by mistake was forwarded to New South Wales. It was then returned by a ship mail landed at Penzance, and endorsed, "Not known here, try South Wales, England," where it soon found its proper owner.

A report is current on the Continent, that it is the intention of the King of Sardinia to construct a railroad from Genoa to Chambery, with a tunnel under Mount Cenis, eight miles long. Should this railroad be constructed, Genoa will become a formidable rival to Marseilles, and the route by Genoa will, in that case, probably be found preferable either to that by Marseilles or by Trieste for the conveyance of the Overland Mail.

A correspondent of the Augsburg Gazette, in a letter from Bavaria of the 28th of February, the elevation of Mdlle. Lola Montes to the rank of Countess of Sternberg had already been carried into effect.

It is said that her Majesty's pardon is about to be extended to a great number of convicts at the Hulks at Woolwich, sentences to hard labour has nearly expired, and whose exemplary conduct has recommended them to the Royal clemency.

A letter from Constantinople, dated Feb. 18, says:—"Yesterday an important modification took place in the Cabinet. The Minister of Finance, Nafiz Pacha, tendered his resignation, which was accepted by the Sultan. The Councillor of the Grand Vizier, Sarim Effendi, was appointed Minister of Finance, and afterwards the dignity of Muchir, or Pacha with three tails, Sarim Effendi is considered one of the ablest men in Turkey, and his nomination to that post must tend to strengthen the Ministry."

The accounts of Munich created a disturbance in that capital on the 1st inst. Its real nature is not clearly explained, but the immediate cause is stated to be the dismissal of some of the University professors, including Doctor Lassaulx.

Letters from Presburgh, Hungary, mention the destructive effects of an inundation in that country. No similar occurrence is recollected since the year 1809. The waters were out for several days, and at one time the river had swollen to 20 feet in height.

The Italian journals state that Mr. Cobden has been introduced to the Pope by Cardinal Fiesoli, and had a prolonged interview with him. The most distinguished of the Roman nobility vie with each other in doing honour to Mr. Cobden.

New Zealand papers of the 24th of October, bring advices from the Bay of Islands down to the 17th of that month. At that date affairs generally bore a quiet and peaceable aspect. Heki and Kawiti had held a conference with Waka Nene, the stanch and tried ally of the British, and the result was mutual interchanges of forgiveness and reconciliation. Heki, it is stated, has signified his readiness to restore the horses purloined by the rebels, whenever the Governor shall inform him of the owners.

At the last return under the Income Tax Act, no fewer than thirty surgeons practising in London admitted that their professional earnings exceeded £5,000 per annum each; and of these, three were upwards of £20,000 each

Mr. Clive has tendered his resignation to the Home Secretary as one of the Judges of the Sheriffs' and Hammersmith Police Courts, having been appointed by the Lord Chancellor as Judge of the County Court at Southwark.

An amateur theatrical performance took place a few days ago at Venice, in the Palace of the Duchess de Berri, at which the Vice-Roy and Vice-Queen were present, as also Don John, the second son of Don Carlos, and his bride, who were the objects of general distinction

The trade of corn from the continent of Europe, during the last few days, have comprised an unusually large number from the ports of Denmark and the Hanoverian dominions, in addition to those from Holland and the neighbouring states.

A Cholera Asiatic letter states, that in consequence of the large quantities of corn late exported to Europe, some disturbances had taken place at Salonica. They were at last put down, but the Pacha, in order to avoid the chance of a similar outbreak, has forbidden, for the present, all further exportation of grain.

On Saturday last, at Shaftesbury Market, a Jew, of the name of Marcus Lewis, exposed four pigs for sale, and after great laughter amongst the dealers, he ultimately sold them for two pounds the entrance we ever heard of an Israelite dealing in pork, it being also his sabbath day.

In Denmark hitherto imprisonment for debt extended to ten years for amounts of the smaller amounts, and for debts of the larger sums, but the king has just issued an ordonnance, limiting confinement for all sums, whatever their amount, above 50 rix dollars (125f.), to three years, and suppressing it altogether for debts below that sum

According to the latest news from Turkey, the Sultan threatens to send a fleet to the Piræus, to avenge the insult to his Ambassador. The ministers of the Five Powers are, however, endeavouring to have the matter arranged, but it is said that the resignation of Colletti will be one of the terms.

The Officers' and Clerks' Committee of the Corporation of London have received that the City gauge-dues of 4d. per ton of 210 gallons, upon wines imported into the port of London, be discontinued, and have given instructions to the proper officer at the Custom house.

The accounts from the West India islands, by the last mail, respecting the weather and the crops, are favourable, and it would appear that the planters have industriously set to work to meet the competition raised by the late alteration of the Sugar Duties.

A Commission of Russian Physicians are at present occupied in Egypt in investigations relative to the plague. They have everywhere found cellars ready, for a trifling remuneration, to allow themselves to be opened on, in order to test the long-disputed questions of the contagion and inoculation of the malady.

The Society of Marit.me Commerce of Berlin, intend to send a commercial expedition, consisting of several vessels, to China, and it is to be accompanied by a Government Agent charged to open diplomatic relations, and establish Consulates. The King of Prussia has given about £160 towards sending two religious missionaries to China.

It seems probable that Cork is to become a port in connexion with New York. A ship of 490 tons was launched at that port on Tuesday last, intended as one of a line of ships to sail to and from New York.

It is stated that not less than a peck and a half of peas was gathered from the floor of the Senate House, Cambridge, after the memorable proceedings on Saturday last.

The Brussels papers give an account of an incendiary fire which took place in the night of the 2nd of this month in the Commune of Larnes, near to Gemaive. The fire first appeared in the thatched roof of a barn, belonging to a farmer named Dulin, and soon extended to the adjoining farm belonging to Mr. Van Schavort. This barn, together with the stables and the outhouses, were reduced to ashes Several horses and cows perished in the flames. The dwelling houses belonging to the two farms were saved by the strenuous efforts of the inhabitants.

The total number of persons who passed to and from France by way of Boulogne during the week ending last Sunday, was 800, and by way of Calais, 922. The numbers in the corresponding week of last year were—Boulogne, 885; Calais, 170.

At the opening of the Belgian Chamber on Monday, the Minister of Finance proposed two important measures, both of which had reference to the dearness of provisions—the first to take off all duties of tonnage from vessels laden with grain till the 1st of September next; the second prohibiting the exportation of potatoes in distilleries till the same period, under penalty of from 500 to 1000 francs, to be doubled in case of a repetition of the offence.

Mr. Greenwood is to be the new Recorder for Portsmouth, vice Sir Christopher Rawlinson, recently appointed to the Recordership of the Prince of Wales's Island.

Letters from Rhodes, (France,) state that part of the building of the fortress had been thrown down, and several soldiers killed, by the explosion of a powder depôt. The damage done is very considerable

A German journal states that the application of galvanism has been made in Austria for preserving trees and plants from the ravages of insects. The process is very simple, consisting only in placing two rings, one of copper, the other of zinc, attached together, around the tree or plant. Any insect that touches the copper receives an electric shock, which kills it or causes it to fall to the ground

Mr. Tidd Pratt, the Barrister appointed to certify rules for Savings' Banks, has drawn up a statement with a view to destroy the notion that if persons left their savings for more than six years, they would be prevented from recovering them by the Statute of Limitations. He states that there is an express provision in the Savings' Banks Act preventing the operation of the Statute of Limitations.

PARKHURST PRISON.

INTERIOR OF THE COURT.

ONE of the earliest measures contemplated by Government, in consequence of the discontinuance of the System of Transportation, will be certain alterations in Millbank, Pentonville, and Parkhurst Prisons; a Bill for which purpose has just been read a second time in the House of Lords. The paramount effect will be to substitute for Transportation, imprisonment in the three national prisons above named, or in the county prisons already constructed, which, it is asserted, will meet the exigencies of the case. Pending the consideration of this important change in the Convict System, it may be interesting to introduce to our readers the present discipline at Parkhurst,—the Reformatory, or Juvenile Prison, as it has been termed; from its being the receptacle for the younger class of offenders, sentenced to transportation, but not actually transported.

DRESSES OF THE OFFICERS AND PRISONERS.

The Establishment at Parkhurst was commenced in the year 1838: it is situated nearly in the centre of the Isle of Wight, to the right of the road leading from Newport to West Cowes, about one mile and a half from the former place. It presents altogether an imposing appearance; and, a portion of the buildings being placed upon a rising ground, it is visible for several miles round. The original building formed the Hospital to the adjacent Barracks, and was altered for occupation as a prison in 1838, from the designs of Major Jebb, Surveyor-General of Prisons. In 1843 were commenced some extensive additions, viz., a ward in the rear, a Chapel, a Probationary Ward, Schools, &c.; together with the entire Junior Ward. There were also built at this time residences for the Surgeon, Assistant-Chaplain, Steward, Schoolmasters, &c.; houses for Warders; besides two Lodges, and an Infirmary: and there were then completed roads and other works connected therewith. These additions were executed from the designs of the Surveyor-General, at a cost of about £30,000.

The several buildings are of brick, with cement dressings; and the portions appropriated to the Prisoners are surrounded with walls fifteen feet high. The principal entrance is through a rusticated archway, of Isle of Wight stone; flanking which are two lodges, that on the left for the Porter; and on the right are the office of the Clerk of the Works, the Surgery, and the Receiving room; in the latter are slipper baths, supply of hot water, and fumigating apparatus. Here each Prisoner, previous to his admission, is examined by the Surgeon, is next washed, and clothed in a Probationary Ward dress, entirely new; the Probationary Warder then takes charge of him, and he is marched, privately, to his department.

The Engraving upon our front page shows a general view of the Prison, from the ground appropriated to spade husbandry. The first of the annexed Illustrations is

THE INTERIOR OF THE COURT,

from the gateway; with the Governor's House and Steward's Office in the centre, this being a portion of the building formerly the Hospital Barracks. It is surmounted by a cupola and clock; immediately in front is the Pump House, fitted with treble pumps and cranks, which twelve of the prisoners can work at a time, the reliefs changing every ten minutes; by this means, the whole of the upper establishment, the cottages &c., are supplied with excellent water, of which there is generally 90 feet in the well. The three tiers of buildings south of the Governor's House, form Ward A; they are surrounded by exterior galleries, leading to the SLEEPING CELLS, each of which contains a bedstead, hair mattress, bolster, and blankets according to the season; sheeting and coverlid; a pin-rail for clothes, and small desk for day-instruction. Each Cell measures 6 feet by 10 feet, and is 10 feet high

North of the Governor's House are three tiers similar to the above: those nearest forming Ward B, fitted similarly to A; the former receiving 110 Prisoners, and the latter, 96. In the north wing, too, is the Refractory Ward, wherein are confined such Boys as have committed offences in the Establishment; they are kept on short diet, and in "solitary confinement."

These Wards are warmed and ventilated on the principle introduced by Messrs. Haydon, of Trowbridge. To each Cell is a grating, to admit fresh air, and a corresponding one communicating with extracting flues, which are concentrated in the roofs; the vitiated air being discharged by the working of four large shafts shown in our Engraving.

PRISONER'S CELL.

THE DINING-HALL.

SHOEMAKERS' DEPARTMENT

PARKHURST PRISON.

In the rear of these buildings is C Ward, capable of holding 158 Prisoners, in as many

DORMITORIES,

each 6 feet by 5 feet, and open at top; they were formerly entirely open; but, from the unruly conduct of their inmates, it was found requisite to separate them, which has been done by a thin deal partition.

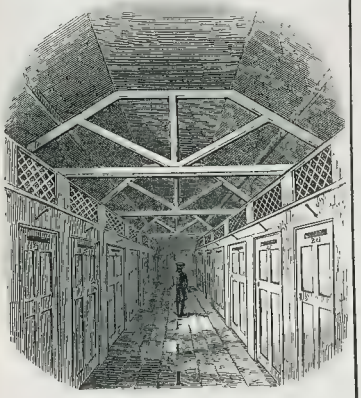
Next to C, is D, generally called

THE PROBATIONARY WARD,

(a great improvement upon the original system), for the reception of Boys on their first arrival. This division of the Building consists of THE CORRIDOR, with three tiers of Cells, 137 in all; each being 11 feet by 7 feet, and 8 feet 6 inches high, brick-arched, and provided with a hammock, of cocoa-nut fibre, shown in the Engraving of

THE CELL,

rolled up, and laid on a shelf in the corner, to the right of the door; at night, it is stretched with straps, from wall to wall, and fastened to cleats, 15 inches from



DORMITORIES OF THE PRISONERS.

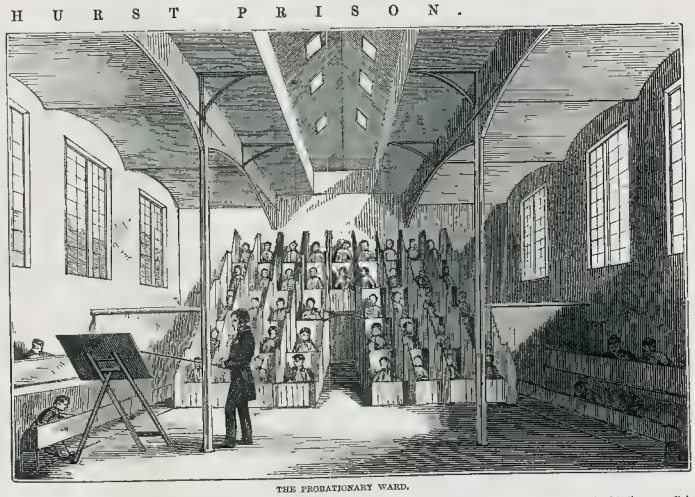
the floor. Each Cell is furnished with a small table, stool, and writing-desk; a Bible, Prayer-book, and Hymn-book, for Chapel use; school-books, slate and pencil; and upon the wall of the Cell are placed the Morning and Evening Hymn cards with prayers, and copies for writing; by the side of which is an iron holdfast candlestick, to receive a "Palmer's candle." Immediately over the doorway, is an iron plate for the admission of fresh air, from the Corridor; and in each door is an inspection-plate, of glass and iron wire gauze, 4 inches by 3. There is, also, a spring-bell, which the Prisoner is to sound when he requires the attendance of an officer; there being affixed to each bell an iron plate inscribed with the number of the Cell, indicated, as the bell rings, to the officer in the Corridor.

THE CORRIDOR.

The Prisoners in this Ward take their meals in their separate Cells, from which they are only allowed to be absent, each day, 1½ hour for exercise; 2½ hours in school; half an hour cleaning; and half an hour in the morning, in chapel, for prayers. The average time of the boys being confined in this Ward on Probation, is 3 months; but, all depends on their individual behaviour.

THE CORRIDOR,

as shown in the Engraving, is surrounded with galleries and flights of steps leading to the upper tiers; and there is, also, for raising the food for the Prisoners, an apparatus, such as is used at the PENTONVILLE PRISON, and shown in the illustration of that Establishment, at page 4, vol. II. of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. On the door of each Cell is its number, and immediately above it is affixed a card, inscribed with the name of the Prisoner, his number, date of reception, and place of committal: for example—



THE PROBATIONARY WARD.

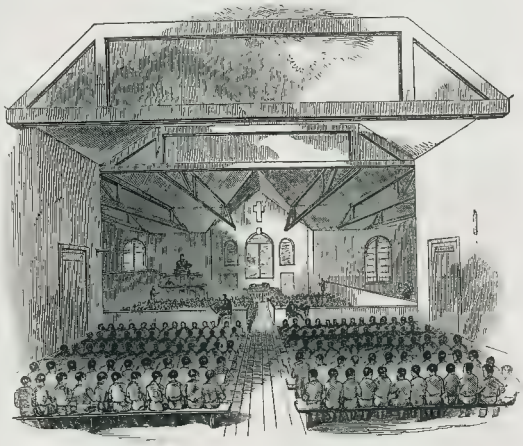
PHILIP P——,
No. 302,
Aug. 12, 1846.
BIRMINGHAM

The Corridor is lighted from the roof; and the floor is of iron, perforated for the admission of fresh air. In the basement are two Dark Cells for punishment, and two Baths for the Ward. There are Washing-rooms to each gallery, with separate compartments, so that the Prisoners cannot communicate with each other. There are, also, two water-closets on each floor, for night use.

Instruction is given in each Cell according to the knowledge possessed by the Prisoner on entering; when not otherwise employed, he is set to work at tailoring, shoemaking, or other occupation; so that he is not allowed to be for a moment idle. Next is

THE CHAPEL,

in plan, consisting of three semicircles, divided into four sections. Thus, immediately in the front of the Engraving are the Boys from the General Ward, B and C division; in the next, those of the Junior Ward, from the Upper Prison; on the left, separated by a high wooden screen, are the Boys of the Probationary Ward; and, on the opposite side, or right, are sittings for the Officers and Prisoners of division A. The building is neatly fitted: the seats for Officers to watch the behaviour of the Boys are considerably raised; each of the Boys' seats is numbered, and the Boys are marched into the Chapel in double files, and branch off, right and left. The Boys of the Probationary Ward enter *before the others* by a door to the left of the communion-table, they immediately retire to their places, so that they neither see the other Prisoners, nor are seen by them. The communion-table is covered with crimson cloth; above it is placed the Decalogue; and the Lord's Prayer and Belief on either side; the whole surmounted with a Cross in relief. The cases on each side are for the admission of warm air, which is regulated by thermometers. The Governor's seat is on the right of the reading-desk, and commands a view of the whole of the Chapel.



THE CHAPEL.

It may now be interesting to give an outline of

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION PROBATIONARY WARD.

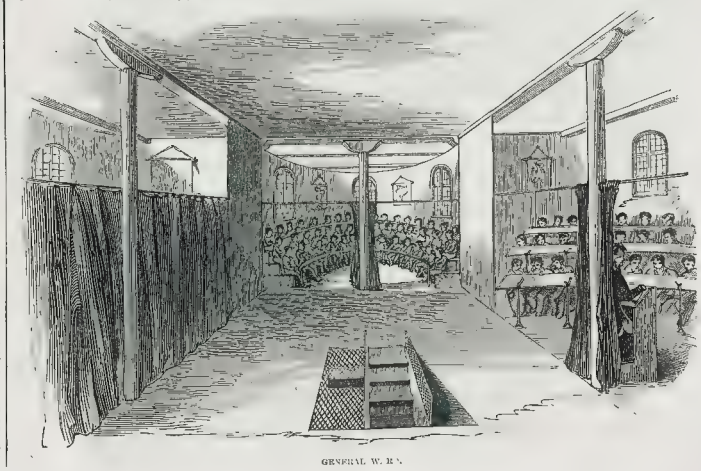
Two hours and a half, on alternate days, of elementary instruction, chiefly religious and moral. By good conduct, the Boys are admitted to the senior division of the School, and instructed at open desks, of which the School Room is provided with 8, as well as fitted with 50 compartments: each of the latter holds but one Prisoner, and is so planned, that the Schoolmaster can inspect and instruct without the possibility of the Boys communicating with or seeing each other.

When a School Class is occupied in Cells, the Boys are regularly visited several times a day by the Schoolmaster of the Class, for scholastic instruction: as well as by the Chaplain and Principal Schoolmaster, for the purpose of religious and moral admonition.

From this School the Boys are drafted, on good behaviour, to

THE GENERAL WARD SCHOOL,

where the attendance is five hours on alternate days: except on one day in each week, when one of the classes is instructed in Cells during the morning, and employed in knitting during the afternoon. The School Room is divided into two main sections, each being subdivided, as shown in the Engraving. The



GENERAL W[illegible]

co[n]- instruction comprises Scripture lessons, biography, sacred geography, Scri[p]- history, emblems, parables, &c.; also, arithmetic, writing, general geography, etymology, English grammar, music, and written and oral useful knowledge lessons.

The mode of instruction is a combination of the collective and individual systems; and the masters have the whole command and charge of the Prisoners, during school-hours, without the presence of the discipline officers.

Attached to the Schools is a Library of from 700 to 800 volumes, a large number religious, and used chiefly for Sunday reading by the Prisoners; the other books being upon generally useful subjects, solely for the use of the Boys of the Evening Class. The Chaplain also distributes Tracts to the Prisoners at his discretion.

The General Ward School is immediately beneath the Chapel, and of the same size and form. Each Class is separated by green baize curtains; and the walls are hung with maps. In the evening there assembles here a Class of Boys, from seven to eight years old, from the General Ward; their good conduct rendering them fit objects for this privilege.

The flight of steps shown in the front of our Engraving descends, through a long, arched passage, to

THE DINING HALL,

a spacious room, fitted with wooden tables, and raised platforms for Inspecting Officers. Each Boy is furnished with a knife, fork, and spoon. The Dietary is as follows:—On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays—*Breakfast*, one pint of cocoa, made with ½ oz. flake cocoa, ¼ pint of milk (rest water), and sweetened with ½ oz. molasses; 6 oz. bread. *Dinner*, one pint of soup, made with 3 oz. beef, 3 oz. potatoes, 2 oz. barley or rice, and 1 oz. onion or leek, with pepper and salt; also 1 lb of potatoes, and 6 oz. bread. *Supper*, one pint of gruel, made with 2½ oz. of oatmeal; boiled 6 oz. bread. On Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, the Dietary is the same as above, except Dinner, which consists of 4 oz. cooked meat (without bone), 1 lb. potatoes, and 6 oz. bread.

The Junior Prisoners have the same Dietary, with the exception of 4 oz. bread, instead of 6; and 12 oz. potatoes, instead of a pound. The Refractory Prisoners have gruel for Breakfast, bread and potatoes for Dinner, and pot-liquor for Supper.

Before they proceed to Dinner, the Boys are paraded in front of the Hall, are counted, and, if all are present, they are marched by Wards, in ranks, within three paces of the table, with their caps on; an Inspector at the upper end of the room then gives the words, "Attention! Stand at Ease—Three Paces Forward —Take off your Caps (which are placed upon iron pins, under the tables) Ask a Blessing—Eat your Dinners;" and they stand throughout the meal.

The Employment of the Prisoners is a very important feature of the Parkhurst System. There were instructed in trades by competent persons at the time of our visit—

20 as Brickmakers,	6 as Painters,
24 as Bricklayers,	24 as Gardeners
24 as Bricklayers' Labourers	36 as Agricultural Labourers
4 as Tailors of the General Ward, and all the Juniors, 200	All the Prisoners of the Divi[sion] attending the General Ward School, labour on the land daily, from half past one o'clock to half past three.
60 as Shoemakers,	
6 as Bakers,	
12 as Sawyers,	10 as Cooks' Assistants.
12 as Carpenters,	8 as Blacksmiths

The best-conducted Boys are selected for these trades; the remainder, unattached, do the washing, pumping, and lower prison duties.

The Cookery is by steam; all the bread and Officers' rations, are baked in twelve ov. loaves. About 200 pieces are washed weekly, and dried by a hot-air apparatus (by Hayden), which also heats the water for washing.

The various articles made are mostly apparel, &c., for the Prison, and the use of the Establishment; and some contracts are executed by the various trades. We have engraved

THE SHOEMAKERS' WORK-SHOP.

In this and the other shops, the boys are instructed in every branch of the business. In the Carpenters' Shop, at the time of our visit, there were tables, chairs, wheelbarrows, &c., in various stages; iron-work at the smiths', &c. In short, a portion of the new buildings was erected by the Boys and their Instructors; and repairs are done by the same means. In sawing, the Boys average more than 2000 feet per week; and much work is taken in from the neighbourhood. In some cases, the Boys work with almost military precision: thus, we saw the Lads assemble in the Tailors' Shops, on either side of the tables; and they did not begin work until they had obeyed the word of command: "Attention Stand at Ease—Take off your Jackets—Unbutton your Stocks," &c

It is important to state that each Prisoner in the General and Junior Wards receives School instruction on three days of each week, and the whole Wards meet in the Class rooms together on Sundays. To attend to each Prisoner of the General Wards an occasional opportunity of quiet consideration of his condition and prospects, as well as reflection on the admonition and instruction which he has received, the several Schools are placed, for one day in the week, in small separate cells, and there furnished with light employment, which, while it has afforded manual occupation, has yet allowed time and opportunity for thought.

The whole of the Prison Establishment extends 940 acres, and is surrounded on the north, east, and west sides, by a belt of trees; and, on the south, by Parkhurst Barracks. About 80 acres are occupied in spade-husbandry, and from 20 to 25 in pasture. At the date above-named, eight cows, yielding milk for the Prisoners' consumption here, also, are kept several pigs, from the refuse of the Prison; there are fattened and sold.

The number of Boys employed in agricultural labour varies much at different periods of the year. According to the last printed Report (1846), the ground had been much improved in condition; parts of it drained, and some very rough and unprofitable pasture-land broken up, and brought under cultivation. The potato-crop here, as elsewhere, was scanty, and of inferior quality. But of cabbages, carrots, leeks, onions, Swedish and white turnips, mangel-wurzel, barley, rye, and tares, there were excellent returns. About 100 tons of good hay were also cut off a portion of the land in grass. The earnings of the labour-party were £465, including those of the gardeners.

The total value of the Prison-labour for the year was £2045 9s. 2d.; and this sum, at least, must have been paid to private mechanics and artificers, if the prisoners had not been employed at the several trades

The total expenditure for 1845 was £13,561 14s. 7d.; of this sum, £504 6s. 7d. was paid for repairs or alterations of the buildings.

The receipts from various sources during the year were £10354 13s. 8½d., reducing the actual expenses of the Establishment to £3207 1s. 3½d. The average number of prisoners on the daily diet book having been 622, the cost of each individual for the year was £20 9s. 1½d., of which sum £6 14s. 6 3-5d. was consumed in food, and £1 13s. 1d. on clothing.

We conclude with a few minor details of the Engravings yet undescribed.

DRESS.

The Officers of the Prison wear military undress—blue frock-coats, cloth caps, and leather belt and strap holding keys.

Each Prisoner wears a leather cap (made in the Shoemaker's Shop), and bearing on front the Boy's No. in brass figures; the trousers and jacket are of drab cloth; on the left breast of the latter are sewn P. P., and the No.; and P. P. on the left thigh. The rest of the clothing is striped shirt, leather stock, waistcoat for winter wear, worsted stockings and boots, all of which are made in the Prison. On the right breast is worn a brass medal, with No. The Penal Class is denoted by yellow collars and cuffs, and letters of the same colour.

THE GENERAL VIEW,

upon our front page, shows the Boys employed in Spade Husbandry, in which they cultivate potatoes and other vegetables for the Prison supply. At the extremity of this piece of land is a burial-ground; and among the mass of trees in the foreground may be seen the chimney of the Chaplain's residence, and of the farm-house, near which is the yard for making bricks and tiles.

The mass of buildings in the centre is the Junior Prison; it consists of a circular way, with lodges on either side; and residences for the Chaplain (who is also Deputy-Governor of this part of the Establishment), and Assistant-Warder Steward's, and School Rooms. In the court-yard is a Gymnasium, where the quality of some of the Boys often very surprising. Here they also, shoeing drill, and for picking oakum in wet weather. In the rear stands the main building, forming the Prison, consisting of the various departments we have described.

The number of new cases in 1845 was 260, received from Millbank Prison; of which number London and Westminster contributed 78. Their ages varied from under 10 to 18 years; there being 50 between 14 and 16 years. In 1845, 70 Boys were removed from Parkhurst, to whom 2 more are sent to Western Australia, with conditional pardons, and 74 to Van Diemen's Land, under modified circumstances. Two Prisoners escaped from Parkhurst in the above year, and eight others attempted to run away; they were employed on the land adjoining the Prison; but, all were re-captured before they had left the Island. The health of the Prisoners is remarkably good: only four deaths occurred in 1845, three of consumption, and one by drowning. The Boys become healthy in appearance after they have been some months at Parkhurst; and this in contrast with that which many of them presented at the time of their reception is very striking.

A visit to Parkhurst Prison—there to witness the exertions of philanthropic enlightened men to reclaim the juvenile offender from the ways of error to the paths of virtue and peace—is one of the most gratifying scenes of philanthropy to be enjoyed in this great Christian country. To secure admission to the Prison, it is requisite to obtain the permission of her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department; and to such courtesy are we indebted for access for ourselves and artist to complete the foregoing illustrations.

In the summer of 1845, the Queen visited the Prison, with her suite; and her Majesty was graciously pleased to pardon, in person, two of the Prisoners, one from each Division of the Establishment

THE HEALTH OF M. ... Mr. O'Connell is gone to Hastings for the benefit of his health. Although ... Duke, ... given his opinion ... is patient to h...

OF THE NEW PLANET.—Nearly the whole of the astronomical world are now ... in commemorating ... epitome to be an appropriate means for the new planet; ... giving to it the name of Le Verrier. Mr. Struve, on ... ary of sciences, says: Far be it from us to ... our entire admiration of the eminent merit of M. Le Verrier. But impartial history will, in future, mention honourably (*et à ...*) in the same track with M. Le Verrier, the name of Mr. Adams; and ... two individuals as having, independently of one another, discovered ... beyond *Uranus*; consequently, we shall retain the name of Neptune, ... make no change, unless, hereafter, the general voice shall determine in favour of another name. Professor Airy has announced his adhesion to the conclusion of the Petersburgh Academy, and states that Gauss and Encke have, for the same reason, decided on retaining the name of Neptune.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 14. Fourth Sunday in Lent.
MONDAY, 15.—Venus sets at 8h. 1m., p.m., near the W. by N.
TUESDAY, 16. New Moon at 11h. 9m., p.m.
WEDNESDAY, 17.—St. Patrick.—The Moon and Mercury near each other.
THURSDAY, 18.—Edward, King of W. Saxony The Moon and Venus near together.
FRIDAY, 19.—Mercury sets at 7h. 53m., p.m.
SATURDAY, 20.—Sir Isaac Newton died. 1727.
During the evenings of this week, the planet Mercury is visible to the naked eye, appearing a little below the bright planet Venus.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 20

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. h. m. 11 55	A. h. m. ...	A. h. m. 0 26	A. h. m. 0 54	A. h. m. 1 19	A. h. m. 1 43	A. h. m. 2 8
M. h. m. ...	A. h. m. 0 26	A. h. m. 0 54	A. h. m. 1 19	A. h. m. 1 43	A. h. m. 2 8	A. h. m. 2 30
M. h. m. ...	A. h. m. 0 54	A. h. m. 1 19	A. h. m. 1 43	A. h. m. 2 8	A. h. m. 2 30	A. h. m. 2 51
M. h. m. ...	A. h. m. 1 19	A. h. m. 1 43	A. h. m. 2 8	A. h. m. 2 30	A. h. m. 2 51	A. h. m. 3 13
M. h. m. ...	A. h. m. 1 43	A. h. m. 2 8	A. h. m. 2 30	A. h. m. 2 51	A. h. m. 3 13	A. h. m. 3 35
M. h. m. ...	A. h. m. 2 8	A. h. m. 2 30	A. h. m. 2 51	A. h. m. 3 13	A. h. m. 3 35	A. h. m. 3 57
M. h. m. ...	A. h. m. 2 30	A. h. m. 2 51	A. h. m. 3 13	A. h. m. 3 35	A. h. m. 3 57	A. h. m. 4 19
M. h. m. ...	A. h. m. 2 51	A. h. m. 3 13	A. h. m. 3 35	A. h. m. 3 57	A. h. m. 4 19	A. h. m. 4 40

* * There is no high tide during the afternoon of Sunday.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*F. S.*," *Edinburgh.* *The Façade of the New British Museum, (from the Architect's Drawing), has been already engraved in the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

"*Robin Goodfellow*."—*Thanks; but we have not room.*

"*A. C.*"—*There is a cheap reprint of Gifford's "Baviad" or of his "Mæviad." By the "Baviad," the Della Cruscan School of Poetry was exterminated, and hence its interest has ceased. The "Mæviad" was less successful; and its object—"the puerilities and extravagance of the modern drama"—holds out with front of brass, to the present hour.*

"*Lysteus.*"—*Ordeal was the punishment of a person who, being called into law, and lawfully sought, according to the usual forms, contemptuously refuses to appear. Hence, his goods and chattels are forfeited to the Crown, and all profits of lands, so long as the contempt lasts. He is, moreover, out of the protection of the law.*

"*G. R.*," *Clapham, should apply to the Patent Agent. The cost will be about £15.*

"*Iberia.*"—*We do not recommend puzzled cages for Canaries*

"*Casuist*" *is thanked; but we could not make room for his Sketch.*

"*F. H. K.*," *Manchester.*—*The work shall be noticed.*

"*X. Y. Z.*"—*The locality named ranks low in the scale of the healthiness of English towns*

"*Kratosthenes.*"—*See the published account of the Great Rose Telescope, printed at Parsonstown.*

"*A. E.*" *is thanked.*

"*A Subscriber*," *Rotherham, is mistaken. In Mr. Condy's Drawing of the* Thetis, *the head-yards are braced, so as to cast the ship to port: the appearance that our Correspondent fancies to be an error is not unlikely to deceive a landsman; as, the head-sails will, however well set, blow over the masts, and apparently hide part of the top-mast and top-gallant-mast.*

"*Kruk*," *Pembroke-street.* "*Foster's Book-keeping*," *published by Souter and Law, Fleet-street.*

"*Lucretia.*"—*The lady was in error.*

"*H. S.*," *Plymouth.*—*M. Guizot is Premier of France.*

"*München.*"—*We cannot advise.*

"*F.*," *Barnsley.*—*We cannot further assist our Correspondent.*

"*W. G.*," *Long Stratton.*—*Order of any London bookseller.*

"*A Cheerful Subscriber.*"—*Mr. Dickens is a native of London. Ackermann has published some fine Architectural Sketches by Prout.*

"*A Country Subscriber*," *Chatham, had better apply to the Insurance Office.*

"*N.*," *Henley. When the Regatta Chart appears, we will notice it.*

"*E. G.*" *The matters in question cannot be attended to in the Almanack; and the Replies are too long for insertion in our Journal.*

"*M. F.*," *Waterford.*—*We cannot advise further*

"*C. D.*" *will find all the information as to obtaining a Writership in the East India Company's Service, in Hudson's "Parents' Handbook," pp.* 149—150. *The passage is too long for quotation*

"*A Distressed Mother*" *should apply at Woolwich*

"*S. B. L.*," *Leeds.*—*There is no cheap French work of the character named.*

"*J. A. J.*," *Tunbridge Wells.*—*Cockaday's solution of the passage in the opening of Pindar's first Ode is, perhaps, the best: the Poet, no doubt, alludes to the liberality of his patron, Hiero. We could not spare room for the Epigram.*

"*A Subscriber*," *Rochdale.*—*Nicholas Wood's Treatise, published by Longmans.*

"*P. Hunter*." *We have not room*

"*J. C. G.*," *Messrs. Barraud and Lund, Cornhill.*

"*J. M. A.*"—*Apply to Dulau and Co., Foreign Booksellers, Soho-square.*

"*Cives.*" *City.*—*The Statue of Nelson, on the Column in Trafalgar-square, is of Scottish stone, from the Granton quarry of the Duke of Buccleuch.*

"*A Knitter*" *is thanked.*

"*Chemin de Fer.*"—*Buy the little "Hand-book to Paris."*

"*Agrum.*"—*Walker's "Manly Exercises"*

"*A Subscriber*"—*Mr. Cobden's recent speech, Mr. Cobden was in Rome.*

"*A. T. D. H.*," *Dethorough, must take out a Plate License. The price of the "Illustrated New Testament," complete, is* 2*s.* 6*d.*

"*E. L.*" *should apply at the Office.*

"*A Well-wisher*," *Cheapside.*—*The matter is under consideration.*

"*J. M.*" *may translate the French works in question; but we do not recommend him to do so*

"*Blanche.*" *The price of the "Work-Table Magazine" (to be had, by order, of any Bookseller) is* 1*s.* 6*d. each No*

"*A Subscriber*"—*Apply to Mr. Bell, Fleet-street.*

"*Railway Shareholder's Manual.*"

"*O.*" *Ab[e]rgh.* *The Rental must be reckoned as Income.*

"*P. S. B.*"—*No.*

"*S.*," *Garstang.*—*We regret that we have not room.*

"*L.*" *Aberdeen.*—*Single Numbers of our Journal are best preserved by the new Envelope, in passing by post.*

"*L.*" "*Grandpapa's Evening Tale*" *has merit, but is too long for our Journal. We have not room for "Paul's Friend;" "Omega;" "Zero."*

"*R. G.*," *Lakenham.*—*Supposing the Population of the World to consist of* 1000 *millions, (see "Pebrer's Peat Essay"), it is computed that* 84,192 *die every day, and* 37 *every minute*

"*Phonographer*"—*We are willing to concede that great merit is due to the system of Pitman. The Phonographic Society's, in respect to brevity, is evident; but that it is easier to decypher after it is written, we think, is a question. We revolted there have been principles of Stenography already before the world entitled to equal claims of priority with that of Mr. ; viz., the systems of Richardson, with and without lines, published thirty or forty years ago. "Phonographer" is hardly correct in his statement that "no other system than Pitman's professes to enable you to take down a speech verbatim:" inasmuch as that of Richardson does so profess.*

"*X. X. X.*" *asks Why are Chequers painted on public-houses? Because, in early times, a chequered board, the emblem of calculation, was hung out, to indicate an office for changing money; and it was subsequently adopted as the sign of an inn, or hostelry.*

"*A Fellow of Jesus College*," *Dorchester, is thanked: his letter has been handed to our Artist*

"*Amicus.*"—*Stock bought for Money is transferred immediately, and paid for. Stock bought for Account is transferred on the account-day as the price of the day on which the transaction took place*

"*Pastor.*"—*The Hon. Charles Howard, M.P. for East Cumberland, is fifth son of the present Earl of Carlisle, and brother, consequently, of Lord Morpeth. Mr. Philip Howard, the Member for Carlisle, is the eldest known of the hon. gentleman, being representative of the Corby branch of the illustrious House of Howard, a branch sprung from a younger brother of the ancestor of the Earls of Carlisle*

"*A Constant Subscriber*" *should apply to the Heralds' Office, where he will, in all probability, ascertain the particulars of his arms and crest. It does not, however, follow that all families have a right to armorial bearings. If the arms required be recorded in the College of Heralds, a sketch may be obtained at a very small charge. No one can legally assume or change a coat of arms and a crest, without the sanction of the Earl Marshal.*

"*H. R. F.*"—*Lord Stanley has been summoned to Parliament in his father's Barony. Should he, in the lifetime of the Earl of Derby, his eldest son will succeed to the Barony, and be entitled to a seat in the House of Lords.*

"*Coventry.*"—*Miss Eliza Peel, daughter of Sir Robert Peel, Bart., was born* 17*th April,* 1830

"*Carolene.*" *A learned dissertation on the title of "Esquire" has appeared in Mr. Burke's "Patrician," to which we must refer our Correspondent, as the subject, to be properly explained, would occupy far more space than we could spare.*

"*Naurrys.*"—*Marks of Cadency, such as the "crescent," the "mullet," the "martlet," the "annulet," &c., are used to distinguish the arms of the younger sons of a family. We see no objection to the transmission by post of the memorial in question.*

"*A Young Subscriber.*" *The children are half-brothers and half-sisters. The relationship is the same on both cases.*

"*A. B.*"—*The same amount of capital is necessary to form a great Composer as is requisite for a great Poet or Painter, and to this standard the female mind seldom attains. Moreover, a Composer is necessarily acquainted with the capabilities and powers of almost every musical instrument; a knowledge beyond the sphere of Ladies, who confine their practice to the cultivation of the Voice, the Harp, Guitar, and Piano*

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*A Mauresque may be bought of Messrs Cary, Strand, at from* 3 *to* 5 *guineas, Solar,* £6 *to* £21.

"*G. H.*" *Pembroke.*—*Address Her Majesty's Theatre.*

"*W. R. W.*" *should inquire of Lord Morpeth.*

"*A. A. M.*," *Islington.*—*The Model Steam Engines may be bought for Two Guineas, and upwards. Mr. Cruikshank resides at Amwell-street, Islington. The* Terrible *Steam-ship is engraved in No.* 96 *of our Journal.*

"*X. Y. Z.*"—*If the daughter be under age, the notes will be good.*

"*B. D.*" *Sir G. Carroll is Lord of Finsbury, and Lord Mayor of London by courtesy only.*

"*M. A. P.*" *and "Scotch Laddie" should apply to a Solicitor.*

"*N. W.*" *Passley. See the "Biographie des Contemporaines." The City of Paris will appear in our Series of Views*

"*Translodus.*" *Apply at the Government Annuity Office,* 10, *Old Jewry.*

"*Inquisitor.*"—*The Solicitor must be free of the City of London.*

"*G. J. P.*" *A Grand Juryman must be a Freeholder*

"*Junius W.*" *Certainly.*

"*W. E. D. S.*"—*The Duke of Wellington is Master of the Trinity House.*

"*The Sara Sara.*"—*Andrea del Sarto's name has kept its place for* 300 *years. Our Correspondent should consult Dr. Waagen's "Life of Rubens" for the best estimate of his merits*

*** We have received from Miss Cruston, of Stones End, Southwark, the Sum of Five Pounds towards the Relief of the Distress in Ireland; and we have paid the same to the British Association.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1847.

THE change in the system of punishment by transportion is one of the most important steps taken for many years. Convicts are no longer to be sent out in ship-loads, and landed on the shore of a distant country, to be something between free men and slaves—with the chances before them, according to individual character, of rising to be among the most wealthy men of the settlement, or to sink to that "lowest deep," the penal colony at Norfolk Island. The dreadful condition of that place has compelled the Government to change the system; no rulers of a Christian land could, knowing what effects it was producing, allow it to continue. The mass of crime we have hitherto thrown from us to the other side of the world—without much care what became of it, so it was out of sight—will henceforth remain within our own borders, rigidly watched. The necessity this will create for an enlarged system of prison discipline is evident. In fact, we are taking a step that assimilates our system to that of France, with its *bagnes* and *travaux forcés*. France has had no penal colonies; her criminals remain on their native soil; expiating their crimes, surrounded by, though separated from, the society they have injured. We are approaching the same system of punishment, and, without great care, shall eventually have to adopt it entirely.

The question of punishment is one of the most difficult problems of a complicated stage of society. Men differ even as to its objects; all agree that it is necessary for the protection of society; but, beyond that, others add that it should be made an expiation for crime committed; others, again, that it is meant to reform bad habits and teach better—that the prison door ought to be the porch of an academy of moral improvement. But, practically, the security of society has been, and is, the first principle of nearly all punishments; and, by their efficiency in this respect, they are judged. The present change in the transportation system is avowedly only an experiment; if it does not answer it will be given up; and we are by no means sanguine in our belief that it will finally succeed. The great difficulty is not in holding men safe prisoners between four walls. That, by material means is easily accomplished. But when the term of imprisonment ends, and the criminal is let loose again upon society, the peril to the community and to himself begins anew. This is severely felt in France; at the end of their terms of five, ten, or twenty years of confinement at Toulon or Brest, the criminal is free again; there, as everywhere else, the brand of degradation is upon him. Even if repentant and honest, which is an exceptional case, he can find no occupation, no employer; and he is driven to theft and violence in order to live as before. The most atrocious crimes in France are often committed by liberated or escaped *forçats*. They take refuge in Paris, and form the most dangerous element in what are called the "dangerous classes" of that capital. They furnish at once the great terror and chief occupation of the police; and perhaps we have not sufficiently estimated the effect of watching this class of known criminals, dexterous and ferocious as they are, in giving that character of espionage to the French police system, which has been turned to such dangerous account by the Government in political affairs. The streets of the French capital are far less safe by night than those of London; and every one acquainted with French habits knows how late hours and certain quarters of the city are avoided. If any person reflects on what London would probably be, with all the convicts whose sentences are short of confinement for life set free as those sentences expire, to roam this vast city, at large, surrounded by the lawless population of Ireland, and quite as desperate, he may form a faint idea of how much peace and good order we owe to our convenient depots for criminals at the antipodes. Set at liberty there, a new country and a wide sphere shorebed them: comparatively but a small number returned to England: the convict ship with its dark freight once on the ocean, the crime and criminal were alike lost and forgotten.

But this security was purchased at a heavy price; we cannot, at any risk, continue the system—what is to supply it?

We are trying to blend the plans of imprisonment and expatriation: close restraint, with labour, and the application of a rigid prison discipline is to be a probation through which all criminals must pass. The working in the stone quarries of Portland is but a continuation of that employment of convicts in our Naval Arsenals, which is completely French. And after their term is thus worked out, the French difficulty occurs in all its force—what is to become of the criminal? It is useless to let him loose on Society, it will not receive him; generally he has not a home than his first, and it is morally certain he will return to the world only to prey on it. The remedy at present suggested is a kind of enforced emigration; he will be assisted to reach another country, but England he must leave. It is, in fact, the old practice, now long disused, of banishment. We do not think it will succeed; it will involve us in endless troubles with our own Colonies; perhaps, with foreign countries; for, once out of England, the liberated convict may apparently roam where he pleases. But we cannot here notice half the difficulties that suggest themselves. Shall we not be obliged to import another French practice, as yet unknown to our law—that of *surveillance* by the Police? It keeps a check over criminals for a long time after they are liberated; but we have not the machinery for carrying it out, nor would it be liked by the people at large, who would suspect its tendency. The question has not yet taken a shape definite enough to warrant an opinion; but we fear we perceive the germs of failure in it. It is comparatively easy to render our Prison Discipline all that can be wished; there is something beyond it, far harder to deal with.

THE WEATHER.

The past week has been dull, the sky having been covered by clouds, with but few slight exceptions, throughout the week; the weather has been cold, the wind blowing from the East and North-East principally; but at times it has been calm. The air has been generally dry. On Tuesday and Wednesday some snow fell. The average temperature of Thursday was 41°; of Friday was 41°; of Saturday was 39°; of Sunday was 41½°; of Monday was 42½°, of Tuesday was 35½°; and of Wednesday was 33½°. The average temperature of the week has been 39°. The thermometrical readings each day were:—

Thursday,	March 4, the highest in the night-day was 45 d	.....	and the lowest was 30½ deg.
Friday,	March 5	41	 37
Saturday,	March 6	40½	 37
Sunday,	March 7	45	 36
Monday,	March 8	50	 35
Tuesday,	March 9	43	 28
Wednesday,	March 10	43	..... 23½

Blackheath, Thursday, March 11, 1847. J. G.

**S. The reading of the thermometer this morning, between five and six o'clock, was as low as 17°: a very great degree of cold, so near the vernal equinox.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.—A Lecture was given on Monday evening, of the St. Luke's Equitable Building Society, at the Prince of Wales, Barnet-street, St. Luke's, an opinion of Mr. Tidd Pratt was read upon a point of great importance to Building Societies. That gentleman says—"It appears to me that in strictness, under the provisions of the Benefit Building Societies' Acts, the money borrowed from the Society should be to erect or purchase property; and, consequently, that a member cannot assign as security property which he already possesses. If money is advanced not according to the rules and provisions of the Act, I am of opinion that the member, or any person obtaining under him, might set the transaction aside, and, in equity, would be entitled to a return of his deeds on payment of principal and legal interest."

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

THE LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Earl of Fife presented a petition from the Chairman of the Oxford and Birmingham Railway Company, complaining of the conduct of the London and Birmingham Company, in defeating the policy of Parliament, by buying up the shares in the Oxford Line, and upsetting an arrangement entered into with the Line, and the Great Western Line, which was sanctioned by the bill. The noble Earl gave notice that he would call the attention of the House to the subject matter of the petition on Tuesday next.—Lord LYNDHURST gave notice that on that day he would move that the petition be referred to a select committee.

Lord FREEMAN presented a petition from Liverpool complaining of the influx of Irish paupers, and stating that the Irish landlords gave them 2s. 6d. a-head to come to this country. The petition gave rise to some animadversions and contradictions.

The House adjourned at an early hour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

EXPORTATION OF CORN.—In answer to a question, Lord J. RUSSELL said that he was aware that there was a great demand for corn both in France and Italy. [illegible] He understood a conference on the subject on the part of the British government, would not be attended with advantage to this country. (Hear, hear.)

POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.

On the order for going into Committee on the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill being read,

Lord J. RUSSELL said he wished to make some statements as to the nature of this bill, and what it was proposed to do. The Government were of opinion there ought to be 10,000 tons of provisions always in store in districts where no market was held. The noble Lord then alluded to the amount of money which had been expended in the employment of the poor in Ireland since the month of September last; and the number employed, by which it appeared they had regularly increased, until the number of persons employed last week amounted to 702,228. (Hear.) He was convinced if Government and Parliament had not interfered and taken aid in the manner they had done, the most frightful starvation and death must have ensued. (Hear.) He regretted that the calamity still existed to a fearful extent, but he was happy to say there had been no general confusion among the working classes. Every measure possible was also resorted to for the better providing destitute persons with food and subsistence at as little expense to the public as possible. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the bill which the Government were framing (the Poor Relief Supervision, Ireland, Bill), he had received a number of communications from different parties, some of which contained useful informations and suggestions. With respect to giving out-door relief and employing able-bodied men, [illegible] Poor-Law Commissioners to issue similar orders in Ireland to those issued in England. What was to be done with the destitute sick, and [illegible] they were to be left to the tender mercies of their friends? [illegible] proposed, discarding and destitute poor? It appeared that that proposed [illegible] which he [illegible]

Mr. S. O'BRIEN agreed generally with what had been stated by the noble Lord as to out-door relief. It was a great experiment, and he should support it, because it was necessary.

Mr. F. SCROPE expressed his gratification at the proposal.

A long and somewhat animated discussion ensued upon the question of going into Committee. In the course of it,

Mr. [illegible] expressed his surprise at the views of the Government and urged that the Irish landlords ought to support the poor of that country.

The House then went into Committee *pro formâ*, and the debate upon the substantive proposals of the Government was adjourned.

The House sat till a late hour, but nothing further of importance took place.

THE GENERAL FAST.

Last night's *Gazette* contains the following proclamation:—

A PROCLAMATION—BY THE QUEEN

Victoria R.—We, taking into our most serious consideration the heavy judgments with which Almighty God is pleased to visit the iniquities of this land, by a grievous scarcity and dearth of divers articles of sustenance and necessaries of life, and, trusting in the mercy of Almighty God, that notwithstanding the sore punishment which He hath sent upon us and upon our people, He will, if we turn to Him in due contrition and penitence of heart, withdraw His afflicting hand; have, therefore, resolved, and do, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, hereby command, that a public fast and humiliation be observed throughout those parts of our United Kingdom called England and Ireland, on Wednesday, the 24th day of March inst., that so both we and our people may humble ourselves before Almighty God, in order to obtain pardon of our sins, and may, in the most devout and solemn manner, send up our prayers and supplications to the Divine Majesty, for the removal of those heavy judgments which our manifold sins and provocations have most justly deserved, and under which we at this present time labour; and we do strictly charge and command, that the said public fast [illegible] Ireland, do, on the said day, tender the favour of Almighty God, and would avoid His wrath and indignation; and upon pain of such punishment as may be justly inflicted on all such as contemn and neglect the performance of so religious and necessary a duty. And for the better and more orderly and solemnising of the same, we have given directions to the Most Reverend the Archbishops, and the Right Reverend the Bishops of England and Ireland to compose a Form of Prayer suitable to the occasion, to be used in all churches, chapels, and places of public worship; and to take care the same be timely dispersed through their respective dioceses.

Given at our Court, at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, this ninth day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1847, and in the tenth year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The *Gazette* also contains a similar proclamation, commanding a Fast to be observed in Scotland on the same day as that in England.

MR. ALDERMAN GIBBS AND THE PARISH OF ST. STEPHEN, WALBROOK.—[illegible] Attorney General v. Gibbs. The case on the part of the defendant was that, besides a deficiency of upwards of 4000 due to him, £610 had been paid by him out of the rents and dividends, as well as out of his own pocket, for the parish, which sum the Master could not allow him in the account. There was also a sum of more than £400 paid on the joint account of the parish of St. Stephen and St. Benet Shire Hog, which the Master found to have been paid, but it could not be [illegible] his claims could not legally be allowed to him.—Vice-Chancellor Bruce held that there was no fund out of which these alleged payments could be reimbursed. It was said that, before and after the institution of the suit, Mr. Gibbs claimed a large sum from the parish than had since been found to be due to him. It must be satisfactory to all persons, however, if possible, to ascribe that claim rather to mistake and error than to a want of integrity; and upon the materials which were [illegible] Court, he could not say that any part of the sum originally claimed by Mr. Gibbs had been expended, though not in a manner which could be allowed adversely against the parish. In conclusion Mr. Bruce said, in reference to the accounts:—"I am at a loss to see a satisfactory explanation given for Mr. Gibbs having allowed a period of twenty years to pass without having presented or exhibited his accounts. It may be that he was not asked for them by his colleagues of the select vestry, but I am of opinion that he ought not to have waited for that. The parish at large was interested in knowing them, and the neglect of duty on the part of a body of which he was a member could be no apology for that neglect of duty on his part." His Honour then directed that all the defendants, except Mr. Gibbs and Dr. Croly, should be dismissed; that Mr. Atkins should neither pay nor receive costs, and Dr. Croly's costs, they were to be received out of the unreceived dividends, and that the balance of such dividends, if any, should go in part discharge of the balance found due to Mr. Gibbs.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—Yesterday morning a reduction of one halfpenny in the price of the 4lb loaf was made by [illegible] bakers generally.

ARRIVAL OF THE "SARAH SANDS" AT NEW YORK.—The *Sarah Sands*, the screw-propeller, is reported at Lloyd's as having reached New York on the 12th ult., being about 24 days passage.

THE "GREAT WESTERN" STEAM-SHIP.—The *Great Western* steam-ship was offered for sale by auction, at Bristol, on Thursday, in accordance with public advertisement; but, although she was stated to have cost £[illegible],000, and to have been surveyed by Lloyd's, and found in as good condition as the first day, after having made 90 successful voyages, only £20,000 was offered for her, and she was withdrawn at the reserve of £25,000.

THE ALLEGED CASES OF POISONING AT CLAVERING, ESSEX.—Sarah Chesham was brought to Chelmsford, on Thursday, upon the charge of having poisoned several of her children with arsenic. Our readers will recollect the circumstances. There was no direct evidence against the prisoner, and the Jury acquitted her.

DISTURBANCES IN ROSS-SHIRE.—Yesterday week, an attempt to ship meal at Fowlis, for the West Highlands, was prevented by a resolute and determined mob. The day previous a similar occurrence took place at Invergordon. A portion of grain was put on board the [illegible] at Invergordon during the night, but the populace assembled, took out the grain, and marched the carts from the pier. A detachment of military has since been sent to protect the grain and effect its shipment.

The latest accounts from Ross-shire show that food rioting still prevails to a dangerous extent. A new method of preventing the shipment of grain is to break open the granaries and mix the different kinds of corn, &c., a plan which has been twice resorted to in the above county. Dingwall has hitherto been the chief scene of disturbance in that quarter, and, accordingly, 100 men of the 27th, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Goodman, have arrived there from Inverness, carrying with them thirteen prisoners, of whom eight were females.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT OF THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR.—His Excellency the French Ambassador has issued invitations for a grand entertainment to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, on the 17th instant, at Manchester House

DEATH OF A VICE ADMIRAL.—Vice-Admiral of the White, Nicholas Tomlinson, died at his residence Middleton House, Sussex, last Saturday, in the 83d year of his age.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

NEW CHURCH, ST GEORGE'S, HANOVER-SQUARE.—A new church is about to be erected on the south, or Piccadilly, side of the parish of St. George, Hanover-square.

NEW CHURCH AT WINCHESTER.—The Bishop of Winchester has appointed Friday, April 16, for the consecration of the new church, dedicated to St. Thomas, in the city of Winchester.

CHURCH FOR SEAMEN.—The church for the seamen of the port of London, the first stone of which was laid by his Royal Highness Prince Albert in May last, is now completed. About £2000 more will be required to be added to the endowment fund before the church can be consecrated.

OXFORD. March 9.

The Professorship of Political Economy, founded by Mr. Drummond, has just become vacant, Dr. Twiss having held that office for five years. The election, which is with the members of convocation, will probably take place within the next fortnight.

OXFORD. March 10.

The Vice-Chancellor has fixed Tuesday, the 23d instant, at two o'clock, for the election of a professor of political economy. The candidates already announced are, Mr. Nassau Senior, the Master in Chancery of Magdalen College; and the Rev. Edmund Robert Larken, of Trinity College.

IRELAND.

THE PROGRESS OF STARVATION

The Irish provincial papers continue to supply lamentable accounts of starvation and death. We select the most prominent of these statements.

COUNTY OF ARMAGH.—The reporter of the *Banner of Ulster*, after giving several instances of extreme distress under which the people of the north are suffering, states that, in the town of Derrymacash, "from the 1st of January last to the 20th of February, the number of deaths in this townland alone exceeded *nine hundred*; and, almost in every instance, the illness by which they were swept away could be traced to originate in want of food."

COUNTY OF ARMAGH.—It is stated that nearly 400 paupers have died in the Lurgan Union workhouse during the last eight weeks. In Armagh, there is some dread that mortality will spread beyond its usual limits in the workhouse there. Typhus fever has appeared, and the medical attendants are fearful of the spread of the disease. On Wednesday (last week), the remains of fourteen of the paupers were lying in the deadhouse

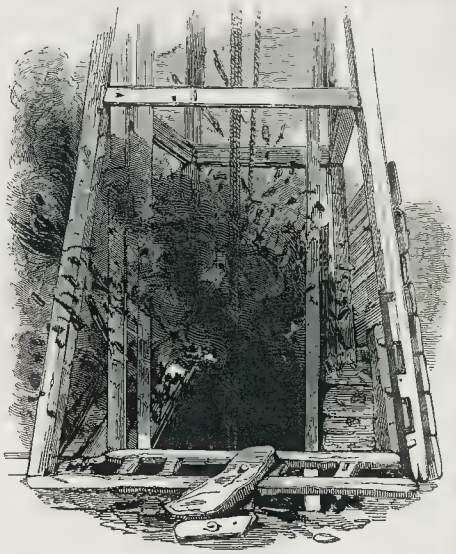
THE SOUTH OF IRELAND.—The *Cork Reporter* of Thursday (last week) says:—"The following brief abstract from the transactions of the presentment sessions tells its own awful and astounding tale:—At a presentment sessions at Ballydehob, held on the 2nd instant, for the barony of the west Carbery, in West Carberry, the following presentment was passed by Lionel J. Fleming, Esq., chairman,

"To place a layer of earth over the following burying-grounds, to the depth of three feet, and to surround the same with [illegible]

[illegible] Ballyhilane Burying-ground, Kilmoe, Ballydehob, Kilcrohane, Kilmichael, Durrus, Ahagurrane, Ballyvourney, Kilmacabea, Ballyfeard, Kilnamartyra, Templenacarriga, Kilmeen, Kilcaskan, Kilmocomogue, Ballyroe, Kilmoe

THE EXPLOSION NEAR BARNSLEY.

THE GREAT ARDSLEY MAIN COLLIERY.



THE EXPLOSION.

on applying these two tests on Friday morning, no appearance of foul air in the first hole. I tried every hole in the pit. I found no foul air where the men were to work. I found foul air in the old workings, and in which men are not now employed. The depth of the seam of coals is about eight feet two inches, and the break or hole when the coal is got will be about the same depth, twenty to thirty yards wide, and from seven hundred to one thousand yards in length. The breaks are propped with props, puncheons, and packs. I found foul air in some of the breaks on Friday morning last. I went down at twenty minutes past three, and examined the men's working holes, as I have stated. I make this examination every morning, and have examined the pit in the way mentioned every morning for about a year and a half. There has always been foul air in the breaks where the coal has been got. After I had been round the pit last Friday morning, I considered it safe, and I gave the signal to the top, and the men began to come down to their work. I staid in the pit until a quarter before three in the afternoon. My duty, after I have been round in the morning, is to go round the pit, and see all is safe. I go to the most dangerous places. I go about from one to the other to see that all is safe. The depth of the shaft is about 280 yards. There is an air shaft about the same depth, which is about nine feet from the drawing shaft. The air shaft has a cupola, in which a fire is constantly kept whilst the pit is working. There are no other means of ventilation than the air shaft I have mentioned. The furthest part of the workings is about half a mile from the shafts. The shaft is unusually deep. Foul air will accumulate very soon in breaks of the depth of eight feet, and the roof is more likely to fall after the coal is got than in a smaller seam. I think all the foul air in the pit has not exploded. I went down the pit between four and five o'clock the same evening the explosion happened. I found the wall or partition between the drawing-pit and the air-shaft blown down. The safety-lamps used by the men are not got out; they are covered by what has been blown down by the explosion in the breaks. There is a scaffolding in the air-shaft for the purpose of repairs. I don't know how long it has been in. I should say the space between the scaffolding and the sides of the shaft is about two feet. The shaft is about nine feet wide, and is circular. Before I came out, George Armitage, the bottom steward, came out. There was no person in authority down when I left the pit on Friday last, nor when the explosion took place. I cannot account for the explosion. I laid shovels, as usual, on Friday morning in seven or eight breaks in which the men were to work that morning. When a fresh man comes to work, he is told the signal. It is possible a man might come to work and not know. He would not know the signal until he was told. He might work awhile before I saw him, and he, not knowing the signal, might walk over a shovel with a lighted candle in his hand. The repairs to the shaft might have been done at night when the men were out of the pit; and the scaffolding might have been taken out in the day time. The shaft which is now used as an air-shaft, has been originally used as a drawing-shaft. The shaft is level with the ground, and there is no chimney or other brick-work above the ground. If there was a chimney or brickwork above the level of the ground, the draft would be greater. A proper air-shaft is one sunk down to the coal and walled up from it with a chimney, and made for the purpose.

At the request of Mr. Means, some questions were put to the witness, who added: The men are cautioned not to go into the old breaks either with or without lamps. The air shaft, I should say, is nine feet across at the top; it widens towards the bottom.

The evidence was proceeded with till about eight o'clock in the evening, when the Deputy-Coroner adjourned the inquest on these cases till Tuesday next, the 16th inst.

Just as the Coroner and Jury were leaving the Court-house, intelligence was given to them that four more bodies had been taken from the pit. The Coroner then announced his intention of remaining all night, and requested the Jury to meet him at Ardsley, on the following morning, at nine o'clock, in order that the bodies might be viewed, and interred without delay.

The Coroner and Jury assembled on Tuesday morning at the White Bear public-house, where the bodies of the four sufferers mentioned above were lying. Three of the four stood in the relationship of father and sons—the latter two fine youths, aged 18 and 16 years. The names of the four deceased are James Whiteley, William Whiteley, George Whiteley, and John Riley. After the Jury had viewed the bodies, this inquest was also adjourned to the same time and place as the last. The Coroner and Jury took this opportunity of visiting the pit, and viewing the position of the shafts, &c., a matter which appeared of the greatest importance in the inquiry in which they were engaged.

The bodies of three men are known to be still in the pit, and it is more than doubtful that one of them will never be recovered, such a vast quantity of the works having been blown down upon the place where he was employed.

THE FUNERAL.

NEWSPAPER
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

SAINT PATRICK'S DAY.—DESIGNED BY JAMES MAHONY.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—1847.

[The Illustration upon the previous page is from a design by Mr. James Mahony. In the centre of the composition is a medallic representation of the Birth of St. Patrick; surrounded by a St. Patrick's Cross of Shamrock. To the left is St. Patrick, with his attendant Missionaries, banishing the "frogs and vermen" into the bogs; whilst the aborigines of the country are struck with amazement at his miraculous power; and here, too, are the Irish Court, afterwards his converts to Christianity: to the left is one of his priests preaching; and in the distance is a long procession to a ruined temple; and beyond it an ancient round tower, backed by lofty mountains, behind which is the setting sun, emblematic of the fall of idolatry in the country. In the lower left foreground is a picture of the Evils of Intemperance: a drunken "Paddy" —the row; the fire; the military called out; Bridewell; and in the extreme distance, the gibbet; all traceable from the flowing can, the beloved bottle, and the noggin. Thus far, the *dark side*. The opposite shows Father Mathew, "the Apostle of Temperance," administering the pledge to anxious crowds, with a long "Temperance" procession from the distant hills. Instead of the decayed hamlet and the pagan pile of stones, we have the neat village and its Christian church, backed by mountains, and the rising sun to indicate emancipation from a dark age. As a contrast to the old mode of keeping St. Patrick's Day, in the lower right foreground, is the innocent recreation of the dance; and beneath, is the happy tea-party, indicative of the regeneration of Ireland, and bringing the miseries and crimes which spring from intoxication into powerful contrast with the peace and joy accruing from Temperance.]

Alas! though the clouds of misfortune may hover
Green Isle! o'er thy mountains and vallies so fair,
Through darkness and death thy true soul will discover
The sunbeams of Hope which shall conquer despair.
Cold, cold is the heart, in this hour of dire sorrow,
That fails to accord thee blest sympathy's ray;
And colder the harp which one stigma would borrow
To brand the brave Shamrock on Patrick's Day.

Thou type of the Trinity! through thee the glory,
Love, goodness of God was proclaimed to the land;
The King and the Kerne, the blooming and hoary,
All loved the good Saint whose apostolic hand
Expell'd viper-vice, and uncleanness before it,
Redeem'd the fair Island from paganish sway,
And long as the teardrops of Heaven stream o'er it,
Shall Erin pay homage to Patrick's Day.

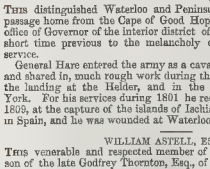
But wild was the homage. The vice of all others
Most baleful arose from the festival bowl,
And men became foes who but lately were brothers,
"The joy of the fight" baffled Friendship's control.
Raise, raise ye the statue to good Father Mathew,
His trophies o'er vice shall not soon fade away;
He taught a whole nation Peschew death's potation,
And yet be most happy on Patrick's Day.

Oh! soon may the day dawn, sweet Isle of the Ocean!
Whose warm smile will banish the tear from thy cheek,
When scorning the leaders of factious commotion,
The true good and fame of thy sons thou wilt seek,
When the 'prentice of Derry shall love Pat of Kerry,
And both with the Saxon be prudent and gay;
When plenty and peace and the arts may increase
To honour our Empire on Patrick's Day.—L.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE COUNTESS DOWAGER OF STAIR.

JOANNA, Countess Dowager of Stair, died at Edinburgh, 16th February.



Her Ladyship was eldest daughter of the late Charles Gordon, Esq., of Cluny, county Aberdeen, and sister of the present Colonel Gordon, of that place, one of the most considerable landed proprietors in North Britain. Her marriage to the late Earl of Stair took place in 1804; but his Lordship, under the impression that the contract was not binding, entered on a second alliance, in 1808, with Lady Laura Tollemache, daughter of the Countess of Dysart. In the following year, however, Miss Gordon substantiated the validity of her marriage, and Lord Stair's union with his second wife was dissolved.

MAJOR-GENERAL HARE, C.B., K.H.

THIS distinguished Waterloo and Peninsular officer, who died on his passage home from the Cape of Good Hope, filled, for many years, the office of Governor of the interior district of that colony, and had, but a short time previous to the melancholy event, completed his term of service.

General Hare entered the army as a cavalry officer in 1799, and saw, and shared in, much rough work during the late war. He took part in the landing at the Helder, and in the campaign under the Duke of York. For his services during 1801 he received a medal. He was, in 1809, at the capture of the islands of Ischia and Procida. He was also in Spain, and he was wounded at Waterloo.

WILLIAM ASTELL, ESQ., M.P.

THIS venerable and respected member of the House of Commons was son of the late Godfrey Thornton, Esq., of Mogerhanger House, county Bedford, one of the Bank Directors, and grandson of Godfrey Thornton, Esq., of Clapham, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of William Astell, Esq., of Everton His descent from this lady gave rise to the deceased gentleman's change of name from Thornton to Astell. Mr. Astell, for a long series of years, carried on an extensive business in the City of London. He was also a director, for a considerable period, of the East India Company, and chairman of the Russian Company, and of the Great Northern Railway, and was a large shareholder in other undertakings. Of the House of Commons, he was one of the oldest members, having first entered it as representative for Bridgwater in 1807; he was returned for Bedfordshire in the last general election in 1841.

Mr. Astell was a Tory: he voted against the Catholic Relief Bill, the Reform Bill, and the Free-Trade measures of Sir Robert Peel. He was one of the Board of East India Directors who recalled Lord Ellenborough from his post of Governor-General. Mr. Astell was a Deputy Lieutenant, and Magistrate for Bedfordshire, and also Lieutenant-Colonel of its County Militia. In 1800, he married Sarah, only daughter of John Harvey, Esq., of Ickwellbury, and by that lady, who died in 1841, he leaves a large family, the eldest son of which, Richard William, is Lieutenant-Colonel in the Grenadier Guards. Mr. Astell, after an illness of a month's duration, expired on the 7th instant, at his seat, Everton House, Huntingdonshire, aged 73.

JAMES BRADSHAW, ESQ., M.P.

THIS gentleman died on the 4th inst., after a long and painful illness, at his residence, South-street, Park-lane. He had a seat in Parliament for very many years. From 1823 to 1832 he represented Brackley, sat for Berwick in 1835, and was member for Canterbury since 1837. In politics he was an undeviating Tory; and, during the recent struggles on the Corn question, gave his strongest support to the Protectionists. He was son of the late James Bradshaw, Esq., of Portland-place, by Harriet, his wife, daughter of Thomas Fitzhugh, Esq., of Plas Power, county Denbigh, and became, by the second marriage of his mother, stepson of Sir Henry Peyton, Bart. Mr. Bradshaw married, several years since, Miss M. Tree, the celebrated actress, who, with his only daughter, attended him in his last moments.

THE NATIONAL FAST. At the Privy Council held on Tuesday, at Osborne House, Wednesday, the 24th inst., was appointed as the day for the observance of a general fast and humiliation

THE CHARGE OF STEALING VALUABLE BOOKS.—Mr. F. B Heare, the solicitor, who was last week charged at Marlborough-street Police-office, with having fraudulently disposed of trust and other books of great value, the property of Mr James Bohn, the bookseller, was re-examined at that Office on Wednesday, and Mr Bingham said he should send the prisoner for trial, but he would accept bail for him.

The Rev Chas. Trift, D.D., Rector of Silverton, Devon, on Monday last, laid the foundation stone of a Girls' School there in the presence of Lady Egremont, and a large assembly of the neighbouring gentry.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*J. N.*" *You ought to have given mate in four moves easily, instead of six.* 1. Q to B 8th (ch); 2. Q Kt takes Q P (ch). *Black, for his best, must have moved K to Q Kt sq - then—*3. Q to her 6th; *and mate next move.*

"*Pawns Saturated*"—*We have attempted to explain the solution of Mr. Bolton's Problem, which you have forwarded, and regret that we have not space this week to repeat it.*

"*A. L.*"—*They shall receive attention shortly; in the meanwhile, it will be well for you to examine them closely yourself once more, as we have no time for corrections, and make a point of destroying all* MS. *positions wherein we detect mistakes.*

"*S. G.*"—*Your Problem appears now to be correct, but it is still very easy. We shall endeavour to find a place for it ere long.*

"*R. S.*," *Worcester*—*Thanks for the position, although it is so obviously won for White, that we should think mate may be effected in fewer moves, by simply playing* Q R to K 3rd *as the first step.*

"*Philidor, Jun.*"—*The chess type is ordinary use is from Caslon's Foundry. We never heard of a Hand Press for printing Chess Problems.*

"*C. F.*"—*Our diagrams are not engravings, but are put together like ordinary type. The Chess type may be obtained of any type-founder.*

"*T. G. O.*"—*We cannot at the moment recollect the author of the clever Enigma* 126.

"*Britonicus.*"—*You are mistaken: Problem* 153 *cannot be solved in less than the stipulated number of moves; for when you advance the P two steps, Black takes it* in passing. *You cannot Castle out of check. Study the excellent series of* Chess Lessons *now publishing in the Weekly Numbers of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle."*

"*A Dudley Subscriber*" *is wrong. Mate cannot be given in the way suggested*

"*Rindo.*" *The position you mention is by Mr. Bolton, and is the finest three-move Problem known. Your position shall be examined.*

"*Miss L. C.*" *has failed in Enigma* 121. *The solution is*—1. *R to K R 3rd. Black has then no move left but to play his K's Pawn; whereupon White moves the Rook back again to R 4th, giving checkmate.*

"*Cuv.*" *Enigma* 126 *is correctly stated. Try it once more.*

"*W. B.*," *Ely. Thanks It shall be looked to immediately.*

"*Z.*" *The royal letters are supposed to indicate observations in the mode of play, and the particle "(if)" to be an abbreviation of "if he play," &c.*

"*Philo.*"—*You have been misinformed. Mr. Von H. der Lasa's connexion with the Berlin Chess Journal is confined to occasional contributions. He is not resident at Berlin, and is in no respect responsible for the direction of that Magazine. The annual subscription is only* 10*s. Apply to Williams and Norgate, Foreign Booksellers.*

"*D. C. P.*"—"*Nimrath.*"—*You may now obtain the three first Numbers of Stanley's American Chess Magazine of Wiley and Putnam*

"*Y. H. d. L.*," *Stockholm.*—*A private communication will follow this; and the periodicals required shall be sought for; but we apprehend their transmission by post will be an expensive monthly item. Perhaps, some other channel may be found.*

"*T. P. W.*" *Get Kenny's Shilling "Manual of Chess," which contains the Laws of the Game, and much that is indispensable for you to know, before you venture on the larger and more important Treatises*

"*H. L. S.*"—*If you will write out the position, the solution shall be promptly given; but we have no means at hand of referring to it.*

"*R. L. P.*," *Uckfield*—"*A. W. H.*"—*It is a fundamental principle of the Game itself, that the King can never move into check of an adverse piece: and the mistake of believing that this prohibition is inoperative when the piece within whose range he wishes to move is employed in covering his own King from check, can only arise from ignorance of the theory and practice of the Game both in ancient and modern times. You are perfectly correct, therefore, in assuming that a Queen, when interposed between the check of an adverse piece, as effectually protects any man from capture by the opposing King, as when she has freedom to range over the whole field.*

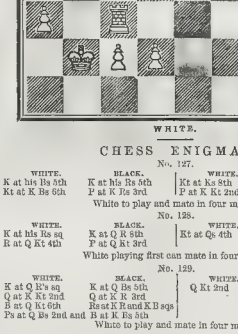
Solutions by "Bridgnorth," "K. P.," "W. W.," "Phil," "C. F.," "Sopracitta," "T. C. G.," "Britonian," "W. H. C.," "Sam Slick," "R. D.," "P. V. N.," "N. D.," "R. M.," "G. A. H.," "O. W.," and "R. G.," are correct. Those by "W. W. F.," "A. M. B.," "S. H.," and "Brother Jonathan," are wrong.

PROBLEM, No. 164.

BY CHARLES STANLEY, ESQ., of the Brighton Chess Club.

White to play first and mate in five moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 127.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his Rs 5th	K at his Rs 8th	Kt at his 8th	
Kt at K Rs 6th	P at K Kt 3rd	P at K Kt 2nd	

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 128.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his Rs sq	K at Q R 6th	Kt at Qs 4th	
R at Q Kt 4th	P at Q Kt 3rd		

White playing first can mate in four moves.

No. 129.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R's sq	K at Q R 8th	Q Kt 2nd	B at Q Bs sq
Q at K Kt 2nd	Q at K R 3rd		Kt at K B 8th
B at Q Kt 6th	Rs at K R and K B sqs		P at Qs 3rd
Ps at Q Bs 2nd and	B at K Rs 5th		

White to play and mate in four moves.

LOSS OF THE "TIGER" STEAMER.—Accounts have been received from Oporto of the total loss of the Oriental and Peninsular Company's steam-ship *Tiger*. She left Lisbon on the 25th ult., at eight o'clock, with about twelve cabin passengers, a few second-class, and several Gallegos returning to Vigo. She was the bearer, it is said, of important despatches for the Commodore of the inner squadron at Oporto and for the Consul; and Captain Bingham, who commanded the *Tiger*, in endeavouring to make that difficult port in a dreadful fog which had overlung that coast for three days, unfortunately run his ship on shore at a point of land near Villa de Conde, about twelve miles from Oporto. No want of diligence or skill can be imputed to the captain, as he kept the most active look out, and fired guns repeatedly, when he judged he was in that neighbourhood. The last time he cast the lead he found he had seventeen fathoms, and he supposed he was off the bar a moment before he struck The event took place soon after noon on the 21st ult.; and before an hour passed the ship broke up, and became a total wreck. The Gallegos, in endeavouring to lower the ship's boats, stove them all, and every soul on board would have perished, if the people from the shore had not gone off in boats, and saved nearly all the passengers and crew. One old Spanish General was washed off the deck and lost. Captain Stevens, late of the *Superb*, 80-gun ship; Commander Pascoe, of the *Jackal* steamer; Mr. Nicle, a merchant of Belfast; the purser and stewardess of the *Tiger*, and a young English lady, governess of a family at Cadiz, all escaped without other damage than the loss of their luggage. Captain Bingham also escaped, and another captain belonging to the Company. The conduct of the country people was admirable: they refused reward, and rendered the most useful services. The *Tiger* was an iron ship, built in 1845, expressly for the Italian line. She was a remarkably fast and very handsome boat of 800 tons, fitted with two engines of 280 horse power. She has only made three voyages (to Gibraltar), and in the last was commanded by Captain Bingham, who succeeded Captain Russel, now in the *Eyre*. Mr. Clarkson was at the same time appointed chief officer. We hear that the mails she had on board were totally lost. The value of the *Tiger* may be fairly estimated at £30,000. It will be recollected that the *Tiger* was stopped on her voyage to Genoa for some necessary alteration to her boilers, which proved perfectly successful. It is melancholy to add that more than one life has been lost. It is known for a certainty that the cook, a native of Southampton, was drowned; as also a little Spanish boy, about ten years of age, and in all probability one or two more Spaniards. The name of the Spanish General was Lecarte.

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

BY ALBERT SMITH.

THE NEW OVERLAND MAIL

HE newspapers of the past week have contained the startling announcement that the King of Sardinia had some notion of cutting a tunnel under the Alps at Mont Cénis, eight miles long, and making a railway from Genoa to Chambery pass through it. The rapidity of transit for the Indian mail by this route will be such, that when all the ancillary advantages are in full play, it is expected that we shall always be able to procure news up to the end of the following month

Calcutta will then become our favourite watering-place, to the great detriment of Boulogne and Brighton. We shall go to eat curry at Chusura, on Sundays, instead of whitebait at Blackwall: and ride elephants to Ramjamjolyhug, or some place of equal importance, instead of donkies to Pegwell Bay. We shall say to bores "Go to Hoogly" instead of Bath: objectionable persons may be sent to Chittagong instead of Coventry: and Juggernathan will be preferred to Jericho for social transportation. All our sentiments and poetry will change: and a song like this may be looked for:—

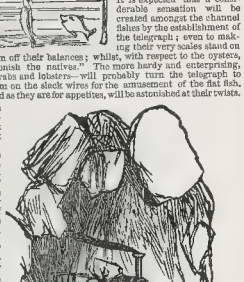
THE LAND OF THE EAST

AIR.—"*The Land of the West.*"

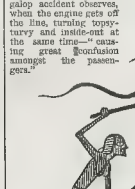
Oh! Come to the East, love, oh! come there with me.
Thy food shall be Chutnee and freshest of Ghee:
Your tiffin be cook'd by the best Bobberjee;
Your feet page the prince of Khadmutgars shall be.
I'll feed thee: I'll cram thee; each day you shall feast,
And you'll say there's no land like the Land of the East.

The North is a land of knouts, sledges, and fax.
And the West is all planters, and chewing, and blacks.
The South's full of brigands and dirt, as you know.
And everywhere else but just here it is "slow."
On curry or mulligatawny you'll feast,
And have nothing else in the land of the East.

The first great saving of time will be by the submarine electric telegraph; on which such improvements will be made that visitors will be transmitted along its wires as quickly as messages. Hence the period of submersion will be of no consequence. "Tell it to the marines," has long been a phrase of disbelief; but the apparently incredible results of this telegraph, will lead to the advice being turned to "Tell it to the sub-marines." It is expected that a considerable sensation will be created amongst the chaunel fishes by the establishment of the telegraph; even to making their very scales stand on end, thus throwing them off their balances; whilst, with respect to the oysters, it will, in reality, "astonish the natives." The more hardy and enterprising, however—such as the crabs and lobsters—will probably turn the telegraph to some account, and perform on the sleek wires for the amusement of the flat fish. The very sharks, renowned as they are for appetites, will be astonished at their twists.



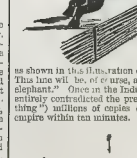
The Tunnel through the Alps will only be inconvenient at one part of the passage—where it goes through the glaciers for, if it is stopped, the passengers will either be frozen in these "regions of thick-ribbed ice," and on their egress be removed like so many sticks; or the heat of the fire will thaw the blocks, and produce an artificial torrent whenever they halt, "causing" —as the Ethiopian describer of the railway galop accident observes, when the engine gets off the line, turning topsy-turvy and inside-out at the same time—" causing great confusion amongst the passengers."



This Desert transit will be altered beyond all idea, becoming a perfect sand toy, instead of the arduous undertaking it has hitherto been; and the old proverb "Ex Nile nihil fit" will be refuted. The Egyptians, however, have always been good couriers, equalling indeed those of St. Petersburg, whom we have seen at Astley's, riding six horses at once—a singular race, it must be admitted. From an old illustrated news papyrus, published at Memphis, we extract this sketch of an Egyptian courier of the time of Ptolemy. It will be observed that his own powers of locomotion are added to those of the animal

There is considerable equity in this style of equitation, the labour being divided. So anxious were the Egyptians for speed, that the sacred bird, or *Ibis*, signified "you shall go." By the present arrangement, travellers will be shot off from Cairo by a catapults, so delicately regulated as to deposit them safely at Suez, in a square paved with India-rubber for the purpose.

The improved breed of Bengal elephants will materially abridge the route from Bombay to Calcutta. It is known that elephants are very touchy: we need not wonder then to see them "taking a fence,"



as shown in this illustration of the reporters on the rival Calcutta newspapers. This line will be, of course, a trunk line, and the dispatches printed on "double elephant." Once in the Indian capital, by the aid of Little's press (which has entirely controlled the prevalent opinion of "a little learning is a dangerous thing") millions of copies of the news will be forwarded to all parts of the empire within ten minutes.

THE WEATHER.

During the past week the snow has again visited us, as if Winter had come back for something he had left behind him. People have been walking about the streets wishing one another "the compliments of the season;" and our old-minded man, our friend, Mr. Straggles, so far forgot himself, on Wednesday, as to wish us "a merry Christmas." We have heard of a play called "The Winter's Tail," and we are sure, judging from the present specimen, it must be a very long one.

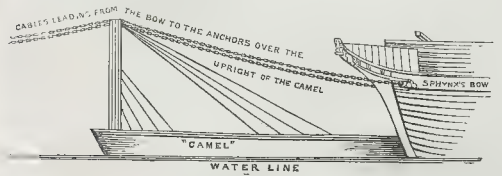
THE WAY THE SNOW WENT.

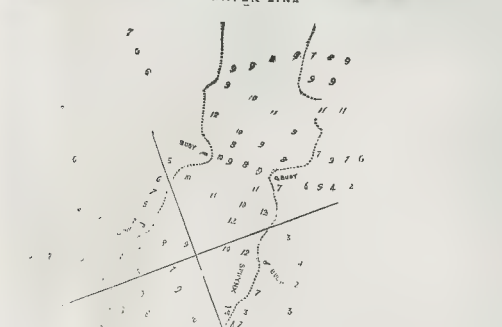
An intelligent correspondent wishes us to explain the best method of shielding oneself from the snow. He forwards this illustration of his position this week, the arrows indicating the direction taken by the snow. It will be seen by this that an umbrella in a snow-storm is a popular error.

FLOATING OF THE STRANDED "SPHYNX" STEAM SLOOP.

We are enabled to present to our readers, from an accredited source, the annexed illustrations of the successful means adopted for floating this fine vessel; fully to explain which it is necessary to represent the position of the *Sphynx*, when ashore at the back of the Isle of Wight; as well as the "Camel" placed under her bow, and which proved the chief auxiliary in floating her off. The details of the operations we abridge from the *Hampshire Telegraph*:

"The plan was by means of "camels"—the project of Com. Caffin, of the *Scourge*, steam-sloop, and Mr. Watts, the senior assistant-master shipwright of Portsmouth dockyard: the buoyant power of which amounted to about 130 tons, brought under a strong frame-work constructed under the paddle-boxes of the vessel: to this was added by Mr. Watts, another camel, which was brought





FLOATING OF THE STRANDED "SPHYNX," STEAM-SLOOP.

under the head of the vessel, on which, at the extreme foremost end was erected a high frame-work for supporting the chain cables, hawsers, &c., used in heaving the vessel off. To counteract this downward pressure, at the end of the camel, next the stem, was fixed a fork of two stout pieces of fir timber placed a little more than the breadth of the stem asunder, and bolted firmly to the back of the camel. This fork came underneath two stout cleats fastened to the stem of the vessel, so that the downward pressure of the cables when bove upon constituted a power, at one end, of a lever to lift the bow of the ship at the other end. This was found to render most important aid in getting the vessel over the bank or reef of rocks, up to which she had been driven on the previous occasions, but could not then be got over. This ledge has not more than six feet of water on it at high tide, whereas the *Sphynx*, when lightened of everything except her engines, drew ten feet of water. The first, therefore, of getting her over the reef is one of the most remarkable incidents ever recorded in naval science

The preparations for the great work were completed on Tuesday the 2d inst. The decks were strewed with a profusion of casks, anchors, cables, hawsers, liners, handspikes, and other useful apparatus; and Captain Austin, under whose directions the operations were carried on, was ready for the task he had undertaken; the starboard side was appropriated for the seamen to work at, and the port side for the Dockyard men; and the greatest confidence was felt in the trial to be made in the evening.

The morning tide did not rise so high as was anticipated; the rollers which had set in the night before had produced a heavy swell, and although the wind was not high, and was blowing off the shore, they could not secure the camel under her port paddle wheel framing; consequently, they moved the ship very little; nevertheless, quite up to the ledges of soft rocks which formed a barrier to her further progress towards the sea, as it also served as a protection to the ship against its ravages.

As the tide dropped on Tuesday morning every means were taken to husband the advantages which had been gained. The wind continued to blow off the land from N.W.; three steamers were under steam about three-quarters of a mile from the *Sphynx*, about a couple of hundred yards distant from each other, ready to take the lumps and lighters in tow in the event of a change of wind. Two of the lumps were moored, but one having snapped a couple of hawsers of immense strength, and having, from the very bad holding ground, brought home a 45 cwt. anchor, she was busily engaged repairing her moorings. The ship herself was perfectly upright, with her bows pointing directly seaward. Around her bows and stern were floating a large number of casks; one camel was lashed under her starboard paddlebox massive framing; the other camel, the "refractory one," was tethered off on the port side, ready at low water to be harnessed under the other paddle-box framing.

At the highest time of tide on the reef outside the *Sphynx* (when on shore), there was never more than 6 ft. 6 in. water; while the least water the *Sphynx* drew, when all the camels and casks were under her, was 7 ft. 6 in. It therefore may be imagined what a purchase was required to drag her over. However, the swell (or rollers) assisted in this case; and, between eleven and twelve o'clock on Wednesday night, the vessel was floated into deep water, from off her bed of rocks. She then had to wait for a flowing tide; and, at ten o'clock on Thursday morning she was finally extricated from her stranded position. Next morning she was towed into Portsmouth Harbour

The *Sphynx* had been forty-seven days on shore, in the most exposed situation, on the south side of the Isle of Wight.

Among the officers who have rendered essential service on this occasion, we have to mention Mr. Biddlecombe, master of the *St. Vincent*, who surveyed the position by Admiralty directions; Mr. Mallard, second master, of the *St. Vincent*; and Lieut. Thompson, of the *Victory*.

In the Illustration the spots denote where the vessel first struck on the shoal, where she was afterwards driven by the rollers; and whence she was, at length, hauled off.

MUSIC.

ANCIENT CONCERTS

On Wednesday evening, the first Concert of Ancient Music was given at the Hanover-square Rooms, under the direction of the Duke of Cambridge, who was present with the Duchess and the Princess Mary, the Duke of Wellington, the Russian and Prussian Ministers, the Countess of Jersey, the Earl of Devon, Lady Shelley, the Countess of Mansfield; Sirs A. Barnard, G. Staunton, S. Glynne, R. Glynn, J. Johnstone, &c.

Sir H. R. Bishop conducted, Mr. T. Cooke was the first violin, and Mr. Lucas organist. There were seven pieces from Handel, namely, the "Coronation Anthem," "Zadok the Priest," the "Hallelujah," and the "Lord shall reign" choruses; the occasional overture, the air from "Susanna," "If guiltless blood," sung by Miss E. Birch, but too much for her limited powers; the air from "Athalia," "Through the land so lovely blooming," sung by Madame Caradori; and the 11th Violin Concerto, superbly played by Blagrove. Hummel's Gradoale, "Quod quod in urbe," the "Sanctus Benedictus" and "Agnus Dei," from Mozart's Mass; Pergolesi's Chorus, "Gloria in Excelsis;" and the Earl of Mornington's Glee, "Oh! hard of ear," sung by Miss E. Birch, Miss M. Williams, Messrs. Lockey, Peck, and Machin, were the other pieces.

For the leading artists, in addition to what we have mentioned above, there were Cimarosa's Aria "Deci parate," from the "Abraham's Sacrifice," energetically declaimed by Miss Bassano; the Cantata by Pergolese, "Lurdica," finely given by Madame Caradori, who, we hear, retires after the present season. Haydn's air, "In native worth," sung by Mr. Lockey quite admirably. Mozart's glorious bass song from the *Nozze di Figaro*, "La Vendetta," artistically rendered by Signor F. Lablache, and Mayer's duo, from Lodoiska, "Portoi il lasci," sung by Madame Caradori and Miss Bassano.

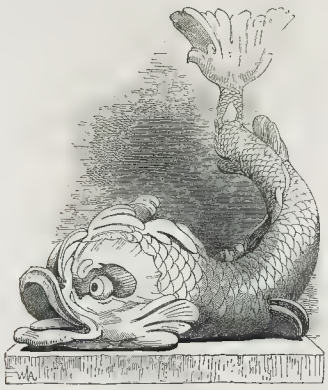
This selection does not present a single novelty, but it is unobjectionable in point of taste. Owing to the General Fast Day being fixed for the 24th of March, the second Concert is fixed for the 21st of April, and the dates of the remaining Concerts are 5th and 19th May, 2d, 16th, and 30th of June, and 7th of July, the "Messiah" being given on the 14th of July, for the Royal Society of Musicians

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

ENGLISH VOCAL MUSIC.—The Third Concert was given on Monday last, at Exeter Hall, before a numerous audience. The scheme opened with a Bishop's hymn, "When rising shines the morning star." He was the organist of Winchester College and Cathedral in 1729. Weldon's verse anthem, "Hear my crying," was then sung by Mrs. Weiss, Miss Duval, Messrs. Manvers, Machin, and W. H. Seguin, and chorus. Dr. Croft's anthem, "God is gone up," went well as did Greene's "God is our hope" Mr. Oliver May presiding with judgment at Mr. Robson's organ. A charming air by Dr. Boyce, "Softly rise, O southern breeze," with Keating's bassoon obligato, was so nicely sung by Manvers as to command an encore. Mr Willy's excellent band aided in the accompaniments. After Nares's verse anthem, "Blessed is he," Dr. Boyce's, "Lord, thou hast been our refuge," closed the first part of sacred music. The second act of Secular Music began with Dean Aldrich's well-known round, "Hark! the Bonny Christ Church bells," which was encored, although the effect was not good, the peals being too far apart. Then came one of Travers's exquisite canzonets, "He is not numbered with the blest," sung by Miss Duval, Manvers, and Seguin. A selection from Dr. Arne's "Comus" followed. Mrs. Weiss sang "Haydn's air, "In native worth," whom Mr. Lockey again

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—SELECT SPECIMENS OF BRITISH DECORATIVE ART.

THE Society of Arts have just, in popular parlance, "made a move in the right direction," which is especially adapted for illustration in our pages. On the evening of Wednesday week, they commenced a Series of Annual Exhibitions, from which we anticipate the most beneficial results. In some "Introductory Remarks" read to the Meeting, it was well observed that the Society, by their annual premiums, endeavour to stimulate the progress of Invention and Design. So far the object is a good one; but, it is maintained that the first step to the improvement of an Art or Manufacture is the knowledge of what has already been done in that Art and Manufacture; and to show this, the above Exhibitions have been undertaken. Another object is to cultivate Taste, Design, and High Art, so as to maintain them in all branches of our Manufactures, and thus render them appreciated by the



FLAXMAN'S DOLPHIN, AS A CANDLESTICK.

thousands and the millions. The first *Soirée*, or Exhibition, was given on the 3rd instant, and the second on Wednesday last; and it is now proposed to open the Exhibition to the Public, to be admitted by tickets, to be obtained of the Members of the Society.

The Selection comprises Specimens of a few Branches only of Manufacture and Decoration; but, especially those in which improvements have been made, or are likely and desirable.

In Pottery and Porcelain, there some specimens before Wedgewood's time. We have engraved some of these. The first is a specimen of Agate Ware, manufactured in the reigns of Anne and George the First; the design, the body of a sedan-chair, with a figure inside; the glaze of lead-ore and manganese, called tortoise-shell.

Next are three specimens of the time of George the Second. They are of Crouch Ware—mixture of Devon clay and Mold Cop sand, and a glaze made of common salt. This Ware was also called Salt Ware-glaze, and was manufactured almost exclusively, and in quantities, in the Potteries, previous to the introduction of Common colour, or White Lead Glaze. The articles engraved are—1. A Mug; figures in relief on the outside; turned on the lathe; and with handle set on afterwards. 2. A Cop, made from a brass or metal mould. 3. A Trencher, made at Delft, in Holland, which gave rise to the term generally applied in Ireland to English earthenware.

In comparing these Specimens with present productions, we cannot fail to remark the great advances made during the last half century; "until we have arrived at an execution which fairly rivals the production of Sevres and Dresden. We equal those celebrated manufactures in execution, and greatly surpass them in facility of manufacture, and, therefore, cheapness of production. It may almost be said that with

BLACK MARBLE LOTUS CUP AND TAZZA, CARVED BY IRVING'S PATENT MACHINE.

reference to these specimens, shillings will nearly produce what cost pounds in the original."

The classic figure upon the upper left hand of the page is a Candlestick in white stone body, designed by Flaxman, and manufactured by Wedgewood; the candle is to be placed in the tail of the fish.

It has been thought that an exhibition of a few of the earliest Specimens of Staffordshire Pottery would be a suitable introduction to an examination of the China and Earthenware of the present day. A very fine collection of similar Specimens has been lately purchased for the Museum of Economic Geology; and they may be seen on application to Sir Henry Delabeche.

The Modern Earthenware and "Stone" Body comprise Ariadne, after Danecker; and Mercury, after Thorwaldsen; Encaustic Tiles, &c.

There are several exquisite Statuettes. We have engraved two: Narcissus; a Statuette in Statuary Porcelain, after the original by Gibson; modelled for the Art-Union of London, manufactured and exhibited by Messrs. Copeland and Garrett.

By means of this Statuary Porcelain, or "body," it is clear that our sculptors have an opportunity for distributing works of the highest art among an unlimited number. In place of the solitary unique statue we may have thousands of repetitions of beauty. The Council rejoice to hear that arrangements are in progress for connecting the skill of our best Sculptors with manufactures of this nature, and that the next Exhibition will show works of a higher art than any which have preceded them.

The other Specimen engraved is the Sutherland Vase, modelled in Parian for the Duchess of Sutherland, after a Swiss original, and exhibited by Mr. J. Mortlock: this is very beautiful.

ORNAMENT—TIME, GEORGE I.

There is likewise a Copy of the Portland Vase, in Parian; blue ground, with white figures in relief. This Vase is not a copy, but from a mould actually taken from the original, about three weeks before its destruction. The difference of size is occasioned by the shrinkage of the material in which it is manufactured: exhibited by Messrs. Minton and Co.

WOOD CARVING BY MACHINERY

The China and Porcelain Specimens display exquisite art in painting; and, as a Specimen of Gilding, we were especially pleased with a Coffee Cup and Saucer, green ground, richly gilt; part of a service made by order of the Duchess of Kent, as a present to the Queen, on her Majesty's birth-day.

There are some very successful Specimens of Carving in Wood and Marble by Irving's patent Machine. We have engraved three—an elaborate composition in wood; and two in Black Marble—a Lotus Cup; and a Tazza, ornamented with Hercules destroying the Centaur a group by Canova.

We intend to resume these interesting Illustrations in our next.

STATUARY PORCELAIN—NARCISSUS, AFTER GIBSON.

CROUCH WARE MUG, CUP, AND TRENCHER—TIME, GEORGE II.

THE SUTHERLAND VASE.

SIGNOR COLETTI.

No Italian singer of eminence, at the present day, but was destined to another profession—from Rubini, who was first a tailor, to Coletti, who was destined for the Church. He made his first *entrée* in the dramatic career at the second theatre, the Fondo, at Naples, in the "Turco in Italia;"—this was in 1834. He afterwards went to Genoa, Padua, and Rome. Next, he was engaged for the great Lisbon Opera, where his exploits were celebrated in verse; the enthusiasm for his talent turning each Portuguese Vates into a Camoens in their own estimation, if we are to believe the Lisbon newspapers. In 1840 he came to London; although then comparatively inexperienced, he made a decided hit in *Torquato Tasso*; but, falling a victim to the "Tamburini row," Coletti repaired to Naples, where his reputation daily rose higher. He was engaged this season in Paris, had surpassing success in "I Due Foscari;" and, at Her Majesty's Theatre he has been equally prosperous.

SIGNOR COLETTI, AS "ENRICO," IN "LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR."

SIGNOR FRASCHINI.

There appears to be an unkown mystic connection between medicine and music: the ancients said that the God of Music, Apollo, practised medicine. The great singer, Fraschini, like the great physician, Orfila, is a modern example of the combination of the two ruling tastes in the same person. He was born with a love for medicine and a ruling passion for music. However, in practical life, the two tastes cannot often be indulged at the same time. A celebrated maestro of the day, Moretti, hearing the young student of medicine sing for his own amusement, and by rote, advised him to abandon medicine and study music exclusively. Urged by other friends, he adopted this course; and, after a few months' study, entered as chorister at the Cathedral of Padua, his native town, where he was born, in 1807. It was only in 1839 that he made his *début* as *Rodrigo*, in "Otello:" it was at Bergamo, and with Mdlle. now Madame, Castellan, who then played *Desdemona*. Merelli, with his hawk-eye, soon discovered his talent, and brought him to his great theatre, La Scala, at Milan, in 1840. There he created a *furore*, and immediately had engagements offered him for Turin, Venice, Rome, and Naples. The latter city has been his principal head-quarters, where the great composers of Italy—Verdi, Pacini, Mercadante—came purposely to write operas for him, such as "Alzira," "Fidanzata Corsa," "I Orazii," &c. His fame ultimately reached Paris and Vienna. The Emperor of Austria's offers were the most tempting: he went to Vienna last season, and created an immense sensation amongst those keen sy-

SIGNOR FRASCHINI, AS "EDGARDO," IN "LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR."

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

We are happy in having to record another *début*, that of the celebrated Tenor, Fraschini, who made his first appearance on Tuesday, in "Lucia di Lammermoor."

The first duet with Castellan, "Sulla Tomba," gave no idea of this singer's power; he was comparatively inefficient; and, but that we have all had so many lessons as to distrusting first impressions, we should have declared that nothing here warranted the great reputation that has preceded him. Perhaps this may, in some degree, however, be attributed to the effect of a cold under which, we hear, he was labouring; but there was no evidence of this afterwards. His next appearance was in the splendid concluding scene of the second act. Here the whole man was changed. On entering, his was the concentrated demeanour of one worked upon by powerful excitement, calm and solemn: then the words "Tardi Ingrata, t'amo ancor," towered above the voices of the others with thrilling expression; and then came the burst of furious passion in the malediction, in which his voice came forth with wonderful power and electrical effect. So short and yet so overpowering in effect was this last solo, that the listener was carried away, and, absorbed by the passion of the actor, forgot all criticism. It must have been with something of this feeling that an encore was demanded by those who wished to judge as well as to admire—for against an encore in such a scene as this, on an ordinary occasion, we must protest, as totally destroying the illusion.

That most beautiful of scenes beautiful from the first note of the recitative to the last dying cry beautiful in sentiment, in situation and exquisitely beautiful in music—which concludes the opera—brought Fraschini again before us: here, again, his great powers displayed themselves. The first movement, "Fra poco," we never heard more exquisitely sung; and this is much to say for those who have heard it executed at this theatre by tenors like Rubini or Moriani

of whom this scena was the *chef d'œuvre*. The others who have sung it have, however admirable, been imitators. But Fraschini gives it with all the freshness of originality. He, neither, like Rubini, makes the singing pre-eminent over the action, or, like Moriani, the acting pre-eminent over the singing. Heard in a drawing-room, apart from all theatrical pomp and circumstances, the "Fra Poco" of Fraschini, could be sung there as he does on the stage, which we doubt, would be quite in keeping, and admirable as a vocal performance, while yet it is impossible not to be penetrated by the deep and overwhelming passion, which gives tone to every note he utters, and which renders it essentially dramatic. This portion of his song was constantly interrupted by applause and bravos; and even while all were listening most intently, a sort of approbatory hum echoed through the house. In the second part, "Tu che a Dio," Fraschini surprised us by the delightful sweetness of his notes, for which, as we have said, his opening duo by no means prepared us: in fact, to the last this scena was admirably given, and the feeling which impressed us most at the conclusion was the desire to hear it again

One remarkable feature of Fraschini's performance is, that he sings solely from the chest, and never employs the falsetto. He has evidently a tendency on all occasions to slacken the measure—a practice totally opposed to that of most modern singers; and so strong was this tendency, that he hardly kept pace with the remainder of the artists: and a very slight irregularity in the concerted pieces was therefore occasionally observable from this cause. He has but just arrived from a long journey, therefore a deficiency of this nature is not to be wondered at. When "Lucia" has been performed once or twice more, we can predict for the performance of the whole a perfection which the excellence of the artists engaged in it must ensure.

Madame Castellan made her *rentrée* on Tuesday, and was most warmly and loudly welcomed. She has increased in *embonpoint*, and is prettier and more graceful than ever. She presents, now as ever, a charming impersonation of *Lucia*; but her performance on Tuesday was unequal; while in some parts she had more than her former power and *splendi*, in other portions of the drama her strength seemed to fail her, and the paleness of her countenance told, we thought, of real as well as acted suffering

Coletti's splendid voice told with admirable effect in the concerted pieces of this opera. He sang excellently from beginning to end

The admirers of novelty as well as of excellence in lyrical and chorographic art, will enjoy a rich treat on Thursday next, at Her Majesty's Theatre, when all the resources of the establishment will be brought into play. Independently of the attraction of a new ballet, entitled "La Fée aux Fleurs," to be produced with those charming dancers, Rosati and the young Marie Taglioni, we shall hear the exquisite tenor, Gardoni, in the "Sonnambula," with Castellan; and "La Lucia" will present to us that great dramatic and lyrical artist, Fraschini.

We hear that the Easter piece, at Drury Lane, will be a dramatic adaptation, by Mr. Fitzball, of Felicien David's "Desert;" to give due effect to which a whole jungle of lions, tigers, and other animals have been engaged.

The entertainment for Easter, at the Adelphi, will be a burlesque on "The Tempest," from the pen of Mr. Charles Selby.

The Lyceum will also bring out a new burlesque about that time, the subject being taken from Monk Lewis's melodrama of "One o'Clock, or the Knight and the Wood Demon," and put into its modern costume by Messrs. Albert Smith and Charles Kenney

Mr Love, the Polyphonist, of whom we have before had occasion to speak favourably, has been giving his entertainments with his usual effect at Crosse Hall. The pressure of theatrical matter has prevented us from seeing him this week, but we hope to be enabled to give a due account of his performances in our next.

DRURY LANE.

"Spanish Gallantries" is the name of a new ballet in two acts, produced at this theatre last week; and if it is at all a faithful setting forth of its title, then are "Spanish Gallantries" very pleasant things to be engaged in; for they appear to consist of moonlight appointments, *al fresco* festivals, illuminated gardens, and every kind of joyous diversion; concluding with a grand *fête* in the Temple of Momus. The ballet is, however, scarcely to be considered as such the interest being very slight, and the story, if there be one, not clearly explained by the action. It is rather a long *divertissement*, and a very good one of its kind, serving to introduce a series of most agreeable dances, and some beautiful scenery It embraces the talents of all the principals now in the Drury-Lane ballet troupe. Of these, Mdlle. Baderna at the head, was most enthusiastically applauded. A new Cachuca in the last scene perfectly took the house by storm, being loudly encored, and even asked for a third time. A feeling for the exhaustion of the fair *danseuse*, however, alone prevented its second repetition. Mdlles. Dubignon and Benard came out surprisingly in a Pas de Six, in the last scene; and the two sisters St. Louis danced with more spirit than we have hitherto suspected them of possessing.

The "Marche Triumphale de Momus" is, apart from the interest of situation, as good a thing in its way as was the "Fête des Fous," in "Esmeralda." The coloured umbrellas, all in motion, had an animated appearance; and two of the smallest children we ever saw, who danced in a species of Chinese costume immediately behind the car, looked so very quaint and comical, that they called forth a loud burst of laughter. Mr. W. H. Payne had a trifling part of a valet, which he made very droll. It was only to be regretted that he had not more to do. "Spanish Gallantries," in two words, may be considered a perfect success.

It was preceded, on Tuesday evening, by Mr. Wallace's opera, Miss Rainforth winning golden opinions as the heroine.

Mr. Bunn announces his benefit for Monday next, when Miss Romer will reappear, in "The Bondman," after which, Mr. Farren and Mrs. Glover will play in "Popping the Question;" and Mr. Braham and Mr. Harley, together with the whole force of the theatre, will lend their aid to increase the attraction. A new dance, "La Pleiade de Terpsichore," by the seven principal "stars" of the ballet, will be a leading feature.

FRENCH PLAYS.

M. Alcide Tousez, one of the *comiques* of the Palais Royale Theatre—that small nest of fun-makers, and titterers of *double entendres*—made his *début* before an English audience on Friday evening, at the St. James's Theatre. His line of characters are those of simple-witted individuals, termed technically "*les niais*," on the French stage, and answer very much to those parts usually allotted to Keeley in our theatres. He has a quiet comico-serious expression of countenance, which, added to a ludicrous lisp in his pronunciation, renders the absurdities of his impersonations irresistibly droll.

The piece in which he appeared was "Le Roi des Frontins," a comedietta known to our play-goers in its English garb of "Luck's All," at the Lyceum; indeed, it must be a matter of difficulty, now-a-days, for the management of the St. James's Theatre to bring forward any piece, with which we are not, in some way or another, acquainted, from the vigilance of our translating dramatists. Though somewhat toned down from the breadth which is predominant at the Palais Royale, the performance of M. Tousez had still enough of native drollery in it to call down repeated bursts of laughter: and allow us to record his *début* as a most successful one. M. Lafont and Mademoiselle Fargueil, continue to be leading favourites: and the house is well attended every evening.

SURREY.

There was evidently some important festival being held at the Surrey Theatre on Tuesday evening, for when we entered the house we saw in the centre box six gentlemen of imposing aspect, dressed after the received notions of Robin Hood, in Lincoln Green, with bright buzle horns, russet boots, gauntlets, and tall ostrich feathers in their caps. Others, similarly attired, pervaded the lobbies and looked proudly down from private boxes. At first, we thought that according to the fashion of the times, some foreign potentate was honouring the theatre with his presence, and had put his *suite* into their national costume; but the house was so densely crowded, everybody, at the same time, appearing to know everybody else: and there was such general good fellowship amongst the entire audience, and the merry outlaws went out with such an entire absence of pride, to partake of common refreshments between the acts, that all our conjectures were beaten. Even the bill said nothing about them; and a gentleman to whom we applied for enlightenment, said that they were "ancient foresters," with such an air of contempt for our ignorance, that we did not press the question further: so that, whether they were "Walworth Freischütz," or "Lambeth Woodrangers," or any other denizens of the Borough greenwoods, remains a mystery. We opine, however, that they were attached to some charitable institution taking a benefit; if so, the crowded state of the house must more than have rewarded their exertions.

The new drama, "Lilly Dawson," is about the best, of its class, that we have seen for some little time. It is founded on a story written by Mrs. Crowe, the authoress of "Susan Hopley," and lately published. We have not read the work, but, for a dramatised novel, the plot of the piece is very clear and intelligible. *Lilly Dawson* (Mrs. H. Vining) is a poor girl, whom circumstances are constantly plunging into situations of misery and apparent guilt. To escape from the brutal treatment she experiences, as servant at an inn, she runs away, intending to go to London. On her journey, she is witness of the murder of a miller, by one *Luke Lattlehaus*—the villain of the piece—who, perceiving her, is about to assassinate her also, when she is saved by *Philip Ryland* (Mr. J. T. Johnson). After some trouble, she goes to London, and gets a situation in the establishment of a fashionable milliner. To shield one of her companions from disgrace, she incurs the suspicion of having stolen an article of dress, and is, in consequence, turned away. She then falls into the hands of *Lattlehaus* and some of his desperate companions, who shut her up in a garret, in a Smithfield "rookery," kept by the sister of her persecutor. *Lattlehaus* here intends to murder her, but kills his sister in the dark by mistake, and *Lilly* again manages to escape. After many other vicissitudes, she returns to Cornwall; and is, at last, found to be the child of an officer, who was murdered by the wreckers during a storm; *Lattlehaus* confesses his guilt, and *Lilly* becomes the wife of *Philip Ryland*.

This is but an outline of the story, which abounds in very dramatic incident and situations; and is admirably played by all parties concerned, especially by Mrs. Henry Vining, who, as the heroine, displayed an intelligent perception of the character, worthy of the highest commendation. Mr. Savile was a sturdy and effective representative of *Lattlehaus*, and Mr. T. Fredericks drew a great deal of individuality into one of his associates in crime, *Hans Peffer*, a Dutchman. The part, however, was a weak copy of *Grangrass* in the "Wreck Ashore." Little Miss Terry made everybody laugh, and got uproariously encored in a song, "We're all babies," each verse ending with a comical jingle of nursery rhymes, to the screaming delight of the audience. Mr. H. Webb is a clever low comedian, and evidently a favourite with the *habitués* of the Surrey; he played an ostler who goes to a Bal Masqué as *Richard the Third*, and is overtaken by drink and daylight in the streets—with much humour. A scene of Blackfriars-bridge at sunrise was evenly painted; but the *tableaux* in *Lilly's* dream might have been better arranged, the mechanism that produced them being too hard and apparent, and robbing them of all illu-

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.—PICTURE, NO. 286.—PAINTED BY A. JOHNSTON.

"In some thick wood we've wander'd heedless on,
Hid from the vulgar eye; and sat us down
Upon the sloping cowslip-covered bank,
Where the pure limpid stream has slid along
In grateful eddies through the underwood,
Sweet murmuring."

BLAIR.

sion. The double phantasmagoria—the agent in what is commonly termed "dissolving views" offers the only means by which a really good effect of this kind can be produced. The drama was entirely successful, and the curtain fell amidst general applause

In the course of the evening much amusement was created by Messrs. Ashby and Harding, described as "pupils of Signor Rubby, of Her Majesty's Theatre, who attempted to sing a scene from the "Elisir d'Amore." But their performance was so very bad, that the gallery and pit turned the duet into one grand concerted piece; and recommenced singing "Hail, smiling morn," and "Do not fear!" Good night!" with various uncomplimentary imitations, merged at last into a shower of hisses, amidst which the tenor and baritone were at last shut out from view by the act drop. Their appearance was the only disappointment we had to witness—all those great exhibitions must hurt the credit of the theatre, the audience of which have been used to first-rate vocalists.

Elsewhere, everything went off with great spirit; and "Lilly Dawson" will, we have no doubt, enjoy a prolonged existence.

ADELPHI

The announcement of a new drama, by Mr. Buckstone, was sure to create some little interest in the theatrical world; and, accordingly, the doors of the Adelphi were stormed on Thursday evening by a large audience, anxious to witness the last production of the author of "The Wreck Ashore," and "The Green Bushes." two pieces which may be placed at the head of their cast in the English school of melodrama. They were not disappointed; as the "Flowers of the Forest" was triumphantly successful, albeit its performance occupied within a few minutes of four hours—a time unprecedented for the representation of a three act drama. As in Mr. Buckstone's other dramas, the period of action is laid about a century ago; and the interest is centered in a clever union of the deeds of the romantic and domestic classes of the *dramatis personæ*. The plot is too complicated for us to unravel it, until it turns on the devotion of an Italian gipsy, *Zingana* (Mdme. Celeste), living with an English tribe, to a young Englishman, *Alfred* (Mr. Boyce), whom she had met abroad. Wandering to our land with her father, *Armad* (Mr. A. Smith), she finds *Alfred* about to be married to the *Lady Agnes* (Miss E. Harding), sister to *Captain Lancrack* (Mr. C. J. Smith.) She watches the wedding, and interrupts it at the church-door. The bridegroom becomes jealous; and, in consequence, *Lancrack* is challenged by *Lawrock*. *Lawrock* has in the morning soundly horsewhipped a young gipsy boy, *Lemuel* (Miss Woolgar), who swears to be revenged. The duellists meet at Skiddaw. *Alfred* refuses to fight, but, goaded on by *Lawrock*, he takes his place and fires in the air: when, at the same instant, *Lemuel*, who is on the watch, fires and shoots *Lawrock* to the heart. He then escapes, and *Alfred* is, of course, accused of the murder, although he declares at the cause of the other's death. *Cynthia*, the Zingana, contrives to rescue him from the room in which he is confined, with the assistance of another gipsy, *Starlight Ben* (Mrs. *Fitz* William.) By her father's orders, however, he is given up; but the Italian having overheard *Lemuel* confess his guilt to *Ben*, gives him to the Court of Justice. For this, she is cast out of the tribe, and left to perish, when *Ben*, who is engaged to *Lemuel*, and whose heart is breaking at his fate, takes compassion on her, in spite of everything, and leads her back. *Jasmoel* agrees to receive her on one condition—that she will kill *Alfred*, whom they have got in their power. She promises to do so, but, on finding him asleep, she places poisoned flowers on his bosom. In an underplot the fun is well kept up by *Cheap Jack* (Mr. Wright) and *The Kinchins* (Mr. Paul Bedford), who appear first as vendors of cheap Sheffield goods, and secondly as sham criminal lawyers, lastly figuring in a pen stocks.

The piece was admirably played. To Miss Woolgar must the greatest praise be awarded, her acting far exceeding all that she has ever done. Her part was not one of comedy, but of deep pathos, and in the opening scene of the third act she played with such intensity and truthfulness, that the action was constantly delayed by the loud bursts of applause from the house; indeed, throughout the piece her performance was truly admirable. Madame Celeste had full scope for her clever and striking peculiarities; and Mrs. Fitzwilliam's *Starlight Ben* was a charming and effective impersonation. Mr. G. Smith looked, as he always does, a perfect picture; and Messrs. Wright and Bedford were themselves; which means that they kept the house in roars of laughter whenever they were on the stage.

We cannot conclude this notice without speaking in the highest terms of the scenery, by Messrs. Pitt and Johnstone, which is the most beautiful we ever saw at the Adelphi. Every scene, as it was discovered, drew forth the applause of the audience, and most deservedly so. At the conclusion, all the chief performers re-appeared, amidst enthusiastic cheering. Madame Celeste announced the drama for repetition, and Mr. Buckstone bowed his acknowledgments before the curtain.

We would recommend considerable curtailment in the first and second acts, and then "The Flowers of the Forest" will flourish at the Adelphi for many nights to come.

ASTLEY'S.

We paid a visit to Astley's on Wednesday evening, to see a most extraordinary display of what may be called the graceful trahison of horsemanship. Mr. Pablo Fanque is an *artiste* of colour, and his steed goes through a variety of paces with a regularity and apparent intelligence which we have not only never seen surpassed, but never equalled. In addition to cantering and dancing trained horses, when performance it has been our lot to witness, there has always been a certain degree of difficulty in getting them to the required measure of the time to which they were presumed to be stepping, and after that the beat had to accommodate itself to the action of the horse, throwing the bars of the accompaniment into all sorts of time. With Mr. Fanque's horse we observed nothing of this. The steed—a beautiful animal, by the way, who offered a spirited contrast to the sable animal cage of the scene—went into his time and paces at once, and sustained both throughout each division of the performance with very singular regularity. This was more generally observable in the dancing, for none or two well-known ballet-airs by different times; but the intricate and difficult road-paces into which he was put by his clever rider, were no less astonishing or worthy of the highest praise, and drew forth the loudest applause. The exhibition alone will repay a visit to Astley's; and we recommend it to the patronage of our readers.

The performances commenced with the drama founded on Sir Walter Scott's "Kenilworth;" and, in the scenes in the Circle, a very expert rider, who was called the Juggler of Antwerp—which fact we learned from the bills rather than from our recollection of the costume observed in that city—did better things than sticks and basins than others of his class, from whom, or otherwise, have hitherto attempted. A monkey rode in a very comical fashion upon a diminutive pony, and Madame Dumas, a graceful and pretty person, went through a transformation scene as "The Goddess of Happiness." All these were very much applauded, but Mr. Pablo Fanque was *the* lit of the even.ng.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The arrivals of English wheat since Monday having been very moderate the show of samples of that grain here to-day was small. The best quality of both red and white commanded a steady sale, at an advance in the quotations of 1s per quarter, while the value of other kinds was well supported. In foreign wheat a good business was doing for shipment to France, and fully 1s per quarter more money. The barley trade was in a very dull state, at barely stationary prices. In malt nearly anything was doing, and the currencies had a downward tendency. The quantity of foreign oats was good, yet the last trade was firm, at 6d per quarter more money. In beans and peas no alteration, but flour was the d ll er. Flour of the best sorts sold readily at 40s per sack. Indian corn was held at 72s to 73s; and Polish Odessa wheat, 72s to 74s; and for Jano shipment, 68s per quarter.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 4610; barley, 1630; malt, —; oats, 2820; rye, —; beans, —; peas, —; flour, —; meal, —; oats, —. Foreign: Wheat, 280; barley, 5190; malt, 3400; oats, 9960. Flour: 4580 sacks.—Mark Lane.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 72s to 75s; ditto white, 75s to 85s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 72s to 73s; ditto white, 72s to 82s; rye, 48s to 50s; grinding barley, 41s to 43s; Malting, 50s to 56s; malt, 70s to 74s; beans, 40s to 44s; Lincoln and Essex, new, 38s to 40s; old, 42s to 44s; Suffolk and Norfolk, new, 38s to 40s; old, 42s to 44s; white, 44s to 46s; Scotch, 38s to 40s; ditto white, 44s to 46s; grey peas, 34s to 35s; maple, 34s to 36s; white, —s to —s; boilers, 38s per quarter. Flour, per sack, 38s to 40s; Suffolk, 36s to 38s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 40s to 44s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.* Wheat, Pomeranian, 70s to 72s; Polish, 68s to 70s; Marianopoli, 68s to 70s; Taganrog, —s to —s; Egyptian, —s to —s; Spanish, —s to —s; Tuscan, —s to —s; Leghorn, —s to —s; Sicily, —s to —s; Barbary, —s to —s; American, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s; flour, —s to —s per barrel.

Liverpool Market.—We report a very active business in wheat, clever send, at barely last week's quotations. Canary s. d is quite as dear, with a fair inquiry. Linseed and rapeseed, as well as cakes, are held at very full prices.

Linseed, English, crushing, 46s to 50s; Baltic, crushing, 44s to 48s. Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 44s. Hempseed, 30s to 32s per quarter. Coriander, 16s to 18s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 8s to 10s, white ditto, 9s to 12s. Canary-seed, 48s to 52s per bushel. English Rapeseed, (new) £32 to £25 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £13 5s to £13 15s; foreign, £11 5s to £12 0s per 100; Rapeseed cakes, £7 5s to £7 15s per ton. Linseed oil, 27s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s extra, s to s; white, —s to —s extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; white, —s to —s extra.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 10d to 10½d; of household ditto, 8d to 9½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 74s 6d; barley, 34s 11d; oats, 32s 3d; rye, 55s 11d; beans, 38s 6d; peas, 36s 1d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 73s 6d; barley, 34s 1d; oats, 32s 3d; rye, 55s 11d; beans, 38s 6d; peas, 36s 9d.

Sugar.—Owing to the extensive public sale and the anxiety manifested by the importers to rid themselves of stock, the demand for raw goods is by no means active, yet a full average business is doing, at late rates. Refined goods are quite as dear as last week. All qualities of grain 1 Cs 6d to 64s per cwt. for standard lumps

Provisions.—There is still a good business doing in Irish butter, at, in some instances, a further improvement in value of 1s per cwt. Pork, first, is selling at 94s to 96s; Limerick, 84s to 86s; Cork, 80s to 82s, and Clonmel, 84s to 86s per cwt. Bacon is in good demand for future delivery, scarcely a transaction has taken place. Dutch butter is a slow sale, and rather cheaper. The best quarters are selling at 104s to 106s; other and good, 92s to 96s per cwt. English butter is quite as per cwt. lower. Lard, 50s to 52s per cwt., and fresh, 11s to 14s per pound. Bacon is in very brisk inquiry, at very full prices. Prime sizeable Waterford, 60s to 62s; and heavy, 56s to 58s per cwt. Hams are in good demand, and quite as dear, with a steady inquiry. English do. as a slow sale, but large parcels of American have changed hands, at from 38s to 40s per cwt. Barrel of Irish Pork has improved in value 2s 6d per barrel. All other kinds of provisions support last week's quotations

Potatoes.—There is very little doing in the market, at prices ranging from 150s to 220s per ton.

Kilkenny, 18s 3d; Braddyll's Hetton, 20s 9d; Lambton, 20s 9d; South Hetton, —s; Cowper's Hartley, 16s 6d; and Tees 20s 6d per ton

Hops (Friday).—Since we last wrote, our market is still but moderately supplied with really fine hops, and which command a steady sale, at full prices. All fine kinds, the quantity of which on offer is good, are in full inquiry, and previous rates are with difficulty supported Sussex pockets, £4 6s to £4 8s; Weald of Kent ditto, £4 4s to £4 16s, Mid. Kent ditto, £4 16s to £6 12s per cwt

Wool (Friday).—The number of bales s. ce our last, this morning, was limited, and of very inferior quality. The demand for all descriptions of English wool was extremely dull, at bar y stationary prices. Nothing selling. Otherwise, the business was unusually dull, at bar y stationary prices. Even a small parcel was received 58 sacks and cows, sheep, and 24 calves. With sheep, we were scant, y supplied; yet the market is dull, was heavy, and, in some instances, the currencies declined 2d per 8lb. Calves were in limited supply, and sluggish trade, at a not bad v

Of the whole number re ceived was only from 2 to 3 cwt. was sold at 3s per 8lb.

For 8lb. of sinking offal.—Coarse, and inferior sheep, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; prime Scots, 3s 2d; small coarse and middling, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime Southdown ditto, 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 10d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; inferior sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime Scots, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime Southdown ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large hogs, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; small coarse and middling, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime small ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; suckling calves, 18s to 28s; and quarter old store pigs, 18s to 28s each. Beasts, 558; cows, 187; sheep, 2770; calves, 148; pigs, 296.

The arrivals from Ireland during the week ending last Monday were as follows:—

[illegible] by the carcase.—Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 10d to 3s 6d, prime ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; prime ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 10. to 4s 0d, prime ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4

[illegible]

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

A considerable change has occurred in the value of Money during the current week The leading discount houses on Tuesday, advanced the rate of interest for Money on "the call," to 3½ per cent., and the Bank of England have limited the period of this customary advance during the settlement now at the recent meeting of the Shareholders. The question asked is, when, or what rate, was the Stock purchased. It cannot, however, be doubted that the loss must have been considerable. A general spirit of caution prevails, and every thing tends to indicate a further increase in the value of Money, and a more limited period for advances generally

The English Market opened on Monday at a slight improvement upon Saturday's quotations. Consols at Opening quoted 89¾ ⅞ for Money, and 89¾ ⅞ for Time. Exchange sales, however, reduced these prices to 89¾ to ⅞ for Money, an 89¾ buyers for Account. Towards the close of the day, at the commencement of the day, the finance discussions in the French Chambers having terminated by decision not to negociate any loan. Money, however, becoming scarcer in the Discount Market, prices declined; and, by the evening, every thing tends to indicate further increasing

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With regard to the Notes, as well as the Text, great care has been particularly attended to in their compilation. And it may be necessary to observe, that they are intended to be a kind of an explanatory character, without the introduction of any thing of a theological or dogmatic tendency. The Notes are much more numerous and of greater length in the Gospels than in the succeeding parts of the work. This may be accounted for by various circumstances; in the first place, it must be remarked that the Gospels are the most essential portion of the New Testament, and the world necessarily require a larger measure of notice; and, secondly, the form and position of the Illustrations sometimes precluded, and at others, the nature and import of the text itself did not seem to demand, on the plan pursued, anything additional in the way of annotations
For the descriptive matter and other information contained in the Notes, the Editor is mainly indebted to the works of Dr. Kitto, particularly his "Biblical Cyclopædia," to the "Archæologia Biblica" of Dr. Jahn, the "Researches" of Dr. Robinson, and some other travellers of note and authority. The first-mentioned of these works is a storehouse of facts of orientalism and historical fact: from its pages, as also from the work of Professor Robinson, may be gathered all that would seem necessary for a work of this kind, or its accompanying history, strictly so called, of the districts and localities into which the Holy Land was divided, as well as the political and physical changes which have taken place in those regions by the lapse of time or the overwhelming events. Hence, there seems no room for a repetition of this useful statistical condition to the present moment.
To the learned work of Dr. Jahn we are under considerable obligations in respect to Jewish Rites, Ceremonies, and Sects without some attention to which, many facts of the New Testament are left without inducement. Nor have the manners and customs of the ancient Greeks and Romans been over looked, wherever an acquaintance with them might tend to throw light on the interpretation, or assist the reader in comprehending the spirit of the passage And to render such book the more intelligible, we have prefixed, in general, a short account of the nation, the time when, and the circumstances under which it was written.
With the aids thus afforded, it is presumed the reading of the New Testament may be rendered attractive as well as advantageous to the youthful mind, inasmuch as there is furnished to the right understanding and due appreciation of it. The same may be said with respect to the reader of more advanced age. The original and bulky concealed dogma of the talented author of "Modern Judaism"—evident enough, indeed, to the discerning feature of the work and the series of cuts dispersed throughout, together with the body of merely anecdotary matter, have rendered an undertaking the present undertaking of the kind, and the acquisition, not only to those younger students who have a classical taste, but to the reader in general.
The work still more valuable and attractive, a third eye V e of the Holy Land is prefixed, exhibiting the plan of the Sanctuary, as described in the Old and New Testaments
[illegible], Strand, London, 1847
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TEA and PERRINS' highly-esteemed WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—Gravies, Meat and Game Soups, Hashes, Stews, and Soup, may be obtained universally from the most respectable dealers, every bottle [illegible] and PERRINS upon the wrapper and label, without which it cannot be genuine. [illegible] Row, retail and for exportation, by the Proprietors, Lea and Perrins, 6, Vere-street, Oxford-street. London, and 68, Broad-street, Worcester; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell, London; and generally by the principal Oilmen and Dealers in Sauces

ELEGANT PICTURE FRAMES, LOOKING GLASSES, CORNICES, &c.—WM. FOLLIT, 68, Fleet-street, is acknowledged by all who have honoured him with commands, to be the cheapest known Manufacturing Carver and Gilder, and the superiority of his materials and workmanship cannot be impeached. The most Liberal Terms to Decorators, Artists, and the Trade. Prized Sheets of Chrisso Designs on receipt of six stamps. The Art-Union Engravings framed and glazed, from 5s to 30s. FOLLITT'S Old-established Composition, Ornament, and Moulding Manufactory, 63, Fleet-street.—(Observe) Corner of Bouverie-street.

THE attention of Ladies is respectfully requested to the NORWICH COTTON COMPANY'S (J. and L. BARBER and CO.) 3 and 6 Cord Sewing, Knitting, and Crochet Cotton, as being of the most beautiful texture it may be produced. It is wound on reels in 100, 200, and 300 yards; and can be had at all the most respectable Mercers, Drapers, and Haberdashers; and wholesale only of the Agents in London, Mr. W. Hall, 33, Friday-street, Cheapside, and of J. and L. Barber and Co., Norwich.

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.—MRS. HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Maygard-street, Sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dress-making by a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey in course of the smallest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most Finished Style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The courses are of the made on the fully substantiated by reference to Pupils —Apprentices and Improvers Wanted. Millinery Rooms —Paper Models.

BRIGHTS' MAGAZIN DE MODES, No. 86, Regent-street. Importers of French Millinery. Ladies' Satin and Glacé Bonnets, from 21s. Very fine Leghorns, from 10s. 6d. Gala Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Lappets, Hats, from 5s. 6d. from all French Straw Bonnets of every description. Every article marked at the lowest scale of profit, from which no deviation will be made 86, Quadrant, Regent-street. Right-hand side from Circus, Piccadilly

THE SALE AT GEORGE SMITH'S.—During the progress of ALTERATIONS, the remains of the Stock of India, French, and British Shawls; silks, velvets, mantles, Cashmere and Lambswool Scarfs, Opera Cloaks, Fancy goods, [illegible] shoes, table-linen, sheeting, Swiss curtains, &c., will be SOLD OFF at extremely low prices, in the Back Shop, particularly adapted for that purpose; and the entrance shifted from the court yard at the side of the premises, 32, Ludgate-hill, late Rundell and Bridge's

BLACK FRENCH-LACE HALF SHAWLS, at 16s. 6d. and 21s. 6d. each, worth double those prices; Black French Veils, 6s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. each; White and Black Plumules, 16s. 6d. and 18s. 6d. the full Plumes Valenciennes Lappets, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. the full Lappets made; Lace Dresses, Black and White, extraordinarily cheap; Scarfs, Capes, Pelerines, Collars, Habit shirts, Infants' Robes, Cambric Handkerchiefs are among the wonders of HYSON'S STOCK, SELLING OFF for positively the LAST WEEK, at the Shop next to the KING and SHIRT, No. 324, Regent-street, London.
No. 327, Regent-street

For the Convenience of Ladies residing in the Country, KING and SHEATH will send Patterns of their Goods, Post Free, on Application

NEW FANCY FRENCH SILKS, FREE OF EXPENSE.
Very Rich Fancy Baroges, 2s. 6d. per French Yard.
The Richest Qualities from 3s 6d. to 4s. 6d.
The Richest Black and Fancy Glacés, from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
The Richest Black Watered Silks, 4s. 6d.
Patterns Sent Free to the Country KING and SHEATH, 264, Regent-street, London.

CHILDREN'S FROCKS, COATS, and PELISSES; Infants' Cloaks, Hoods, Hats, and Bonnets; Long and Short Robes, French Cambric Caps, Day and Night Dresses, Robe Blanche, Layette Baskets, with every other requisite in Baby Linen, at SUSANNAH'S, 5 FINSBURY PAVEMENT. Several hundreds of Children's Dresses, &c., on Sale from the smallest infant at 1s. 11d., medium 3s. 6d. to 10s. 6d., up to the rich embroidered Silk Velvets, &c., with every size and description for a Prince to Peer, thus obviating the trouble and inconvenience so long complained of in going from shop to shop when juvenile clothing is required An Illustrated Pamphlet, affording additional information, will be sent free, on receiving a paid letter

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN.—The Thorn that veils the Primrose Beauty, and the Down that overhangs the Peach, are surpassed in the Bloom, Grace, and Aroma of Rimmel. For its removal, RUBBEL'S ROSEATE POWDER stands pre-eminent for its purity, efficacy, and delightful fragrance. Sold by Rimmel, 96, Strand, the last forty years Sold for the Proprietor by Hooper, Chemist, 24, Russell-street, Covent Garden, and by most Perfumers. Price 4s. per box; or two in one parcel, 7s.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE.—White Powder for the Teeth, compounded of the choicest and most recherche ingredients of the Oriental Herbal, of inestimable value for preserving and beautifying the Teeth, and strengthening the Gums. Its truly efficacious and fragrant properties are established its esteem by the queen, the Court and Royal Family of Great Britain, and the Nobility of Europe. It lasts during years in any climate. Sold in pots, at 2s. 9d. each, by Piesse from Rimmel, the Government Stamp, with the words "A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden," engraved thereon, is affixed on each box. Sold by them, and by all Chemists and Perfumers

BERDOE'S WATERPROOF PALLIUM, a Light Over-Coat for General Use at All Seasons. Guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever. An extensive assortment of the above well-known and universally approved Garments, combined by its neat, quiet, gentlemanly appearance, and superior claims to the attention of the fashionable portion of the community, at the Manufactory of the first inventor, Berdoe, 96, Bunhill Row, and Over-Coat Maker, 96, New Bond-street (near Oxford-street), and 69, Cornhill (corner of Birchin-lane).

THE REGISTERED PALETOT OF LLAMA CLOTH, the most fashionable coat for both the present and approaching seasons, still retains the same moderate price, which, with its usefulness and gentlemanly appearance, has secured such general favour, and is sold at the Manufactory of the Inventor, Berdoe, 96, Bunhill Row. Prince Albert, Prince George of Cambridge Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and his several Royal Visitors to the British Court. To be had only be purchased of the patentee, H. J. and D. Nicoll, Court Tailors, 114, Regent-street, 22, Cornhill, and 10, Regent-street, Cambridge. Also at 50, Sackville-street, Dublin, and 142, George Macklons, Molesworth-street; for Birmingham, Warwick; and Son, Bye-street; and the petit cape, the most large to wear

HYDROPHOBIC HATS.—JOHNSON and Co., 113, Regent-street, corner of Vigo-street, Hatters to her Majesty and the Royal Family, Patentees for the application of Valves and Air Conductors to Hats.—This invention consists of a Valve which is placed in the crown of the Hat, admitting free air to the head and perspiration, and of a grooved apparatus, forming a series of small channels in the back part of the leather lining, by which air is admitted. The Hydrophobic Hat possesses the following advantages, viz. regulation of the amount of air admitted into the crown of the hat by the opening and closing of the valve at the pleasure of the wearer.—An impossibility of an accumulation of heated air and perspiration impermeability to grease around the head.—Its coolness, lightness, elegance, form, and durability,—and, lastly, the acknowledged comfort to all who suffer from headache, or who are in the habit of taking cold.—Johnson and Co., 113, Regent-street, corner of Vigo-street; and Griffiths and Johnson 7 Old Bond street, Piccadil

INVALUABLE IN EVERY LAUNDRY.—ROBINSON'S DERYN MACHINE nicely acclimates the destructive system of washing, and greatly facilitates the drying of all articles of apparel, blankets, counterpanes, &c., in either an impressment saving of time and fuel. It has been adopted in her Majesty's Laundry, Windsor, and in many public and private establishments throughout the Kingdom. Printing for a Royal Warrant, as Purveyor to Her Majesty and Royal Family, Patentee for the Baths and Washhouses, St. Pancras and Marylebone, Operator for preventing the pressure or friction, and cannot possibly injure the most delicate fabrics. Copies of testimonials and Warrant, may be obtained on application to W. T. JENKINS Director of the Patent, and sole Manufacturer, 37, Charles-street, Berners-street. Orders are also made of sizes suitable for Dyers, Manufacturers &c. &c

CLARKE'S PATENT MORTAR LAMPS and LAMP MOTARS. These incomparable Night Lamps are now manufactured in beautiful plain, ornamental, and richly-chased and gilt moulds, which, with the great improvements that have been made in the lamp Mortars, render them, without exception, the most elegant and perfect lamps ever invented. Lamps, 1s. 6d., and upwards. Mortars, 7d [illegible] double lamps, 1s. 6d. each. CLARKE'S PATENT INSECT LAMP.—This Lamp, with the Patent Lamp Mortars, and will be found invaluable not only in the Nursery but in the Sick Room, as it will keep the latter quite free of insects, by the use of a plate of water and a pint of food, at a consumption of one half-penny for six hours, besides serving as an excellent night lamp, as it [illegible] from smells or smoke, and may be carried about with perfect safety. Sold by every retail town most respectable ironmongers, Oilmen, and Grocers, in the Kingdom, and wholesale at the Patentee's Lamp Manufactory, 85, Albany-street, Regent's-park.

WINDOW BLINDS.—The Venetian Blinds manufactured by TYLOR and PACE can be confidently recommended as being made in the best manner, and of thoroughly well seasoned materials. Prices painted of any colour, 6d. per square foot. T. and P. have completed a most extensive assortment of transparent blinds comprising landscape scenery, imitation stained glass, birds, flowers, and ornaments, after Boys, and other first rate artists, which are always kept on view, ranging in price from 1s. and upwards to Two, Five, and Ten Guineas —TYLOR and PACE Patentees of the Parisian Sun Blinds, and Manufacturers of Genuine Wyvern Spring Rollers, Venetians, and every description of linable and outside Window Blinds, 3, Queen-street, three doors from Cheapside.—Detailed lists of prices forwarded on application; post free

NUMBER ONE, SAINT PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.—The best COFFEE, whether Choice old Mountain Mocha or Jamaica, 2s. per lb. Coffee mellow in ripeness and richness of flavour, 1s. 8d and 1s. 10d Inferior Kinds, 1s. upwards

The best a 2s. per lb., and the best is the best, if people can only get hold of it. But how few can find it! Because they are always being told that the best can be bought at 1s. or 1s. 8d. per lb. Now the best cannot be sold at that price. Our best is 2s. per lb., and that is, in reality, the very best and cheapest coffee imported; it is far better than the best of the busts frequently spoken of

DARIN and COMPANY, Tea Merchants, Number One, Saint Paul's Church-yard.

SALE OF FIRST-CLASS JEWELLERY, PLATE, and WATCHES, at 56, CHEAPSIDE, adjoining Bow Church.—ABRAHAM BARBER begs to inform his patrons and the Public generally, that being about to make extensive alterations in his Retail Premises, No. 56, Cheapside, adjoining Bow Church, he has determined to SELL OFF the whole of his well-known Superior Stock, which will be offered at prices that will ensure its immediate sale, as the workmen to be cleared off by the 25th of March. An early view and comparison of prices will at once prove the genuine nature of this announcement, as A. B. is anxious to avoid any identity with the numerous fictitious sales now at SELLING OFF now being made, where goods of an inferior quality are foisted upon the Public at unfair prices.—Every article warranted, and will be sold at the marked price, without abatement or misrepresentation.—56, Cheapside, adjoining Bow Church

BRITISH COLLEGE of HEALTH, New-road, London.—DR. MORRISON begs to inform the NEW LIST for 1847 of all the Medicines [illegible] hath chosen to vend MORRISON'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE throughout the world is now ready, and may be had on application at any of the Agents. N.B. No Chymists or Druggists is allowed to vend the Vegetable Universal Medicine, the British College of Health, reserving that all persons who dispose of it should have a practical knowledge of its virtues, by which alone can the safety of the people be insured.—March 1, 1847.

CURRALL and SON, importers of COGNAC BRANDY of the highest quality.—Cheese old pale at 60s., and brown at 48s. per dozen. Bottles, 8s per dozen; hampers, 1s. Brandies at 24s. and 24s. per gallon. Rhubarb-grate-street Within [illegible] Superior Draught Port at 28s and 32s. per dozen

PURE ST. JULIEN CLARET, 28s. per Dozen; Pints, 18s.; imported direct by HEDGES and BUTLER Wine Merchants, &c., 155, Regent-street, pass the sublimity recommended. Also some superior Gordon's claret at 36s per [illegible] On the receipt of a Post-office Order, or reference, will be immediately forwarded

TONIC ALE.—This splendid description of Bottled Beer is now to perfection. It is strongly recommended by the Faculty as possessing peculiar medicinal properties, promoting appetite, &c. Sold in pints and pint bottles, securely by Botts's Patent Capsule. JOSEPH STOCKTON, Sole Agent, Stores, No 1, John-s-mews, Bedford-row

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by MR. WILLIAMS, 11, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons in the Polka, Cellarius Valse, and Valse à Deux Temps, at all hours, to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age, wishing private or public instruction. An Evening Class on Monday and Friday. Terms may be had, on applicati n as above

PIANOFORTES.—The cheapest house in London to purchase these first-rate instruments is at H. TOLKIEN'S, manufacturer, 78, King William-street, London-bridge. H. T., having completed his extensive alterations, begs his friends to view his splendid stock of PIANOS, which is not to be equalled by any maker, and at about half the prices usually charged. Cottage Pianos, from 16 guineas; Cabinet ditto, from 22 guineas; Grand ditto, 45 guineas. Old instruments taken in exchange. TOLKIEN, 78, King William-street, London-bridge

HARP and PIANOFORTE.—An Elegant Double-Action Harp, equal to new—brilliant tone—beautifully decorated—made by Schwieso (Foreman to Erard), Number 1, Price, 45 Guineas, including Cover, Tuning Hammer, Packing Case, &c.—cost 120 Guineas.—Splendid Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte, 6½ octaves; 20 Guineas, the property of a Lady of Title going immediately to India.
Address, A. B., 61, London-road, Southwark.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. For a neat richly-chased pair of stout gold watches, with the same warranty, either of the Swiss manufacturers, or any other London maker, at a Pure-office Order payable to John Jones for £4 4s., one will be sent free —Read Jones' Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a Twopenny Stamp

SECOND-HAND SILVER.—The Seller or Purchaser may receive every information on application to T. COX SAVORY & Co., Silversmiths, 47, Cornhill, seven doors from Gracechurch-street. London.

SHEFFIELD PLATE FOR THE DINNER TABLE.—The Cata.ogue of Prices, with Drawings of Silver-plated Dish Covers, Vegetables, or Curry Dishes, and every requisite for the Dinner Table, is Published, and may be had GRATIS or will be sent Postage Free to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Colonies
T. COX SAVORY and Co., 47, Cornhill, London, seven doors from Gracechurch-street.

SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, 7s. per ounce.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Silversmiths, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank. A Pamphlet containing Drawings and data of prices of silver spoons and forks, tea and coffee services, and all the articles of silver required in family use, is now ready, and will be sent, postage free, to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Colonies.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Watchmakers, No. 9, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, request the attention of purchasers to their stock of London-made PATENT LEVER WATCHES, which are manufactured by themselves under their own brand. In silver cases, with the detached escapement and jewelled; the prices are four guineas and a half, six, and eight guineas each; or in gold cases, 16, 18, and 20 guineas each The very large stock offered for selection includes every description, enabling a customer to select that which is more particularly adapted to his wishes.

ORNAMENTAL CLOCKS.—Recently received from Paris, an unusually large variety of FOURTEEN-DAY CLOCKS, to strike the hours and half-hours, in Ormolu, Marble, and China. The designs are Pastoral and Historical, and include a few of great merit in the style of Louis XIV. The price is four, five, and seven guineas each, and upwards
T. COX SAVORY and CO., No. 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch street) London.

SILVER TEA SERVICES of New Patterns.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Working Silversmiths, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, respectfully inform their customers that they have recently finished a few new designs in accordance with the present improved taste, and that they are sold at moderate prices from those customary in the trade.

Ushridge Pattern.				Thalia Pattern.			
Strong Silver Tea-pot	£	s.	d.	Strong Silver Tea-pot	£	s.	d.
Sugar Basin	0	12	0	Sugar Basin	1	0	0
Cream-jug	0	10	6	Ditto Cream	0	7	0
Coffee-pot	1	0	0	Coffee-pot	1	17	6
Complete	£3	10	6	Complete	£4	14	0

A Pamphlet containing 50 Silver Tea and Coffee Services may be seen in the Show Rooms, and a reduction the illustrated price current, containing drawings, with the weights and present prices, will be forwarded to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, India, or the Colonies on receipt of a Pure-office Order payable to A. B. Savory

TORTOISESHELL COMBS. PROUT'S BRUSH and COMB MAKER, 229, Strand, has just manufactured for the prevailing fashion a superb collection of ornaments. Combs, which, for brilliancy of colour, sharpness of design, and beauty of finish, surpass anything yet seen in the metropolis, and are well-contrasted in size. The largest and most complete stock of Brushes and Combs are always to be found ready at this House, of a superior quality and very moderate prices —229, Strand, London; seventh house from Temple-bar

METCALFE and CO.'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH-BRUSH, and SMYRNA SPONGES.—Useful Inquiry —For preserving the extreme durability, power of cleaning, and beauty of the teeth, in all who have used Metcalfe's Brushes. The Tooth Brush possesses the highly-important office of searching thoroughly into the divisions, and cleansing in the most effectual manner; hardness never can be found in the bristles composing the Brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, which will not soften like common bleached Imported Bristles, that cleanse tenderness, and [illegible] the teeth. The new Velvet brush, and immense Stock of genuine unbleached Smyrna Sponges, at METCALFE at 131, Oxford-street, 1266, Oxford-street, one door from Holles street

GIBBINS' ROSES and ROSEMARY.—This esteemed and elegant article is most respectfully offered to the Public, by GIBBINS Court Hairdresser and Perfumer (from Paris), 7, King-street, St. James's-square, as the most reliable and effectual Preservative of the Hair, Being a cosmetic, it will be successfully applied in promoting its growth and luxuriance
GIBBINS' ESSENCE of ROSES and ROSEMARY is a Liquid made from the above-name plants, and when applied in Washing the Hair, renders it soft and glossy; or, after the fatigues its astringent properties restore the tone of the skin
No. 7, King-street, St. James's-square, London.

CAUTION.—A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden, London, beg to caution the Nobility and Gentry against being misled by the attempts of some Shopkeepers, who to compound sale of their own manufacture give the titles of "MACASSAR," "KALYDOR," and "ODONTO," —some under the implied sanction of Royalty and the Government Departments, with similar attempts at Deception, others impose by the Labels, Bills, Advertisements, and Testimonials (substituting fictitious Names and Addresses for the Genuine) of Forged Documents. The only genuine "MACASSAR," "KALYDOR," and "ODONTO," are "ROWLANDS," and the Wrapper of each bears the Name of "ROWLAND, 20," printed in Red Ink at the Article, with their Signature at the foot in Red Ink thus—'A. ROWLAND & SON.' Read by them, at 20, Hatton-garden, London; and by all Chemists and Perfumers.

LAUNCH OF THE GRAND SULTAN'S YACHT AT COWES.

Last week, Cowes, thus early in the season, commenced wearing her usual garb of gaiety, if the display of flags and colours of every tint and hue be any criterion of the equable temperature.
As regards this queen of watering-places, it may be truly said that the season had commenced a whole solstice earlier; for the present month of March was ushered in by the arrival of our gracious Sovereign and her royal family on the 3rd, to again take up her Court at Osborne This enabled her subjects, "the islanders," to testify their loyalty with their accustomed manifestations, which has called forth the admiration of the surrounding country.
Next day, (Thursday,) was fixed for performing the interesting ceremony of naming the Yacht of the Sultan Abd-ul Medjid Khan, by the Princess Caliphski, the lady of the Turkish Consul General in London, and others of the *attachés*, arrived from Southampton, at a few minutes past noon, and landed at the Sefton Arms-gardens, where they were kindly landed at the Medina Steam-Frigate Dock; the Turkish ensign (red, with the crescent and star) being hoisted on the flag-staff, complimentary to the visitors. The illustrious party were received by Mr. Thomas Brown, Boatbuilder, and John White, and were conducted to the adjoining residence of the latter. After a short interval, they proceeded to the capacious platform abreast the Yacht prepared for their reception.
Everything being in readiness, her Highness Princess Caliphski advanced, and according to the prevailing time-honoured custom, dashed a bottle of *Jackrymm christi* against the port-bow of the steamer, and named her the *Vanuet Feyberi*, which she interpreted "The Maiden of Constantinople." The band, which attended on the occasion, struck up a Turkish March; and at twenty minutes past twelve, the beautiful model was freed from her dog-shores, and glided majestically away her way until was fairly afloat on the waters of the Medina, amidst the deafening hurras of the assembled thousands
The *Vanuet Feyberi* was pronounced before launching to be, by naval and scientific men, a perfect model of naval architecture, and when afloat, her beautiful and graceful appearance fully maintained the encomiums which had previously been passed upon her. She was launched with her lower masts stepped; and, from the top to the deck, floated in the air the national colours of the Ottoman Porte, intermingled with those of other nations. The signing in the harbour, too, were equally gay, so far as a display of their bunting would admit. The keel of the splendid steamer was laid on the 4th of July last, and consequently has been eight months under construction She is a strong and faithful built vessel, so far as a combination of wood and metal would allow. She is to have a spacious saloon of 40 feet in length, to be fitted with 36 state rooms; the internal decorations to consist of bird's-eye maple, rosewood, and mahogany. Her figure head is a fiery dragon—a favourite emblem of the East. On the stern is emblazoned, in gilt letters, the crescent and star; on either side, and in the centre, naval and military trophies; over which is the archboard formed as a cable
Although the steamer has been expressly built for the Turkish Government she is intended occasionally to be employed in carrying the mails between Constantinople and Trebizonde, in the Black Sea; and also as a yacht, whenever the Sultan pleases to go afloat. Her dimensions are as follow.

Extreme length,	2.0 feet.
Length on deck,	200
Length of keel for tonnage,	
Breadth extreme, over all,	5 in.
Depth in hold,	
Burthen in tons,	

The engines are being constructed by Messrs. Maudslay, Sons, and Field, of London, and are to be of 340 horse-power.

LAUNCH OF THE SULTAN'S STEAMER, AT COWES.

After the ceremony, the *Yazeitet Tidjaret* was taken into the Medina Dock, to be coppered, and completed in her internal fitment. The distinguished party repaired to the residence of Mr. John White, and partook of a splendid collation; upwards of fifty of the *élite* being present. The Consul-General proposed "The Health of Mr. White and his Sons," and in a neat speech eulogised the manner in which the steamer had been constructed. Mr. White, sen., returned the compliment by proposing "The Healths of the Princess and Prince Callimaki, who had so kindly honoured him with their presence." The Prince replied through his interpreter, acknowledging the warm reception he had met; adding, that the vessel which he had seen launched that day, if it met the same opinion of his illustrious Sovereign, whom he had the honour to serve, it would be a stepping-stone for numbers of others to be constructed for the Ottoman Empire. His Highness concluded by drinking the healths of the company present.

SOUP STORE AT CORK.

THE benevolent attempts to alleviate the present scarcity are specially worthy of illustration in our pages; since they, doubtless, in many instances, prompt the reader to aid directly or indirectly in the good work, "all mankind's concern" charity. The annexed Illustration is of this class of subjects; it represents the Soup Depôt, in Barrack-street, Cork, stated to be the first establishment of the kind opened in Ireland for the distribution of food to the poor, gratuitously. Our artist (Mr. James Mahony) assures us that 1300 poor persons are thus relieved daily; and that the establishment has effected more good among the wretched than any other means of relief yet suggested. The rush to obtain a place in one of the partitions (eight in number), so as to be in time for the distribution, is surprising; as is, also, the quiet, peaceable demeanour of the poor people.

The spot where this large Depôt has been fitted up was, until this year, one of the principal potato markets, and is, therefore, well calculated for the purpose; it being well walled in, and surrounded with sheds, which afford shelter to the poor applicants. The food is cooked in an upper building, and handed down for distribution, as shown by our artist. Previously to this, an equally large quantity of capital meal-soup is distributed at one halfpenny per quart, to such as choose to purchase it. It is worthy of remark, that, from the opening of this Depôt to the present time, not an act of dishonesty has been known to take place; Alderman Roche stating that not a spoon or vessel to be missing.

We quote these additional details of the mode of distribution, from the *Southern Reporter*:

"It is impossible to overrate the valuable services rendered by the gentlemen who attend here, and undertake the arduous duty of administering the daily rations of food to the famishing and clamorous crowds who beset the gates. The average number supplied every day at this establishment for the past week has been 1800, and many hundreds more apply, whom it is impossible at present to accommodate. The upper gate is opened at twelve o'clock, and eight hundred are admitted, when the tremendous rush which takes place presents fearful evidence of the hunger and misery which the crowd are enduring; on entering, they are classified, and stationed in the order in which it is intended to serve them, in a row of pens or enclosed places under the range of sheds at the right hand, each lot of 100 being in charge of a policeman, to see that each is properly attended to: there is then a communication from the kitchen in the rear, through which the hominy is handed in tins, containing a quart each, with great rapidity, to each person, who then crosses the yard to the sheds at the other side, and there eats his food. The whole 800 are served in about three hours, and are then let out by the lower gate, and a fresh batch of 5 to 600 admitted as before, and fed in the same way. We tasted the food they receive, which is most carefully prepared from rice and Indian meal, well boiled and seasoned, and can safely declare that it is excellent. We would, however, earnestly appeal to the ever active benevolence of the charitable, by suggesting the immense advantage the poor would derive from the addition of a little bread to this description of soup. Even a two-penny loaf per day from one half of the respectable families in Cork, who would not miss ten times its cost, sent to this Depôt, would be of incalculable assistance, and greatly aid the noble exertions of the Committee."

MAJOR PLAYFAIR, OF ST. ANDREW'S.

AMONG the great social reforms of the day, "the Health of Towns" is entitled to prominent rank; inasmuch as the improved sanatory condition of the people must prevent many evils, which is, in all cases, better than their cure. A very active and successful agent in this great measure is now on a visit to the metropolis. Such is Major Playfair, remarkable for having renovated the ancient city of St. Andrew's, over which he has presided only six years; yet, within that short time, the town has, through his exertions, assumed a changed aspect; elegance and convenience having everywhere replaced rudeness and ruin. That such measures must conduce to the physical and moral improvement of the people, no one will be inclined to gainsay: the example set by the Major is so important that it is worth while to glance at the means by which he effected those great changes; and this we do solely with the view of extending their beneficial influence.

Major Playfair, we learn, spent the early part of his life in the service of the Hon. East India Company, in the Bengal Artillery; and after 23 years active service, in 1832 he returned to his native place, St. Andrew's, an ancient city on the coast of Fifeshire, 39 miles N.N.E. of Edinburgh. In 1842, he was elected Mayor, or Provost, and he has been continued in the office to the present time by the voice of the people. Soon after his accession to office, he began to brighten up the venerable city, and this at a period when her municipal revenue was so crippled as hitherto to have made her condition hopeless. The Major commenced by obtaining one hundred pounds from the impoverished burghal funds; he then collected a few more hundreds by subscription among the inhabitants and neighbouring gentry; and with this money, the principal street was paved and lighted with gas. Great, however, as was this improvement, it was rivalled by sundry others: old obstructions and eyesores were removed, venerable ruins propped up, and new beauties and conveniences created. While other men planned, pondered, and hesitated, the Major *acted*: he pulled down unsightly street projections, rounded acute corners, walled up unseemly gaps, removed obstructing houses; and, in short, by his activity, falsified the old proverb "what is everybody's business, is nobody's."

We have not room to detail a tithe of his good works: how he widened, built, and paved the town in every direction; how he improved and revived Madras College, where first-rate elementary education may be obtained for one shilling a quarter! how he built a handsome infant school-house; how he swept away miserable tenements, and erected a terrace in their place; changed wynds, or alleys, into streets; and, in short, effected numberless improvements, which have led to a great influx of inhabitants.

We agree with the writer of a paper in *Chambers's Edinburgh Journal*—"That the Provost of a Scottish country town, without the aid of either act of Parliament or tax, should have been able to plan and carry forward renovations so extensive and beneficial, may well excite surprise; and one can very easily imagine that, without a great degree of sagacity, and the most masterly financering, nothing could have been done. Perhaps, however, his greatest act of generalship has been that of stilling down opposition in the municipal body of which he is the head. By the reasonableness of his propositions, his impartial distribution of patronage, and treating the predilections of all men with liberality, being, at the same time, frank and affable in his demeanour, and ever ready to be consulted by every one, he has introduced the most perfect harmony into his little

MAJOR PLAYFAIR.

senate; and it is a fact equally new and gratifying, that no time is ever now consumed in wrangling on general abstractions. This change is not less grateful than it is beneficial to the people generally, and we may be assured that it is no small element in the list of means by which our friend the Major has been able to carry on so many useful reforms. It is a lesson most devoutly to be commended to all municipal bodies throughout the empire."

The gratitude of the Major's fellow citizens has been lately evinced by subscribing a sum of money, to have his portrait painted by Mr. Watson Gordon, of Edinburgh. The picture is finished; and, we hear, will shortly be hung up in the town-hall of St. Andrew's.

THE CENTRAL SOUP DEPOT, BARRACK-STREET, CORK.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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THE DEBT, AND ITS PAYMENT.

DURING the space of one week to deliver a clever speech and publish a striking novel, are feats accomplished by few even of our literary legislators; but they have both been accomplished by Mr. Disraeli. And in both speech and novel he maintains that all the problems of History are to be solved by applying the principle of "race." The decay of the Polish nation, he says, is an instance; they were twenty millions, and they produced no men or man, but, "light and frivolous," did nothing but cut each other's throats in feudal broils till, for the preservation of peace and a quiet neighbourhood, "the Powers" were compelled to step in and govern those who were unable to govern themselves. We have touched on this side of the question on a former occasion (No. 245), as we fear there is too much truth in the assertion; it is also true that the History of Poland is rather that of a class than a people, of an aristocracy than a nation. There was no community; only two castes—the Lords and their serfs. Political greatness is only found among a people, though the Government of Venice seems to be an exception. But, constituted as the Kingdom of Poland was, it was capable of military greatness; on this rests its claim to the gratitude of Europe, for there can be no question it was the active agent in the union of Powers that arrested the progress of the Turks westward. And very opportunely to assist the effect of the recent debates on the suppression of the State of Cracow, has appeared the "Sieges of Vienna by the Turks," in *Murray's Colonial Library*, compiled from various German sources. The full extent of the debt of Europe is there brought before us; and, now that nothing but traditions are left, it is well that they should not be forgotten. Poets have not been wanting to embalm them in verse, one of the chances, at least, if a slight one, of immortality. And some of the details of the narrative so exactly agree with a poem on the subject, by a popular German writer, that we venture, before the echoes of the Polish debates die away, to give the poet's record of Austria's debt to Poland, and how it was paid! It was written some years ago, but recent events make it as applicable as if penned but yesterday. The reader will, therefore, allow Anastatius Grün to tell an

OLD STORY.

Come, the Arsenal is open! Shall we see it; it is stor'd
With weapons of all times and ages, that our battles past record;
With blade and spear the walls are cover'd: 'tis a curious tapestry—
Gun and sword deck roof and pillar—strange enough, they say, to see.

Many a hero's empty armour, coats of mail of Count and Prince—
Empty houses, whence the dwellers pass'd away long ages since;
Many a warrior's sabre rusting—spear and axe for thrust and blow—
Oars of Battle's bloody ocean—masterless and peaceful now!

Clusters there of musquet barrels spring aloft to columns drest—
Ah! tottering is the strength of States that on *such* pillars only rest;
There hangs blazon'd Austria's Eagle! swords and bayonets for its frame;
Ah! thou symbol, sad in meaning, would 'twere nowhere else the same.

If the rights of Kings can only be in war by weapons tried,
If the trumpet is their Pleader, where Battalions must decide,
If their only pleas are Bayonets, and the Sword their only proof,
A faculty of Regal law is gathered 'neath this single roof!

See a knot of strangers coming! o'er the pavement rings their tread,
A little man, of fluent speech, walks, like an usher, at their head;
With his stock of old traditions, legends for each coat of mail,
For each sword or spear its battle, for each dusty flag its tale.

From a niche he lifts a casket; at a touch, is open flies,
And it reveals a human skull, that looks at us with hollow eyes;
A crimson ring beneath it drawn denotes where swept the Headsman's blade,
Our guide then took the relic forth, and holding it aloft, he said,—

"Know'st thou not this skull, Vienna? once you trembled at its frown;
When yet it held the spirit long from forth the hollow mansion flown—
'Tis Kara Mustapha's—the Vizier! can darkness o'er *his* memory flow?
Ah! yes; two hundred years have passed—and 'tis a tale of long ago!

"Know'st thou not how once he shook thy ramparts with the cannon's blast,
And how he swore to know no peace till through thy gate his Turban pass'd?
The oath he swore, it found fulfilment—but man is mock'd by fate below—
Behold! 'twas even *thus* he enter'd—it is a tale of long ago.

"All thy fields the Turk was Lord of—soon his sickle swept them bare,
And the turban'd wine-despiser trampled down thy vineyards fair;
Thanks be to God, our corn and wine no more for such possessors grow!
Our scant would be the people's meal—as in that Siege of long ago.

"Vienna! thou art lost Vienna! so then thy sons in terror cried,
The forest oak is strong, but yet the tempest bows its crest of pride;
Firm stands the rock against the wave, but mightier yet is Ocean's flow;
Vienna! thou art lost—art lost! so rose the cry of long ago!

"But see! a signal rocket soars, beams like a star upon the night,
Spreads as it were a flaming sword above the Moslem's host of might,
Shines to the leaguer'd city's eyes, as welcome as Heaven's sun-lit bow;
Vienna, joy! thy walls are safe!—it is a tale of long ago!

"And on the hills, when morning broke, its rays flash'd back from spear and sword;
And rushing down the squadrons came, bursting upon the Turkish horde,
That, broken, flies like dust and chaff when northern whirlwinds sweeping blow;
And thus Vienna's walls were freed—so records tell us, long ago.

"And who were they, the men who sav'd thee—the strong of hand and brave of mood?
From Poland, it is said, they came, who for us fought through fire and blood;
And 'twas a certain John Sobieski that nation led against our foe,
But names are easily forgotten—and 'tis a tale of long ago!

"He pass'd as victor through thy gates; the streets were filled with old and young,
Who kiss'd his hand, his garment's hem, his name in hymn and chorus sung;

GREAT FIRE NEAR BATTERSEA.—SKETCHED FROM VAUXHALL-BRIDGE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

[COUNTRY EDITION.]

'POLAND! through every age to come, our sons to thee their love shall owe!'
'Twas thus Vienna once could speak—but truly it was long ago.

"SOBIESKI to our city gave, in memory of the deed he wrought,
The Banner that for Austria wav'd, the Sword that thus for Austria fought.
'Come! let our Eagles join,' he said 'nor ever more a hatred know.'
See! Sword and Banner hang there still just as he left them long ago!

"'And Austria's Monarch at the feast grasp'd fervently SOBIESKI'S hand:
'Thou hast preserved to me,' he said, 'my crown, my people, and my land;
That Austria yet remains our own, to bloom and flourish fair and free,
Strong to defend its children's hearths, we owe it only unto thee.

"'And we must thank thy hand and sword, which through the night of armies broke,
That we are not the Pagan's slaves, and bow'd beneath the Moslem's yoke;
That o'er our church the Cross yet shines—that 'neath its roof are anthems sung—
That still our Eagle spreads its wings—that still we speak our native tongue.

"'That wine, instead of water, yet is for us poured at every meal,
As in this gold and jewell'd cup, in which I pledge thy nation's weal—
POLAND! for now and evermore, may'st thou in Power and Freedom grow!'
So spake the Austrian Monarch once,—but truly it was long ago!"

Here our Usher's voice was silenced. As he turn'd, and went his way,
We marvelled where he learn'd the tale of Austria's danger-darken'd day.
See! as if some thought displeasing cross'd a living human brain,
The Vizier's skull a moment shake—but quickly it is still again!

As if 'twould leap to battle forth, SOBIESKI'S sword imprison'd rings;
His banner waves, as if again the Eagle white would spread its wings,
And rise once more above the earth, in pride and glory all its own,
As once it soar'd amid the fight, FREE, STRONG, UNDAUNTED, and ALONE!

The following extracts from the "Sieges of Vienna by the Turks" will explain some of the allusions in the above verses:—

On the evening of the 6th, five rockets were observed to rise from the Kahlenberg. That short-lived apparition was sufficient to scatter the clouds of despondency which had so long been gathering over the city. The Lighthouse which identifies the promontory, or the star which marks the Pole, never sparkled with [illegible] the anxious mariner with more of comfort and assurance than did [illegible] sign conveyed to the watchman on the rampart, or the Jesuit on the spire. It indicated not only that the Imperial army had crossed the river, but that its outposts had crowned the heights and occupied the passes which commanded only access to the relief of the city.

The issue of the struggle was evidently at hand, but that issue was still uncertain, and the night was one of agonising suspense. The population not immediately employed in military duty was divided: [illegible]ough the day between the churches and the roofs of towers and houses: the first engaged in earnest supplication to Heaven, the latter in surveying the movements of the Turkish camp, and watching for the first gleam of the Christian weapons, as they issued from the wooded heights. The commandant, as evening closed in, despatched a messenger, who swam the Danube, with a letter for the Duke of Lorraine. Its words were few. "No time to be lost!—no time indeed to be lost!" This message was acknowledged by a cluster of rockets from Hermansdorf.

The Turks now gave way at every point, and burned into their camp in the wildest confusion. The Margrave Louis, at the head of a squadron of dragoons, was the first to open a communication with the [illegible]n the anniversary of the Scottish Gate. Stahrenberg ordered an immediate sally against the approaches of the enemy, from which they had maintained through the day as heavy a fire as on any previous day of the siege, though no assault had been attempted by the strong body of Janissaries left in them for that purpose.

It may have been some satisfaction to Sobieski, it almost becomes one to his admirers now, to find that the Austrian Government was impartial in its ingratitude, and exercised on others, besides the Poles, its singular talent for disgusting and offending those who had done it service.

At length the vacillation of the Sultan was overcome, and a chamberlain of the court rode out from Adrianople, with the simple order to return as soon as possible with the head of Cara Mustapha. The officer, on approaching Belgrade, communicated his mission to the Aga of the Janissaries, who gave his prompt acquiescence and ready assistance to the object of the mission. The transaction was conducted on the part of the servants of the Crown, with that decent privacy and convenient expedition which usually attend the execution of Turkish justice, and submitted to by the patient with the quiet dignity with which the predestinarian doctrine of Islam arms its votaries against all accidents. The carpet was spread, the short prayer uttered, the bowstring adjusted. In a few moments the late dispenser of life and of [illegible] commanded [illegible] of 200,000 men, was a corpse, and his head on the road to Adrianople. It met with some subsequent adventures; for, having been returned to Belgrade by the Sultan, and deposited in a mosque, it was dragged out of the sanctuary of that city to the Christians, and forwarded by them to the Bishop Kollonitsch. The prelate made over the grisly memorial of the man, who had threatened to send his own head on a lance's point to the Sultan, to the people of Vienna, where it still keeps its place among the other trophies of a long struggle of race and religion.

CONFLAGRATION AT BATTERSEA.

LAST Sunday morning, about one o'clock, an explosion, which led to much destruction of property, took place near Nine Elms, Battersea, and created much alarm in the neighbourhood. The explosion was caused by the outburst of a fire in the lighting premises of Mr. Bethell, on the banks of the Thames. At that hour all the inhabitants were fast asleep; and, therefore, upon being thus aroused it is easy to conceive that much alarm was excited.

It is stated that some difficulty always when the engines arrived, as some of the firemen, when urged to take steps in order to bring their engines into play, said that it was utterly impossible for them to do so. Several engines were driven home notwithstanding the fire was raging in all its fury, and in spite of Mr. Hinton, the proprietor of some large corn-mills, and Mr. Carne, an extensive timber-dealer, both of whose premises were threatened with extreme danger. The only cause Mr. Hinton could get was that there was no water, that the side was too low, and that they did not choose to run the risk of breaking their engines in getting them down to the water's edge. There was, however, one engine which arrived at the scene of the conflagration later than the others, and which, in a few minutes was, without the slightest injury, drawn to the water's edge, [illegible] ple induced two others of the four engines still r[illegible] [illegible]one's request, so that within half an hour there were three engines playing with all their force upon the threatening body. And a providential circumstance it was that this step was taken; for at the moment the first of these machines was brought into operation, the flakes of fire, by the aid of the wind, were being carried over to Carne's timber-stacks, and soon towards Mr. Hinton's mills. Had these places ignited, the whole of the factories and houses between Battersea-fields and the railway terminus must have been destroyed.

The fire, it appears, broke out at Mr. Bethell's. Upon that gentleman's premises were numerous casks of tar, pitch, and some persons also said of naphtha, from a combination of which he obtained a certain solution, which had been found to be a preserver of wood by the process of saturation. There were, too, several large tanks filled with this inflammable solution, and it was the explosion of one of them that it is imagined gave warning to the neighbourhood of what was going on. The banks and yards of these premises were covered with railway [illegible] piled up to a considerable height, some of which had undergone the process of saturation, while others, which had been but recently landed from barges, had not been submitted as yet to the treatment. Every stick of these which had been stacked between the boiling-house and Mr. Hinton's mills, was at one and the same time, and for hours, in one general blaze, the brilliancy of the picture being frequently enhanced by the ignition of a stray barrel of pitch, of tar, or of the Kyanizing combination. Shortly after the outbreak, the flames communicated themselves to the limeworks of Mr. Pass, and from them to some barges, which were aground off the wharf. In a few minutes there were two extensive lengths of wharfs and barges in a fierce blaze, and it was calculated that there were two and barges, and the burning mass at the eastern end of Mr. Pass's wharf, that the engines which Mr. Hutton had got down upon the water's edge directed their attacks. This proceeding, accomplished by a temporary hulling of the wind, was attended with the happiest effects; for at five o'clock all danger of a further extension was at an end.

The extent of the loss is very considerable

The sky was illuminated over the whole of the western part of the metropolis, whilst the opposite side of the river, along Millbank and Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, and Vauxhall and Battersea bridges, were crowded by spectators. The latter two, too, was thronged with boats filled with spectators, and such had been the arrival of company that by three o'clock there was a double row of cabs reaching for upwards of a quarter of a mile along Battersea-fields.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

PARISIANA

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

We have now in Paris all the actors in the *Tragedie-Comedie* of the Spanish marriages that conjured that union which threatened the dissolution of the greatest powers in Europe. They now surround the grand playwright and dramatist, Louis Philippe. No one is wanting of all the performers, except—that unfortunate dupe Queen Isabella, who throughout was but a nonentity. First arrived *en avant courrier*, the Secretary of the French Embassy at Madrid, your witty and stylish London acquaintance, little Baron Tallegrand, whose breast is now resplendently covered with Spanish Orders. Count de Bresson came next, and, although his infant son has come into the world a Duke and a Spanish Grandee, never had any man a greater horror of Spain. His utmost efforts are directed towards preventing the necessity of his returning there. He hopes to go forth to Vienna in lieu of Count Flahaut, who has been so cruelly out-jockeyed and absolutely hoodwinked by Prince Metternich in the Polish affair, and from thence he trusts he will grasp the Embassy to the Court of St James.

Not less delighted are Queen Christina and Munoz her husband to escape to Paris, so the luxurious voyage from Madrid to Paris and Malmaison is the only one sentiment can equal in intensity the delight of the Spanish couple—it is the [illegible]nce of the Court and Ministers at their arrival for with them they bring a flock of children whose growth is scarcely to be defined, only their privilege is to call Queens, Kings, Princes, and Princesses—mother, uncle, sisters, brothers. The evil of this visit is increased by the present Labels of the orders of the regime, 1830. Marshal Molitor, who died at 94, and had lived under three sovereigns, was wont to say "That under Louis XIV, people at Court said nothing; under Louis XV, they opened their mouths but a very little, but that under Louis XVI, none could refrain what they pleased." At present the Courtiers would appear to consider it a want of dignity and independence [illegible]. All that Kings, Princes, Princesses, and Ministers say and do, is known; and the family of Christina is one of the choice subjects of conversation of which, as regards them, you may imagine what is the ridicule and the [illegible].

Ill-[illegible]dress [illegible] inclusible; trade lingers; the present is bad—the future prospects worse worse still. Charity, however, has once more assumed successfully the garb of pleasure. The Ball given by the Artists, for the poor, was one of the most brilliant and exhilarating sights, and the number of the guests may be imagined when I state that, by it, 30,000f. was cleared a very large sum for Paris. All the greatest and the loveliest actresses in Paris were there—from Mdlle. Rachel, looking, in her Mantilla, like the "Duquerita de Alba y de Penafiel," the fashionable heroine of the Spanish Espluniata, to Mmes. Doche and Funkolt, and the beautiful Mdlle. Wilmen, wearing on her head a helmet made of gold sequins.

All semi-dramatic toilette of the fun mummers preserved them in their proper picturesque and artistic light, in which you seldom behold them in private, and without which, they appear unnatural, affected, and stilted. All the gayest and most fashionable cavaliers in Paris were, of course, present, as likewise the *elite* of foreigners, Earl Pembroke, Lord Ward, Prince Gagarin, Prince de Ligne, &c. &c. At Madame Padre Lucare's there has been likewise a *Bal Costume*, in which figured principally a quadrille of Fancy Indians. Had they been dressed by the "medicine man" of the tribe they could not have been more correct; and the contrast betwixt their wild costume and the rood looks and fine forms of the wearers was as amusing as it was certainly startling. At another ball, given at Madame F[illegible]s, in the Rue Bergere, the fair hostess had hired the whole contents of one of the finest horticultural establishments of Paris. So numerous were the flowers that barrowfuls were carried off before the dancers began their revels. Those who were artificial flowers were naturally the victims of this device, and looked remarkably cross, whilst great was the good luck and triumph of ladies who, like Madame Sontag, are fond of the natural (and fair writer), wore as ornament on their dresses Merlin lace a yard and a half deep.

There has been likewise no little masquerading and tomfoolery in the Chamber of Deputies, but to more serious matters either of the decencies or charities of life. The motion of M. L'Herbette to prevent Ministers being called Excellency, and the question of a tax on dogs gave rise to the most absurd displays of garrulity. As to the dog-tax learned men's heads ridiculed it as nearly a subject which is no joke. Every Frenchman that can procure one keeps a dog of some kind. There are 2,490,000 dogs in France, and it is calculated that on an average each consumes half-a-pound of bread per diem.

As regards literary news, it is confidently reported by all his friends that the poet Beranger, whose songs subverted the old dynasty of the Bourbons, has resumed his pen. Who will be his prey, or his victim, no one can say, but 1830 gave power already trembles. In the meantime historical literature is triumphant. Thiers got half a million of francs for his "History of the Revolution," which has not yet reached the middle of the Consulate, and Lamartine one for his history published; whilst Mignet, for the worst of his writings on the *same subject*, gets 600f. per volume only for the first edition. For his "History of the Girondins," now publishing, Lamartine received 1,200f. for each volume he has

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS. MONDAY.

PURCHASE OF FIRE-ARMS IN IRELAND.—Lord STANLEY presented three petitions. The first was from the southern Riding of Tipperary, and complained of the unrestricted sale of fire-arms. The petitioners stated that they, in common with Mr. Justice Jackson, the going Judge of Assize, viewed, with unaffected alarm, the unprecedented sale of arms in the towns of Clonmel and Thurles. They introduced into their petition the report of the constable of the district to his inspector, in which it was stated that fire-arms were sold, on market and fair-days, in those towns, by dealers, at prices varying from 2s. 6d. to 30s.; that so great was the demand, that the manufacturers in Birmingham were unable to make guns and pistols quickly enough, and that a very large proportion of those sold in the county Tipperary were second-hand fire-arms, which were procured at the pawn-offices in London. It was also stated, on the same authority, that the purchasers were, in a vast number of cases, of the very lowest class, and that, in some instances, they were servant boys and peasants employed on the public works. Private advices which he (Lord Stanley) had received from unquestionable sources fully bore out those statements. One fathworthy correspondent assured him that, at an auction of fire-arms which took place in a market-day, in the open street, at Clonmel, the auctioneer handed out the arms as receipts in full for the last November sale, and warranted them to bring down an agent at 150 yards. (Laughter.) Lord Stanley further said, he was credibly informed that, in a district with which he was very well acquainted, and where men were employed on the public works, some of the persons who were usually so engaged were found in the middle of a field, practising with balls at a hat on the top of a spade-handle. Every hit they made was received with loud cheers. (A laugh.) It should be remembered that the persons who were thus engaged were men who were receiving public pay upon the public works. (Hear, hear.) The second petition presented by Lord Stanley was in favour of the construction of railways in Ireland; and the third, in favour of extensive emigration. The latter petition led to a very discursive conversation upon the subject of emigration. It had, however, no practical result. The petitions were received, and the House adjourned at a quarter past seven.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. MONDAY.

THE WELLINGTON STATUE.—In answer to some questions from Mr. C. BERESFORD, Lord MORPETH said it was the intention of her Majesty's Government that the Wellington Statue should be removed from the arch, and men were employed, he believed, that day in removing it. He understood from the sub-committee that they concurred, and the Government carefully conceived, they were bound to take it down at their own expense.

ETON MONTEM.—Some questions were put by Mr. JAMES respecting the continuance of the ceremony of Eton Montem, and Lord RUSSELL said he should not advise her Majesty to interfere with any arrangements made by the Provost and head master for the discontinuance of the ceremony.

THE POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.

The adjourned debate on this bill was resumed by

Sir W. CLAY, who did not think the bill a perfect measure for the relief of the poor of Ireland, but he believed it to be the best submitted to the House, and that in the present state of Ireland could be devised, and he would therefore give it his support.

Captain JONES thought it was necessary to give an extension to the POOR-LAW in Ireland.

Mr. HAMILTON feared the effect of the principle of out-door relief, and wished a more cautious experiment had been tried.

Mr. J. O'CONNELL supported the bill, although adverse to its principle. He accepted it only as a means of saving the Irish people from starvation.

Lord COURTENAY spoke in favour of the bill, which he accepted as a useful auxiliary of the measures proposed by the Government.

Sir D. NORREYS and Major LAYARD supported the bill.

Mr. VESEY objected to it.

Lord J. RUSSELL was thought it quite impossible by means of any POOR-LAW whatever to maintain three millions of the Irish people, that being about the number exposed to the risk of famine by the failure of the potato crop. Some other very comprehensive measure must be associated with that before the House, or it would prove a decided failure. Such was the measure proposed by Lord G Bentinck, which would have given employment to heads of families in the construction of railways; but the House had thought proper to reject it in order to save the Government, though his noble friend neither wished nor sought for a change in the Administration. He objected to that portion of the bill before the House which tended to cramp the energies of the Irish proprietors by placing a burden of taxation upon them greater than that which was borne by the English landlords. He approved, however, of the principle of out-door relief, without which no Poor-Law system could be efficient

Mr. LABOUCHERE contended that without the principle of out-door relief the bill would be utterly inefficient. The House was that night called upon to affirm the principle that the poor of Ireland must be supported by the property and soil of Ireland; and in carrying out this principle in the measure before them they would be giving a stimulus to Irish proprietors to make increased exertions, from which the happiest effects might be anticipated.

Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN asserted that none of his countrymen would have died of starvation had Ireland had a domestic Legislature. The honourable gentleman condemned almost every thing which had been done by the Government with respect to Ireland since its accession to power

Mr. ROEBUCK vindicated himself from certain charges which had been made against him. The hon. gentleman accused him of split towards the Irish landlords. But he never could ascertain exactly who the Irish landlords were. He believed that the rea. landlords of Ireland were the tax-gatherer and the rent-collector, against whom he constantly had never-ceasing war in the House or elsewhere. Hon. gentlemen opposite, in ostensibly attacking the principle of out-door relief, in reality attempted to impugn everything in the shape of a Poor-Law. The law had not been introduced in favour of the lowest order in Ireland. The possession of a small portion of land was absolutely necessary for the support of a family in that country, and, as it was upon land alone, and not upon funds, that the Irish landlord had to perpetuate himself for the sustenance of himself and family, it was no wonder that the agrarian outrages existed in Ireland of which they had heard so much. What was now wanted was to introduce into the country the habits of industry, and to teach the Irish peasant to look to that for support in the days of his destitution, instead of exclusively depending upon the possession of a small patch of land, of which he found that he had to possess himself at all hazards. And who was opposed this righteous wish? Who but the Irish landlords? What the gentlemen of England now wanted was to extend to their Irish fellow-subjects that which they had already granted to their fellow-subjects here, and no more. Ireland, in the months of Irish landlords, meant nothing but themselves; and when they said that Ireland was going to be ruined by a Poor-Law, all that they meant was, that they were now going to be compelled to do their duty. The bill before them was a great act of justice due from England to Ireland, which, through the Irish landlords, had long done wrong to Ireland; and, if the wrong came from her, he saw no reason why she should not now be the source of justice to that country. He would give the bill a cordial support, although he believed it to be inadequate to meet the evil which it was intended to remedy

An extended debate ensued. In the course of it,

Lord J. RUSSELL made an explanation with respect to his interview with the Irish landlords who had waited upon him to oppose this bill. The noble Lord said, "In a former speech I stated that, in my interview with the deputation of Irish landlords, headed by Lord Monteagle, I asked them what measures they would propose to substitute for the Government proposal, and that there was no alternative suggested by them, except the old one of relief from private charity in Ireland. I have received a letter from Lord Monteagle, stating that I omitted to say that one of the deputation referred, in answer to my question, to the willingness of the landed gentry in Ireland to bear any charge that might be necessary for an extension of the workhouse system for that object. The point did not make much impression on my mind at the time; but, if I recollected it, I certainly would have referred to it, and have added my impression of the necessity of such a course."

The House then went into committee, *pro formâ*, and the bill was ordered to be re-committed on Friday.

The Lunacy Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The House sat till one o'clock in the morning.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE OXFORD AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—Lord LYNDHURST, according to notice, proposed a Select Committee to inquire into the circumstances attending the proposed amalgamation of the Oxford and Birmingham Railway with one or either of the great rivals, the North-Western and Great Western Railway Companies. There was a full attendance of Peers, and the motion led to some animated strictures upon the alleged shrewdness and cupidity of rival Railway Companies. The discussion was also seasoned with some commentaries by Lord Redesdale upon the Railway speculations of some of the members of the House of Commons, which afforded much amusement. Lord Lyndhurst's motion was agreed to.

THE POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.—Lord MONTEAGLE gave notice of his intention to move, that day week, for the appointment of a Select Committee to consider the subject of Relief to the Poor, especially Out-Door Relief.

The House adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

NEW MEMBER.—Lord A. CONINGHAM took the oaths and his seat as member for the city of Canterbury.

NEW WRIT FOR BEDFORDSHIRE.—A new writ was ordered to be issued for the election of a member for Bedfordshire, in the room of Mr. W. Astell, deceased.

THE WELLINGTON STATUE AND THE NELSON COLUMN.—In answer to some questions from Mr. W. COLLIER, Lord MORPETH stated that the Statue of the Duke of Wellington would be erected in Waterloo place, and said he conceived that the sub-committee were to bear the expense of its removal. As to the Nelson Column, he had very recently been making some inquiries respecting it, with a view to the completion of the base of that Column The Earl of LINCOLN asked if the opinions of competent persons had been taken as to Waterloo-place being the most suitable site for the Wellington Statue?—Lord MORPETH believed the opinions of competent persons had been taken, and were favourable to that

THE NEW PALACE AT WESTMINSTER.—Sir DE LACY EVANS put some questions respecting the admission of the public to the new House of Lords. Lord MORPETH said that after Saturday next (to-day) no person whatever would be admitted within the precincts of the new Palace until it was opened after Easter, and the exclusion would extend to members of both Houses of Parliament But he hoped, and he thought it probable, that, at the end of the present session, he should be able, in concurrence with the authorities of the House of Lords, to make arrangements for giving the public an opportunity of seeing the new palace

THE GENERAL FAST.—It was ordered that the Venerable William Dealtry, D.D., Archdeacon of Surrey, be desired to preach before this House at Saint Margaret's, Westminster, on Wednesday, the 24th day of this instant March, being the day appointed by the Proclamation of Her Majesty for a General Fast; and that Lord John Russell and Sir George Grey do acquaint him therewith.

CONCLUSION OF THE DEBATE ON CRACOW.

The adjourned debate on Mr. Rume's resolutions was resumed by

Sir J. WALSH, who said he should vote with the Government for the previous question

Lord H. VANE did not think it advisable under existing circumstances to agree to the resolutions of Mr. Hume, though he quite agreed that the annexation of Cracow was contrary to just and severe aninadversion.

Mr J. S. WORTLEY, whilst he approved of the substance of the first resolution, felt a difficulty in affirming these resolutions, unless the House were prepared to act upon them.

Mr CHRISTIE said that if he were asked to express sympathy for the wrongs of Poland and disapproval of the annexation of Cracow, he should have no hesitation in doing so. But he did not think the violation of a treaty by one party was a justification for another party to absolve itself from its engagement.

Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN supported the resolutions, applauded the French Chamber of Deputies for annually invoking the spirit of the Poles, and uttered a fervent aspiration that the nationality of Poland might be imperishable.

Mr. B. ESCOTT objected to the continued payment by England of the interest on the Russo-Dutch Loan, as he could only regard it as blush-money given to Russia to bribe her not to go to war with us

Mr DISRAELI lamented as deeply as any man the partition of Poland, but that was no longer the question, for the existence of Poland as a nation was now a matter of bygone history, and Cracow was now an Austrian province. He was prepared to contend that the violation of any particular treaty inserted in a general treaty was not to be considered as a violation of the general treaty. The hon. gentleman cited various precedents in support of this proposition, and subsequently deprecated the mistaken sympathy which was indulged in towards Poland, which had been itself the arch conspirator against Austria, when it was sought to partition that empire, and drive Maria Theresa from her Throne. Why had Austria not been then dismembered? It was because of the greatness, the valour, and the fidelity of her population, which had defended it against that very Poland which was afterwards partitioned, owing to the baseness of its own [illegible] by which it had been betrayed. It was a spurious sympathy to make [illegible] speeches and [illegible] Hall, over a people whom they would unanimously consign back as absolute serfs to the aristocratic tyrants by whom they were held in thraldom. It was absurd to suppose that the Poles, now so much better off now having something of the advantages of personal freedom would rise as a man to struggle for a return to the state of slavery they had previously been compelled to submit to. The hon. member taunted some gentlemen with having made Hudibrastic speeches, and resorted to superfluous rhetoric in that House; and, in conclusion, reminded hon. members that it was upon this occasion of the Russo-Dutch Loan that Mr. Hume had once voted that black was white, and said he understood that he was that night about to do penance for his former error by showing the white feather, and shrinking from a division.

Lord PALMERSTON said the discussion divided itself into two parts, whether the suppression of the city of Cracow was a violation of the Treaty of Vienna, and whether the extinction of that free territory absolved Great Britain from the continuance of the payment of the Russo-Dutch Loan. Notwithstanding the ingenious arguments of Mr. Disraeli, he insisted that the annexation of Cracow was a manifest violation of the Treaty of Vienna. As to the argument founded on the case of Belgium, he maintained that it was not valid, because the separation of Belgium from Holland was agreed to by all the five great Powers, who signed the convention of November, 1831, to that effect. But while persuaded that the extinction of Cracow was a violation of the Treaty of Vienna, he objected to the declaration of that opinion by a resolution of the House of Commons. Therefore, as he could not give the first resolution proposed by Mr. Hume a direct negative, he would meet it by moving the previous question. With respect to the resolution to withhold payment for the future of the Russo-Dutch Loan, he could not assent to it, because he believed that in honour we could not release ourselves from our obligations. The moral strength which the country derived from its strict adherence, not only to the letter, but to the spirit of treaties, was incalculable, and therefore nothing should be done that could possibly impair that moral power. The noble Lord having moved the "previous question," appealed to the "Parliamentary judgment" of Mr. Hume not to press the resolutions to a division.

Mr. J. O'CONNELL denounced the "blood-stained Mattornich," and "the exercrable monster Nicholas."

Mr. HUME confessed that in this instance discretion was the better part of valour, and withdrew his motion.

The House sat till a quarter past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

THE FACTORY BILL.

On the motion to go into Committee on the Factory Bill, Mr. DENNISTOUN explained the proposition which he was empowered to make to the advocates of the bill on the part of three of the principal firms in Scotland. The proposition was that a period of ten hours should be adopted, by means of which the operatives should work twelve hours and eight hours on alternate days of the week, which would be only an average of ten hours per day. He hoped that the further progress of the bill would be stayed until the manufacturers of Scotland had had time to form an opportunity of considering this proposition, which emanated from three of the most extensive millowners in Scotland. The hon. member then moved that the House resolve itself into Committee on the bill for the purpose.

Mr. Finch, Mr. Aglionby, and Lord John Russell severally advocated the necessity of at once proceeding with the bill in Committee, in which the proposition of the hon. gentleman might be advantageously discussed. The result was that Mr. Dennistoun withdrew his amendment.

Before the House went into Committee on the bill,

Lord J. RUSSELL, at the instigation of Mr. Bright, stated his reasons for supporting the bill, and said he would have done so on one of the former discussions, but that they were prolonged until nearly six o'clock, so that no time remained for him to enter into the question. He thought it was a little too late to pass bills for the education of the people, if they did not take care that they should have some time to profit by the exertions making in their behalf. By the change in the Corn-Laws and the repeal of the duty on cotton a great benefit was conferred on the manufacturers, and it was a duty they owed to the rising generation of operatives to rescue them, if possible, from the infliction of such an oppressive system as the present. He would vote for going into Committee, with the intention of there supporting the limitation of labour in factories to eleven hours.

The House then went into Committee, and the first clause, limiting the hours of labour to eleven per diem, was agreed to without a division.

On the second clause, which proposes to limit the hours of labour to ten after the first day of May, 1848

Lord MORPETH moved that the clause should be expunged from the bill, in order to reduce to the least possible amount the risk to be run by its adoption

The Committee divided upon the clause.

For the clause	144
Against it	66
Majority for the clause ..	78

This division was hailed with loud cheers.

The Bill passed through the Committee, and was reported, with amendments, to the House.

The report was ordered to be received on the 21st of April.

The House adjourned at a quarter to six.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

ROYAL ASSENT.—The Royal Assent was given by commission to the following bills:—The Eight Millions Loan Bill, the Exchequer Bills, the Destitute Poor Relief Indemnity Bill (Ireland), and the General Fire and Life Assurance Bill.

THE WELLINGTON STATUE

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY said he had been requested by the sub-committee of the subscribers to the Wellington Statue, to state that they had no power or means to remove the Statue from Hyde Park-corner to any other site; that it could not properly be fixed upon any pedestal not corresponding in dimensions and style to that for which the Statue was modelled, and that this would require an expenditure that could not be incurred without rendering it the subject of contentious discussion in Parliament and elsewhere, which would be unworthy of the country and veneration in which the illustrious Duke was held by the people of this nation.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that the only contention which had taken place in Parliament or in the country on the subject was by reference to the best mode of placing the statue on the best site, and in the best manner suited to do honour to the illustrious Duke, and to express the feelings of honour and admiration in which he was held by his fellow-countrymen. (Hear, hear.)

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY replied that he was instructed to say that the sub-committee ought not, and could not do more, than take the steps down it they were compelled, and leave it at the foot of the present pedestal. (A laugh.)

THE GENERAL FAST.—On the motion of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, it was ordered that the Bishop of St. Asaph be requested to preach before their Lordships in Westminster Abbey, on Wednesday, the 24th inst., being the day appointed for a General Fast

After the presentation of some petitions, the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY

THE QUARANTINE LAWS.—Dr. BOWRING moved for a continuation of the correspondence on the subject of the Quarantine-laws. The hon. member drew the attention of the House to the causes of fevers and plagues, and the efforts which were made by former governments to prevent them by marshes, swamps, and other sources of contagious diseases, with a view to limit the dangerous effects of such diseases, and to prevent their progress, and called on the Government to adopt efficient measures for the ventilation, drainage, and promotion of the sanatory condition of the towns and large cities of England. Mr HUME seconded the motion. The return was ordered.

Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN proposed a resolution for placing a local rate on proprietors of land not residing in Ireland, which, after some discussion, was negatived on a division, the numbers being Ayes, 19; Noes, 70.

On the motion of Mr. OSWALD GORE, a Select Committee was appointed to enquire into the necessity of removing Smithfield Market, as a nuisance, from the centre of the metropolis, and the establishment of *abattoirs* in the vicinity of London

The Earl of LINCOLN moved for correspondence connected with the removal of Mr. Mara from an office held by him under the Attorney-General for Ireland.—The papers were ordered, and the House adjourned.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A Correspondent mentions rather a singular circumstance. A Bank of England note for £20, dated 1736, was paid into that Establishment a few days ago. Supposing that the amount had been invested at interest for the same period, viz. 111 years, the security would have been worth, at compound interest, upwards of £6000.

A letter from Darmstadt states that, on the 17th ult., a robbery of a considerable amount was effected in the Palace of Prince Charles in that town. The objects stolen were six gold candlesticks, a large gold goblet, a coffee service in silver, and a gold basket, ornamented with precious stones. The value of these articles is estimated at 700,000f. The police discovered two of the candlesticks and the goblet at the residence of a Jew pedlar.

The American papers mention a machine, invented by one Elias Howe, which sews "beautiful and strong seams in cloth as rapidly as nine tailors!" [It is equal to a man.]

A Vienna letter states that the most active measures are being taken for laying down the electric telegraph on the lines from Vienna to Milan, from Vienna to Prague, and from Vienna to Perth.

Cape papers to the 10th January have reached us. No important incident had occurred, but matters were rather in an unsettled state. The expedition under Colonel Somerset against Pato, the only remaining refractory chief, had advanced to within fourteen miles of the west bank of the river Kei, from whence it was to proceed to Kreili for conference, for the recovery of colonial cattle, contrary to his assertions, harboured there. The papers mention the indisposition of Colonel Somerset, and the appearance of dysentery among the troops, who have suffered greatly from the fatigues of the late campaign on the frontier.

The barque *Stephani*, which sailed from Hamburgh on the 28th of October last, was lost on the 18th December in the Gulf Stream, while on her way to Canada, by which upwards of one hundred and sixty emigrants, with a portion of the crew, perished.

The Council of the British Archæological Association have decided upon holding the fourth annual Congress at Warwick, during the last week in July.

The Kendal and Windermere Railway will be ready for opening throughout on the 15th of next month.

Hughenden House and estate, in Bucks, late the property of John Norris, Esq., has been purchased for £35,000, by B. Disraeli, Esq., M.P. Baron M. de Rothschild is said to be in treaty with the Earl of Buckinghamshire, for the purchase of the Earl's estate at Hampden, Bucks.

The *Herald* and *Pandora*, surveying vessels, now at Panama, are to proceed, in the course of next month, to the northward, to endeavour to meet Captain Sir J. Franklin, with the *Erebus and Terror* discovery ships, who may be expected about the end of the year

The misery which prevails in Hungary is such, that several acts of horror have been committed. A workman at Pesth, being no longer able to provide for his numerous family, walked with two of his children to the banks of the Danube, and threw the youngest into the stream; but his strength at seeing it struggle for its life in the waters, impelled him to jump in to endeavour to save it. The child that was left on the bank uttered cries of distress, and said that he would not ask again for bread if they would but save his father. The man was saved, but the child he had thrown in was drowned.

The Great Western Railway has made a very good regulation in respect to passengers' luggage. In addition to the label showing the destination of the luggage, a ticket with the initial letter of the passenger's name is also pasted on it, and the luggage is sorted alphabetically, so that when a passenger goes to Paddington, supposing his name is Brown, he has only to go to a bin marked B, and find his luggage at once.

The Belgian papers contain a decree of King Leopold, dated the 13th instant, to the effect, by which dry provisions of all kinds, whether salted or smoked, are declared free of duty until next October 1. A charge of ten centimes per 1000 kilogrammes only will be imposed upon importations of this description for statistical purposes.

Letters from Leghorn, of the 8th instant, state that some riotous proceedings had taken place at Pisa, and on the occasion of the visit of the Archduke Rainer and the Duke of Modena. A petard was exploded under the walls of the Palace, breaking windows, and the whole military force of the place was put in requisition to keep the people in awe. The ringleaders had not been detected.

It appears by the accounts from Constantinople to the 27th ult., that the dispute between the Greek and Turkish Governments has not yet been settled, but that it is probable it will not be terminated without the intervention of the Ambassadors of the European Powers. The French Ambassador at Athens encouraged the King of Greece not to yield to the just demands of the Porte. One of the letters announces that a conspiracy had just been discovered, in which Hafiz Pacha, lately Minister of Justice, and a great many influential Pachas, were compromised. Numerous arrests had been made, but no particulars had transpired. Great excitement pervaded all classes.

A letter from Hamburg states that, on the 6th inst., there arrived in that town the first train on the Hamburg to Hanover Railway, coming from the latter city. The train contained a number of high functionaries and persons of the Hanoverian party. The line will not, however, it is said, be opened to the public before May 14.

The Overland India Mail by way of France, will positively be despatched on the evening of the 25th instant, on the occasion which should be indicted, as otherwise many persons might delay their correspondence under the idea that the general fast having been appointed for that day, a detention would take place until the 26th.

On Thursday morning, one of the Hastings fishing luggers enclosed so large a quantity of mackerel, near Devonport, that in order to prevent the nets being dragged away, the crew were obliged to have the assistance of several boats, and that is men of which were placed so as to surround the others, and by this means the two strings succeeded in securing upwards of 40,000 mackerel, besides a large number which escaped prior to the assistance of the second boat. The fish realized about £200.

The *Augsburg Gazette* announces that the northern powers have just addressed to the various Governments in Italy a collective note, calling on them to exercise a more active surveillance over the press, as for some time past the European journals have been putting forth doctrines calculated to undermine social order

The *Munich Gazette* of the 8th states that the King of Bavaria had appeared on the previous day at the theatre, and was received with loud acclamations from the whole audience. His Majesty was agreeably surprised and warmly affected by these tokens. The King has ordered the discharge or all the persons who were imprisoned for participating in the disturbances on the late change of Ministers.

A letter from Nice states that great agitation prevails amongst the peasantry of Lombardy, owing to the dearness of provisions, and that disturbances were apprehended. Two regiments had arrived in the neighbourhood of Milan, and artillery were on their march.

A Vienna journal states the total amount of the expenditure already incurred by the Austrian Government for railroads at 50 millions of florins (125 millions of francs). The sum apportioned for 1847 is 10 millions of florins.

A letter from Cairo, of the 16th ult., states that the corn crops of Egypt for the present year are of the most promising appearance. In some parts of Lower Egypt the sear is beginning to turn, and the harvest will be got in by the end of the next month.

A settler at Darling Downs, Australia, has sent a letter to *The Times*, in which he gives a favourable account of that colony. The writer says:—"Labour is very scarce here, and it is hard to get a man at any price. Any common fellow now wants 12s. a week for shepherding, and every man here has a hut provided for him to live in, of course rent free, and abundance to eat, the usual allowance for each person being 12lb. of meat, 8lb. of flour, 2lb. of sugar, and 2lb. of tea per week. I wish they would send out some hundreds of the poor people of England. We could give employment in this district alone to 400 or 500 people at wages from £16 to £24 per annum, and rations of meat as above."

Letters from the seat of war in Circassia mention a dreadful massacre by the Circassians of 5000 men, women, and children, of the Achenes, who had treacherously betrayed the former people to Russia.

The result of the state of the vote on the Sabbath trains question in Scotland, was a majority of 152 in favour of the resolution of the directors to discontinue Sunday trains.

The auxiliary screw steamer, the *Sarah Sands*, arrived at Liverpool, on Wednesday, in 21 days from New York, which is considered a good passage, particularly as the vessel met with several casualties on her return.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that a Jew merchant has been at his own expense in England to search for the forgers of notes for ten florins of the Austrian Bank. He succeeded in discovering the forgers at Rochester, and having them arrested. On his return to Vienna, he asked as a recompense for letters of nobleness, which confer valuable privileges upon the Jews in the Austrian monarchy.

The *Moniteur Algérien*, of the 10th, announces that Marshal Bugeaud, who had been for some time indisposed with a cold, had become so ill, in consequence of being exposed to rain and snow during his journey to Aumale, that, on his return to Algiers, he was compelled to take to his bed. The *Moniteur* adds, that his illness is not of an alarming character, but that it will detain him for some days.

Repeated trials of the atmospheric system, on the South Devon Railway, between Exeter and Turf, have been made during the past week, and with an invariable success.

During the week ending the 14th instant there were 799 passengers to Boulogne, and 257 to Calais. The account of the corresponding week last year gives 334 passengers to Boulogne and 250 to Calais.

A very curious fossil was last week discovered in a solid bed of dark sandstone, at the base of the cliffs between Luccombe and Shanklin, (Isle of Wight). It consists of the trunk of a cherry-tree, and two limbs or branches, the bark on which is well preserved. The trunk measured 24 inches in circumference, and four feet in length.

LOLA MONTEZ.

LOLA MONTEZ.

THE character of the Spanish dancer, whose *pas* and *poses* have been more than a match for a Ministry, upheld by all the influence of the Jesuits, is better known than her history. As she has enough of literary ability to be a prominent correspondent of the *Times*, and as her recent feats have given her a political importance, she will doubtless favour the world with her memoirs; but till she does, the only things that can be gathered concerning her, are a few particulars floating on the surface of conversation and rumour. She is said to be a daughter of Montez, the celebrated Torrero of Spain, the Prince of Bullfighters, the Master in the school of Tauromachia; but he denies the impeachment. Again, there is a whisper of her having British, or at least Hibernian, blood in her veins. Perhaps both suspicions are true, her extreme combativeness seeming to confirm them. One thing alone is certain, that she is very beautiful, has much talent, joined with a violent and most ungovernable temper. Wherever she appears, she is in the midst of an *imbroglio*. Managers, Gendarmes, Ministers, and Monarchs, all succumb to her: pride, obstinacy, passion, talent, and beauty, make her one of those women who are just what they please to be. Lola has chosen to be a Countess, and she is one. She danced once or twice in London, and in former reigns might have shaken a Cabinet here—but she was an age too late. At Paris, she only got into a desperate quarrel with the Manager of the Opera, because she insisted on dancing without certain portions of costume that are *de rigueur*: even the stage has its laws. At the Porte St. Martin, she danced twice—on the first occasion beating one nymph of the Ballet; on the second, attempting to stab another with a dagger, which, in the Spanish fashion, she always carries about her.

A French authority describes her form as perfection. She has the small foot of the Andalusian, the hand of a Duchess, a profusion of black hair, features of exquisite delicacy, and eyes of fascination, being at once soft and terrible, the orbs that are either veiled with tears, or lanching lightning and poniards!

Is there any wonder in what has happened at Munich? It is a scandal, of course; but the Court of Bavaria was never remarkable for its morality; and the Ministers who now weep over the King's infatuation, never did so till, by some means yet unknown, the Mistress of the hour urged him to carry his disposition to liberal measures into action.

In Charles the Second's time, the mob of London cheered the "Protestant" Sultana, to express their hate of the French one. At Munich, the King has grown quite popular since Lola inspired him with boldness enough to dismiss his Jesuit Ministry. In her letter to the *Times*, Lola thus explains some recent events in that city:—

"I had not been here a week before I discovered that there was a plot existing in the town to get me out of it, and that the party was the Jesuit party. Of course you are aware that Bavaria has long been their stronghold, and Munich their head-quarters. This naturally to a person brought up and instructed from her earliest youth to detest this party (I think you will say justly), irritated me not a little.

"When they saw that I was not likely to leave them, they commenced on another tack, and tried what bribery would do, and actually offered me 50,000f yearly if I would quit Bavaria and promise never to return. This, as you may imagine, opened my eyes; and, as I indignantly refused their offer, they have since then not left a stone unturned to get rid of me, and have never for an instant ceased persecuting me. I may mention as one instance that within this last week, a Jesuit professor of philosophy, in the University here, of the name of Lassaulx, was removed from his professorship, upon which the party paid and hired a mob to insult me, and break the windows of my house, and also to attack the Palace; but, thanks to the better feeling of the other party, and the devotedness of the soldiers to his Majesty and his authority, this plot likewise failed."

BURNING OF THE CARLSRUHE THEATRE.

IN our Journal of last week, we detailed this lamentable catastrophe. We now annex a Sketch of the Theatre: it was attached to the Ducal Palace, and was open three times a week. The building was plain in its exterior, but was well fitted up within. The central lower range of building in the Sketch consisted of the Painting-Rooms; the entrance to the Vestibule or Hall of the Theatre being midway in the range. To the right and left is the conservatory and the orangery. In front is a path and roadway, and in the immediate foreground is a shrubbery and grove of trees, leading to the Palace.

BURNING OF THE CARLSRUHE THEATRE.

RELICS OF BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL.

AT the last meeting of the Architectural College of the Freemasons of the Church, Messrs. Arding and Son presented a Norman pellet moulding, and a

CHERUB'S HEAD, FROM BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL.

cherub's head, both, during last week, dug out of the foundations of some buildings adjoining Bridewell Hospital.

The ancient Palace of Bridewell was founded upon the remains of a building, supposed to be Roman; and inhabited by the Kings of England previous to the Conquest. It afterwards became a residence of Henry VIII., and was converted by Edward VI., at the entreaty of Bishop Ridley, into a House of Correction for vagabonds. Of the objects here represented, the architectural fragment is, apparently, a relic of the time of Henry I., who gave stone towards the re-edification of the building. The Head refers to a later period.

Bridewell is a name frequently given to Houses of Correction, from the Hospital in Blackfriars—the first place of confinement in which penitentiary amendment was a leading object—being situate near St. Bride's Well, one of the ancient holy wells of London. The boys of Bridewell were originally distinguished by a particular dress, and were in the habit of attending fires with an engine belonging to the Hospital. In 1755, a report was made to the Governors respecting the unruly conduct of the Bridewell boys: their turbulence in the streets having become a great annoyance to peaceable citizens. From the time their peculiar costume was laid aside, their general conduct underwent an improvement.

AT the meeting whereat the above relics were exhibited, the principal paper read, which, from the nature of its subject, proved of great interest to a crowded

NORMAN PELLET MOULDING, FROM BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL.

audience, was entitled "A Discourse on the Architectural Remains of Ancient London." It was delivered by the Recorder of the College, Mr. J. W. Archer; it embraced the localities of the Tower, with some dissertation on the Wall of London, and the question of a Roman edifice having occupied some part of the Tower enclosure; some description of the subterranean Chapel of St. Michael, at Aldgate, with a suggestion for its restoration; a notice of the Fishmongers' Almshouses or Hospital of St. Peter, in Southwark, about to be demolished; an account of some of the old signs and street monuments still existing; a notice of Temple-bar and the old Bulk Shop, lately adjoining; fragments of the Savoy Palace and of Southampton House; and a notice of the monastic custom of St. Giles's Bowl.

This Institution, although founded in 1842, never came into actual operation until 1845, since which it has gradually increased in efficiency, and in the number of its members; it now has among them Professor Cockerell, R.A.; J. D. Papworth, Esq.; Mr. George Godwin, F.R.S., F.S.A., &c.

LINES, WRITTEN ON THE GENERAL FAST

ORDERED BY HER MAJESTY TO BE KEPT MARCH 24TH, 1847, ON OCCASION OF THE FAMINE WITH WHICH IT HAS PLEASED GOD TO VISIT THESE COUNTRIES.

In Holy Writ there is heard a warning voice,
And they who list it well
Will find a golden spell
To guide their path and rejoice
In Prosperity's high
To joy is good,
But in Sorrow's night
Wear ye the hood.

There are who deem it worse than weak and vain
To let a brother's eye,
Read the heart's mystery,
And scan its joy, or sorrow, pleasure, pain.
Alas! that self and pride,
Some breasts should steel,
Till we have learned to hide
Both woe and weal.

But 'tis by no means thus with all; for still,
Some gentler hearts attend
The law that bids us lend
True love to fallen man, in deed and will.
And should our fellow-man
Refuse to hear,
Vainly we never can
Address God's ear.

High as the boundless arch of glorious Heaven
Above this earth ascends,
So far His love extends
O'er contrite souls that pray to be forgiven.
When sorrow doth o'ertake
He bids us pause,
Observe and then forsake
Our sorrow's cause.

And now upon thy once most favoured land
O Britain timely see,
In dearth and misery,
The inflictions of His chastening heavy hand.
Go, lift thy voice and weep,
Let all lament
The ills that o'er thee sweep,
And each repent.

Now with clean hands and humble fervent zeal,
Priests of the Holy One,
Before His awful Throne
In intercession supplication kneel,
It may be He will turn
His wrath away,
Who never yet did spurn
Sinners that pray.

Then let us keep our sad and solemn fast,
And search our breasts within,
For every ruling sin,
And every sin and error of the past.
The hand of love to all
Whilst we extend,
O Father hear our call,
And succour send!

G. E. ALSTON.

a Ecclesiastes, VII. v. 14.

THE LATE MR. CRIPPS.—The late Member for Cirencester, Joseph Cripps, Esq., banker, Gloucester, has bequeathed to his twelve children specific pecuniary legacies to the amount of upwards of £80,000, and the residue amongst five of them. He directed that his freeholds should be sold, and added to his personalty, which was valued at £40,000. His eldest son takes nearly a fourth of the property.

MR. BURFORD'S NEW PANORAMA OF CAIRO.

PANORAMA OF CAIRO.

Mr. Burford has just opened, in the larger circle of his establishment at Leicester-square, a very finely painted panoramic view of the City of Cairo, and the surrounding country. The picture has some peculiar artistic advantages: it has been painted from drawings made for the purpose by Mr. David Roberts, R.A., during his late journey in the East; and the costumes of the various figures have been principally taken from a collection of dresses in the possession of that gentleman. From such sources Mr. Burford, assisted by Mr. H. C. Selous, has produced a picture of superior pretensions as a work of art. The architectural drawing is minute yet picturesque, as might be expected from the exhibition of the results of Mr Roberts's tour, a few years since—one of the most beautiful sets of drawings ever executed. By the vigour of Mr. Roberts's pencil, the large assemblage of buildings has been admirably relieved of monotonous character; at the same time that the minarets of the several mosques present some fine specimens of eastern architecture, as they rise from the mass of flat-roofed houses, against the bright blue sky; the whole surrounded by luxuriant groves and gardens, some of the trees and plants of which are new to the eyes of Europeans.

The Panorama has been taken from a mound nearly 150 feet high, commanding a complete view of the city and suburbs, and of the surrounding country to a vast extent. Immediately in front of the spectator, westward, lies the city, scarcely traceable in its plan, from the overhanging houses obscuring the narrow streets; but, as we have already intimated, hundreds of proudly swelling domes and slender minarets, rich in ornament, break the flat outline of the house roofs. Beyond the city, to the left, lies Old Cairo, and the richly wooded island of Rhoda; to the right, the port of Boulak, and the palaces and groves of Shoobra. The eye then rests on the Nile, flowing between its verdant banks; and thence to the horizon extends the great Lybian desert, in some parts bounded by the mountains of Lybia and Upper Egypt; the low line from south to west, broken by the majestic pyramids of Dachour, Sakkarah, and Geezeh. Northward extend the fertile Delta and Goshen; to the east is a very city of magnificent tombs of the Memlook Caliphs, mosques, minarets, and sepulchres, with golden sand of the Desert stretching to Suez. To the right, the immense citadel frowns from its rocky crest; and the circle is completed by the fine back-ground of the black Mokkattam mountains.

We have engraved a portion of the Panorama, showing some of the principal features of the city—viz., the minarets and domes of three of the most important mosques, in the foreground; with the Pyramids, Old Cairo, the town of Geezeh, and the Lybian mountains in the far-off distance.

Cairo is comparatively a modern city (tenth century). It was the emporium of at least two quarters of the globe so late as the fifteenth century; but the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope, and the reduction of Egypt by the Ottomans, transferred to other states the trade it had so long monopolised. Nevertheless, the advantages of its geographical position, and the extreme fertility of the soil, have enabled Cairo to regain much of its commerce, by becoming the point of contact between Europe and Asia.

"The immense importance of the overland passage through Cairo, established mainly by the energy of Lieutenant Waghorn, is sufficiently obvious, in the rapid communication with our Eastern possessions. The effects of this intercourse are also very visible in the city, in the changes that have taken place during the last few years in the manners and customs of the inhabitants, especially in their treatment of foreigners. Order and security of property have been established, the laws have been more equitably administered, manufactories of all kinds have risen, and more useful institutions have been called into existence by the Pasha, than by any other Sovereign of Egypt, or, perhaps, of the whole world. A system of education and schools has also been formed, of which not the slightest conception existed in the East. In Cairo and its immediate vicinity, there are no less than ninety-five public schools, where at least 11,000 children and young persons are educated, and the greater proportion fed, lodged, and even paid by the Pasha; from amongst whom are selected the pupils for the military, naval, and medical colleges."

Cairo is a city of curiosities: it has nearly 400 mosques, some of them fioridly decorated; and a few of the minarets resemble finely chased candelabra, or carvings in ivory. There are many handsome baths, well-stocked bazaars, vast inns; and coffee-houses, crowded with story-tellers, and listeners, and jugglers. The houses are of stone, bricks, or clay, have terraced roofs, but no chimneys. The fronts are painted in stripes of red, green, &c.; and the narrow, crooked streets are mostly crowded with a motley throng of Turks, Copts, Armenians, Arabs, Franks, and Jews, in every variety of costume and completely emnodying some of the vivid descriptions of the Arabian Nights.

The improved means of transit have made "A Journey from Cornhill to Cairo" (as Tinmarsh phrases it) a very pleasurable affair in this age of locomotive facility. The traveller lands at Alexandria, sends his luggage on by camels to the point on the Mahmoudie Canal, about three miles off, where the track-boats for Atfeh are stationed. Thither he proceeds himself on foot, on horseback, on donkey, or in a carriage, visiting Cleopatra's Needle, and Pompey's Pillar in his way; and, on arriving at the banks of the canal, near Meharem Bey's Palace, he finds track-boats, in one of which, and a Nile steamer, he proceeds to Cairo, in about twenty-four hours.

The late Mr. William Clowes.—The stock-in-trade and personal property of this eminent printer has been valued at £90,000. With the exception of a few bequests, viz., to his executors, and to his friend and old assistant, Mr. D. Phipps, and to his servants, he disposes of the whole of his property amongst his eight children in certain proportions, and the residue equally amongst them.

The Coinage.—The Lords of the Privy Council held a meeting on Tuesday, when a Jury of Goldsmiths were sworn and were charged by the Lord Chancellor to make the assay of the coins deposited as specimens from the different coinages in the Pix of the Royal Mint, between the 13th February, 1845, and the 13th July, 1846, in order to ascertain whether they were of the requisite fineness and weight, according to the standard of the currency. The monies had been coined and delivered by the Right Hon. Sir George Clerk, Bart., the then Master and Worker. The Jury having received a portion of the ancient trial plate, retired to make the assay of the coins set apart and kept in the Pix. The official account stated that, during the period above named, there had been coined (pursuant to Mint indenture, dated Feb. 5, 1817) after the rate of 46 20-40 sovereigns to the pound weight troy, of the standard of 22 carats of fine gold and 2 carats of alloy, 153,617lbs. 4oz. 2dwt 14g troy of gold; that the sovereigns put into the Pix amounted to 8849; the half-sovereigns, to 1393. Total value of the gold coinage, £7,177,770 8s. The silver monies coined during the same period, after the rate of 66 shillings to the pound weight troy, of the standard of 11oz 2dwts. fine silver, and 18dwts. of alloy, 236,960lbs troy of silver. Crowns put into the Pix, 324; half crowns, 1836; shillings, 1591; sixpences, 729; groats, 118; Maundy and Colonial monies, 110. Total value of silver coinage, £947,034.

NEW (INDEPENDENT) CHAPEL, AT MANCHESTER.

On Wednesday, the first stone of this handsome edifice for the accommodation of the Independents of Manchester, was laid with due ceremony, in Cavendish-street.

The Plan consists of a nave and side-aisles, with transepts, and apse, for organ gallery, at the east end. The nave, nine feet in length, is divided from the aisles by five lofty arches, on clustered columns, supporting a clerestory of coupled lights under one arch, with side panels in each bay. The west front consists of a principal entrance, deeply recessed, with columns, and enriched arch moulds; a lofty window over, with a continued arcade across the entire front, connecting the tower at the south-west angle with the general design. In the gable is a five light window, and a canopied niche, with octagonal pinnacle over, separating the north aisle from the nave. The tower is in four stages, flanked with bold buttresses in four offsets, and terminating with canopies under the corbel tables of the spire, which is broached. The upper stage of the tower is arcaded, and pierced for two lights. The total height of the tower and spire is 165 feet. The four canopied niches terminate the tabling of the broach, with three heights of storm-lights in the cardinal sides of the spire; and the storm-lights on the broach are coupled with crocketed canopies over, springing from side pinnacles resting on carved figures. A deeply-recessed porch, two stages in height, is formed between the buttresses of the south side of the tower: in the gable and above is an enriched three-light window under one arch. The aisles are flanked with boldly-projecting buttresses, terminating in canopied heads above the moulded and enriched parapets. The windows are coupled under one arch with foliated circles in four cusps over. The transepts are arcaded with five arches, three pierced for lights; and all the arches are dog-toothed. In the several gables are coupled windows, under one arch, with side panels; and the angles are flanked with buttresses, crowned by octagonal pierced pinnacles. The east end of the Chapel is lighted by a large wheel window, in ten lights, over the organ gallery. The roofs are open, carried by carved brackets, springing from enriched corbels; and an ornamental screen terminates the east end.

The building is calculated to seat from 1400 to 1500 people.

NEW (INDEPENDENT) CHAPEL, CAVENDISH-STREET, MANCHESTER.

The style is the Early Transition to Decorated; and the whole of the work will be externally executed in stone.

The first stone of the edifice was laid by Mr. Alderman Kershaw, on Wednesday, at twelve o'clock, in the presence of a large and attentive auditory.

After singing, the Rev. James Griffin engaged in prayer. The Rev. Dr. Halley then stepped forward, and, presenting a handsome silver trowel, referred to Mr. Kershaw's munificent contributions towards the erection, and his untiring exertions in the promotion of the object.

Mr. Alderman Kershaw, after spreading the mortar, and adjusting the stone, with the plummet and mallet, pronounced it to be "all right;" and then, mounting on the top, said that the edifice, when reared, would be a monument of the religious freedom of this country; and the services therein would be one means of the perpetuity of Congregational principles.

The Rev. Dr. Vaughan, in an eloquent speech, congratulated the Rev. Dr. Halley and the congregation on the contemplated erection; and, after prayer by the Rev. James Gwyther, the assemblage separated.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 21. Fifth Sunday in Lent—St. Benedict—Vernal Equinox
Spring Quarter commences
MONDAY, 22.—The Sun rises due E., and sets W. Length of Day, 12h. 13m.
TUESDAY, 23.—The Moon enters her first quarter at 5h. 41m., p.m.
WEDNESDAY, 24.—The day has increased 4h. 32m. since the Shortest Day—Day breaks at 3h. 59m., a.m.; Twilight ends at 8h. 14m., p.m.
THURSDAY, 25. Annunciation—Lady Day.
FRIDAY, 26.—Cambridge Term ends.
SATURDAY, 27.—Oxford Term ends.

On March 21st, the Moon and Jupiter will be near together. During the week, no particular astronomical phenomena will take place, except that of an occultation of a star of the fifth magnitude on the 22nd, and another of the fifth magnitude on the 24th. (See "Illustrated London Almanack.") Next week, an Eclipse of the Moon takes place; and we beg to say, in answer to the many letters we have received relative to it, since the beginning of the year, that the times stated in the "Illustrated London Almanack," of its successive phases, are correct, although about twenty minutes later than they are in the Almanacks referred to by our Correspondents.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 27.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. h. m. 0 0	A. h. m. 0 25	M. h. m. 0 50	A. h. m. 1 15	M. h. m. 1 42	A. h. m. 2 6	M. h. m. 2 31
M. h. m. 0 30	A. h. m. 0 55	M. h. m. 1 20	A. h. m. 1 46	M. h. m. 2 12	A. h. m. 2 36	M. h. m. 3 0
M. h. m. 5 5	A. h. m. 5 30	M. h. m. 5 55	A. h. m. 6 20	M. h. m. 6 47	A. h. m. 7 11	M. h. m. 7 36
M. h. m. 5 35	A. h. m. 6 0	M. h. m. 6 25	A. h. m. 6 51	M. h. m. 7 17	A. h. m. 7 41	M. h. m. 8 5

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Rose*" There was a General Fast on account of the Cholera, just fifteen years since, on March 21, 1832

"*A Reader.*" Liverpool, is thanked for the Sketches.

"*Numismatist.*"—The Coins of which impressions have been received are—1 and 2 of Alexander the Great; 3 of Rhodes; 4 of Cos; 5 of Heraea, in Eubœa. Stephen, King of England, only coined Pennies. Send a wax impression to Mr. Webster, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent Garden.

"*Z.*"—We do not interfere in disputes at Cards.

"*R. L.*," Islington, must be mistaken; perhaps, he will state the No.

"*E. S.*" Corsham, can recover the Debt, under the circumstances stated.

"*E. D. L.*"—The best of recently published Works on Canada is that by Sir Richard Bonnycastle, which contains much valuable information for Emigrants: the book is, however, somewhat costly.

"*B. Y.*," Southampton.—Apply to an Army Agent.

"*F. S.*," Edinburgh, will find in No. 89 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS an Engraving of the Façade of the New British Museum, from Sir Robert Smirke's design. It is grand, but severe, in style

"*A Constant Reader.*"—See "A Manual of Oil-Painting," to be published on the 31st inst. There have been several works published under the other title named.

"*J. J.*" Clapham.—The boy must be very difficult to "settle."

"*A Subscriber from No. 1*," Gainsborough, will find the colours of Mulready's "Choosing the Wedding Gown," at Page 54, No. 247, of our Journal

"*Inquisitor.*"—See the article on Public Education, in the present Number. The Duke of Enghien was born in 1772, and was the son of the Duke of Bourbon, and grandson of the Prince of Condé, being a lateral branch of the then-reigning family of France

"*B.*"—We do not see how the giving up of interest can invalidate a claim for the principal; although it may favour the assumption that the latter has been "paid off."

"*H. H.*," Walsall.—Received.

"*J. W. P.*," Rusholme, will find an excellent Memoir of the second Earl of Orrery, (to whom our Correspondent probably refers), in the "Penny Cyclopædia," under "Boyle, Charles"

"*H. L. G.*" We shall be glad to have more of the proceedings before we can take upon us to recommend the measure

"*M.*"—We regret that we have not room for the Lines.

"*M. C.*"—If the Sketches be forwarded, we will decide at once

"*A Reader.*"—"Richardson's English Dictionary;" a work of sound research.

"*W.*," Pershore We do not recommend the method referred to; though it would, doubtless, answer the purpose.

"*M. L.*" is recommended to read Locke's "On the Lost Senses," in Knight's Shilling Volumes

"*J. B. C.*" can recover to the amount incurred, without reference to the proportion it bears to the entire value of the property.

"*K. G.*," Brighton.—The Wills of deceased persons may be inspected at the Prerogative Will Office, Doctors' Commons, open from 9 to 3, except on Sundays and holidays

"*E. T.*," Windsor.—The amount of the Civil List, for the past year, was £393,051 4s. 8d.

"*A. M. C.*," Barnwham, under the circumstances, had better adhere to the Statute.

"*R. J. A.*"—The impressions of Monumental Brasses are technically termed "Rubbings."

"*A Constant Subscriber*" will, perhaps, favour us with a Sketch of the old Building about to be demolished at Marlborough.

"*An Old Exhibitor at the Royal Academy*" is assured that we shall not relax in our Illustrations of the Art-Exhibitions of the Season. We shall commence when it opens

"*J. P.*," Kingsland.—Declined.

"*A Correspondent*," Eton College.—The Montem will not be repeated. A Series of Illustrations of the last celebration of this Festival, (in 1844), will be found in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 104. See the Statue of George III. at the end of the Long Walk, in Windsor Great Park, is by Westmacott.

"*R. G. L.*," Lakenham.—Apply to Mr. Landells, Engraver, 14, Holford-square, Pentonville. The Population Question was replied to in our last

"*A Subscriber*" is thanked; but we have not room for the Cornish Church. The word is "Sonnambula."

"*A Poor Country Subscriber.*" Probably, a Jeweller.

"*Senex*" is thanked for his note, though we have not room to print it. Our Correspondent recommends for the Relief of the Irish Poor, the exportation of Goats to Ireland; the return of the Genius, to "dwell in the land;" and fears that the English poor, as well as manufactures, will be the sufferers from the present really needful expenditure on Ireland.

"*A Constant Subscriber.*" We cannot explain the non-engagement of Formosari.

"*Lemuel.*"—Probably, next week

"*J. W.*," New York, is thanked; but we cannot spare room.

"*Pulka.*"—The dimensions of Almack's Grand Ball-room are about 100 ft. by 40 ft. The greatest number of persons ever present here, upon one occasion, is stated at 1700

"*A Subscriber*" should read the Royal Proclamation for the Fast to be observed on Wednesday next

"*Ex.*" who is intending to publish," should address his inquiry to the Editors of the Periodicals to which he wishes to contribute

"*T. W.*," who is anxious to purchase a copy of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," may hear of one by addressing "J. G.," Post-office, Macclesfield, near Chippenham.

"*A Constant Subscriber*," Lewes.—We believe the "Pennanular Medals" to be in progress

"*R. W. M.*," Ramsgate, who has an Income of £150 per annum, is liable to the income tax

"*A. C.*" and "*R. D.*," Newcastle, are recommended to consult the last annotated edition of "Rob Roy."

"*A Student of History.*"—Crowe's "History of France," in the "Cabinet Cyclopædia," is an accredited work

"*Snob*," Edinburgh.—See "Parlour Magic," for Sympathetic Inks, et id genus omne

"*B. P.*" We cannot give the names of the authors of the three Novels published anonymously.

"*Bath Punch*" may obtain both the works in question.

"*H. M. H.*" recommends that, to prevent mistakes in administering medicine, all embrocations should be put into green bottles, and draughts into white ones.

"*W. B.*" Midhurst.—Application for a Congregation to turn to the Eastern portion of a Church, while they recite the Apostles' Creed, (though there is no direction given in our Church to that effect); but, there is a Canon (18th of 1604), ordering reverence to be made at the name of Jesus, as is generally done at this part of the Service, whenever it occurs during Public Worship. (See Philip iv. 10.)

"*A Gloucester Subscriber.*"—The Carlton Club House is situated at about the middle of the south side of Pall Mall. We do not remember the Club to have been located in Waterloo-place.

"*B. B.*"—The cost of Rubbings of ancient Monumental Brasses varies from 3s. or 4s. upwards

"*M. C.*," Ashburton.—The Post-office reply is from the accredited party.

"*A Constant Reader*," Ipswich. The Camden Society has been established about seven years: it was named after the great "nourrice of antiquitie—Camden." Mr. Darwin has written "The Young Duke."

"*Lancastrian.*" Apply to Mr. Andreaes, 11, Old Compton-street, Soho.

"*A Governess*" is recommended to apply to a respectable Broker.

"*L. N. L.*," Calderstone. The published List of Foreign Consuls does not include one for Mecklenburg Strelitz

"*Helen*," "An Old Subscriber," Exeter, and "*M. L.*" had better consult a Solicitor

"*Sam Sleaf*" "Felix on the Bat." Address to the Secretary of the Club, Lord's Ground.

"*Y. Z.*" should consult a work on the Legal Point, just published by Saunders and Benning.

"*L. Pendico.*"—The red hand is the badge of a Baronetcy.

"*An Old Subscriber*," Derby.—The speculation is a combination, chiefly of foreigners, against English enterprise

"*——ley*, Chertsey, should consult the Municipal Corporations Act.

"*H. L.*," Liverpool.—The first treaty and diplomatic named.

"*H. ——*" Consult "The Stammerer's Hand-book."

"*W. ——*" is thanked for his letter; but we cannot print it.

"*——*" For the residences of the English Bishops, see the "Court Guide."

"*L. L.*" Next week

"*Phalo-Phano*" is thanked; but we have not room.

"*Louis S.*" "Ramsay's Italian Grammar," price 5s

"*O.*" The party should apply to the Hackney Carriage Office, Somerset House. The tonnage of the Sidon steamer is 1328. The spoiled Postage Stamps are useless

"*Blackburn.*"—Darley's "Familiar Astronomy."

"*S. J. G.*"—The transactions would, we believe, be a Partnership.

"*A. M. Y.*"—The Farmer's Series of the "Library of Useful Knowledge."

"*An Amateur Turner*," Chirk.—The price of the "Hand-book of Turning" is 7s. 6d.

"*J. C. H.*," Chatham.—Received

"*A Knitter.*"—In a week or two

"*F. B.*," St. James's.—Lord Cottenham was born 29th April, 1781; Earl Stanhope, 7th Dec., 1781; the Earl of Gainsborough, 2nd Oct., 1781; Lord Scarsdale, 3rd Jan., 1781; Sir John Hope, Bart., of Craighall, 13th April, 1781; and Sir Charles Knightley, Bart., 30th Jan., 1781

"*A Correspondent*," Clifton, near Bristol.—No son is entitled to bear his mother's crest, or adopt her surname, unless authorised by special grant.

"*Kenigern.*"—We will make enquiry.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1847.

THE debates on Ireland continue; and continue, also, to present their usual characteristics; they are political and social Jeremiads, and the journals that publish them bear no small resemblance to the prophet's scroll "written within and without with lamentations, mourning, and woe."

The debate of Monday was another sad repetition of facts that all knew before; of propositions made with a full knowledge that they cannot be adopted; of reproaches now useless, since they amend nothing; and, perhaps, of repentance that comes too late, and is not the less keenly felt because it is not avowed. But in the midst of the tumult, it is easy to perceive the direction legislation is taking. The whole force and influence of public opinion in England is compelling the landlords, or it is better to say the property of Ireland, to receive a Poor Law. It is two centuries and a half behind England in its enactment, and, even now, is resisted with all the power that property has of defending itself; but resistance is useless. It is no credit to the wisdom or forethought of statesmen that the obvious expedient was not adopted long ago. The same necessity was always hanging over us. Ireland, in the best of times, was always on the brink of the abyss; but the former visitations were partial, and but little regarded, and we are now paying the penalty of our apathy. The first passing symptoms of the disease were neglected, and we are now in the agony of the crisis, with no small danger of social dissolution.

The property of Ireland, through its representatives, resists the extension of a Poor Law as if it were quite a novel experiment in our social system; it exclaims against it, and cries out confiscation—paying meanwhile about five-pence in the pound on its rental by law, and, where there is no compulsion, giving little or nothing. Mr. Labouchere openly stated on Monday evening that the classes who had most failed in their duty at the present juncture, were precisely those who were best able to discharge it. Another Member, Major Layard, stated that, in the city of Dublin, the houses that did not contribute to the Mendicity Fund (a kind of voluntary Poor-Rate), were very often those of the richest. The rates of ejectments, clearings, and all the long list of legal but heartless practices that reach England from the other side of the Channel, have hardened Englishmen against those who have for centuries held the fate of Ireland in their hands. The plain fact is before us, too dreadfully evident to be overlooked: with the possession of all things—almost exclusive possession of the property of the island—an absolute monopoly of political power, patronage, and place—the command of the Government, and, through that Government, the making of the laws—the dominant class in Ireland have reduced both England and Ireland to this. We cannot accept the plea that is so often alleged, that the famine is a special visitation of Providence. When effects can be clearly traced to causes, human sufferings are brought down on us by our own misconduct, it is ourselves we should accuse, not the Creator. Never were there more frequent or more unmistakeable warnings given to a blind and deaf generation than the rulers of this land have received of the social condition of the Sister Kingdom. Our present state is but a repetition, with an increase of intensity, of what has often been seen before—and disregarded. But the consequences did not fall so heavily on the Exchequer as at present; a season passed away; one famine was forgotten till another came. This one we cannot forget or neglect, for it threatens our own existence. So we begin, at last, to give Ireland the same laws as England; the 43rd of Elizabeth was passed under very similar circumstances; it was not dictated by charity or benevolence, for in the same age paupers were not been punished as a capital crime; and thousands of men, guilty only of want and its consequence, were hanged without the slightest scruple. But that did not effect the purpose, and at last a Poor Law was given as a measure of social safety; such it has ever since been, and such it will prove in Ireland; the greatest danger of its failure will be found in the disposition of those who will be called on to administer it; it is forced on them, and they are not likely to give it the full and fair trial it deserves.

THE Wellington Statue has again appeared above the surface in the not very smooth waters of public discussion. The Government, or at least the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, are still at variance with the Committee; and the unfortunate statue, having got on to the Arch, is left there, because a dispute exists as to who ought to be at the expense of taking it down again. The whole affair is unfortunate in itself; but, from the revelation it furnishes of the mode in which all things connected with the Fine Arts are dealt with among us, it may prove a useful lesson. A tithe of the practicality exhibited by the Committee of a Railway Company would save us from casting a colossal statue without knowing where it is to be placed; it would prevent all the cabals and intrigues that make our "testimonials" little better, in too many cases, than jobs, in which art and the person who is to be honoured are the lightest considerations. Those things render us the laughing-stock of Europe, and, among ourselves, "make the judicious grieve."

Whatever becomes of the Statue, the discredit of the proceedings cannot be got rid of. The last quarrels are as bad as the first. The Committee "conceives" that the Government is bound to take down the Statue; the Government "conceives" the very reverse; so the parties have evidently not come to a clear understanding with each other. There is a dissension, too, concerning the scaffold poles: all very petty and miserable indeed.

The very Statue seems to look down upon the world in scorn, with true military tact, holding its position by the disputes of those who are to dislodge it, in the full enjoyment of that advantage well known to every old campaigner—that "possession is nine points" in his favour.

THE foreign intelligence of the week contains subject matter enough for reflection. The game of Civil War is being played out in most dilatory style in Portugal—it is whispered with loaded dice. France is troubled, like England, with dearth within her borders; so is Belgium; in Flanders, indeed, richly cultivated as the land is, the visitation seems to have fallen on the people more heavily than anywhere else, except Ireland. The scene that was witnessed at Brussels the other day, cannot have been exceeded during the middle ages—whose spirit still lingers, indeed, over the soil that bears such cities as Bruges and Ghent. The police of Brussels, alarmed at the influx of mendicants into the city, gathered them together in a body, and escorted them with soldiery out of the gates, to the number of twelve hundred, of every variety of wretchedness. A dismal procession it must have been; the sight of so much destitution massed together was a lesson not to be lightly forgotten; it is added that the inhabitants distributed to them bread and money as the pale and tattered line moved feebly along. Fine pictures have been painted from scenes and events of far less pathos.

From Russia there are rumours of revolts of peasants, in which they have massacred their Lords. What happens in the interior of Russia is as much a mystery as ever; all we know is, vague reports are all that travel into the world beyond its frontiers; but these massacres are not rare in the History of Russia: the Serfs, when treated more like demons than men; and, being fanatically attached to the Czar, who has, by freeing them, sought to reduce the power of the Nobles, they are easily excited to fury against their proprietors; they have but to be told that their Lords are thwarting the good designs of their great father the Emperor, and they do all that can be imagined from the frenzy of men, as a class, oppressed and plundered, maddened with the threefold intoxication of brandy, fanaticism, and revenge.

At Rome, the work of improvement "goes bravely on." The disabilities of the Jews have been lessened; municipal institutions are being organised, and the laity are called in to take a share in the civil Government of the State, hitherto exclusively in the hands of the clergy. But one measure of Pope Pius might be with great advantage imitated by a Government with which we are better acquainted. The Correspondent of the *Daily News* at Rome says:—

He has called together at the Quirinal Palace a numerous assembly of the principal landowners of the Roman territory, and, in a vigorous allocution, plainly told them that he would no longer tolerate individual neglect in allowing so many broad acres to remain unproductive, and so many of his faithful peasantry to remain unemployed. He gave them notice that a vigilant eye would be kept on the management of the gigantic territorial districts confided to their care; denied that they might do as they pleased with their own, while their content hands unemployed and mouths unfed within the boundary of their estates; told them that if he found labourers in want of work on their properties, he would himself find occupation for them at the proprietors' expense; and finally, dismissed the astonished feudal lords with a new, but firm, impression that duties as well as rights formed part of their landed inheritance. What he said, he is the man to do.

He adds:—

To understand the full value of this bold step on the part of PIUS IX., besides exhibiting him as seeking the support of the people alone, without reference to the suffrages of an effete aristocracy, it is necessary to know that five-sevenths of the whole population depend on agriculture, which forms the real resources of the kingdom.

The preponderance of agriculture in the social system of Ireland, the neglect of cultivation for the ensuing year, and the gloomy prospect it holds outs, render this proceeding of the Roman Pontiff of more than a distant interest to us.

THE WEATHER.

THE weather during the past week has been very remarkable, on account of the great difference of temperature during the week, and the very unusual degree of dryness in the atmosphere. In a postscript to my report of last week I mentioned that, on the morning of Thursday, March 11, the thermometer reading had been as low as 17°. It rose during the day to 37½°: but it continued at this point a short time, and fell to 25° before midnight: the average temperature of this day was only 27½°, being about 14° below that of the season. Remarkable as this day was with respect to its low temperature, it was much more so on account of the dryness of the air. At times during the day the temperature of the dew-point was 18° below that of the air, the latter being at the time 28°, and consequently, if at this time all the vapour then mixed with the atmosphere had been precipitated, it would have produced less than one inch in depth of water. The weight of vapour in a cubic foot of air was but little more than one grain; usually, at this season of the year, there are three or four grains in the same mass of air. The barometer reading at the time was high; and this circumstance, together with the unusual dryness, caused the weight of air to be unusually heavy. The weight of a cubic foot of it during this day was about 671 grains: at this season of the year its weight is generally from 530 to 560 grains. Altogether, the weather during this day was quite unprecedented, so far as my experience has extended; and I feel pretty certain that no evidence can be given of any day having been similar to it.

I may add, too, that the lowest reading of a thermometer placed on flat grass was 9°; that of one placed on long grass was 9°; and that of one on short grass was 14°; these three instruments were fully exposed to the sky. From these readings we learn that vegetation was subjected to a very low temperature, as well as to the loss of much moisture, through the exceeding dryness of the air; the difference of readings of the thermometer on flat from those on grass shows that the amount of heat conducted from beneath the ground is very small, and to which loss of heat the roots of the plants were subjected, in consequence of not being covered by a non-conducting substance, as straw or flax, in the case of short grass this amounting to 7°, and in that of long short to 12°. The day was, in appearance, fine, till night, when it became cloudy, and after midnight snow began to fall, and the air at this time received a due quantity of water. To the senses, this day was exceedingly painful, owing to the rapid evaporation of all moisture from the lips and skin. Friday was a cloudy day, and its average temperature was 36°. Saturday was a cloudy day, and its average temperature was 41°, and the dryness was but little less than that of Thursday. Sunday was fine, and bright, the nights have been very fine, the sky having been nearly cloudless and Mercury shining with unusual brightness; the planet Mercury having been visible to the naked eye, each night, near to the planet Venus. The average temperature of Sunday was 41°; that of Monday was 49°; of Tuesday was 54°; and of Wednesday was 53°. The average temperature of Tuesday was higher than that of any day since 1846, November the 24th. On Wednesday, the thermometer reading rose to 64°, being 47° higher than it was on the previous Thursday morning. The average temperature of March 11 was 27° less than that of March 16th. The reading of a thermometer on grass rose to 80° both on Tuesday and on Wednesday. On Tuesday and Wednesday there was about three grains of water in a cubic foot of air, whose whole weight was about 530 grains.

The following are the extreme thermometrical readings taken each day:

Thursday,	March 11, the highest during the day was 37½ deg., and the lowest was 17		deg.
Friday,	March 12	47½	30
Saturday,	March 13	47½	37
Sunday,	March 14	50½	36
Monday,	March 15	57	39
Tuesday,	March 16	57	41
Wednesday,	March 17	66½	48½
Blackheath, Thursday, March 18, 1847.		64½	41½

J. G.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

RETURN OF THE ROYAL FAMILY TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—The Queen and Prince Albert, and the Royal children, left Osborne at 24 minutes before two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, crossed in the *Fairy* to Gosport, and proceeded to town by special train on the South Western Railway. The august party arrived at Buckingham Palace 20 minutes before six o'clock.

ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGE.—Viscount Elrington, eldest son of the Earl of Forteseue, was last week united at Corfe, Dorsetshire, to Miss Damer, eldest daughter of the Hon. Col and Mrs. Dawson Damer

HER MAJESTY'S PALACE IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT. We hear that, by express command of her Majesty's mother, the so-called Osborne House, is henceforth to be called Osborne; and Barton Manor Farm is in future to be termed Barton House.

PECUNIOUS MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—There is a talk of the Marquis of Salisbury following the example of Earl Howe, by entering the holy state of matrimony with a lady younger than his daughters.

DINNER PARTY AT LORD CAMPBELL'S.—Last Saturday Lord Campbell gave a dinner, at Strathedon House, to Lord John Russell, the Earl of Lincoln, the Earl of Hardwicke, the Earl of Clarendon, Earl Granville, Lord Stanley, Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Cranworth, Sir James Graham, General Fox, Mr. Lockhart, Mr. Twiss, and Mr. Dunvers.

INTENDED VISIT OF THE DUCHESS OF KENT TO THE CONTINENT.—The Duchess of Kent is expected to leave England shortly after Easter for the Continent, proceeding first to Brussels, upon a visit to her brother the King of the Belgians, and thence to Germany, to pay a visit of two or three months' duration to her Royal Highness' relations at Saxe-Coburg and Saxe-Gotha, and in some other of the German States, previously to returning to England. It is stated that her Royal Highness will probably take Paris *en route* to this country from Germany, and will be the guest of Louis Philippe, at the Tuileries, during her short stay in the French capital

THE FAST DAY.—The public should be aware that by the 1st and 2d George IV., cap. 78, all bills due and payable on Wednesday next, being a solemn Fast-day, become due and payable on Tuesday preceding; and in case of non-payment, may be noted and protested on such preceding day, and it is not necessary to give notice of dishonour to parties until the day after the Fast-day. The Act, however, does not extend to Scotland.

THE LATE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.—A hatchment, or escutcheon for the dead, has been placed on the pulpit of St. Martin-in-the-Fields Church, and various parts of the edifice have been hung with black, in memory of this late Duke

THE EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.—The fifth annual meeting of the Metropolitan Early Closing Association was held in Exeter Hall on Wednesday evening; the Marquis of Westminster in the chair. A numerous audience assembled. The Report stated, amongst other things, that a manifest improvement had taken place within the past year in the hours of closing shops generally, and that Associations to promote the object had been formed in Liverpool, Manchester, &c.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE GOVERNMENT PLAN OF EDUCATION.

On Monday evening a public meeting was held at the Tabernacle, Shoreditch, to [illegible] Mr. D. W. Wire presided, and was supported by Thomas Cooper, Esq., W. L. Langton, Esq.; Dr. Price, Dr. Carlile, the Rev. J. Howard Hinton, M.A.; the Rev. Henry Richards, the Rev. Dr. Campbell, the Rev. R. Parsons, and other gentlemen and ministers of various religious denominations.

Mr Josiah Conder alluded to the success which had attended the exertions of the Dissenters when Sir James Graham introduced his education scheme, and moved the following resolution: "That this meeting, while anxious to promote [illegible] view with serious alarm the scheme developed in the minutes of council communicated to Parliament by her Majesty's Ministers, from the belief that it will diminish, and ultimately extinguish all voluntary efforts for the support of education [illegible] connected with the Church of England."

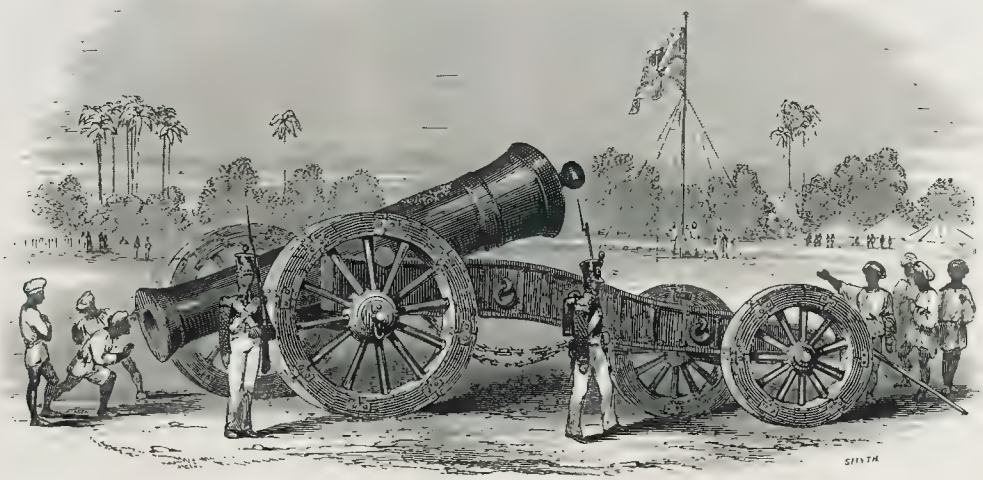
The Rev. J. Burnet, M.A., in seconding the resolution, referred to the [illegible] scheme would produce on Sunday Schools belonging to Dissenters.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Dr. Davis, the Rev. Dr. Campbell, the Rev. H. Richards, the Rev. R. Parsons, and other gentlemen, severally moved the following resolutions, which were carried unanimously:—"That the [illegible] Government Plan, if carried into effect, would be a stranger to the laws of England, or he would not have given the description of amusement which had proved objectionable.

HOTELS AND TAVERN-KEEPERS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.—The eighth annual meeting of this institution was held on Monday, at Craven Hotel, Craven-street, Strand. Mr. T. Clark, late of Windsor, presided. From the report read by Mr. Strand. Mr. T. Clark, late of Windsor, presided. From the report read by Mr. [illegible] the [illegible] was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE LATE INDIAN WAR.



"FUTTEH JUNG—THE CONQUEROR."

We have been favoured, by "an Old Correspondent," at Monghyr-on-Ganges, with the accompanying pair of "Field Sketches" of the Sikh Trophy Guns, 262 in number, which marched into Monghyr a few days prior to the date of our Correspondent's letter (Jan. 1), on their way to Calcutta, from the battle-fields of Ferozeshuhur, Moodkee, and Sobraon. They are, with few exceptions, about to be broken up, to form a monumental column to the memory of those who fell in the late War.

The lower Sketch represents the guns "forming up," after the march. In the upper Sketch is seen "Futteh Jung," the monster cannon, taken, we believe, on the field of Ferozeshuhur ,where it did most awful execution. Many of the guns, (adds our Correspondent), are still stained with large blotches of blood.

The scene of this triumphal array is within the Fort of Monghyr. The smaller guns, it will be seen, are brought up by oxen; the larger by an elephant. The accessories of the pictures, too, convey a minute idea of an encampment in India: they are from the sketch-book of an officer of Native Infantry, to whom our especial thanks are due for these Illustrations of our national trophies.

SPAIN.

Our letters from Madrid of the 11th inst., state that the Ministers had been questioned in the Cortes relative to the high price of provisions in that city, as well as to the scarcity felt in certain provinces. In reply, they observed that Government could not take upon itself to prohibit exportation, although in certain places the local authorities had done so. They mentioned that while Alicante and Murcia were complaining of the high price of corn, in La Mancha and Castile the complaint was, that corn was not bringing a sufficiently high price. Immense exportations of corn for France are made at Santander, and it is hinted that the Duc de Rianzares, Queen Christina's husband, is concerned in the speculation.

There has been another resignation of the Ministry, but the crisis appears soon to have passed away. It was said that the cause of this step on the part of the Ministry was the removal or resignation of General Breton as Captain-General of Catalonia. The Ministry desired his removal, but the Queen refused at first to sign the order. On further persuasion she appeared disposed to yield, but when the Ministry proposed for the vacant post General Don Manuel Concha, a leader of the Puritan party, the Queen peremptorily refused. The Ministry having persisted, her Majesty said she would take time to consider of it. The result appears to have been that the Queen, having refused to accept the resignation tendered by the Ministers, they still continued to retain office. General Pavia had been appointed to supersede General Breton in the command of the province of Catalonia. General Manuel de la Concha had received his appointment as Captain-General of Old Castile, and was to assume the command of the army of observation on the frontiers of Portugal.

El Heraldo publishes a communication, addressed to the Cortes by Don Enrique, dated Toulon. In this document the Prince complains bitterly of the undue severity with which he has been treated, in being compelled to leave Spain, and of the opposition which has been made to his marriage

The Montemolinist leader, Benet Tristany, made an attack upon the town of Terrasa on the 6th inst. A column of infantry and cavalry, which the Captain-General had hastened from Barcelona, succeeded in driving Tristany out of the place, but was unable to pursue the Montemolinists beyond half a league of it. The Queen's troops had, on the occasion, an officer and twelve men killed, and a large number of wounded. The Montemolinist band amounted to about 400 men.

A letter from Saragossa of the 9th states that some riotous assemblages had taken place there on that day, and revolutionary cries were uttered, but the rioters after some time dispersed of themselves, without its being considered necessary to use any force. A judicial inquiry had been ordered. Accounts from Cervera state, some Montemolinist bands were at Bellepuig, where they had demanded all the arms and ammunition in the place. These bands are with the greatest hardihood. They remained some hours at Bellepuig. On the same day they advanced to Manresom.

PORTUGAL.

By the *Montrose* steamer, we have accounts from Lisbon to the 10th instant, but they add little to the previous information from Portugal. Marshal Saldanha as usual, was in an inactive state, and had not reached beyond Oliveira de Azemeis, five leagues south of Oporto.

The insurgents had surrendered the fortress of Almeida, their last stronghold in the province of Beira.

There is no truth in the rumour that dissensions prevailed in Oporto. Gens Povoas was received by Conde das Antas, Visconnt Sa da Bandeira, the Junta and people, with great demonstrations of admiration and cordiality.

The liberty of the press had again been suspended at Lisbon for a month. Monetary and commercial affairs were very bad; discount on bank paper 40 per cent. A meeting of the principal people, merchants, and others, had taken place to hear some proposition of the Conde de Tojal on monetary affairs. The meeting ended in tumult and confusion, and was adjourned to the next day. The Queen was said to be very unpopular. General Guedes had an affair on the 8th at Regoa, in which twenty prisoners, mostly officers of the 9th Infantry of the Queen, had been taken prisoners. The Castle at Oporto had fired a shot at one of the blockading ships, which returned the fire, and one of her shot entered the room of an English merchant, residing, for security, near the sea.

General Schwalbach was supposed to be pursuing Conde de Mello, who had retired on Portalegre, in Alemtejo.

One of the letters mentions that, on the 2nd of March, a tremendous gale had wrecked many vessels, and destroyed much property on shore, at Cadiz. Two small vessels had gone down, and on shore, outside the bay.

THE SIKH TROPHY GUNS "FORMING UP," IN THE FORT OF MONGHYR.

FOREIGN CORN PORTS.—NEW ORLEANS.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.

AGRICULTURAL PICTURES.—THE POULTRY-YARD.

Here is another of Mr. Duncan's life-like Pictures of the minor business of the Farm-yard—the Feeding of Poultry and Pigs. The employment has an interest for all classes; since we have known the lady dressed "in silken sheen," take as much concern in the rearing of poultry as in the most beautiful pet birds.

The busy group in the Illustration need not be individualized. Nor need we inquire how many of the pure Dorking breed there may be among them, or if the hand which scatters the food be that of a Dorking housewife. Nor need we insist on the greediness of the hen in picking up food, her fondness for gadding about, and her timidity before she attains her matronly character; when she becomes generous, self-denying, and intrepid, assuming the fiery temper of the cock, and becoming a virago in defence of her helpless brood.

Gilbert White calls attention to the language of the fowl, from a pleased twittering to a scream. A laying pullet utters a complacent soft note, but, when she has deposited an egg, her sharp cackle of delight and importance is loud enough to excite the sympathetic voices of all her companions; when her chickens are hatched, she has a different language, which is intelligible to her little ones. The crested cock has various notes, his tone and language, for such it is in effect, as he calls his favourites to partake of the food which he gallantly scrapes for them, is of a very peculiar kind, and very different from his ordinary voice that is familiar to us.

Nor, need we describe the other members of the group; or the little episodal touches of the artist's skill and feeling in various parts of the picture the amused child; the boy and the pig family, characteristically busy; the action at the gate; and the distant brood seen through its bars. All these accessories combine in a very pleasing scene, not a painter's composition, but a picture of actual life.

FOREIGN CORN PORTS.—NEW ORLEANS.

By the latest advices from the United States, we have the following important intelligence with regard to bread-stuffs and provisions at this port:—

"The New Orleans market now labours under great disadvantage

AGRICULTURAL PICTURES.—THE POULTRY-YARD.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.

arising from high and increasing rates of freight, and the difficulty of shipping, as well as the reduced figures of foreign exchange, and the increased demand for money arising from large speculative transactions in our products, at greatly enhanced values.

"As regards Indian corn, the prices have been firmly maintained, in spite of the high freights demanded and obtained by shipmasters; this firmness being mainly owing to the very large orders for the article as compared with the supplies, which latter have been inadequate to the demand for European export. There has been no corn meal in market for some time, but moderate supplies are soon expected. The stock of wheat is trifling, and the rates have also advanced from the causes above stated. Supplies cannot be looked for until the Upper Mississippi and other rivers are free from ice, which may be some two weeks hence. The supplies and anticipated receipts of flour being considered rather better than those of Indian corn, there has been a decline on the rates current immediately after the date of the receipt of the steamer's advices, which were then 6 dol. 50 c. to 6 dol. 75 c. It has been influenced, likewise, by the constant advances in the freight market.

"The various descriptions of provisions have partaken in a corresponding degree of this excitement. The present rates are generally beyond the limits for satisfactory operations for European account. The advance is aided by authentic information from the west of a great deficit in the production of stock, as compared with last season. It is, therefore, presumable that present rates are not likely to give way to any extent."

Nevertheless, it is gratifying to read elsewhere, that "from Maine to New Orleans the whole country is aroused for famishing Ireland, and the contributions will be large and continued throughout the spring;" let us hope that the evil of the want of vessels may speedily be provided for.

New Orleans is the capital of Louisiana, and lies on the eastern bank of the Mississippi, about 105 miles from its mouth. It is the grand emporium of all the vast tracts traversed by the Mississippi, the Missouri, and their tributary streams, enjoying a greater command of internal navigation than any other city, either of the Old or New World. "Civilization," says Mr. Macculloch, "has hitherto struck its roots, and begun to flourish only in some comparatively small portions of the immense territories of which New Orleans is the sea-port; yet its progress has been rapid beyond all precedent; and, it is believed by many, seeing how rapidly settlements are forming in the West, that New Orleans must, at no very distant period, exceed every other city of America, as well in the magnitude of its imports, as of its exports." Steam navigation has been of incalculable service to the port: it is not uncommon to see fifty steam-vessels lying together in the harbour, and 1500 flat-boats and barges arriving from 5000 to 6000 boatmen from the upper country here at a time; and there have been thirty vessels advertised together for Liverpool and Havre.

The new-built streets are broad; but the site is low and marshy, being under the level of the Mississippi, from which it is protected by an artificial *levée*, or mound.

Vessels of the largest burthen may navigate the river several hundreds of miles above New Orleans. As a shipping port, she ranks third in the Union; being, in this respect, only inferior to New York and Boston. Her preponderance in the shipment of cotton is quite as decided as the preponderance of Manchester in its manufacture.

MUSIC.

THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The new theatre will open on Tuesday, the 6th of April. The rehearsals for opera and ballet are continued daily. Rossini's "Semiramide," the heroine by Grisi, *Assur* by Tamburini, *Arsace* by the new Contralto, Mademoiselle Alboni, has been selected for the opening opera. The ballet will be in two *tableaux*, called "Les Odalesques," and M. Albert is now superintending the rehearsals. The cleansing of the outer edifice has commenced, and nothing now remains to be done in the interior, but the labours of the decorator and upholsterer. Mr. Albano has achieved wonders, and the splendid temple of Art he has created will be a lasting monument of his genius, as he has completely surmounted the most difficult problem in the construction of the interior of a theatre, that of enabling the audience at the extreme end of the pit to command the greater portion of the stage. Next to the exquisite form of the house, the roof or cupola, 70 feet by 52 transversely, is most admired—its adaptation as a sounding board having been quite successful. The royal boxes and the apparent, and saloons for her Majesty are nearly ready. The tram road under the portico is also in progress for the carriages.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE

The musical attractions at Mr. Bunn's benefit, on Monday last, were manifold. M. Stevenieres, the Belgian violinist, played admirably a fantasia on themes from Auber's "Syren," despite of the buzzing of the gentlemen in the galleries. Braham sang the "Death of Nelson" with immense energy. He was warmly greeted. Henry Phillips gave Rooke's "My boy hoot's home," with great expression. Miss Hawtorn, Mr. Harley, the Ethiopian Serenaders, &c., completed the strength of the entertainment. Balfe's "Bondman" restored Miss Romer to the boards; and, in the "Waterman," Braham sang his "Farewell the trim built wherry," with his usual skill.

On Friday night her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured Mr. Balfe's opera with their presence.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The season commenced brilliantly on Monday last at the Hanover Square Rooms. The Duke of Cambridge, the Earl of Falmouth, Lord Cawdor, and a host of amateurs and artists of distinction, native and foreign, were present. Costa's reception was worthy of his genius as a conductor. He is now the greatest of musical directors, and every performance under the magic spell of his baton receives a force of colouring and a fiery impulse, yielding not even to the famed *Conservatoire* in Paris, or the Viennese and Leipsic bands. Beethoven's "Leonora" never went with greater spirit—the effect of the violins in the *coda* was electrical, and the encore, tardily granted by the conductor, insisted upon with *furore*. Of the four overtures composed by Beethoven for the opera of "Fidelio," the "Leonora" is the finest, and we hope when this work is again given in London that it will be played, instead of the usual one in E major. The symphonies were Haydn's "Surprise in Pranza," dedicated to the unfortunate Marie Antoinette, with its exquisite romance, "Allegretto," and Beethoven's No. 1 in C, both magnificently interpreted and immensely applauded. Sainton executed Mendelssohn's violin concerto, played last season by Sivori, and admirably did he achieve his task—the cadenza particularly was given with marked delicacy and precision—the *tutti* were finely rendered by the orchestra, and these are of immense importance. Miss Kate Loder, who, although so young, is one of the leading professors of Harmony in the Royal Academy of Music, and has composed quartets, overtures, &c. made a decided hit in her *début*, by her masterly performance of Weber's Pianoforte Concerto in E flat. She has a delicate touch and a nimbleness of finger that can accomplish every difficulty. She was a pupil of Mrs. Anderson, the pianiste to her Majesty, and teacher of the Royal Family. Madame Caradori sang Crescentini's "Sento moncai m'l'anima," and Meyerbeer's "Vi, dit elle," but was suffering from cold. The singing of Henry Phillips was worthy of his best days, but we do not consider the choice of the pieces felicitous. Marschner's "Hah! what delight," from the "Vampyr," with its Weberian orchestration, is only fit for the stage; and Mendelssohn's Oedipic song, "the Lcua's gloomy realm," is also very dramatic in style the concert-room especially. The programme was, however, on the whole, a grand one, and began the series of concerts triumphantly. The Second Concert will be on Monday, the 19th of March, when Beethoven's Choral Symphony, No. 9, and his Mass in C (the first), and Spohr's Sinfonia in C minor, from the "Last Judgment," and gleanings from Mendelssohn's "Paul," will be given, making a glorious programme.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

THE LATE MR. KEARNS.—We are happy to announce that the Concert on Wednesday night was successful beyond the most sanguine expectations, thanks to the great exertions of Sir George Smart, the Chairman of the Committee, and of Mr. Macfarren, the Secretary, Mr. T. Chappell, the Treasurer, Mr. Ribus, Mr. H. Oliver, &c. Mr. Martin kindly gave the Hanover-square Rooms, the firm of Broadwood the use of three Grand Pianofortes, and Messrs. Cocks and Hedgley the loan of the music for the Concert. Mr. Costa gave his valuable services as Conductor, and secured an encore for the "Oberon" overture. Beethoven's symphony in D, No. 2, was finely rendered. Mrs. Anderson, Bennett, and Sterndale Bennett, in Bach's Triple Pianoforte Concerto; Sainton, Blagrove, Wiby, and C. Patey, in Mazurer's Concertante for Four Violins; and Lucas, W. L. Phillips, and Howell, in Spohr's Trio, all played with great spirit and effect. Wilbye's madrigal, "Flora gave me fairest Flowers," was sung by the members of the Choral Fund. We record with pleasure the names of the vocalists who aided in the good cause:—Misses Caradori Allan, Mrs. A. Tolmain, the Misses Rainforth, Birch, Bassano, Williams (the sisters), Lockey, Lincoln, Dolby, Hawes, S. Fowler, and Mdme. G. Macfarren; Messrs. Harrison, Travers, Allen, Manvers, Hobbs, Lockey, Machin, H. Phillips, J. A. Novello, J. L. Hatton, Bennett, and Labiache. In the orchestra we noticed Messrs. T. Cooke, Griesbach, Guynemer, E. Thomas, W. Thomas, Hill, Thirlwall, Wagstaff, Paxton, Gattie, W. L. Phillips, Lucas, Severn, Card, Macfarlane, Blewitt, De Folly, G. Cooke, Mather, Williams, Lazarus, Baumann, Keating, Platt, Rea, Jarrett, Hooper, Harper, Irwin, Chipp, Prospere, Smithies, Cioffi, Stephens, Watkins, Perry, Westrop, &c.

MR. N. J. SPORLE.—This tenor singer gave his Annual Concert, at the London Tavern, on Tuesday evening, and had a good attendance. He sang several of his own compositions, and was encored in "The Wishing Gate." The other vocalists were Messrs. Bransford, Gouge, Turner, Shoubridge, Robinson, F. Smith, and John Parry; Miss Dolby, Miss M. O'Connor, Miss Thornton, Miss Mary Rose (a promising *debutante*), and Mrs. A. Newton. The solo instrumentalists were Miss Bushell Williams (piano), Mr. Carte (flute), Mr. A. Sedgwick (concertina), and Mr. F. Chatterton (harp).

MR. BEULER.—This, celebrated comic song writer and singer, who has contributed so largely to the amusement of the public, had his Annual Concert on Monday, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, and afforded his friends an amusing programme.

CLASSICAL MUSIC.—On Tuesday the fourth Concert of instrumental music by the Blagrove party, was given at the Horn Tavern, Doctors Commons.

On Thursday, Mr. Lindsay Sloper had his third and last Pianoforte *Soirée* at the Beethoven Rooms, and on the same night Mr. Lucas gave his fourth and last Musical Evening in Berners-street. The programme of the latter comprised Quartets No. 3 by Mozart, No. 78 by Haydn; No. 5 by Beethoven; and the Pianoforte Trio by the latter in D, played by Madame Dulcken, Sainton, and Lucas. Mr. Hill was the tenor, and Mr. Blagrove first and second violin alternately.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Handel's oratorio of "Belshazzar" was performed for the first time at Exeter Hall, on Friday night, but we must defer our notice until the ensuing week.

MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

The fourth performance of the Amateur Musical Society was on Friday night, and this morning is the first Concert of the Royal Academy of Music.

On Monday is the second meeting of the Beethoven Quintet Society.

Tuesday morning, at Willis's Rooms, will be the first meeting of the Musical Union, of which Mr. Ella is the able and indefatigable director. The executants will be Sainton, Dehaffre, Goffre, Hill, Blagrove, Piatti, Thirlwall, Howell, and Benedict. On Tuesday evening, Mr. S. Bennett gives his third and last Pianoforte Performance, at the Hanover-square Rooms; Mr. Dando his fifth Quartet Concert, at Crosby Hall; and Messrs. H. and C. Braham (sons of the Braham) a Concert, at the St. James's Theatre.

On Thursday night Mdlle. Rosalie Thémar has a *soirée*, at the Hanover-square Rooms.

On Saturday Mr. F. Chatterton's Concert will take place, at Sadler's Wells Theatre.

Mr. Henry Russell, at the Strand Theatre; the Ethiopian Serenaders, at the St. James's; and the Distin Family, in the vicinity of London, have given their Entertainments.

Mr. Reeves, the celebrated player on the harp, gives a *Soirée Musicale*, on Monday night, at 37, Howland-street, in aid of the fund for the distressed Irish.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Here's flowers for you

Of wills.
That come before the swallow dares, and take
The winds of March with beauty; violets, dim,
But sweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes,
Or Cytherea's breath. *Winter's Tale*

Such is the tale we told of our winter—past, with a hop, skip, and jump, from the icy shores of hoary Hyems to sunny hills and dales as fair and fragrant as that wherein Dis surprised Proserpina. Wednesday week was the most intensely severe cold of the season; Wednesday last the most delicious occasion of genial springtide that even the muse of Shakspeare could imagine. And in this time of transition from dusky dulness to sparkling sunlight, come we to speak of the sports that call forth hasty life to scenes of pleasant health and befitting excitement. The horn of chase discourses most eloquent music—strains that find passage to the manly heart as stirringly as Praschitt's passion, mingled with the music of the song-birds that woo the ear; sweetly as Gardom's melody. Diana shares the season with Dian and Apollo. That there's steeple-chasing almost everywhere. Why is this sport becoming so generally popular as it is? For this reason:—

That when a passion's dangerous know
The danger's self—is lure alone

as Scott sings of the natural instinct for getting into scrapes. Next follows the leash-coursing prevails: as Byron says, "March hath its furze" in the present instance my sporting ones, for the intermittent character of the weather just suited the peculiarities of those persecuted little colonists. The turf fast assumes its holiday aspect—soon we shall lead the way with moss-cheerful viewand blithesome festivals '47 will be mighty in Olympics. But, forgive the soft allurement—for that nature, plain and unsophisticated, is so bewitching, we cannot choose but pass one day with her—on her own account. Make fleeting your excuse if there be need of any plea for taking your pleasure—but no furze—whatever the apology, and come abroad with us. We are an atom of the vast Babylon—so we assume is our companion:

Arcades ambo: id est rascallery both—

None of your sneers about synonymes.

Taking your rod with you, or leaving it behind, as the case may be, you seek the glorious Babylon of the town—you turn your hopes and footsteps towards the silver Thames. Ay! there's a stream with all the pride ye take in it—and a thousand times more! Pactolus! a pinchbeck puddle in comparison. Well, then! flows and sparkles, and on its pleasant surface, or by its winding banks ye trace its upward course. Passing from the east we encounter as proud a moiety of the modern world as man has created, and soon arrive at scenes as goodly as any of which history tells.

The hand that made them was divine.

Small need and little boot that we prate about the sights in store for those who pass from the Palace of Westminster to that of the imperious priest of Hampton. Only we would say, let your journey be short of the latter place. And, being disposed to fish or feast, or both, tarry for a space at the Swan, at Ditton—the reality of a rural hostel, such as the *beau idéale* of your painters of the picturesque fail villainously short of. There—if in the humour or feast or fish, or dread of our friend Tagg shal. fulfil your heart's desire. An ancient mariner is he—cognisant of every piscatory haunt in his parish. If you must punt and patience—he will sit by your side, and nearly your companion without smiling at your grief. If you would feast, a dish of his spitched eels, served as the Swan at Ditton sends them to table, will enable you to await your roast chicken with considerable philosophy. If you dine at a rural inn, and find a good one, with a good appetite to run into it, let us tell you, is not the most despicable of our National Sports.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Business continues as dull at "The Corner" as in the City, with this difference, that although backers are scarce, prices are tolerably well sustained. Our quotations take a wide range, but do not show any alteration of the slightest consequence.

LEAMINGTON STEEPLE CHASE.		
9 to 2 agst Forester	8 to 1 agst Rentaile	
POTENTIARY STAKES HANDICAP		
8 to 1 agst Haiti (t)	100 to 12 agst Euclid colt (t)	20 to 1 agst Magnet
8 to 1 —— Doleful (t)	10 to 1 —— Queen Mary	25 to 1 agst Watch-dog (t)
NEWMARKET HANDICAP		
9 to 1 agst Lysosus	12 to 1 agst Sting (t)	16 to 1 agst Humdrum.
METROPOLITAN HANDICAP		
6 to 1 agst Sheraton		25 to 1 agst Pine Apple (t)
20 to 1 —— Euclid colt (t)		25 to 1 Phadit (t)
THE POST.		
2 to 1 agst Sir Tatton Sykes.		
TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKE.		
8 to 1 agst Liberator (t)	25 to 1 agst Sister to Cobweb a (t)	
10 to 1 —— Christopher (t)	500 even between Conyngham and Liberator	
CHESTER CUP.		
17 to 1 agst Antler	40 to 1 agst Ireton (t)	66 to 1 agst Phadit (t)
25 to 1 —— Camera Obscura	40 to 1 —— Newcourt (taken	66 to 1 —— Chanticleer
	66 to 1)	66 to 1 —— Jonathan Wild
25 to 1 —— Punch (t)	40 to 1 —— Libertines	66 to 1 —— Q. n Mab
25 to 1 —— Mickey Free (t)	50 to 1 —— Sir Tatton Sykes	66 to 1 —— Maid of Lyons
30 to 1 —— The Lamb (t)		
DERBY.		
6 to 1 agst Van Tromp	20 to 1 agst the Liberator (t)	50 to 1 agst Will o' the Wisp
10 to 1 —— Planet	20 to 1 —— Lancelot	50 to 1 —— Christopher (t)
12 to 1 —— Faugh a Ballagh	25 to 1 —— Sir Tatton Sykes	50 to 1 —— Chanticleer
20 to 1 —— Gladiat	33 to 1 —— H. Hart	66 to 1 —— Oxonian
	66 to 1 agst Sir Paul, a	
OAKS.		
8 to 1 agst Clementina.		

THURSDAY.—Some trifling changes will be found in the Northamptonshire Handicap, and some dozen were added to the Liberator and Pavilion for the Derby, who, we are told, are in high favour at Warwick, but the attendance was small, and the betting flat.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE HANDICAP.		
	7 to 1 agst Doleful	
6 to 1 agst Euclid colt (t)	12 to 1 —— Queen Mary	15 to 1 agst Wolf dog (t)
6 to 1 —— Halo		30 to 1 —— Lord Saltoun
TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKE.		
	7 to 1 agst The Liberator	
CHESTER CUP.		
16 to 1 agst Antler (t)	30 to 1 agst Mickey Free (t)	66 to 1 agst Queen Mab (t)
METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.		
	20 to 1 agst Brandon (t)	25 to 1 agst Pine Apple (t)
DERBY.		
12 to 1 agst Ireton (t)	30 to 1 agst the Liberator (t)	50 to 1 agst Black Dwarf (t)
25 to 1 —— Conyngham (t)	50 to 1 —— Pavilion	55 to 1 —— Oxonian (t)

17 to Duke of Richmond and Mr. Gratwicke are declared to be confederates on the Turf.

WARWICK SPRING MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

The Debdale Stakes of 5 sovs each, and 25 added. Two miles.

Mr. E. H. Clarke's Leo, 1st 7lb	.. ..	(Captain Little) 1
Mr. J. Saunders's The Miller, 1st 7lb	.. ..	(Mr. Beauchamp) 2
Mr. C. Brookes's Eagle, 1st 11lb	.. ..	(Owner) 3

Several others started. Won by two lengths.

The Warwick Handicap of 10 sovs each, h. ft, and 40 added. Two miles.

Sir C. Cockerell's Congress, aged, 8st 7lb	.. ..	(Lewis) 1
Mr. Whites's Infringe, 3 yrs, 8st 4lb	.. ..	2
Mr. Meldrum's Godfrey, 6 yrs, 8st	.. ..	3

Idolator, 7st 12lb; Redstreak, 7st 10lb; and Trifle, 7st 4lb; also ran. Won by a head. The same distance between second and third.—Run in 3 min. 17 sec

The Trial Stakes of 10 sovs each, and 50 added.

Lord Warwick's Aliwal, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb	.. ..	(Crouch) 1
Mr. White's Infringe, 3 yrs, 7st 12lb	.. ..	2
Mr. Bowes's Rainbow, 3 yrs, 6st 1lb	.. ..	3

Won by a head. Run in 1 min. 55 secs.

The Willoughby Handicap of 25 sovs each, and 50 added

Mr. W. H. Johnstone's b. g. by Young Cadland, 10st 10lb (Mr. Brook)		1
Mr. Parr's Trojan, 6 yrs, 11st 2lb	.. ..	(Captain Little) 2
Lord Strathmore's Satyr, 6 yrs, 11st 4lb	.. ..	(Owner) 3

Won by a head. Run in 3 min. 49 secs.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

LORD BROUGHAM, in his recently published "Letter to Lord Lyndhurst, on Criminal Police and National Education," laments, in characteristic style, the little progress that has been made during the last thirty years, or, rather, from the date of the noble and learned Lord's exertions in the cause, towards establishing a system of National Education. "It is really melancholy for me," says he, "to reflect that thirty years have revolved since, in union with my lamented friend, the late Duke of Bedford, I devoted myself, more exclusively than before, to the great cause of popular improvement—and to see how small the progress is which we have made towards establishing a system of National Education." He proceeds to describe the formation of the British and Foreign School Society, in 1810; to which succeeded the Education Committee of 1816 and 1818, over which his Lordship had the honour to preside. This Committee, it appears, recommended the plan adopted in 1833, "which, without any addition," he goes on to observe, "is all that has ever been carried into execution, which consists of a most trifling aid, given by the State, to the instruction of the people, which does not, in any one particular, pretend to be a system of National Education; and which, to my extreme disappointment, is all that the Government has now ventured to propound, after thirty years have elapsed, and after that same Government had publicly announced, on taking office, that they were resolved to bring forward a great measure for this most great purpose. Such has been my extreme disappointment, almost sufficient to extinguish all hope, and make me entirely despair."

Notwithstanding these lamentations of Lord Brougham, it is evident that the cause of popular Education has not languished. Nay, we think we shall be able to show that, even in the absence of any regularly organised system, the public mind is fully awakening to the necessity and importance of educating the people. Government, by the production of the Minutes of the Committee of Council, laid upon the table of the House of Lords by the Marquis of Lansdowne, is content to contribute to the promotion of popular Education through the medium of the two great Associations, which are the organs respectively of the Church and the Dissenters. These are the National Society and the British and Foreign School Society. The efforts of these Societies, although exerted on a limited scale hitherto, have given a great impulse to the progress of Education throughout the Kingdom. Finding, however, means for its support scanty, when it is necessary to widen the basis, and to enlarge the field, of their operations.

According to Dr. Hook, the Parliamentary grants, for the purposes of Education, from 1833 to 1839, were £30,000 a-year; from 1839 to 1842, inclusive, they were £90,000; in 1843 and 1844, they were £40,000; and, in 1845, they were £75,000. The grant now proposed is £100,000. According to the returns moved for by Lord Ashley, in 1833, the number of children in attendance at infant and daily schools, where the instruction was wholly or in part gratuitous, amounted to 544,498. But we are justified in assuming, according to the Rev Mr. Hamilton, that the schools were capable of accommodating, in 1833, as many as 676,747. From that time to 1846, additional school-accommodation has been furnished from two or three joint sources. The number of schools already built, or in progress of building, since the time, however, when the returns were moved for, is necessary to widen the basis, and to enlarge the field, of their operations.

From Pa. liamentary Grants	 493,650
From assisted Private Means	 130,000
Children in Workhouses	 50,000
Total	 673,650
School-accommodation in 1833, shown to be	 818,747
Hence, in 1846, we have School-accommodation for	.. 1,490,397 Scholars.

Moreover, by applying the principle laid down by Dr. Vaughan and others, we shall find that if the average term of attendance be six years, schools would be needed for 2,652,264 scholars. According to the Rev. Mr. Hamilton's calculation, is the greatest number of primary scholars whom we could expect, even in a very different state of things from the present, to find under instruction at the same time.

But the great drawback to the full realisation of the blessings of primary Education are the deficiencies in regard to its quality. To what is this to be attributed? Undoubtedly to the want of competent teachers. What is needed, then, is a supply of persons, intellectually and morally qualified to conduct the schools for the poorer classes.

If it is calculated that, taking the term of instruction at six years, the number of principal teachers required would be 22,060, and the annual supply 3,600. What means does the country possess for meeting this extraordinary demand? The only provision at present made for this purpose is by the Normal Schools. What, it may be asked, is a Normal School? The derivation of the word from the Latin *Normâ*—a square or rule and defines it as "relating to, or teaching rudiments or first principles." Of these training Schools in connection with the Church, there are seventeen, under the superintendence of different Diocesan Boards, and three under that of the National Society, exclusive of its establishment at Westminster, viz.—1st, St. Mark's College, Chelsea, for masters. This Normal School may be considered as a model to which other establishments ought to be. 2nd, Whitelands, for mistresses. 3rd, Battersea Training School, for teachers, in the manufacturing and mining districts. The present Normal Institutions in England and Wales may be shown from the following, we believe, pretty accurate list, for which we are indebted to the Rev. H. Parr Hamilton. The figures with asterisks denote the number of schoolmistresses:—

1. UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY.	No. in Training.	Accommodation
St. Mark's, Chelsea	.. ..	79	75
Whitelands	.. ..	54	74
Battersea	.. ..	72	82 about
Westminster	.. ..	146	146
2. IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHURCH.			
Canterbury	.. ..	{ 4	6
		{ 49	68
York and Ripon	.. ..	{ 39	36
		{ 38	30*
Durham	.. ..	15	30
Winchester	.. ..	12	12
Chichester	.. ..	10	13
Brighton	.. ..	18	18*
Exeter	.. ..	19	20
Gloucester and Bristol	.. ..	8	12
Lichfield	.. ..	26	26
Lincoln	.. ..	1	No limit.
Llandaff	.. ..	{ 2*	No fixed
		{ 1	number.
Norwich	.. ..	{ 2	3
		{ 7*	7
Oxford	.. ..	14	28
Kidlington	.. ..	16*	40*
Salisbury	.. ..	38	70
Chester	.. ..	41	70
Worcester	.. ..	30*	30*
3.—NO. IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHURCH			
British and Foreign Society	.. ..	103	103
Broom National School	.. ..	24	24
Home and Colonial Infant School Society	.. ..	156	156
Total	.. ..	910	1067

Among the general designs of the measures received upon by the present Government may be described as being, first, to make a gradual increase in the number of Government inspectors, so as to admit, hereafter, of every school being visited at least once a year; secondly, to train up, and adequately remunerate, a superior class of teachers for the service, so to promote the union of works of industry with the ordinary course of school instruction. For these purposes, the expedients proposed to be employed may be thus briefly gathered from the minutes of the Committee of Council, brought forward by the Marquis of Lansdowne:—

1. In order to ensure a supply of skilful teachers, a succession of suitable candidates must be provided; the Normal Schools, where they are to be trained, must be supported; and a just reward must be allotted for their services. It is intended, therefore, to choose from among the elementary scholars a certain number of the cleverest and most industrious, and to apprentice them to teachers duly qualified to instruct them. When their apprenticeship is completed, a certain number will be annually selected, according to merit, and as many of these as the Lord President may think fit will be sent to the Establishments to Normal Schools, under the denomination of Queen's Scholars. (An *Echolarship* is one who has a pension or allowance granted for the encouragement of learning.) These apprentices who evince an aptitude for teaching, but who are of approved conduct and respectable attainments, will receive employment in the revenue departments.

As to providing support for the Normal Schools, the cost of the maintenance of each Queen's scholar will be defrayed by his exhibition. The further expense to the same amount, which the institution incurs, will be met by granting, not only for every Queen's scholar, but for every pupil-teacher reported by the end of £20, £25, and £30, at the close of the first, second, and third years respectively.

The requital of the teachers' services is thus to be provided for:—First, by an annual grant in aid of salary; the sum to be apportioned to each teacher according to the length of time he has been under training. This grant is to be bestowed only under certain conditions. Secondly, by a retiring pension, in the case of age or infirmity, which is to be allowed after fifteen years' service. Thirdly, by small annual gratuities to such teachers as are well reported of. Fourthly, a certain annual allowance, in proportion to the number, is to be granted for the instruction of apprentices and monitors.

2 The beneficial effects accruing from blending with the customary instruction of children industrial instruction in the pursuit of the parent, have been strikingly manifested in the case of schools among the general adoption of this practice, the Committee propose, under certain conditions, to make the following grants, *in aid*—first, towards the rent of school fied-gardens, and the purchase of tools in the first year; *secondly*, for the erection of workshops, and towards the purchase of tools in the first year; *thirdly*, towards the erection of school kitchens and washhouses. Gratuities are to be annually awarded, under certain conditions, to those masters and mistresses of whom the Inspectors shall make a favourable report.

The Minutes of Council, of which the above is a very brief and imperfect analysis, embrace two separate objects Primary Education, and Pauper and Penal Education. It will be seen that to the former alone we have confined our observations. "From measures framed in so cautious yet liberal a spirit, and susceptible of such wide application," concludes Mr. Hamilton, "we may reasonably augur the happiest results for the steady advancement, and the progressive improvement, of Popular Education."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*J. B.*"—*Right with respect to* 169, *but you have missed the* modus operandi *in* 163 *You will find the Evans' Gambit attack and defence fully treated of in* Mr. Lewis's *last Treatise, and in the forthcoming* "Chess-players' Handbook."

"*C. J. L.*"—*You may claim a Queen for every Pawn advanced to the* 8th *sq of the board, and thus may have two or more Queens on the field at once. A "doubled Pawn" is one of two of the same colour which are on the same file. Two, three, or more Pawns on your King's file, and another on any square of the King's file, are called "doubled" Pawns.*

"*A Great Gamester.*"—*Back Numbers and Volumes of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle" are to be had of* Bohn, *Publisher, Carey-street*

"*Nauvep.*"—*You are quite in error respecting* Enigma 128, *as you will find on looking at it with attention. The Problem you have forwarded is incorrectly described, and cannot be solved as you suppose*

"*Amicus.*"—*When, in a Problem, it is stipulated that White is to checkmate in a given number of moves, it is understood that, play as Black can, with the best possible defence, he cannot postpone the mate a single move beyond the number mentioned. See the Solution of* 168, *in this day's Paper.*

"*C. E. R.*"—*They shall be reported on next week. With regard to the other solved of your note, a line addressed to the Publisher will meet with immediate attention.*

"*J. A.*"—*The Problem for examination this week, but they shall be looked over immediately*

"*T. L.*"—*The Problem, as the Knight's Tour, is not to be found in any of our Chess-books or Annuals. Apply to the Honorary Secretary.*

Solutions by "M. D.," "Alpha," "Gamma," "Skyb," "Phil," "R. S. C," "A. A." and "B. P." are correct.

*** An Amateur of some standing is desirous of playing a few Games by Correspondence Address "B. H. R.," Post-office, Blackwater, Hants.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 161.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K 3rd (ch)	K to B 3rd	4. Kt to K B 4th (ch)	K to Q B 3rd
2. Kt to K 5th (ch)	K to his 3rd	P to Q 8th, becoming a Kt—(at.)	Double Check, and Mate
3. R to K 2nd (ch)	K to Q 4th		

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 162.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q R 8th (ch)	K takes Q	3. R to K 8th (ch)	K to B 2nd
2. B to Q B 6th (ch)	K to Kt sq (best)	4 Ks Mates	

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 163.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to B 7th (ch)	K to B 4th.	4. R takes K P (double check)	K takes R
2. Kt to K R 6th (ch)	K to his 4th		
3. P to Q B 4th	R to K sq, or K B P one (c)	5. K B P one mate	

(c) If Q P one, then ♔ R takes Q P (ch) and Mate

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 164.

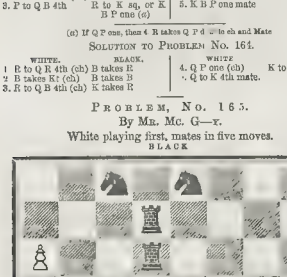
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK
1. R to Q R 4th (ch)	B takes R	4. Q P one (ch)	K to Q 4th
2. B takes Kt (ch)	B takes B	5. Q to K 4th mate.	
3. R to Q B 4th (ch)	K takes R		

PROBLEM, NO. 165.

By MR. MR. C—R.

White playing first, mates in five moves.

BLACK



WHITE.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

Played at New Orleans. Messrs. H. and R. consulting against Messrs. F. and M.

WHITE (H. and R.)	BLACK (F. and M.)	WHITE (H. and R.)	BLACK (F. and M.)
1. K P one	K P one	17. K B to Q Kt 3rd	Q Kt to Q sq (d)
2. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	18. K Kt P two (c)	P takes K P
3. Q to K 2nd	Q to h. 2d (a)	19. P takes P	Q Kt to Q 3rd
4. K B P one	Q P one	20. K B to Q B 2nd	K Kt takes K P
5. K Kt to B 3d	Q B to K Kt 5th		(d)
6. Q B P one	Q Kt to B 3d	21. K R P one	K Kt to K B 7th
7. Q Kt P two	K B to Q Kt 3d	22. K B to K 3rd	K P one
8. Q R P two	Q R P one	23. Q to K 3rd	K P one
9. Q Kt to R 3d	K Kt to B 3d	24. K Kt P one	Q Kt to K 5th
10. Q Kt P one	P takes P	25. K B P one	K B P one
11. K B takes P	Castles on K side	26. K B takes Kt	Q R to Q 8th (ch)
12. K B P one	Q Kt to Q R 3d	27. K to B 3rd	Q takes K B
13. K B to Q B 4th	Q B P one	28. Q to K R 3rd	K P one (ch)
14. Q P one	Q Kt to Q sq	29. K to B 3rd	K P one (ch)
15. K R P one	B takes Kt	30. K to K B 4th	K B to Q B 2nd
16. Q takes B	Q P one		Checkmate

(a) The best defence to the Lopez Gambit is ♕ Q Kt to B 3rd.
(b) Black play this game with a good deal of coolness and skill.
(c) This looks promising, but it turns out badly for White's game in the end
(d) The proper play. If White try to win a piece, they are mated in two moves.

GAME PLAYED ALSO AT NEW ORLEANS, BETWEEN MESSRS. M. AND F., CONSULTING AGAINST MR. E. ROUSSEAU.

WHITE (The Allies.)	BLACK (Mr. E. R.)	WHITE (The Allies.)	BLACK (Mr. E. R.)
1. K P two	K P two	23. Q Kt P one	Q to Q sq
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	24. Q R P two (c)	Q to Q 2nd
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	25. Q B P one	Q takes K R P
4. Q P two	Q Kt to B 3rd	26. Q to K Kt sq (d)	Q to Q B 2nd
5. K R P one	Q P one	27. Kt takes Q	Q P one
6. Q Kt to B 3rd	Q B to K 3rd	28. K R to K B sq	R to K B 4th
7. K B to K Kt 5th	Q P one	29. K R to Q B sq	Q to K 3rd
8. [illegible]	K Kt takes P	30. P takes K B P	Kt P takes P
9. Kt takes Kt P	Q to K 2nd	31. Q R P one	Q R to K 2nd
10. Castles	K B to Q Kt 3rd	32. Q R P one	K Q checks
11. Q B to K 3rd	K B P one	33. K to R 2nd	Q R to K Kt 2nd
12. Q to K 2nd	K B P two	34. Kt to Q 3rd	Q R to K Kt 7th (ch)
13. Q B takes B (ch)	P takes B	35. K to R sq	Kt to Q B 3rd
14. K R to K sq	K Kt P two	36. Kt to Q B 4th	P takes Kt
15. Kt to K R 2nd	K R P one	37. Q P one	Kt P takes P (e)
16. B takes Kt	B takes B	38. P takes Kt	Q R to Kt 3rd
17. Q B P two	B to K B 2nd	39. Q Kt P one (ch)	K to Q 1
18. K Kt P one	K B P one	40. B to K 5th (ch)	K takes doubled P
19. B to K 3rd	B to K R 3rd (a)	41. P one, becoming a Queen	
20. Q B to his 3rd	Castles on Q side		R takes Q
21. Q Kt P two	Q R to K sq	42. B takes R	K P one
22. Q P one	K P one (b)	43. K K takes Q B P, and wins	

(a) Something like lost time. Kt to Q 5th, or B to K 3rd, would have been of infinitely more service
(b) He would have lost a Pawn, apparently, by taking P with P.
(c) Taking a lesson from the other side.
(d) Q one, or P take Q P, must have been ventured first, we believe.
(e) Q B P takes P looks better.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 130.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his Kt 4th	K at his Kt 2nd	Kt at K 5th	Kt at K 7th sq
Q at her Rs 3rd	Ps at her 5th and K B P	Ps at her 5th and K B P	Ps at Q Kt 2nd, Q B 3rd and 6th, and K R 4th
Q R at his sq	Rs at Q Bs sq and Q Kt sq	B's 4th	
Bs at K Kt sq and K R 5th	B 7th		
Kt 8th	B at K sq		

White to play and mate in four moves

(HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.)

No. 131. By Mr. CLARE.

BLACK.	WHITE
K at Q 4th	Kt at K 4th
	Ps at K 4th, Q 6th, and Q B 5th

White to play, and mate in two moves.

No. 132.—By Mr. CLARE.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK
K at Q 5th	K at Q 4th	Kt at K B 7th	Ps at Q B 3rd and 4th
Kt at K R 4th	Ps at K 5th, Q 6th, and Q B 5th		
B at Q R 6th			

White to play, and mate in two moves.

No. 133.—By M. S. B. of Hull.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE
K at Q Kt 7th	K at K B 4th	Kt at Q B 3rd and 5th
R at K Kt 8th		B at Q R 3rd

White playing first mates in three moves.

LITERATURE.

TANCRED; OR, THE NEW CRUSADE. By B. DISRAELI, M.P.

"Tancred" is the young heir of an English Dukedom, enthusiastic and discontented with society and the age; he mourns over the decay of faith, the want of a sense of duty, the coldness of hearts, and the dearth of ideas and men. He is, in fact, an expression of religious, as Coningsby is of political dissatisfaction. The New Crusade" is a voyage to the Holy Land, which he undertakes as a pilgrimage to the source and fountain of inspiration, where his earnest and impassioned spirit may receive an answer to its prayers and a solution of his doubts, that can be found on no soil but that once trod by the feet of the Redeemed. Such is the groundwork or idea of the tale; in its development it includes other themes, and characters and purposes more worldly: ranging from Belgrave-square to Jerusalem and Syria, there is ample opportunity for those sketches of places and persons, epigrammatic or glowing, which are the best portions of all Disraeli's works; as may be expected, his theory of "race," and his eulogies of the Eastern and Hebrew family of man, take a prominent place; it is curious as a physiological question, and his illustrations are eloquently and forcibly detailed; but his zeal leads him at times to speak in a tone liable to misconception. There are themes that among all Christians are treated with a pious and reverent reserve; and some passages will be read by many with dubious approbation.

The tale opens with the preparations in the Ducal domain of Bellamont for celebrating the coming of age of Tancred, the heir of the old rides, which have been acquired by a new family, the founder of which was the sagacious father in the troubled waters of English politics in the American war and the French revolution; the gradual ascent of the family through all the grades of the peerage is cleverly sketched in the first book. Tancred has some of the qualities of his father; he is shy, proud, a genius, and enthusiastic; a dreamer of dreams, ... quite misunderstood by all around him. So when his father is arranging everything for his coming before him in Parliament for the county, he startles the family with a refusal to take any part in public life, and a determination to go to Jerusalem; in Palestine, if anywhere on earth, he thinks God yet com munes with his creatures, man, and there he will refresh his soul, sickened and dissatisfied with the old and effete civilization of Europe, with the sordid toil and splendid misery of England more especially The Duke is alarmed, the Duchess terrorstricken, for Syria she believes is a nest of fevers and plagues, and she is an only child. She sends him to a Bishop to correct his delusions; but the prelate is a man of expedient and compromise, and his advice has no effect. The scene of this Dignitary's from the life, and will be instantly recognised. The spiritual teacher failing, the aid of the shrewd man of the world is called in ... and Lord Eskdale, the easy, careless, clever Peer we remember so well in "Coningsby," reappears. He advises delay, and a London season; and sets Tancred hunting for a yacht of sufficient burden for the voyage, ... launching him, meanwhile, into Almack's, the opera, and *dejeuners* at Richmond Villas. A certain Lady Constance nearly supersedes Jerusalem in the heart of Tancred; but she is too clever and too well read, particularly in geology, and disgusts Tancred with the fashionable "theory of development," by which it appears we have all been fishes, and shall, gradually, in the course of time, attain to wings. So he prepares again for his pilgrimage, but is again delayed by the sympathy of another beauty Lady Bertie and Bellair, who affects entire sympathy with his opinions, and has nearly secured him in his nets when sectional and Sidonia, that mercantile Monte Christo—discover her to him, as deep in railway speculations, and one of the keenest female gamblers of the age! The second disenchantment is too much for Tancred, who buys a yacht forthwith, and sets sail with the family friend, the family doctor, a servant chosen by Sidonia, and a letter of unlimited credit on Besso, a Syrian banker; at the beginning of the second volume he is on the Holy Land, endeavouring to penetrate "the great Asian mystery" whatever that may mean. But he is kidnapped by a Bedouin Arab for the sake of a ransom, and becomes the pivot of a mass of Syrian politics ... he has a midnight visitor in Sinai, and a brain on fever, he recovers gradually, because the family doctor is not at hand, and because Eva, the daughter of Besso, besides being a great beauty, is a little of a leech. His adventures in the Desert and an episode, the history of Baroth's family which illustrates the superiority of the Jewish race in all the arts—music, dancing, painting, and song—furnish the second volume. The third takes us to Lebanon, where Tancred is the guest of the scheming young Emir, Fakredine, and where his progress is influenced among the Maronite chiefs. The jealousies and intrigues of the Syrian sects, the life of the mountains, the mingling of the patriarchal age with the fierce struggle of Eastern warfare, bring us upon new ground; but no analysis would take more space than we could spare. Tancred and Berenl find their way to Antioch, the country of the Assasres, a race who are neither Jews, Christians, nor Moslems, but, from what Tancred there sees, preserve the relics of old Greece in all their beauty, ready to come forth and possess the world again! He is here involved in a labyrinth of intrigue and mysticism, relieved by a little fighting; escapes, returns to Jerusalem with Eva, declares his love to the Fowlers, at the very moment the Duke and Duchess arrive—we presume to break the sun-ch—and the tale closes. It is evidently a fragment, and awaits development in a second part.

The above is a mere outline of the plot. The merit of the work is not its story. It is the digressions, the sketches of life, the reflections, that will command attention. The work abounds in passages that may be separated from the text without injury. From them we take the following, as having a general interest:—

"What is most striking in London is its vastness. It is the illimitable feeling that gives it a special character. London is not grand It possesses only one of the qualifications of a grand city, size; but it wants the equally important one, beauty. It is the union of these two qualities that produced the grand cities—the Romes, the Babylons, the hundred portals of the Pharaohs; multitudes and magnificence; the millions influenced by art Grand cities are unknown since the beautiful has ceased to be the principle of invention. Paris, of modern capitals, has aspired to this character; but, if Paris be a beautiful city, it certainly is not a grand one; its population is too limited, and, from the nature of their dwellings, they cover a comparatively small space. Constantinople is picturesque; nature has furnished a sublime site, but it has little architectural splendour, and you reach the environs with a fatal facility. London overpowers you with its vastness. Place a Forum or an Acropolis in its centre, and the effect of the metropolitan mass, which now has neither head nor heart, instead of being stupifying, would be ennobling. Nothing more completely represents a nation than a public building. A member of Parliament only represents a district, but the united constituencies; but the Palace of the Sovereign, a National Gallery, or a Museum baptised with the name of the country, these are monuments to which all should be able to look up with pride, and which should exercise the elevating influence upon the spirit of the humblest. What is their influence in London? Let us not criticise what all condemn But how remedy the evil? What is wanted is architecture, as in so many things, in our time. Shall we find a refuge in a Committee of Taste? Escape from the mediocrity of one to the mediocrity of many? We only multiply our feebleness, and aggravate our deficiencies. But one suggestion might be made. No profession in England has done its duty until it has furnished its victim. The pure administration of justice dates from the deposition of Macclesfield. Even our boasted navy never achieved a great victory until we shot an Admiral. Suppose an architect were hanged? Terror is inspiriting, as well as compatible.

Here is one of many illustrations of the supremacy of "race

"Yes, but what is progressive development? said Sidonia, 'and what are the faculties of man? If development be progressive, how do you account for the state of Italy? One will tell you it is superstition, indulgence, and the Lady of Loretto; yet three centuries ago, when all these influences were much more powerful, Italy was the soul of Europe. The less prejudiced a Pope'to, for example, like our friend Varaszdin—will answer us that the state of Italy has nothing to do with the spirit of its religion, but that it is entirely an affair of commerce; a revolution of commerce has convulsed its destinies. I cannot forget that the world was once conquered by Italians who had no commerce. Has the development of Western Asia been progressive? It is a land of tombs and ruins. Is China progressive, the most ancient and numerous of existing societies? Is Europe itself progressive? Is Spain a tithe as great as she shall, perhaps, follow the example of the desolate countries. All is race; there is no other truth.'—'Civilization was more advanced in ancient than modern times; then what becomes of the progressive principle? Look at the great countries of the Roman Empire! You had two hundred millions of human beings ... Jurisprudence so philosophical, that we have been obliged to adopt its laws and living in perpetual peace. The means of communication, of which we now make such a boast, were far more vast and extensive in those days. What were the Great Western and the London and Birmingham to the Appian and Flaminian roads? After two thousand five hundred years, parts of these are still used. A man under the Antonines might travel from Paris to Antioch with as much ease and security as we go from London to York. As for Free-Trade, there never was a really unshackled commerce, except in the days when the whole of the Mediterranean coasts belonged to one Power. What a chatter there is now about the towns, and how their development is cited as the peculiarity of the age, and the great security for public improvement. Why, the [illegible] Manchester [illegible] capital.'"

There is a touch of humour in the following dialogue between the Arab Sheikh and the leader of the party who takes Tancred prisoner, after some fighting:

"Salaam, Sheikh of Sheikhs, it is done; the brother of the Queen of the English is your slave.' 'Good!' said Sheikh Amalek, very gravely, and taking a pipe from his mouth. 'May your mother eat the bump of a young camel, when will they be here?' 'They will be the first sundown of the morn.' 'Good, is the brother of the Queen with Sheikh Salem?' 'There is only one God: Sheikh Salem will never drink leban again unless he drink it in Paradise.' 'Certainly, there is only one God. What! has he fallen asleep into the well of Nummuls?' 'No; but we have seen many evil eyes. Four tares crossed our path this morning. Our salaam to the English Prince was not a salaam of peace. The brother of the Queen of the English is no less than an Amir. He will ... yea or nay; and he has shot Sheikh Salem through the head.' 'There is but one God, and his will be done. I have lost the apple of mine eye. The Prince of the English is alive?' 'He is alive.' 'Good! camels shall be given to the widow of Sheikh Salem, and she shall be married to a new husband. Are there other deeds of Gin?' 'One grape will not make a bunch, even though it be a great one.' 'Certain words always be spoken. Let your words flow as the brook of Moses.' 'There is only one God: if you call to Ibrahim-ben-Hassan, to Mokrah Tenba, and Taubs-ben-Amin they will not be roused from their sleep: there are no wounds.' 'Tell all the people there is only one God: let the Sheikh of the Jebaleens that has done these deeds of Gin?' 'Let truth always be spoken; my words shall flow as the rock of Moses. The Sheikh of the Jebaleens considered his young man not to fight, but the young man is a very Zazazal. Certainly there are many devi ... but there is no devil like a Frank in a round hat.'"

Besso's idea of "Young England" is peculiar:

"You know little of the world, Eva, and nothing of young Englishmen. There is not a race so proud, so wilful, so rash, and so obedient. They live in a misty clime, on raw meats, and wines of fire They laugh at their fathers, and never say a prayer. They pass their days in the chase, gaming, and all violent pursuits. They have all the power of the State and all its wealth; and, when ... a wring no more from their peasants, they pander the Kings of India."

Our last extract is a speculation on the more than Egyptian antiquity of Damascus:

"London is a modern Babylon; Paris has aped imperial Rome, and may share its catastrophe. But what do the sages say to Damascus? It had municipal rights in the days when God conversed with Abraham. Since then, the kings of the great monarchies have swept over it; and the Greek and the Roman, the Tatar, the Arab, and the Turk, have passed through its walls; yet it still exists and still flourishes, is full of life, wealth, and enjoyment. Here is a city that has quaffed the magical elixir, and secured the philosopher's stone—that is always young and always rich. As yet, the disciples of progress have not been able exactly to match this instance of Damascus, but, it is said that they have great faith in the future of Birkenhead. We moralise among ruins: it is always when the game is played that we discover the cause of the result. It is a fashion intensely European, the habit of an organization that, having little imagination, reasons by reason, and carefully locks the door when the steed is stolen. A community has crumbled to pieces, and it is always accounted for by its political forms or its religious modes. There has been a deficiency in what is called checks in the machinery of government; the definition of the suffrage has not been correct; what is styled responsibility, has, by some means or other, not answered; or, on the other hand, people have believed too much or too little in their wants, have been too much engrossed by the present, or too much absorbed in that which was to come. But there is not a form of Government which Damascus has not experienced, excepting the representative, and not a creed which it has not acknowledged, excepting the Protestant. Yet, deprived of the only rule and the only religion that are right, it is still justly described by the Arabian poets as a pearl surrounded by emeralds."

RUFF'S GUIDE TO THE TURF; or, Pocket Racing Companion, for 1847. R. Ackermann

[illegible] "Companion" for the [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ...

INTERIOR OF A BARRACK CANTEEN.

CANTEENS IN BARRACKS.

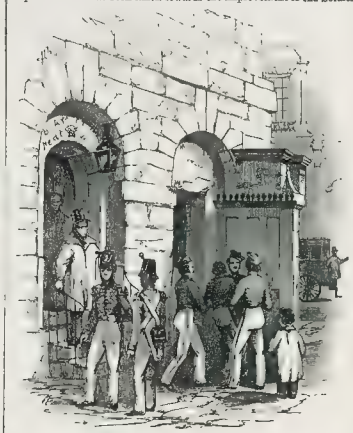
We are glad to perceive that the moral condition of the Soldier is beginning to receive that attention to which it is entitled. We hear of normal schools, and savings' banks, for the army; and of reading-rooms being attached to Barracks for their intellectual improvement; and the salutary effects of the latter measure are extensively acknowledged. This success has, doubtless, led to other efforts for moral improvement, such as that made in the House of Commons, on the evening of the 5th instant, on the House going into a Committee on the Ordnance Estimates. Colonel Lindsay then moved for a direct inquiry into the Canteen System in the army; adding whether it would not be advantageous to discipline, and the moral improvement of her Majesty's troops, to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors in Canteens within the precincts or proximity of Barracks.

It may be as well to explain that a Canteen is a place in Barrack where a licensed sutler is allowed to sell provisions, liquors, coffee, &c., to non-commissioned officers, and privates, and the quartermaster of the regiment is responsible that no irregularity occurs; the sale of wine, beer, or spirits, is not allowed, except at the Canteen.

The honourable member, as grounds for his motion, stated that the Canteens in our different Barracks were let by the Government for the large sum of £65,000 a year, that the mode of letting them was very injurious, and that it led to the renters exacting from the Soldiers exorbitant prices for the bread, beer, cheese, and spirits which they furnished. His object in bringing forward his motion was to get rid of the sale of spirits, because the young Recruit, as soon as he reached his Barrack, was seduced by the old Soldier into the Canteen, and there laid the foundations of those habits of irregular excitement which soon reduced him to the melancholy state of a confirmed drunkard, and rendered him liable to the severest penalties inflicted in the army.

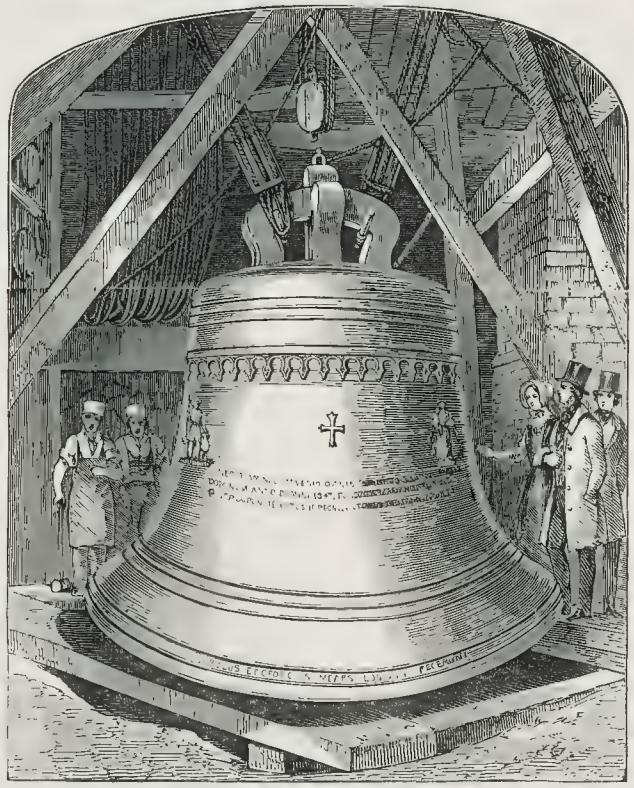
Colonel Lindsay adduced much frightful evidence of the prevalence of drunkenness in the army, which he maintained to be greatly encouraged by the facilities of Canteens. Thus, Dr. Ferguson, late Inspector-General of Military Hospitals, has asserted that "the Army Canteens have ever been institutions of drunkenness; and it is difficult to believe how an abuse so monstrous, and a nuisance so palpable, could have been tolerated so long and to such an extent. It shows the difficulty, in our service, of carrying even the most obvious reforms into effect, when anything in the shape of improvement comes to be proposed to the disturbance of existing interests, or even bad habits of any kind. If kept up at all, it must have been from the high rent that was paid to the barrack department. But how these authorities could reconcile the gains thus obtained at so much deadly cost to their consciences, must remain a problem."

Mr. Fox Maule (the Secretary at War), in reply, defended Canteens, when applied to the legitimate use of Soldiers in Barracks; at the same time, it was allowed that certain evils had grown up with the system, the whole of which, it was promised, should undergo the most careful revision; and, upon this assurance, Colonel Lindsay's motion was withdrawn. It will thus be seen that another step—and a very important one—has been taken towards the improvement of the Soldier



EXTERIOR OF BARRACK CANTEEN.

To this evidence of the evils of Canteens we append two graphic examples, sketched from the life, in the precincts of the Horse Guards; presenting the abuse of the system with unexaggerated detail.



GREAT BELL FOR MONTREAL CATHEDRAL, CAST BY MESSRS. MEARS

GREAT BELL FOR MONTREAL CATHEDRAL.

This, the largest Bell in the British empire, has just been completed by Messrs. Mears, of Whitechapel—the founders, *inter alia*, of the great Bells of Lincoln and York. The casting of this Bell was completed on Saturday, the 20th February. It was necessary for the purpose to fuse about twenty-five tons of metal; which, at the proper heat, was let loose from the furnaces, and thence safely lodged in the mould in twelve minutes from the time of "*tapping*." After a few days being allowed for the *cooling* of the casting, it was raised from the pit, and the mould detached from the metal. When freed from its earthy incumbrance, the soundnes of the casting, and the quality of the tone, proved perfectly satisfactory to the founders.

The weight of the Bell may be taken at 18½ tons. Its dimensions are as follows:—

Diameter at mouth	.. .. ..	8 ft. 7 inches.
Height to shoulder	.. .. ..	5 11
Diameter at shoulder	.. .. ..	4 8

The thickest part, or sound bow, is 8 inches.

The tone of the Bell, which is grand, deep, round, and sonorous, is upon the key F below the line—bass clef of the pianoforte scale.

The inscription is in Roman capitals:—

NEGOTIAMINI. DUM VENIO. OMNES SPIRITUS. LAUDET
DOMINUM· ANNO DOMINI 1847 FUNDATÆ. MARIANOPOLIS 202°
PII. P.P. IX. PONTIFICATUS 1° REGNI VICTORIÆ. BRITANNIARUM 10°
EX. PIISSIMO. MERCATORUM
AGRICOLARUM. ARTIFICUMQUE
MARIANOPOLITANENSIUM: DONO.

And, upon the lip:—

CAROLUS. ET. GEORGIUS MEARS. LONDINI. FECERUNT.

The Bell is ornamented, and has cast upon it the effigies of the Virgin and St. John the Baptist; besides a Medallion, illustrative of Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce.

It is the intention of the founders to give the public an opportunity of seeing the Bell, of which due notice will be given previous to its shipment for Canada.

At the foundry of Messrs. Mears (an old establishment, which has existed since 1738), besides the large Bells of York and Lincoln, St. Paul's and Canterbury, were cast the celebrated peals of Bow and Cripplegate, York, Shrewsbury, Norwich, Coventry, Leeds, Liverpool, Wakefield, and Birmingham; together with several hundred sets, and thousands of chimes and single bells, as may be seen from their list. Here, the whole of the operation connected with the founding, trimming, tuning; the making of the equipment for the erecting and ringing of the Bells in the Tower; are carried on, and completed.

It may be interesting to state the comparative sizes and weights of the Great Bell for Montreal, with some other large Bells:—

	Diameter. ft. in.	Weight. ton. cwt.		Diameter. ft. in.	Weight. ton. cwt.
Montreal ..	8 7	18½ 0	Oxford ..	7 2	8 0
Paris ..	8 6½	13 0	Lincoln ..	6 10	5 8
York ..	8 2	11 0	Ghent ..	6 10	5 0
Malines ..	7 9	9 0	St. Paul's ..	6 9	5 0
Cologne ..	7 6	8½ 0			

Inauguration of Prince Albert.—The inauguration of Prince Albert, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, will take place on Thursday next, the 25th of March. The deputation from the University will consist of the Vice-Chancellor, the Heads of Colleges, the Caput, the Proctors, Registrary, and the Esquire Bedel. The deputation will proceed to Buckingham Palace at the hour appointed. At the ceremony, the Vice-Chancellor will address the Chancellor in an English speech; he will then deliver him the letters patent, sealed with the University seal, and also the book of the University statutes. The Chancellor will then take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy and then the oath of office, after which the Vice-Chancellor, taking him by the right hand, places the Chancellor in the chair; the Public Orator will then advance and make a Latin speech, after which the Chancellor will reply in English. The Chancellor will entertain the deputation at dinner in the evening.

Funeral of a Sister of the Holy Guild.—On Monday afternoon, a funeral of rather an extraordinary kind in this country, although of frequent occurrence in France and on the Continent, took place at the Roman Catholic Church at Islington. The deceased, Mdlle Smith, a native of France, resided at No. 32, Clarendon-square, Somers-town, and was a member of the "Holy Guild," a benevolent society bearing that name, and to which she has bequeathed all her property. Being the first of the order who has died in this country, the sisterhood and brotherhood, on account of her benevolence, determined on paying a last tribute to her remains by a "state funeral." Shortly after two o'clock, the coffin was brought out and placed on a litter with handles, over which a pall was spread. A magnificent canopy, surmounted with plumes, relieved with white satin, was fitted on the litter, which was carried by six men, habited in blue cloaks. Immediately preceding the corpse was carried a black banner, with white edges, upon which was emblazoned the cross, supported by the emblems of the order, with the words "Holy Guild—Jesu Mercy." Following immediately behind the corpse, were eight sisters of the order, wearing blue cloaks, and carrying wands, surmounted with crosses. From their waists were suspended, by blue ribbons, large crucifixes. In this order they passed the Roman Catholic Chapel in Clarendon-square, through Chalton-street, the New-road, &c., to the place of sepulture, where the funeral rites, according to the Romish Church, were performed. A large crowd followed the procession.

MRS. BUTLER.

This highly-gifted actress has been performing in her most celebrated characters at Manchester; and latterly, at the Theatre Royal, Liverpool. A Correspondent has sketched the lady in the two opposite walks of tragedy and comedy—as *Lady Macbeth* and *Lady Teazle*; and these performances are spoken of in the highest terms of eulogy.

MRS. BUTLER, AS LADY MACBETH.

We are happy to learn that, very shortly, Mrs. Butler will appear in London; we believe, at the St. James's Theatre. Her engagement at the Princess' Theatre will commence early in May.

Mrs. Butler made her *début* on the stage in the autumn of 1829, in the character of *Juliet*, ("Romeo and Juliet"); her father, Mr. Charles Kemble, performing *Mercutio*; and her mother, *Lady Capulet*. The *Nurse* was the inimitable Mrs. Davenport. The entire representation was novel, gratifying, and affecting. Miss Kemble was then scarcely eighteen: her success was almost electric; and her admirable performance of the leading Shakspearean characters aided in propping up the falling fortunes of Covent Garden Theatre until Miss Kemble visited the United States, and was there received with enthusiasm akin to that displayed in the mother-country. The publication of her Tour, and her subsequent marriage to Mr. Butler, are, most probably, in the recollection of the reader.

Death of Hervey Leach.—The mortal career of this remarkable individual, who earned for himself considerable reputation both in this country and abroad, for his clever personifications of the habits and eccentricities of the monkey race under the assumed name of Signor Hervio Nano, terminated, after a short illness, on Tuesday evening, at his residence, George-street, Shoreditch. A short time ago deceased exhibited himself at the Egyptian Hall, disguised as an extraordinary animal captured at the Cape of Good Hope, "supposed to be the link between the human race and the ourang-outang," and called "What is it?" The last place deceased performed at was the Standard Theatre, in December last, where, notwithstanding the deception having been discovered and made public, he continued to represent "What is it?" He was about to start for Lisbon when he was taken ill. His was a native of America, and in his forty-sixth year. The last request of the deceased was, that his body should be presented to Dr. Liston, the eminent surgeon, not to be buried, but embalmed and kept in a glass case, as the doctor had been a particular friend to him.

Mr. O'Connell's Health.—We have been informed (says the *Globe*) that the health of the hon. and learned Member for Cork has not much improved, if at all, since his arrival at Hastings: the only benefit which the change of air has produced is, that he seems in somewhat better spirits. With this exception, however, he is in much the same state of health that he was in before he left town. Although there are other accounts given of the hon. gentleman's health, we have reason to believe that this is the true one. It is said that his medical advisers have recommended his immediate removal to the south of Europe.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—SELECT SPECIMENS OF BRITISH DECORATIVE ART.

We resume our Illustrations of this very interesting Exhibition with a fine specimen of Iron Casting—a Stag—executed by the Coalbrook Dale Iron Works, and exhibited by Messrs. Cottam and Hallen. We agree with the "Introductory" remark, that the specimens in Metal "do not equal similar productions of France and Germany. We can beat our continental neighbours in making steam-engines and casting iron beams, but we have not yet approached them in ornamental metal work. The Coalbrook Dale Iron Works are making a good beginning in the finer kinds of work; and a creditable specimen is shown in the Illustration: but we have as yet no such establishment in England as that of M. Deniere in Paris. Excepting the bronze lately produced after Mr. Bell's 'Eagle Slayer,' for the *Art-Union*, it was absolutely impossible to find a satisfactory specimen of a recent English bronze of high art. But we may console ourselves with remembering, that, so recently as 1834, it was complained that there was little or no trade in Paris for bronzes. There are now six thousand personsemployed in this ornamental art."

POMPEIAN VASES.

Next are two Pompeian Vases, of exquisite design. One is a small Vase, of great elegance, modelled in Parian, from a cast brought from Italy, by his Grace the Duke of Sutherland; the original being in silver. The other is, also, from a silver original, at Naples; it was modeled from a cast brought by the Duke of Sutherland, lent to Messrs. Minton and Co., and manufactured by them.

CAST, FROM THE COALBROOK DALE IRON WORKS.

In our Report, last week, were two or three mis-statements, which we are anxious to correct. Thus, we have engraved but one of the Statuettes; and the Black Marble Lotus Cup and Tazza were not executed by Irving's Patent Machine, but sculptured by Mr. Hall. The Wood Carving engraved is chiefly by Jordan's, and not Irving's Machine.

We are happy to learn that the above Exhibition has already had the good effect of adding largely to the member-roll of the Society of Arts. It is, certainly, only a beginning; but, as we have already said, "a move in the right direction." It is an effort to elevate national taste, which merits the warmest encouragement; and we cannot too strongly impress on our manufacturers, for their own sake, in these days of Free Trade, to do their best to promote it.

MRS. BUTLER, AS LADY TEAZLE.

ASTLEY'S:—MR. PABLO FANQUE, AND HIS TRAINED STEED.

This extraordinary feat of the *manège* has proved very attractive, as we anticipated in our Journal of last week; and we have judged the success worthy of graphic commemoration. As we have already described, the steed dances to the air, and the band has not to accommodate itself to the action of the horse, as in previous performances of this kind. The grace and facility in shifting time and pace with the change of the air, is truly surprising.

The skilful rider, Mr. William Darby, or, as he is professionally known, Mr. Pablo Fanque, is a native of Norwich, and is about 35 years of age. He was apprenticed to Mr. Batty, the present proprietor of "Astley's Amphitheatre," and remained in his company several years. He is proficient in rope-dancing, posturing, tumbling, &c.; and is also considered a very good equestrian. After leaving Mr. Batty, he joined the establishment of the late Mr. Ducrow, and remained with him for some time. He again joined Mr. Batty; in 1841, he began business on his own account, with two horses, and has assembled a fine stud of horses and ponies at his establishment at Wigan, in Lancashire, in which county Mr. Pablo is well known, and a great favourite. The black mare, with which he is at present performing, was purchased by him of Mr. Batty about three years since, who had previously obtained her from the Queen's Mews. Mr. Pablo has trained her to do the most extraordinary feats of the *manège*, an art hitherto considered to belong only to the French and German professors of equitation, and her style certainly far exceeds anything that has ever yet been brought from the Continent.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

"Lucia di Lammermoor" is one of those operas which never tires. It may be heard again and again, and still the splendid *morceaux* it contains, time after time, make the deepest impression on the ear and on the mind. While listening to such music as this how much are we led to regret that Donizetti has caused his name to be associated in our mind with those scores of insipid, senseless bravuras and duos, the production of an over-exhausted brain—(in which modern amateurs delight) It is difficult to believe that the same hand was at work in such flimsy compositions as these, and in such productions as the two last *finales* for example, of *Lucia*. Unfortunately, works similar to the latter, which procured to Donizetti this wide-spread popularity, at the same time obtained, by giving a *prestige* to his name, success for compositions which otherwise would

ASTLEY'S.—MR. PABLO FANQUE, AND HIS TRAINED STEED.

have been buried in oblivion; and, besides, gave currency to imitations of these on the part of composers incapable of copying his higher efforts. We have, therefore, unrelated reason to wish that Donizetti had contented himself with writing half the number, at most, of the operas he has actually produced, "Lucia" is perhaps the *chef d'œuvre* of this master; while there are charming scenes of melody interspersed throughout, there are *morceaux* such as the "Ah mi frena," and the "Fra Poco," which he has never equalled elsewhere, and the first displays that genius for concerted music, which some have almost denied him, but which he has also indisputably shown in the quartet of "Don Pasquale, the trio of Lucrezia Borgia, and some of his other operas. It is true that few composers have been so favoured by the subject they worked upon, as *Donizetti*. In "Lucia," the dramatic situations can be more striking and effective than the appearance of *Edgar of Ravenswood*, in the midst of the bridal party; his demand for the ring of betrothal, and his malediction of the weak and unhappy *Lucy*; and how beautifully does the music, throughout, portray each variation and shade of feeling. For an artist possessed of dramatic power, no scene could be more advantageous than this, and certainly *Frezzolini* makes the most of it, both as an actor and a singer. In the concluding part his voice is really superb, and towers above those of the chorus, with a force and power truly terrific. The artist possesses a fund of energy and passion, which would make him equal to the greatest parts; the only danger is that of its abuse. This we remarked in the concluding scene; he is sometimes too fond to alter the "Fra Poco" from the flowing tender character with which he gave it on the first night, and to throw into it one of those bursts of voice, which never fail to call down applause, but which here is not in place. In this, however, perhaps he could not find fault here for the "Fra Poco" is exquisitely sung by this artist; he has improved greatly in the rendering of the opening due, with Castellan, the latter part of which he gives with much delicacy and expression, but his voice requires to recover its bringing out before the listener can attain any idea of its real quality and power.

Castellan sings, acts, and looks the part of *Lucia* admirably. The singing of this delightful artist has improved since last year. When she first appeared, tempted by the wonderful flexibility of her organ, she indulged in too great a luxuriance of *fioriture*, to give to the music its full value; now it is rare that she exercises a *roulade* which does not seem to flow naturally from the sentiment of the music; and of the exquisite sweetness and delicacy with which she executes the passages, it is impossible to give an idea. In the part of *Ashton*, not by any means a favourite one with baritones, the effect of Coletti's noble voice strikes us with renewed force every time we hear him; in the *allegro* of the duet with Castellan, in the second act, as in the "Chi mi frena," he is, above all, highly effective.

Besides the "Sonnambula," which was given on Thursday, with Gardoni and Castellan, a new ballet was produced, entitled "Thea; or, La Fée aux Fleurs." The subject turns on the fanciful creation of a fairy who presides over flowers, which absorb his eyes and thoughts to the exclusion of all other favourites; *Thea*, a young and lovely slave, is, by the intervention of her godmother, *La Fée aux Fleurs*, transforming into a rose, as the only means of preserving her affections. The stratagem succeeds, and the whole winds up with their union. Such is the plot, which, by its fanciful character, and its combination of Eastern scenery, dresses, and dancers, the introduction of the palanquin, &c., on the stage, gives full scope to the imagination of the ballet-master and the scenic decorator.

The present week has been a tolerably quiet one in the dramatic world, all the pieces we noticed last week having proved attractive enough to warrant their continuance in the bills. A new comedietta is announced at the HAYMARKET this evening, to be called "The Light Troop of St. James," which, it is not improbable, may turn out to be an adaptation of a French vaudeville "L'Escadron Volante de la Reine."

The only other novelties of the week are, a two act piece—"Dreams of the Night" at the PRINCESS', and a clever farce at the ST. JAMES's theatre. The first of these narrowly escaped condemnation: the most charitable fine we can take is to say very little about it, more than that it is a bad translation of a mesmeric vaudeville, in which, we think, Rose Mori played the principal character. The "Dreams of the Heart" are evidently disturbed by the loss of the audience, —at least those whom the dullness of the piece did not mesmerize into dreams of their own—that we do not think we shall long see the name in the bills. Messrs. Ryder, J. Vining, and Mrs. Stirling made the most of what they had to do, and certainly succeeded in catching the want of spirit of the author. The plot somewhat resembled that of "La Sonnambula," with the exception that the heroine gets into various unpleasant predicaments through her unconsciousness in a mesmeric state instead of whilst asleep

At the ST. JAMES'S, M. Lafont's benefit was attended by a full audience, and Adelia Toussez appeared for the first time, and was received by the audience as finding the manager of the Marseilles theatre in great distress from the non-arrival of the "eminent tragedian," *Lebrun*, announces himself as that person, and appears in his place. The farce, called "Sir Stirling" is the following day the real Simon Pure arrives: and this leads the wretched imposter into all kinds of troubles and predicaments, which, however, at last terminates to his satisfaction. The theatre was honoured with the presence of her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Duchess of Kent, with their *suites*.

At the ADELPHI, "The Flowers of the Forest" is drawing money: so much so, that we hear Mr. Webster will not care particularly to bring forward any other novelty for Easter, reserving his forces until the attraction of the drama begins to flag. Some curtailments have been made since the first representation, but we scarcely think with a sufficiently unsparing hand. On the second representation, Madame Celeste was absolutely forced from independent and probably induced by her exertions on the first night: and we hear that Miss Woolgar fainted after leaving the stage in one of the scenes, and was only enabled to go through the performance of the next piece by the kindness of Mrs. Keeley. We regret exceedingly unfortunate, with respect to the health of the principal members of its corps

The LYCEUM management has revived "Marvin Chuzzlewit," with its original cast; and *Mrs Gamp* and *Young Bailey* provoke the same laughter as of old. Three or four novelties are in active preparation against the holidays, one of them being a melo drama by Shirley Brookes

Mr. Love, the polyphonist, is to be heard in great force at CROSBY HALL, where his new entertainment of "Christmas in the Olden Time," has proved a hit. Indeed, simple-minded as this gentleman is, he has a considerable knowledge of public whether the various fictitious characters of his monodrama are not, after all, real personages cunningly placed about—under the floor, and up the chimney, and on the roof, and behind the scenes—for the purpose of creating the sound of rushing almost marvellous in the rapidity with which Mr. Love changes his costumes and general make-up. His little table is a perfect hotel, in which all sorts of strange characters appear to be staying, and making a night of it; and the entire entertainment is to be commended, as keeping the audience in a continuous roar of laughter by the most harmless humour imaginable, perfectly free from consciousness or vulgarity. Mr. Love is the author of the summer season of entertainments always appearing about the same time of year, and always welcome.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—Upto our market, this week, the arrivals of English wheat have been on a very moderate scale; yet the show of samples has been by no means large. Owing to the favourable change in the weather, the demand for all descriptions of both new and old wheat has been very inactive; but, in prices, we have no alteration to notice. A few parcels of foreign wheat have been taken off our quays, and forwarded to Ireland, as the improvement in value noticed on the 11th instant. Barley has been in moderate supply, and fair request, at fully late rates. All kinds of malt have proved a dull inquiry, and must be considered somewhat lower. In oats, a full average business has been done, at extreme prices. Beans and peas quite as dear; but flour continues to sell on the same terms as last week.

English. Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 72s to 76s ; ditto white, 74s to 80s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 70s to 75s; ditto white 75s to 80s; rye, 44s to 46s; grinding barley, 31s to 33s; distilling ditto, 34s to 36s; Norfolk malt, 72s to 75s, brown ditto, 67s to 69s; Kingston and Ware, 77s to 79s; Cheveriot, 76s to 80s; Yorkshire ditto, 70s; Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s to 24s; potato ditto, 25s to 26s; Youghal and Cork, black, 20s to 23s; ditto white, 24s to 26s; tick beans, new, 40s to 42s; ditto old, 44s to 46s; grey peas, 34s to 36s; maple, 42s to 44s; white, —s to —s, boilers, 34s to 38s, per quarter. Irish—wheat, 68s to 70s; oats, 20s to 24s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 40s to 43s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.* Wheat, 70s to 80s, barley, 28s to 32s; oats 22s to 24s; beans, 40s to 42s; peas, 42s to 44s, per quarter. Flour, American, 41s to 42s, Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market—The business in cloverseed and hops continues to increase, the demand is heavy, and prices are well difficultly supported. In all other seeds, comparatively little is doing

LINSEED, English, sowing, 48s to 52s; Baltic crushing, 45s to 47s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 48s. Hempseed, 32s to 38s per quarter. Coriander, 10s to 12s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 8s to 10s; white ditto, 6s to 8s; Tares, 10s to 12s per bushel. Carraway-seed, Regpseed, (new) £22 to £25 per last of ten quarters Linseed cakes, English, £13 0s to £13 12s; Foreign, £11 0s to £12 0s per 1000. Rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £5 7s 6d per ton Canary, 70s to 77s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; ditto, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 10d to 10½d per quartern loaf of household ditto, 8d to 9½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 74s 2d; barley, 33s 10d; oats, 21s 2d, rye, 45s 10d; beans 35s 7d; peas, 34s 11d.

The Last Week's Average.—Wheat, 73s 4d; barley, 33s 7d; oats, 21s 3d, rye, 45s 1d; beans, 35s 6d; peas, 36s 0d

Sugar.—Hands of new sugar are in good request, at the improvement in value noticed in our last, for every instance. Refined goods are selling at the following rates:—Lumps, 45s 6d for standard quality.

Coffee.—Fine is quite as dear; but other kinds are nominally the same.

Rice.—Prices are extreme each, and price—are barely supported

Provisions.—The demand for all kinds of Dutch butter—very sluggish state, and prices have, in some instances, a downward tendency. The best qualities are selling at 104s to 108s, and middling sorts ditto to 100s per cwt. Irish—are in limited request, at 94s to 102s per cwt for Carlow; 94s to 98s for Cork; 92s to 96s for Clonmel; 92s to 96s for Waterford; and 90s to 92s for Limerick. Fine Belfast butter is at 94s, and 96s to 102s per cwt for Dorset, and 10s to 14s per dozen the for fresh. The bacon market is in a very excited state and the quotations have advanced 4s per cwt. Hams are in full request, at 70s to 80s for Irish, 70s to 80s, and hoxey, 74s to 77s per cwt. On board very little is doing, but prices may be quoted from 70s to 80s per cwt. Hereford—s to 5s per cwt. dearer Lard is held at higher rates. English cheese is dull, but American cheese are quite—

Tallow.—This market is not so—as last week, on the spot is quoted at 51s to 51s 6d; and for forward delivery 49s 9d to 49s 6d per cwt

Hay and Straw.—Meadow—ditto, £3 5s to 5s; and straw, £1 0s to £1 5s; Ball, 12s 9d; new Tunfield, 14s 9d; Ord's Redheugh, 14s 9d; Scotch—sold Moor, 15s per ton.

Potatoes.—Supply of Rnsh—in heavy request, at—somewhat lower. Prof Fast Indian, and Leeward Island, 9s 9d per gallon

Hops.—On the whole, we have to report a slow inquiry—all kinds of Lops, at almost last week's quotations.

Potatoes.—The supply of potatoes is somewhat on the increase, hence the sale is heavy, at late's stationary prices. They may be quoted at 160s to 230s per ton.

Smithfield.—Rather a dull market has been experienced this week, on the following terms:—Beef, from 2s 8d to 4s 2d; mutton, 3s 4d to 5s 0d; veal, 4s 4d to 5s 4d; and pork, 3s 10d to 4s 8d per 8lbs, to sink the offals

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Prices mutton is held as full prices; but all other kinds are a slow inquiry.

Beef, from 2s 6d to 3s 6d; mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 6d; veal, 4s 0d to 5s 0d; and pork 3s 4d to 4s 10d, per 8lbs, by the carcase.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

A general Court of the Proprietors of the Bank of England was held on Thursday. The increase of the Rest on the half-year stated at £35,465, and the Directors advised the payment of a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent, free of Income Tax. This was, however, met by an amendment, that an addition of 1 per cent. bonus should be added; which was carried by a show of hands. A general court, however, to confirm this amendment will be held on Thursday next

Consols on Monday touched a lower quotation than had previously occurred, —, having been the opening price, which basis—ruled. Some large purchases, however, by parties who had been large seller—produced a reaction, and 88¼ to ⅞, and 88⅜ ⅝ were the closing prices The Market was very animated on Tuesday, and 88⅝ ⅞ for the Account were the highest prices to 88⅝. A purchase of 150,000 for Account checked this tendency to decline, and the closing price was 88⅝ ⅞ for the Account Wednesday's Market was flat; a belief that the Government would become still more—ous—ers—ed from India Boards receding to 4s. 6d. A notice has, however, since appeared, raising the interest to 3¾ per Cent. New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents receded to 88⅜ ⅝ ⅜ ⅝ having been the opening price, which basis—ruled. Some large purchases, however, by parties who had been large seller—produced a reaction, and 88⅛ to ⅞, and 88⅜ ⅝ were the closing prices The Market was very animated on Tuesday, and 88⅝ ⅞ for the Account were the highest prices to 88⅝. A purchase of 150,000 for Account checked this tendency to decline, and the closing price was 88⅝ ⅞ for the Account Wednesday's Market was flat; a belief that the Government would become still more—ous—ers—ed from India Boards receding to 4s. 6d. A notice has, however, since appeared, raising the interest to 3¾ per Cent. New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents receded to 88⅜ ⅝ ⅜ ⅝ on Monday: at present the nominal price is 88⅝ ⅞ to 89⅛. Three per Cents 34 to 36. This latter quotation is merely nominal, as business—transacted—Tuesday. Exchequer Bills have been done at par to 2s. pm; and the Consol Scrip has been as low as 1¼ discount Business—towards the close of the week, was rather limited, and prices leaving off at— Cons. 88⅝; New Three-and-a-quarter per Cents Annuities, 88⅜; Long Annuities, 9 ⅛; Ditto, 30 years, 9 5-16; India Stock, 247; Consols for Account, 88⅝; Consols, Scrip, ⅞ dis.; Exchequer Bills, 3 pm.

In the Foreign House, Monday was principally occupied in preparing for the settlement, little disposition to deal being evinced, from the state of affairs in the English House. Mexican, for money, was 21⅞, for account 21⅛; and on Tuesday, in advance, 21⅜ for money; Portuguese, Four per Cents, have fluctuated between 33 and 34 Spanish Five per Cents were on Monday: at present the nominal price is 22½ to 23¾, Three per Cents 24 to 26. This latter quotation is merely nominal, as business—transacted—Tuesday. Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents stock is heavy, and Belgian has not been much dealt in The few quotations of real transactions at the close of the week are—Brazilian Bonds, five per Cent, 86; Ditto, Small, 85; Chilian, 15 per Cent, 97½; Columbian Bonds, 24; Grenada, One per Cent, 19; Ditto, Deferred, 3½; Mexican Bonds, 21½; Spanish Bonds, Three per Cent, 34; Dutch Two-and-a Half per Cent, 58; Ditto, Four per Cent, Certificates, 97.

Business in the Share Market has been very limited The settlement, however, passed off without any difficulty. Sales—in only be effected at a decline, and the best of the transactions—were—ed at—ow rates. There has no improvement can be anticipated at present, the provincial market being full of orders for sales. The dispute between the Birmingham and Oxford Junction has led to many consultations between the parties interested, but—ed—ions to establish compromises. If a liability is constantly to be apprehended that, after all arrangements are completed, a new opening of the question is to be permitted, and purchasers of the shares of the liability of the party to the original

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BEST COALS, 26s. 6d. per Ton.—THE METROPOLITAN COAL COMPANY deliver a very superior article at the above price. Second quality 24s. 6d. per Ton. Coke, 17s. 6d. Office, 179 High Holborn, opposite Red Lion street.

SHIRTS.—Youths' and Gentlemen's Shirts made to superior fit to order by a practical hand in the neatest style, at 10s. 6d. each. A large assortment kept ready made. ALE I NORTON'S [illegible] Linen and Cutting Warehouse, 72, Strand Arcade. An extensive variety of Tweeds at 1 Guinea, with every description of Hosiery and Under-Clothing.

BERDOE'S LIGHT OVER-COAT, for the SPRING and SUMMER (intended also, in warm weather, to Hen of an under-coat). The WATERPROOF PALLIUM combines especial claims to the attention of the respectable public. The superior cut fit, gentlemanly appearance, well-known efficiency and moderate charge of the Established Waterproof Coat, are universally admitted, while the popular garment ever invented. An extensive assortment kept to select from, or made to order at a day's notice.—W. BERDOE, Tailor and Over-Coat Maker, 96, New Bond-street (near Oxford-street), and 69, Cornhill (north side).

THE REGISTERED PALETOT OF LLAMA CLOTH
the most fashionable coat for both the present and approaching [illegible] same moderate prices, which, with its neatness and [illegible] [illegible] such general popularity. It has been made, by especial command, for Her Royal Highness Prince Albert, Prince George of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and the several Royal Visitors to the British Court. In London it can be had only of the Registered Proprietor, JOHN HEATH, Court Tailor, 114, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill. Agents for Liverpool, Dawbarn and Son. Bath—Gresswell. Dublin, George Mackenzie. Melbourne—Lewis and Co. Birmingham, Warning and Son, New-street; and the principal tailors in other large towns

INVALUABLE IN EVERY LAUNDRY.—ROBINSON'S DRYING MACHINE entirely abolishes the destructive system of wringing, and is greatly facilitates the drying of all articles of apparel, blankets, counterpanes, &c., as to effect an important saving of time and fuel. It has been adopted in her Majesty's Laundry, Windsor, and in many public and private establishments throughout the Kingdom, including the Royal Naval Hospitals at Plymouth and Haslar, the Royal Marine Infirmary, Chatham, and the Baths and Washhouses, St. Pancras and Bethnal. The operation is performed without pressure or friction, and cannot possibly injure the most delicate fabrics. Copies of testimonials, and all further particulars, may be obtained on application to W. E. JENKINS, Proprietor of the Patent, and sole Manufacturer, 27, Charles-street, Berners-street, London.—Machines are also made of sizes suitable for Dyers, Manufacturers, &c. &c.

ART-UNION OF LONDON: incorporated by Royal Charter.
President H. R. H. the Duke of CAMBRIDGE
The LIST for the CURRENT YEAR WILL CLOSE on the 31st inst. Subscribers [illegible] twelve for such guinea pair, besides the chance of obtaining a work of art as the [illegible] a pair of prints, the "Last Embrace," and the "Neapolitan Wedding," engraved by Mr. Charles Rolls and Mr. F. A. Heath respectively, after T. Uwins, R.A., and the set of engravings in outline from seven of the Cartoons submitted in competition for the premium of £10 offered by the Society for an historical picture.
GEORGE GODWIN, } Hon
LEWIS POCOCK, } Secs.
1, Prafalgar-square, March 1, 1847.

BEARDS COLOURED PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS,
AT 34, PARLIAMENT-STREET, WESTMINSTER;
ALSO, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, and 123,
H. FAY, POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, REGENT-STREET.
"A great improvement has been effected by the patentee."—

CLAUDET'S DAGUERREOTYPES.—"On one of the tables (at the last Soirée of the Marquis of Northampton) were some Daguerreotype specimens, the productions of Mr. Claudet, being Portraits made on a larger scale than any we have yet seen. The expression of the Portraits was much superior to those of the ordinary size; and, when it is considered that, without adding or even modifying any of the minute detail, which is preserved by the Photographic Art, they can now be coloured in the most exquisite manner, it is impossible to avoid congratulating Mr. Claudet on the success which has attended his researches and discoveries in that branch of science."—Morning Post, 15th March, 1847

PHOTOGRAPHIC MINIATURES.—234, Regent-street.—Mr. BEARD begs to inform the nobility and gentry that he has REMOVED to the above address, where an IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT upon the Daguerreotype Portraits. The likenesses taken by the Photographic process serves merely as a sketch for the Miniature, which is painted by Mr. MAN (late Beard), whose productions on ivory are so celebrated in Paris. They have, by this process, all the delicacy and elaborate Miniature, with the infallible accuracy of expression only attainable by the Photographic process. Licensed by the Patentee.

NO. 61, GROSVENOR-STREET, BOND-STREET.—Messrs. [illegible] GILEY, Surgeon-Dentists, have REMOVED from 22, Haymarket. Their system of supplying artificial teeth, ensures the power to masticate without lessening the taste of the palate by artificial covering, or injuring the adjoining teeth by use of clasps. The gums are unchangeable in colour, and perfectly resemble the original. Decayed teeth permanently filled and rendered to use. Advice gratuitous.

A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE and EDUCATED PERSON age 40, a Widow, who has filled the situation of Companion, Attendants, and Housekeeper to an Invalid Lady for some years, would be happy to meet with a similar situation. The most unexceptionable References given and would not object to travel. The highest testimonials can be obtained. Address, post paid, to E. A., Mr. Hunter's, Church-street, Hackney.

ELEGANCE and ECONOMY in PAPER-HANGINGS.—[illegible] Proprietors, at the Old Establishment, 29, Fleet-street, Temple Bar, and 310, Regent-street, Hyde-park Corner, beg to call the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, Builders, Upholsterers, and Decorators to their extensive and unrivalled STOCK of PAPER-HANGINGS, which, for Elegance or Oak, as cheap as other Papers. Terms, Cash. Established 50 years. W. CROSBY, 22, Lower-third Arcade, N.B.—Three doors from the Strand entrance

PARIS PLAYS, at LA REINE DES FLEURS, 27, Ludgate-street. Abrahams, HEAT and EVANS invite the attention of Ladies to their extensive assortment of wove and stitched Paris Stays of the most elegant shape, and at very reduced prices. Also, a large stock of English Stays of the best description. Depôt for the above, Mrs FLANAGAN'S, 35, Bishop-street, Londonderry

BRIGHT'S MAGAZIN DE MODES, 86, QUADRANT, Regent-street, and 12, LUDGATE-STREET, City, next Everington's. Importers of French Millinery, Ladies' Satin, or Cloth Dress Caps for Evening Parties, from 8s., usually sold at 20s. Children's fine Leghorn Hats, 4s. 6d. Foreign and British Straw Bonnets of every description. Every article marked at the lowest scale of profit, from which no deviation will be made

FRESH ARRIVAL of NOVELTIES for DRESSES.—KING and SHEATH have just received from Paris several Cases of the Newest Productions, being of Grand Assortment of Fancy Dress Goods at very low as at the lowest rate. Striped and Checked Llama Cloths, very beautiful Cassimeres and De Laines, Fil de Chevenes, in stripes and Checks, best quality 1s. 3d. per yard; 20,000 yards of RICH FRENCH CHINTZES, [illegible] a fresh assortment of Real Valenciennes Lace, from 4½d. to 14s. per yard. KING and SHEATH, 264, Regent-street, London

LADIES' READY-MADE LINEN AND INFANTS, UNDER-CLOTHING. Mrs NORTON'S Show-Rooms, 72, Strand, is now replete with an extensive Assortment of Ladies' Linen and Under-Clothing Flannel Wrappers, Muslin Dressing Jackets, Night Dresses, Caps, Collars, Sleeves, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, and Baby Linen of every description. Wedding orders executed with punctual attention. Outfits for Ships or Foreign Climates furnished on the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest possible notice. 72, Strand, Adelphi

THE NEW MANTLES, from PARIS. SEWELL and CO., of Compton House, are NOW SHOWING, for the Spring, all the Newest Shapes in MANTLES; the most prominent for the season will be the "Irene," "Marie," "Isabelle de Montpensier," "Pelisse," the "Creole," and "Pilgrim" with various other novelties for Evening and Dinner Dress, in Silk, Satin, Velvet, Embroidered Muslin, Crapes, embroidery, new cambrics, Irish shirts, lace bertha, and embroidered cambric handkerchiefs, gold and silver Hand-dresses, Flowers, ribbons, &c.—44, 45, and 54, Old Compton-street, and 46 and 47, Princes-street, Soho-square.

MOURNING COSTUME for LADIES.—Ladies or Families requiring any description of MOURNING—whether a complete outfit or single garment—may be suited to the most perfect manner, with the best materials and most modern designs daily 30 per cent. below the exorbitant prices usually charged. A most descriptive [illegible] containing [illegible] and every requisite for Servants' Mourning, forwarded free of any part of the Metropolis or suburbs, or, preferred, families may be waited on by a competent person, who is prepared with patterns, &c. Observe the Warehouse, 247, Regent-street, facing, in the most varied and novel designs. The Mourning Warehouse, No. 53, Edgware-road. HUNT and WALLIS.

SADDLERY and HARNESS.—[illegible] and Co., Saddlers and Harness Makers, to the Queen and Royal Family, and Coach Builders, 34, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, and their Agent in London, Mr. W. W. Greener, 4, Gunsmith's-street, Chee-side.

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.—MRS. [illegible] of DOWELL, of No. 38, Regent-street, Swallow-street, from Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that she has REMOVED to the above Establishment, where she will continue to give Lessons in the Millinery and Dress-making in the Art of Dress-making in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Dressing. Ladies waited on at their own residences, for the Lessons, for One Guinea. The correspondence of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to Pupils—Apprentices and Improvers Wanted.—Millinery Rooms.—Paper Models.

FINE FLOWING RINGLETS.—The care of the Hair in Infancy and Childhood.—Ladies are requested to read the following letter from Mrs. Little Bentley, Lane with Impunity. The seeds of strength or weakness are laid in the nursery, and the stability of the fine flowing ringlets, or bald heads, of after years, are traceable to this early period. OLDRIDGE'S BALM of COLUMBIA, long celebrated for its peculiar and invigorating qualities, for promoting and restoring the growth of the hair, is peculiarly fitted for application during the tender years of infancy and childhood; and no nursery where personal advantages are held in any estimation, should be without it. Price 3s. 6d., 6s., 9s., and 11s. per Bottle. No other prices.—Oldridge's Balm, 1, Wellington-street, the second house from the Strand, London.

OWLANDS' LOTION.—The Toilet of Beauty furnishes [illegible] grounds of distinction to those who use ROWLANDS' LOTION, which is sold by the most distinguished possessors of brilliant complexions. This exquisite preparation combines the properties of the most refined emollients, with those of a powerful astringent, and the operation of variable temperature, by refreshing its delicacy, and sustaining the brightness with which it beauty is adorned. "ROBERT SHAW, LONDON," is engraved on the Government Stamp. Prices, 3s. 6d., 7s., and 14s. per Bottle. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists

ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE. A Bright White Powder for the Teeth, compounded from the most rare and most exquisite produce of the Orient. Purchase of inestimable value for preserving and beautifying the Teeth, and strengthening the Gums. Its truly efficient and fragrant ancient properties have obtained for it the patronage of the Queen, [illegible]
[illegible] Price 2s. 9d. per box. CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "ROWLANDS' ODONTO." Public [illegible] the Government Stamp, with the words "A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden," engraved thereon, is affixed on each box. Sold by them, and by all Chemists and Perfumers.

HAVANNAH TOBACCO.—Proud of the supereminence for which his TOBACCO is so deservedly celebrated, JOHN MULLENS begs to inform the Public that he has just received from Havannah, by his own Agent, a large importation from Cuba of the rare and delicious Tobacco. His Friends are advised to ask for "Mullens's Havannah Tobacco," at 8d. per ounce, or 6s. per pound, to be had at his Warehouse, 24, Fore-street, London; or of his Agents in most towns in the Kingdom

DEANE'S IMPROVED PORTABLE GARDEN PUMP.—This novel, but most simple, and inexpensive invention is admirably adapted for Gardens containing a pond. The Pump has a very neat appearance, cannot get out of order, is readily lifted with one hand, and is extensively patronised by eminent practical gardeners to be had at Deane's Horticultural and Sanitary Depôt, opening to 46, King-William-street, London-bridge. Deane's Illustrated Horticultural Implement Catalogue forwarded free to all parts of the United Kingdom

THE [illegible] IRON WORKS AND GREAT [illegible] and table cutlery, [illegible] verandahs, lawns, &c. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

"THE BATTLE OF LIFE."

WORDS BY O'C. LYNN. MUSIC BY R. GUYLOTT.

Maestoso e con espressione.

f *fz*

Tromba obligato e pia. e poco cres.

With energy and expression.

The Bat - tle of Life is not fought on the field, Where con - querors mar-shall their war - like ar - ray, The ban - ner that guides it ne'er

p

ad lib. *dolce*

waves o'er the shield, Whose mot - to is might, and whose em - - - blem is sway; Oh, no! there's a bat - tle more glo - ri - ous far Than

pp *pp*

ad lib. *affettuoso* *ad lib.*

war - riors' fight on the land or the main; 'Tis the bat - tle where peace wages ho - li - est war, And the soul's pure af - fec-tions may vic - - - to-ries gain.

lento *fz* *p* *fz* *ff*

colla parte.

fz

Tromba obligato e pia.—e poco cres.

II.

The Battle of Life is to save, not to slay,
Its trophies are hallowed by freedom and love;
There hope bears the banner, illum'd by the ray
That springs from the fountain of mercy above.
There our triumph o'er self is our title to fame;
There our toil is to better the lot of mankind,
Till the slayer shall turn from his havoc, in shame,
And fling down his sword at the altar of mind.

III.

Then peace shall hallow the old church-tower,
Whence the tocsin no more to the conflict shall call;
Then peace shall descend upon homestead and bower,
And, with love, be the guest of the palace and hall.
Ay, this is the battle where man can control
His fate, though the struggle with danger be rife:
Still cheerily onward! the earnest of soul
Shall conquer at last in the Battle of Life!

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, March 20, 1847.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 256.—Vol. X.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1847. [Sixpence.

ENLISTMENT.

ALL human things are strangely mingled, and the affairs of the world present in their progress a series of startling contrasts. On the very eve of the day of National Humiliation the Legislature was engrossed by a scheme for improving one of the great instruments of our national supremacy and pride; and the Government that set apart a day for the acknowledgment of human weakness devoted a night to consider how it could best increase our human strength among the nations. Such a reliance upon the "arm of flesh" at the moment we are confessing its weakness and insufficiency is curious; but the explanation is not a difficult one. Men are bound to use all human efforts in their continual struggle with the elements and each other: they must not presumptuously expect miracles to be wrought in their behalf. We may not leave the field unsown while praying to Heaven for abundance; the blessing is reserved as the reward of human exertion; the seed must be cast by the hand of man; the result is beyond his influence. "God giveth the increase."

It is the same with what affects our national existence. If we neglected the means of defence we should cease to be a people; and though there are many who question the lawfulness of war, and denounce it altogether as unchristian, we must, in the present state of the world at least, be prepared for it. We are commanded to watch as well as pray, and there is nothing inconsistent, though it seems incongruous in the abstract, for the same Government, at almost the same moment, to be drawing up a form of prayer for penitence and abasement, and regulations expressly framed to induce men more readily to take up the profession of a soldier. We allude to the bill introduced by Mr. Fox Maule for shortening the term of Enlistment in the Army. It is a very important step; one that will alter materially the character of our military force; but only gradually and with time: old impressions are long in wearing out, especially bad ones. In the discussion raised upon it some points occurred worth a little attention. First, the extent to which one class of wrongs make another necessary was never more completely illustrated than by the speech of Mr. Fox Maule himself on Tuesday evening. He announced with perfect coolness that the English Government has hitherto raised its levies for the most part by a regular system of falsehood and fraud! It, of course, had but one mode of repressing the murmurs of the cheated—violence. In fact, the system of flogging was necessary to keep up an authority over men deceived and robbed, and therefore despising its plunderer. All this is clearly established by the present Secretary at War, with a degree of candour quite "refreshing." He admits the most glaring dishonesty as the rule of conduct at the Horse Guards, seemingly without the least sense of shame at it. His speech in this respect is a perfect curiosity of official confession. The satirist and the dramatic writer are more than rivalled by the functionary, who cannot be supposed to draw on his imagination, and speaks as one having authority. The truth of the character of Sergeant Kite is fully confirmed by Mr. Fox Maule; the feeling that generations ago prompted the attack of Farquhar on the recruiting system has at last travelled upwards, through the almost impenetrable circle of prejudice and routine that surrounds all the departments of a Government, to the War Office. The progress of common sense and common justice is almost as slow as the motion of the new planet which turns on its axis once in some two hundred years. A disposition to describe things as they really are cannot be too much encouraged in official quarters, and we, therefore, quote the following account of the process by which the ranks of our army are filled from the speech of the gentleman who is the organ of the military authority in Parliament.

> The idle and the prodigal resorted to the army as something which would provide the one with the means of living in congenial indolence, and the other of escaping from the results of his improvidence. A wild lad enlisted to avoid some temporary disgrace. But with these classes voluntary enlistment ended. All other enlistment was brought about either by bribery or the cajolery of recruiting sergeants, or when the recruits were in a state to be hardly responsible for their actions. The bounty was a delusion; it was scarcely ever received by the recruits; and not being received, it more than anything tended to disgust the soldiers with the service. Finding himself in the situation of having, in a moment of irresponsibility, disposed of his liberty for life, the young soldier too frequently deserted, only to be brought back again in custody.

The great deluder, through all this shameful scene of profligacy and fraud, is—the English Government! Admitting that it is not to be blamed for taking the services of the most depraved and reckless, since no other class will engage with it, it cannot be acquitted of the charge of making the bad still worse by its mode of dealing with them. The thief, the idler, and the fugitive are welcomed as they plunge into the soldier's career to escape toil or punishment, committing a grievous error as to the avoidance of both; but the honest, the merely ignorant, and the hesitating, are deprived of the few faculties they may possess by liquor paid for

FESTIVAL OF THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY OF LONDON.—THE HEALTH OF THE QUEEN, WITH "HIGHLAND HONOURS."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

by the most moral Government in the world, and then dazzled with the promise of a sum of money, which the agent of that same moral Government knows to be in effect a lie, and which that agent's chief can dis ribe in Parliament by the softer title of "a delusion." The bounty promised to the drunken recruit was never given him; the "State" shrunk from it in payment for the soldier's arms and uniform. By a piece of chicanery, the recruit found that all his "bounty" was a debt to his employers, for his state livery and the weapons he was to bear. The consequences are just as truly described by Mr. Fox Maule. Discontent, the slightest expression of which, by word or gesture, formed the military crime of "insubordination" was punished by flogging; disappointment leading to desertion, also punished by flogging; or despair leading to the canteen and drunkenness, again a crime visited with flogging. Thus the system of recruiting was at the root of half the evils of our military system, and made that "necessity" which was so long and so successfully pleaded against the limitation of corporal punishment. We have seen it as an established fact that men are very much what laws and systems make them; and that if a Government gains servants by lies and drunkenness, and then completes the transaction by robbery, it cannot expect those it thus treats to be models of honesty, sobriety, or high moral feeling. Yet, with a perverseness not uncommon among mankind, a high degree of virtue was expected from those who, in their treatment by their superiors, had seen nothing but the active operation of every vice. The Duke of Wellington's dispatches are full of denunciations and complaints of the detestable moral character of the English soldiery; these passages are not often quoted, they are not flattering to our national pride. But they have only to be referred to, to prove that the universal belief in Spain is not altogether unfounded. Spaniards to this day declare that the plunderings, outrages, and atrocities committed by the English army fully equalled those of the French, and that of the two they would rather have been left to the mercy of their enemies than their allies. The Duke speaks of his troops repeatedly in terms more applicable to a band of robbers than the army of a civilised nation; and to keep up discipline, he was compelled to be a very "vigorous" commander indeed.

We are now going to attempt an improvement; and it were to be wished that the greatest military name of our age and country was a more active agent in it. But the Duke of Wellington seems to have been always content to use an existing system, without attempting to improve it. He was never the promoter of measures for raising the status of the army. Strict attention to its physical and material efficiency seems to have bounded his concern for it, both in war and peace. He opposed the claim of his comrades of the Peninsula to a decoration till public opinion shamed the Government into granting it, a generation too late to be welcomed. He never interfered by word or deed to moderate the severity of corporal punishment, till public opinion again drove the Government to act; and he only suggested the new regulation for shortening the term of enlistment, when it is proposed by civilians, acted on again by the pressure from without. It is difficult to imagine how, with such a name, such a mind, and such a position, he has never originated any one change for the better, but always silently assented to anything proposed by men, whose opinion, in military matters, he probably holds in the greatest contempt.

The speech of the Secretary at War is a curious proof of how official life deadens men's sense of what is honourable and just. A Government will do things unabashed, and find men proud to be its instruments, that would drive an individual ignominiously from society. Mr. Fox Maule, for instance, looks on his position as an honourable one; it is so regarded by all around him. Yet he openly avows he is the chief agent in a system of fraud, delusion, and theft! Suppose the chief clerk of a London mercantile house confessing to a public meeting that "his post" carried with their business by intoxication, lies, and robbery! What a storm of hisses and execrations would greet him, and how he would be hunted from all social circles! A Government does the same thing, avows it, and those engaged with it are "all honourable men."

FESTIVAL OF THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY OF LONDON.

ON Monday, a General Court of this Corporation was held at Freemasons' Tavern, to celebrate the anniversary of the Battle of Alexandria; his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge in the chair. Dinner was served in the superb Hall of the Tavern; there were about 200 present, and the room was filled with ladies in nearly the whole of the company were in the Highland garb, in uniform, or in Court dress; and the scene was a very splendid one. Much of its brilliancy is attributable to his Royal Highness Prince Albert honouring the Corporation with his presence: the Prince having just accepted the office of Chief, and this being his first attendance at the Society

On the right of the Duke of Cambridge were Prince Albert, Sir John Macdonald, Sir Harry Nicholas, [illegible] and Mr. Hart, M.P. On the left the Duke of Wellington, Marquis Lansdowne, General Sir James Macdonell, Sir John Wilson, and Sir F. Kelly. At other tables were Sir W. C. Ross, Sir Jarvis Rosenbeke, General Sir D. Leighton, Mr. C. Fraser Mackintosh, Major Hutt, Major Macdonald, Captain Maitland, Mr. Musgrave (of the Board of Trade), Dr. Cumming, Mr. Duff Gordon, Mr. H. J. Cameron, Mr. C. A. Mackenzie, Mr. James Matheson, Capt. Charles Forbes, Capt. Lamont, R.N., Capt. Jay, R.N., Lieut. Rouse, R.N., &c.

The Rev. J. Tod Brown said grace, and the cloth having been removed,

The Chairman successively proposed the healths of "Her Majesty the Queen," "the Queen Dowager," "the Duke of Rothesay, and the rest of the Royal Family," which were toasted with "Highland honours."

The Duke of Cambridge next gave the health of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Chief of the Highland Society. (Loud cheers.) The toast was drunk with "Highland honours," amidst great enthusiasm.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, in rising to acknowledge it, was again loudly cheered. He said "Allow me to thank you for the very kind manner in which you have received this toast. I am very glad to have had the opportunity [illegible] meeting me your Chief (loud cheers)—the Chief of a Society whose object is to preserve the nationality of the Highlands (cheers), their national spirit, and their national habits. (Cheers.) I am happy to have had the pleasure of visiting [illegible] several times in company with her Majesty the Queen (loud cheers) and I can assure you that the impressions those visits left on our minds have been most gratifying. (Loud cheers.) It is impossible for any one to go to that [illegible] to breathe its fresh and bracing air, to see its beautiful scenery, [illegible] hospitable, hearty, and kind people of Scotland, without receiving the most favourable impressions (Loud cheers.) I beg to propose as a toast, 'Prosperity to this Society and the Highlands of Scotland. (Loud and continued cheering.

Song, by Miss P. Horton, "Prince Charlie."

The Chairman next proposed the health of the illustrious man on his left, the Duke of Wellington. (Cheers. Drank with three times three and one cheer more.)

The Duke of Wellington, in acknowledging the compliment, said: "Having had the satisfaction of being long acquainted with many of you, gentlemen having the highest respect for your countrymen of all classes and descriptions, [illegible] very fond of the profession to which I have the honour to belong (cheers), it is highly satisfactory to me to have it in my power to meet on here this day (cheers); and I can assure you that upon all occasions on which you do me the honour to invite me to be present at this celebration, I shall be most happy, when my other avocations will permit me, to pay you my respects. (Cheers.) It is with the utmost satisfaction that I have witnessed the expressions of your attachment to the illustrious Prince who has honoured you with his presence here this day. (Loud cheers.) I am sure you will fell proud of his attachment to you and your country, and the country I know will be benefited by it. I request you to drink to the health of the Prince who has done us this honour. [illegible] His Grace immediately afterwards again rose, and proposed "the health of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge," the noble Duke observing "A soldier, many of us, his Royal Highness has gained the greatest respect for your country, not by witnessing their gallant achievements in the field. (Cheers.) He has the highest respect for the Highland soldier, and for all your countrymen. (Cheers.) I need not, therefore, say more to induce you to pay your respects to [illegible] Highness by drinking his health."

The toast was drunk with all the honours

[illegible] rose and returned thanks, observed that he greatly [illegible] and he alluded with pleasure to the time a time before most of the gentlemen present were born when he had served in a Highland Regiment. His Royal Highness then proposed "the health of the army" (loud cheers); "the memory of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and the heroes that fell with him in Egypt;" and "the [illegible]

After which his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by [illegible] the Duke of Wellington, and the principal guests, quitted the [illegible] chair was subsequently resumed by Sir [illegible]acdonald, and the [illegible] prolonged till after midnight.

Several pipers paraded the room at intervals, and a Highland toastmaster was peculiarly energetic, brandishing overhead a veritable claymore—an essential accompaniment to the "Highland honours." A military band was also in attendance; and a company of vocalists sang Scotch songs during the evening.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

It is the characteristic of children never to know who are their real friends. We Parisians, with all the coldness of a blazer, growth of our climate, are in the same predicament. It happens with Russia now what has happened more than once before with England. Lo! and behold the Czar—the autocrat—the detestable and detested autocrat, for whom ministers are nothing, the Chamber of Deputies every year; and every species of anathems hurled constantly by the journals—not excepting the Court creole, the *Débats*—is now become the [illegible] friend of the country. For the advance of two millions, he has [illegible] hoarded gold of the close-fisted capitalists, awaiting the increase of the distresses of the land, to speculate upon them; and already is the price of corn fallen, so hopeless seem the speculations on human misery. However the pecuniary advances made to France, towards England courteous advances will not [illegible] I can have announce to you most positively that the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia will go to London in a month hence, and remain nine [illegible] It will be an immense acquisition to your season, which I know, like [illegible] looks all its past gale.

If you consider how few are great artists during their lifetimes, and how much fewer are really found to be such when they are at the end of their career, or are dead, you may imagine how deep a sensation has been awakened by the death just ocurred—of Mdlle. Mars. With her departed from the stage, after a few struggles, the glorious era of French high comedy; and almost simultaneously the works of Congreve and Cumberland were abandoned on your own stage. No one possessed so consummate an art—it had all the forms of impulsive, instructive nature; her voice was so tuneful, that it had the effect of music, and you listened entranced to its magic; the more so, as it possessed by its *timbre* a peculiar penetrating, so that her very whisper reached the most remote corners of the theatre.

The example of the Czar has acted upon the treasure-holders here. Baron Rothschild has offered £250,000 on loan to the Municipality of Paris; and that if they will employ it in giving bread orders he will bear the loss of any rise in price that may occur. With such liberality, and the return of fine weather, things are assuming a different aspect; and, if it were not for Lent, no doubt pleasure would revive. But now it is no late. Our season will only last three weeks more. The English and other foreign visitors are only coming to contemplate the fashionable exemption of Longchamps on Friday, and the inauguration of the fashions of the season, which then takes place. Amongst the persons of fashion now announced as immediately arriving from England I may mention the Marchioness of Salisbury, the Earl of Liverpool, and Lady Wilton, &c. The Italians, the greatest resort of Fashion, will close at the end of the week, and, except at Lord Normanby's, and the Bois de Boulogne, there will be no place of resort for the ladies of London. On a winter evening and fashionable hero every impulse of pleasure depends as much as it does in England; as a wit lately very justly observed, "French society is now reduced to a house with [illegible]ches, in which every one is struggling to occupy the first place."

What was once called scandal is now receiving the sanction of public opinion in Paris. All the *feuilletonists* in Paris are engaged in operating this change, of which no one can predict the effect upon society. Dumas, in his correspondence in the *Presse*, leads the van: he mentions everything that relates to private life, sparing not the real names of his protagonistes. His own son he tells you is always looking after his father's cash-box, and with a view of scattering its contents. One of his intimate friends he tells you has but two teeth, and "these are of doubtful ivory," whilst he relates to you the supposed *bonnes fortunes* of little Baron de Talleyrand, with the matrimonial dissensions they have occasioned (a doubtful compliment), and the Don Giovanni looks they have given the young diplomatist. Thus is a son, an intimate friend, and this young nobleman [illegible] to public observation, because M. Dumas says it is a *feuilleton*. The effect of this new style of writing, in taking from society its decencies, its charities, and its dignity, is inestimable.

The part which Count d'Appony, the Austrian Ambassador in Paris, has played in bringing about a reconciliation between Lord Normanby and M. Guizot, has led to overtures between France and Austria. M. Guizot it is currently reported will, at the end of the season, go to Hombourg, and Prince Metternich to Johannisberg—with so short a distance between these two places of residence they can easily meet, and combine peacefully their operations. Looking at it ings in general in Europe, in whatever direction, we see the spirit of peace pervading. It is not the wisdom of men, but palpably of a far higher power, which has of late signally conveyed its lessons in the most serious of forms of distress that can visit Europe at large

FRANCE.

The great event of the week was a defeat of the Ministry, in the Chamber of Deputies, last Monday. Their candidate, M. Dupratt, for the Vice-Presidency of the Chamber, left vacant by the elevation of M. Hebert to a seat in the Council, was defeated by M. Leon de Malleville, one of the most talented of the supporters [illegible] This disappointment was caused by a majority of one only, the votes being

For M. Leon de Malleville	.. ..	179
[illegible]	.. ..	178

This check was as unexpected as it seems to have been annoying. It is said to have arisen from over-confidence on the part of the Government; but even the *Débats* admits that the circumstance is rather a serious one to the Conservatives. It has caused considerable sensation in Paris, and is discussed with great animation by the journals of all shades of opinion

The King, Queen, and Princes Adelaide left Paris on Monday morning for Fontainebleau, where they were to remain two or three days.

M. Dulangis has been named Attorney-General of the Royal Court of Paris, in the place of M. Hebe

The Paris papers naturally attach considerable importance to the purchase of £2,000,000 of French Stock by the Emperor of Russia. The *Presse* contends that same deep political design is in contemplation, an idea which is extensively shared both in this country and France. On the other hand, the *Times Chronicle* affirms that the proposition was first made to the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, by a third party, unconnected with the Cabinet; and, having been submitted, and unanimously rejected, it was urged upon the assumption that it should be considered simply a financial affair, totally unconnected with politics.

The *Presse*, a Ministerial paper, contains a remarkable article upon the recent [illegible] according to which France has to choose between four situations—first, an alliance with England, which, according to that journal, can only be maintained by constant humiliation and the entire sacrifice of the national interests; secondly, an alliance with the secondary states, which, in the best view of it, would place France as a secondary European power, secondary in its maritime rank to England, and in its continental rank to Russia; thirdly, isolation, which would in fact be an armed peace, and ultimately lead to decadence; fourthly, an alliance with Russia, which, according to the *Presse*, would be attended with every conceivable national advantage, placing France on the very first rank of European powers, both as a maritime and a continental state, and leading, even to the reconstruction of Polish nationality

Yesterday week, being the evening of M. Guizot's private reception, the salons of the Hotel des Affaires Etrangeres were unusually crowded with fashion and rank. Among the visitors were the Duke of Montpensier and Lord Normanby. This was the first occasion on which the British Ambassador had presented himself at the hotel of M. Guizot since the reconciliation. All the members of the corps diplomatique were present, with the exception of the Chargé d'Affaires of Russia.

On the 17th inst., a fire broke out in a new building in Cherbourg Dock-yard, called "La Garnilure." It took place in one of the upper rooms, and was [illegible] It is supposed, by a workman who had been smoking. Luckily there was [illegible] wind, or the ships in the basin and the whole building must have been destroyed; as it was, only one-third of the building was consumed. The walls only remain. No lives were lost, and but three or four men wounded. The loss is estimated from 75,000f. to 80,000f.

Sinister reports are in circulation in France as to the progress of famine Serious outrages have taken place in the department of the Loiret. Plunder has been perpetrated in the presence of the troops sent for the protection of property In one hundred, 100 sellers have been condemned, 50 fined, and [illegible] 35 Hussars were called by the populace, pressed upon and hemmed in so completely, as to be incapable of moving, while boat-loads of grain were carried off by the thousands of peasantry assembled

An idea of the state of the department of the Loiret may be formed from the following placard, which was posted on the gate of the Town-hall of Saint-Ay on the 18th inst.

"The day of vengeance is arrived—we must have bread, pillage, or death. You have no want of rich men kill them if they refuse to give you their money. Burn their houses, and murder their wives. Leave the inhabited houses only to have sold their wine. You must go to their houses. Pillage the cellars of the others—fear not the gendarmes, you shall be supported. Moreover, as a choice of deaths, it is better to die fighting than to die of hunger. Courage—forward—pillage, blood, and death for ever!"

At Orleans there has been considerable excitement, and in Paris there have been exaggerated reports of serious disturbances in the former town.

The papers afford ample evidence of deep distress and discontent, and of the probable recurrence of disorder in many districts—those on the Loire particularly. During the armed force of the Government, troops have been stationed to guard the boats laden with grain and flour which passed from different points. Disorders, more or less grave, have occurred at Montarges, Bellegarde, Rovin, Vernon, Asnieres, Bourg-la-Reine, &c.

The *Courrier Français* announces that M. Guizot is about to visit the baths of Homburg. This journey is to coincide with the arrival of Prince Metternich at Johannisberg.

SPAIN

Another strange Ministerial rupture has taken place at Madrid [illegible] wishing to remove General Narvaez, who stands high in the Queen's favour, from Madrid, appointed him to the military command of Navarre. This he refused, on the ground that his duties as a senator prevented his leaving the capital. The Duke and Count Cleonard then resigned, and could only now form a [illegible] next applied to the Queen, and wanted her to sign the appointment, but she, it is said, was unwilling to do so, [illegible] dered their resignation. An [illegible] decided that the General should be brought to trial for having refused obedience to the orders of his superiors. The proposal was submitted to the Senate, which body, after some discussion, authorised the Government to try the General. M. Lizuraga was the only senator who opposed the measure, and General Concha refused to vote. The Duke of Sotomayor proceeded after the sitting to the Palace to transact business with the Queen, but her Majesty made no allusion to the affair of General Serrano.

Extraordinary incidents are said to have occurred at the Palace. The young Queen is said to have told Lord Minsters that they did not yet know whom they have to deal with. General Cabrera, the Minister at War, (who required to be bled in consequence of the excitement he had endured), requested her Majesty to look at his grey hair, and to remember that he had spilt his blood in defence of her cause; to which she replied, "so has he," meaning Serrano.

It was generally believed at Madrid that M. Pacheco had been requested by the Queen to form a Cabinet, and that the Queen had accepted the list of persons he named as his colleagues. In consequence of this the Moderado party deemed it right to make a demonstration in the Chamber of Deputies in favour of the Ministry. M. Martinez de la Rosa, M. Gonzales Bravo, and some other of the principal members of that party, submitted a motion calling upon the Chamber to declare that the political principles of the present Ministry merited the approbation of the Chamber, and that it would give it its support as long as it should deserve the confidence of the Crown. A long discussion took place, in the course of which the Ministry was warmly attacked and defended. Eventually the motion was carried by a majority of 144 votes against 60.

The principal Cabinet of M. Pacheco was said to be thus composed:—The Marquis Miraflores, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Pacheco, Minister of Justice; M. Arrazola, of the Interior; M. Manuel Bertran de Lis, of Finance; M. Reynoso, or Salamanca, of Commerce; General José de la Concha, of War; and General Ros de Olano, of Marine.

A decree has been published forbidding the exportation of all kinds of grain, flour, potatoes, &c.

PORTUGAL.

We have letters from Lisbon to the 16th inst. Nothing of importance had taken place since the last advices, but there had been a few trifling skirmishes, in which the Queen's forces appear to be the gainers, or had the advantage.

Saldanha had not yet proceeded to invest Oporto, but the junction of a portion of his forces with those of Casal had at last been effected.

General Povoas had been appointed to the command of a division at Amarante. Saldanha had raised some volunteer battalions between Oporto and Coimbra. The forces of the insurgents, after a delay into the province of Minho, had again retired into Oporto. An action was expected to take between the Queen's troops and those of the Conde de Mello, near Portalegre.

The force at present in Oporto is various; estimated: some limit it to 9000, others enhance it to 14,000 men.

Two vessels lately effected an entrance, in spite of the blockading squadron, into Oporto. They were fired at, but escaped without injury. The blockading squadron consists, according to the latest accounts, of the Queen's ship of war, three British vessels of war were anchored off the Bar—the *Superb*, 80 guns, *America*, and *Pluto*

The insurrection is entirely still subsisted, and the probability remained unchanged that the Queen would be obliged to accept British mediation.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have received Cape of Good Hope papers, [illegible]ve accounts from the eastern province of that colony to the 12th of January.

The information from the frontier is calculated to cause uneasiness. The Kaffirs continue their depredations, and have succeeded in more than one instance in getting clear off with their booty. In an attempt to recover stolen cattle by a party of the Cape Mounted Rifles, under Lieutenant Gilstein, had been roughly handled, and one of the men killed by a shot. Immediately the poor fellow fell; several of the Kaffirs made a desperate rush to stab the dying man, but a well-directed fire speedily threw the Kaffirs into confusion, and enabled the party to carry off the corpse.

Four thousand five hundred cattle have been recaptured from the people of Cobus Congo and of his brother Pato. His engagement with these people was [illegible]ver, and it is stated that forty Kaffirs were killed, whilst the troops had one man killed and two wounded; these men belonged to the rifle corps.

Sir Peregrine Maitland, on the 8th inst. had taken out half rations of biscuit, in consequence of no store-waggons having arrived there. This produced much dissatisfaction.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

By the *Montezuma*, we have received New York papers to the 6th inst. They state that the sittings of Congress terminated on the 4th.

The Sub-Treasury Act had been defeated.

The Military Bill was passed, omitting the appointment of a Lieutenant-General

The Navy Bill, providing for the construction of additional war-steamers, was also passed.

The news from Mexico is of a very warlike complexion While the army of Generals Scott was preparing to march upon Vera Cruz, the Mexicans suddenly appeared before Saltillo, and drove in the outposts of General Taylor. General Taylor was, however, exceedingly strong there, having with him 6,000 men, who had consulted with him from Monterey. Many believed that when the Mexicans discovered its strength, they would not attack it; and in the army it was generally considered that Santa Anna meditated no serious blow in that quarter, the movement being a feint to mask his intentions of marching his main body to Vera Cru

In the meantime General Urrea had crossed the mountain to threaten Matamoras. He had with him 4000 men, one-half of whom were the best soldiers of Mexico. Colonel Drake, commanding at Matamoras, had provided muskets and ammunition for citizens in case of an attack, and has sent to Point Isabel for several pieces of ordnance. Notwithstanding these warlike demonstrations the *New York Sun* says it has good reasons for believing that the Mexican Government will soon sue for peace.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail has arrived, with dates from Calcutta, Feb. 9; Madras, Feb. 14; Bombay, Feb. 16; Delhi, Feb. 6; Hong Kong, Jan. 31; and Ceylon, Feb. 15

We gather from the Summary of the *Bombay Times* of the 16th Feb., that no important event had transpire since the last Mail. There was about to be a reduction in the army, and a great reduction in the general expenditure.

The Governor-General has directed that labour at public works shall be suspended on Sundays throughout India. A similar measure, three years since introduced by Sir George Arthur into Bombay, has been eminently successful. A general order to the above effect has been published by Sir Charles Napier, in which is embodied a defence of the conquest. His Excellency left Kurrachee for Hyderabad on the 4th, to take a parting look of the fields of Meanee and Dubba. The rumours of his immediate retirement from the Government of the country have, in some measure, ceased.

Everything was tranquil in the Punjaub. The Rajah Lall Singh, ex-Minister, has reached Agra, and has been conducted in the form. His family have accompanied him into exile, but, for the present, are kept apart from him, till the pleasure of the Governor-General shall be known. The state of affairs in Afghanistan would seem to be improving. Akbhar Khan had removed to Cabool from Candahar, accompanied by one of its sirdars. The Wuzzeer's visit was one of friendship to his relatives, and not a hostile one. The report that he had captured the Queen and taken her prisoner has been found out to have been false. The king of Burmah has been assassinated by one of his Woongyees, who has usurped the throne of Ava. The murdered Prince was made Regent on the deposition of his Brother-in-law, and succeeded him on his demise.

The disturbances in the Goomsoor district still continue, and reinforcements of troops from the neighbouring cantonments are being poured into the country Contradictory accounts prevails amongst those already located in the district.

The only daughter of the late Nawab of Bhopal has been placed on the throne of her ancestors by our Resident at Indore, Mr. Hamilton. The ceremony was an imposing one, and, at its conclusion, a Khlut was conferred on the Sovereign Begum from the Governor-General.

Lord Hardinge was expected to reach Meerut about the middle of February Lord Gough was, at latest dates, at Karnaul, and the Lieut.-Governor North-west Provinces at Hansi.

Sir George Pollock, Military Member of the Council of India, has been compelled to retire from India in consequence of bad health; he returns to England by the Cape.

A sword, value 300 guineas, has been voted to Sir Harry Smith by the community of Calcutta, in token of their estimation of the services rendered the country by him in the late Sikh campaign. The gallant General quit India for England immediately.

The weather continued extremely cold. Theatricals dull: the late opium gambling transactions have been pronounced illegal.

MISS HERSCHEL.—The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Hanover, accompanied by the Hereditary Prince, left the Royal residence at Hanover on the 16th inst., to pay a visit to Miss Caroline Herschel (sister to the celebrated astronomer, Dr. Herschel), who resides at Hanover, and who on that day attained her 96th year. This venerable lady is still in full possession of her mental faculties, and continues to take the liveliest interest in science. The Crown Princess, who greatly venerates this interesting old lady, has been pleased to present her with a most splendid arm chair, as a birthday present.

FRIGHTFUL MURDER IN BELGIUM.—The Brussels papers state that on Saturday week the young Count de Looz-Corswarem, the representative of one of the noblest families of Belgium, entered a small chapel, contiguous to his chateau, in the neighbourhood of Namur, and, without any notice, fired at his two sisters, who were engaged in their devotions. The eldest sister fell dead on the spot. The Count then fired twice at the survivor, and the second shot wounded her mortally. The miserable perpetrator of this double deed then hurried away, vowing vengeance against other members of his family. It is supposed that he has destroyed himself, as he has not yet been found, and as his dog returned late at night to the chateau without him. The bodies of the young Countesses were conveyed by the peasants to the chateau. It is asserted that the Count was subject to fits of insanity, which had become more violent since the recent death of his parents

THE LATE MURDER IN SHOREDITCH. On Monday an inquest was held before Mr. William Payne, the coroner for the city-and-Tower-hamlets district, concerning the death of William Gubart, aged nineteen years, an umbrella-[illegible] selling in Hare-alley, Shoreditch, who was shot by a young man named [illegible] brookes, as stated in our paper last week. Mr. James Hancock, a surgeon, stated that he had made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased. There was a small hole on the right side of the neck, about three inches deep and about an inch in circumference. A quantity of small shots were discovered closely lodged on the spinal bone. He had no doubt but that the shot had struck the spinal bone, and caused instantaneous death. The Jury unanimously returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against Thomas Brookes," and the Coroner issued his warrant for his committal to Newgate.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS. MONDAY.

LORD BROUGHAM'S BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY BILL, Lord BROUGHAM moved the second reading of his Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill, and explained the chief provisions of it. He said there was a great objection to the mixed jurisdiction of a court of bankruptcy in the City, the ordinary mass of insolvents not suiting the respectable notions of the merchants of London. He proposed, therefore, to give greater powers to the Insolvent Courts out of the City, so as to enable them to deal with bankruptcy also. In the City, as it would reduce the number of the Commissioners (each of whom received £2000 a year) from six to three, and abolish the Court of Review altogether—the business of that court to be in future performed by the Commissioners themselves, with an appeal on matters of law to the Lord Chancellor. The Insolvent Court consisted of two branches that transacting the business of London, and that which performed the business on circuit. It so happened that on circuit there was very little business, and the circuits were very expensive, as a proof of which he stated that Mr. Commissioner Phillips had to go to Caernarvon in a day or two on circuit, and there was only one insolvent to be liberated. He, therefore, proposed to abolish the circuits, and to vest the jurisdiction in insolvency in the local judges appointed under the act of last session. He also proposed to vest in the Commissioners a discretion, to protect the future gains of an insolvent from his former creditors, in the same way as the bankrupt was protected when he received his certificate. If the bill should be read a second time, he would move that its further progress should stand over until after Easter, when the bill which his noble and learned friend on the woolsack had in preparation, would be brought forward; and then he would suggest that both bills should be referred to a Select Committee.—The LORD CHANCELLOR concurred in the propriety of sending both bills to a Committee up-stairs; but, as regarded the proposition for handing the provincial bankruptcy and insolvency business over to the local courts, he thought some time must necessarily elapse before it could be adopted, as it would be necessary to ascertain whether the judges would have sufficient time to discharge this extra duty.—Lord ASHBURTON stated that he should have to present an important petition in reference to the subject, from the merchants and citizens of the City of London, in which it was stated that the trade of England suffered annually to the amount of £24,000,000 by bad debts. He saw no way of administering justice between debtor and creditor without going to a distance, between bankruptcy and insolvency. The bill was read a second time, and the House adjourned soon after seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

NEW MEMBER FOR LEWES.—Mr. PEREZET took the oaths and his seat as Member for Lewes.

NEW WRIT.—A new writ was ordered for the Eastern Division of Somersetshire, in the room of Colonel Gore Langton, deceased.

SECOND BILL.—Mr. F. MAUL, in answer to Mr. PEARCE, intimated that the Lord Advocate would postpone the Committees on the Registration of Births, &c., and Scotch Marriages Bills, until after Easter.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.—Lord J. RUSSELL stated, in reply to a question from Mr. G. BERKELEY, that it was the intention of the Government to persevere in the plan of education set forth in the Minute of the Council; and that the education vote would be brought forward on the 19th of April.

EXPORTATION OF CORN FROM RUSSIA. Lord J. RUSSELL replied to a question put to him some days previous, and stated that the Government had received a letter from Lord Bloomfield, from which it appeared that, so far from the exportation of grain from St. Petersburgh having been prohibited as was reported, the Russian Government were affording every possible facility for the exportation of grain from all the Russian ports.

ENLISTMENT IN THE ARMY. Mr. F. MAULE moved the second reading of the Army Service Bill, and explained the reasons which led the Government to the adoption of a system of limited enlistment for the future, as well as the several provisions of the bill. It was proposed to alter the period of enlistment, in the first instance, to ten years for an infantry soldier, and twelve years for a cavalry and ordnance soldier. After the expiration of that first service, it was proposed to have an option of re-enlisting the men for a further period of eleven years for the infantry, and of twelve years for the cavalry and artillery; thus making altogether twenty-one years for the infantry, and twenty-four years for the cavalry, the same time as in the present service. It was further proposed, for the first ten or twelve years of every enlistment, that when the regiment should be abroad, that the commanding officer should have the power to retain the soldier for an additional year; and in case the regiment was engaged in actual warfare, to retain the soldier for two years. The right hon. gentleman went through the details of the bill, the operation of which he proposed should be prospective, and not retrospective The bill excited opposition from Sir H. Douglas, Colonel Reid, Colonel Thomas Wood, Captain Lindsay, and Colonel Sibthorp, but it was read a second time.

THE POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.—On the question for going into Committee on this bill, a general conversation arose upon the condition of Ireland. Lord J. RUSSELL read the opportunity of reading a letter which he had just received from Cork, stating that since the 12th inst. the arrival of vessels laden with Indian corn had been perfectly stopped, so that 20,000 tons were now afloat, and that the price of that grain had greatly fallen, so that it was quite apparent that the speculators had overshot the mark. The postscript to the above letter stated that the arrivals on the day of its date were more numerous than had been anticipated. The noble Lord remarked that this circumstance must not have been obtained had the Government undertaken the task of importing Indian corn for the use of the whole people. Mr. DISRAELI considered that this arrival of corn after the report was like shutting the stable door after the steed had been stolen. The House having resolved into Committee, clauses up to 9 were agreed to, after discussion, and the further progress was postponed till Tuesday.

The Prisoners Bill and the Security of Offenders Bill was committed *pro forma*.

The House sat till past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE SPANISH BONDHOLDERS. LORD BROUGHAM presented a petition from the Spanish bondholders, complaining of the non-payment of the interest of the loans advanced to them in the hour of difficulty by the people of this country. Since then loan was contracted by means of which the holders of Spanish bonds, twelve millions sterling, and yet no symptom was exhibited on the part of the Spanish Government of a desire to act with justice or honour. The noble and learned Lord stated at length the claims of these British holders of Spanish bonds, and urged upon the Government to interfere in their behalf, although he dissented so far from the petitioners as to declare his opinion to be that the non-payment of this debt being contrary to the guarantee of the British Government, [illegible] such. It might suit some of her Ministers to make the assertion, because, if her finances were conducted with prudence and economy, and if the country was not assailed by foreign intrigue and domestic corruption, she would be one of the richest and most prosperous countries in the world. While, however, he condemned the conduct of Spain, he reminded those who lend money to foreign States, that when they do so without the sanction of their own Government they have no claim on their own Government for redress in case their debts be disregarded. With this view, he of course did not consider that the present instance formed a case *de fœdere*. The Government, however, had instructed the British Minister at Madrid, to give every assistance to the agent of the bondholders, who had been sent to that capital.

THE EASTER RECESS.—It was intimated that the adjournment for the Easter recess would be until Tuesday, April 13, but if any noble Lord should require a further adjournment, the time would be extended till the 15th, should the state of public business permit.

Nothing else occurred requiring notice, and the House adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

TRADE WITH CHINA. Lord SANDON, after having presented a petition from 7000 bankers, merchants, and traders of Liverpool, for a repeal of the duty on tea, moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the present state of our commercial relations with China. No opposition was made on the part of the Government, and the motion was agreed to.

RAILWAYS.—In answer to questions from Major Layard, Mr. STRUTT said that under the new Act for the Regulation of Railways, no such officer as an Inspector-General was required. By the authority of the existing law Inspectors, not Inspectors-General, were required, and two gentlemen had been appointed to those situations, who were efficiently discharging their duties. No change had been preferred; and, on the subject of salaries, the Railway Commissioners would take care that the public interest was in no respect disregarded.

FEVER IN IRELAND. Mr. LABOUCHERE obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend and continue the act of last session relative to the treatment of persons suffering from fever in Ireland.

THE POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.

The House having resolved into Committee on this Bill,

Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL proposed an amendment, upon clause 10, the object of which was to provide for a maximum rating for the support of the poor, instead of a rating by electoral districts.

The proposal elicited a debate, and, on a division, the amendment was negatived by a vote of 190 to 26.

Mr. STAFFORD O'BRIEN then moved as an amendment that the clause be omitted from the bill, his object being to retain the present electoral divisions, for the purpose of rating, instead of the Union rating proposed by the Government.

The Committee divided, and the amendment was negatived by a vote of 118 to 57.

The clause was then adopted; the further consideration of the measure was postponed; and shortly before midnight the House adjourned till twelve o'clock on Thursday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The sitting to-day was a short one, and the business was of a miscellaneous and unimportant character. Some bills passed through Committee. The Drainage of Lands bill was read a third time, and passed.

Lord STANLEY moved for a copy of the correspondence between the Colonial Office and the Governor of Van Diemen's Land, respecting the personal conduct of Sir E. Wilmot.

Earl GREY did not object to the return, which was accordingly ordered.

The House adjourned at six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. THURSDAY.

The House met this morning at twelve o'clock.

THE FAST DAY.—On the motion of Sir G. STRICKLAND, the thanks of the House were voted to the Rev. Dr. DEALTRY, for the excellent sermon preached to the members of the House at St. Margaret's Church on Wednesday.

CLAIMS ON SPAIN.—Lord G. BENTINCK gave notice that early after Easter, he should move an Address to the Crown, praying that it may please her Majesty to give instructions for a full and stringent inquiry into the claims of British subjects on the Government of Spain, and to take measures to obtain a redress of the grievances of which the claimants complained.

POOR RELIEF (IR. LAND) BILL.

On the order of the day being read for going into Committee on the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill being read,

Mr. J. O'CONNELL moved several amendments which had appeared in some Irish newspapers, respecting the distress and misery which prevailed in Ireland, and called upon the Government to adopt effectual means to relieve those who were starving. The House would do sadly if steps were not immediately taken to assemble boards and provide for the starving poor.

Mr. S. O'BRIEN fully concurred with the hon. member for Kilkenny, that it was absolutely necessary for the Government to extend further relief to Ireland.

Mr. LABOUCHERE was as anxious as any man possibly could be to alleviate the dreadful distress which existed in Ireland, and the Government were doing all in their power to accomplish so desirable an object. He would take that opportunity of expressing his heartfelt thanks and satisfaction at the immense supplies of provisions which were now flowing into Ireland from all parts. And he was certain the House would be happy to hear that all accounts agreed in representing that the quantity and quality of the corn imported into Ireland was most satisfactory. (Hear.)

After some discussion, in the course of which Lord G. BENTINCK condemned the policy of the Government towards Ireland, the House went into Committee on the bill.

The House discussions arose upon some of the clauses, and amendments were proposed, but the movers of them were unsuccessful in their attempt to change the details of the bill. The clauses having all been disposed of, Mr. SHAW moved a clause, "That the sums which shall be paid by the Poor-Law Commissioners shall be repaid to the members of the Board of Guardians of such Unions." Ultimately, however, it was arranged that the clause should be moved when the report was brought up.

The House adjourned at a quarter to seven.

[RAILWAY COMMITTEES.—The first decision of the session was given on Tuesday in Group 19. It was pronounced, as some may have expected, in favour of the lines that have occupied the district longest, and whose lines are in full operation, but of a line now only in course of construction. The Committee resolved, "That the Bills of the Newmarket and Chesterford (Extension to Thetford), Newmarket and Chesterford (Extension to Bury St. Edmund's, &c.), and Newmarket and Chesterford Railway Act Amendment, &c., were proved; and that the preamble of the Lynn and Ely (Extension to Bu-y St. Edmunds), Ipswich and Bury St. Edmund's (No. 2) (Newmarket and Fly), and Ipswich and Bury St. Edmund's (No. 3) (Bury to Thetford), were not proved.]

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

MURDER AND MUTILATION AT CHESTERFIELD.

At Derby, yesterday week, the trial of *John Platts*, for the inhuman murder and mutilation of George Collis, in the Butchers'-shambles at Chesterfield, in the month of December, 1845, commenced, in the Crown Court, before Mr. Justice Patteson. The court was crowded at great excess, the case creating the deepest interest throughout the county. The prisoner is not more than twenty years of age.

It appeared from the evidence that, early on the morning of the last Friday in August last year (1846), some men were employed on the premises of Mr. Bunting, a flour dealer, living in Low-pavement, in the town of Chesterfield, when their attention was drawn to what seemed to be the remains of the carcase of a sheep; a further search showed the mass to consist of two leg and thigh bones, and a quantity of entrails. Part of a coat, trousers, hat, two silk handkerchiefs, and the remains of a brass, and stockings, were also discovered. One of the handkerchiefs was marked "G. C.," and, when found, was tied as if for the neck; and on the leg bones were garters—apparently odd ones—one red and the other white. This led to a more minute inspection, and a skull, with a large fracture over the right eye, was found. The examination of the bones by a surgeon satisfying all doubts as to the remains, and the finding of male attire with them, soon gave some strong grounds for supposing that a murder had been committed. The wearing apparel being publicly exhibited, the handkerchief bearing the initials "G. C." was identified by a young female, named Ellen Beresford, as having belonged to George Collis. That individual, in the course of the preceding year (1845), went into partnership with the prisoner, John Platts, as butcher, and conducted their business in a miserable place called the "Shambles," adjacent to the Market-place in Chesterfield. From Sunday night, the 7th of December in that year (1845), Collis had not been seen, and the belief gained ground that it was his remains that were discovered; suspicions, at the same time, being entertained that the prisoner was the party to have killed him. In his life, it being traced by the Chesterfield police that he had got a man named Knight to pledge a watch belonging to the deceased a few days after Collis's sudden disappearance. When interrogated as to how he got possession of it, he said he had won it at a raffle, while to others he told them he had bought it of a man known in the neighbourhood as "Lankey." These statements being ascertained to be untrue, led to his apprehension.

One of the witnesses stated that, on the night of the 7th of December, 1845, he was standing near Platts's shop, and heard two or three blows struck as if with a cleaver. After the first blow the witness distinctly heard groaning, followed by a human being, and he made all haste to his friends at home, and told them he was sure some murder was going on in Platts's shop. His wife and sister returned with him to the "shambles," and finding the door secured, they knocked, and asked Platts what he was doing, and who he had in the shop. The prisoner immediately answered "Nobody," he had been taking some rum, which had made him exceedingly sick, and that he was going to lie down. He was asked to open it, and they would give him some water, but he would not. Shortly after the witness and his friends left the premises, and returned with a constable, who was also refused admittance. The door was then broken open, and the prisoner was discovered with blood. He said he wanted to wash his hands, as he had killed a bullock.

The trial was resumed on Saturday morning, when some additional evidence (evidentiary of the prisoner was given. The Jury, found him Guilty, and Mr. Justice Patteson sentenced him to death

[It is stated that Platts has since confessed the crime, and has implicated two other persons in it.]

RECOVERY OF DEPOSIT MONEY BY AN ALLOTTEE.

At Exeter, on Monday, a case was tried, Sercombe v. Ashpital, in which an allottee obtained a verdict for the recovery of deposit money. It was an action of assumpsit, brought by the plaintiff, an allottee of shares in the "Metropolitan Bridgwater Junction Railway," against the defendant, who was a Managing Director in the Company, to recover back £262 10s., paid by the plaintiff as a deposit on 100 shares which had been allotted to him in the said Company.

For the defence it was contended that the whole scheme was a *bona fide* one, and that, although it might not be strictly correct to buy up shares, with a view to raise the market, yet that was done with a view to the benefit of the Company, and not the individual Directors. That the plaintiff had no right to object, for, when he applied for shares, he undertook, by his letter of application, to sign the subscribers' agreement, and be bound by it.

The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff.

A bill of exceptions was tendered to Mr. Justice Cresswell's ruling upon some of the points.

POLICE.

THE MAN CHARGED WITH FORGERY UPON HIS BROTHER.—Last Saturday, *Samuel King* was re-examined at GUILDHALL, on the charge of uttering two forged bills of £300 each. Mr. J. W. King, the brother of the prisoner, who is a solicitor at Wickham-on-Wolves, near Bury St. Edmunds, was called to the bills, and deposed to their being forgeries. Mr. Alderman Farebrother said he was bound to commit the prisoner for trial on a charge of knowingly uttering the forged orders.

THE MURDER IN SHOREDITCH.—On Tuesday *Thomas Brooks*, was re-examined at WORSHIP-STREET, charged with the murder of William Gibert, by shooting him with a gun, in Hare-court, Shoreditch. In addition to the previous evidence, it was sworn by two witnesses that in the altercation which preceded the fatal event the prisoner was struck by the deceased. The prisoner, throughout the whole proceedings, looked stupified, almost unconscious of what was passing, and appeared so prostrated by a sense of the awful situation in which he had placed himself, that he could hardly support himself without assistance, and walked with tottering steps to be was led in and out of the Court. He was committed upon the charge of wilful murder.

THE LORD RECTOR OF GLASGOW UNIVERSITY. Lord John Russell, who was recently elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, has intimated that, in consequence of the pressure of business, he cannot visit that city until the end of the Session. The installation, therefore, will not take place until November.

DEATH OF COLONEL LINDSAY, LATE OF THE 78TH HIGHLANDERS.—Intelligence has been received of the death of this distinguished officer, which took place at Jerusalem before the departure of the last mail, on Sunday, on the Island of Ceylon.

SHERIFF OF LONDON FOR THE ENSUING YEAR. At a recent live dinner, the Lord Mayor drank to Mr. William Cubitt, the eminent [illegible] of Gray's-inn-road, being the ancient mode of putting in nomination for the office of one of the Sheriffs of London, and joint Sheriff of Middlesex.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.—Last Saturday morning a fatal accident occurred at Burnedi Colliery, by the bursting of one of the boilers used in working the engine of the pit, by which three persons were killed, viz., a man, a woman, and a boy. The colliery is situated about six miles north of Newcastle, and the blowing to Lord Ravensworth and partners. The engine is of 90 horse power, and three boilers of large dimensions and of an oval shape are used to work it; but on the morning of the accident only two were in operation. The boiler was torn into large pieces, and parts of it were blown a considerable distance into an adjoining field. The stoker was found almost buried in the ruins, dreadfully scalded and to all appearance dead; and a female named Margaret Proctor, wife of one of the miners, who was at the place getting water, was struck a few yards from him. The other sufferer was a boy of about eleven years of age, named Thomas Gordon, employed at the bank. The engine-man escaped, though much scalded on the face and injured in the head. Several of the workmen were also seriously injured by the flying bricks, &c., but all are expected to recover. Monday an inquest was held, and the Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Quæ cura mutantes
Pascere equos.

THE Racing Season has commenced; and while the early buds are before us, it is pleasant, and may be profitable, to speculate upon its blossom and fruit. No year in the annals of the Turf ever put forth such promise: if the harvest of four hundred and forty-four horses engaged for a three quarters of a mile race? For an epithet, Dominie Sampson to the rescue—PROMISCUOUS. In a manner, the whole *auree ea somes* is upon a wholesale plan. The [illegible] tered, and impressed: so is the every code of new rules—all "in a concate nation accordingly." Thus our Olympic revels promise to be a passage of most strange action; with what results for the catastrophe we will examine.

Since the Beacon Course were the fashion, and a dozen coursers at the post considered a crowd—what would the Queensburys and Malmsbes, for instance, have thought of such a Pet as a chicken handicap in the last *Calendar* puts forth four hundred and forty-four horses engaged for a three quarters of a mile race? For an epithet, Dominie Sampson to the rescue—PROMISCUOUS. In a manner, the whole *auree ea somes* is upon a wholesale plan. The [illegible] tered, and impressed: so is the every code of new rules—all "in a concate nation accordingly." Thus our Olympic revels promise to be a passage of most strange action; with what results for the catastrophe we will examine.

Ever since the Hopton Meeting brought the racing year of 1845 to a close, [illegible] official returns from Tattersall's, and all the regular marts for betting, implied something very like a panic in the market. Week after week you read nothing was doing, or apparently in a way to be done—not even the public; how was such a miracle to be accounted for? There are no backers of horses—why or wherefore?

Everybody you met, and canvassed the question with, had a different cause to assign, while all were agreed as to the effect. "Money was not as plenty as it used to be!" When was that golden age? Not since any of the present gamesters saw the light. "Lotteries and sweeps would supersede the ring." "There was too much custom for the supply." "Betting had outgrown its resources." Probably a little of every one of these reasons had something to do with it; but the main influence was experience. The Turf has become a profession, and all who now traffic in its merchandise know a great deal of their craft. The day has gone by, probably for ever, in which horses will be backed, as we have known them, and in recent memory. All attempts to get up a coup since Christmas to make a "pot" for one of the popular handicaps, of an animal at the moment actual s in the straw-yard. But it was a signal failure; "it was the tout that did it all." The vast extent of racing *matériel* now available for the purposes of the betting round must secure him a considerable trade—none the worse that his customers are careful how they get into the books. Legitimate betting must increase as horses multiply, and it will be the fault of the profession if they have not a brilliant season in the present. Let Running Rein robberies be renewed, and honest men, with their senses about them, will be scared out of the ring. Let there only prevail a business will and it will be sure to reap the long profits that the trader in the odds is understood to need and to exact. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the opening meetings of the year—albeit the weather was in proportions to the first. Nothing can be more favourable to the hopes of the trainer than the genial spring his team is now profiting by. But caution must be the watchword with the backers of horses. It is an old axiom of the old men that "a near horse always looks fit with the sunshine on his back." Nevertheless, without good work all his polish is moonshine. The starters are all backward some more, some less. Till the true forms of horses are better known, the professor will have the best of the speculation. This makes the supply of betters round so greatly to exceed the demands of backers.

TATTERSALL'S.

On Monday there was "no house," and on Thursday, owing to the departure of several of the members for Croxton Park, very little was done. The chief outlay was on the Euclid colt and Sting for the Newmarket Handicap, and on Dulcet for the Chester Cup; in other respects the prices were downwards.

NEWMARKET HANDICAP.		
7 to 2 agst Euclid colt (400 to 1 taken)	10 to 1 agst Forester (t)	20 to 1 agst Mr. Sykes (t)
5 to 1 — Sting (t)	12 to 1 — Vanish (t)	20 to 1 — Clarionet
	18 to 1 — Lysander (t)	25 to 1 — Cadmazine
	Fitzwragh is scratched.	

THE PORT
2 to 1 agst Sting (t)

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKE.
7 to 1 agst Liberator — 8 to 1 agst Chesnopher (t)

	CHESTER CUP	
33 to 1 agst Punch	28 to 1 agst Newcourt	50 to 1 agst Sir Tatton Sykes
35 to 1 — Amber	30 to 1 — Master Tyrer	50 to 1 — Faudit
35 to 1 — Lamb	30 to 1 — Bridegroom	50 to 1 — Pink Bonnet
35 to 1 — Dulcet	40 to 1 — Intrepid	66 to 1 — Banaza
4 to 1 agst Kent's lot (t)	33 to 1 agst Conyngham (t)	50 to 1 agst Christopher
13 to 2 — Scott's lot (t)	33 to 1 — Horn of Chase	50 to 1 — Lord Lyndhurst (t)
9 to 1 — Van Tromp	33 to 1 — Lord Exeter	50 to 1 — Davidson
10 to 1 — Planet (t)	40 to 1 — Sir. to Oshweb o	66 to 1 — Lonedale
10 to 1 — Gabrielle (t)	40 to 1 — Red Hart	66 to 1 — Fullcopter (t)
10 to 1 — Glenville (t)	50 to 1 — Mr. Martin (t)	

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, h.ft.; for two-year-olds. Last half-mile.

Mr. Payne's Glendower, 8st 4lb	.. .. ..	(Nat) 1
Mr. Watson's Tin Sheriff, 8st 4lb	.. .. ..	(Bryce) 2
Duke of Richmond's Nancy, 8st 4lb	.. .. ..	(Wyatt) 3

Glendower made all the running and won by half a length.

The Great Northamptonshire Stakes of 100 sovs, added to a handicap sweepstakes of [illegible] each, 15 ft, and 5 only if declared; the second to receive 2 sovs. Two miles.

Lord Waterford's Wolf-dog, 5st 11lb	.. .. ..	(Bartholomew) 1
Mr. Gregory's ch c, 3 yrs, 4st 7lb	.. .. ..	(Jackson) 2
Duke of Richmond's Halo, 3 yrs, 4st 10lb	.. .. ..	(Nat) 3

The Farmers' and Tradesmen's Cup of 80 sovs. About 3 miles.

Mr. G. Cowley's The Hackney, aged, 12st	.. .. ..	(—) 1
Mr. J. K. Cowley's Britannus, 5 yrs, 11st 4lb	.. .. ..	(—) 2

Won easy. Several others ran.

The Open Stakes of 10 sovs each, at 1 25 added. One round and a distance.

Mr. Payne's Icicle, 4 yrs, 10st 5lb	.. .. ..	(T. Parr) 1
Mr. Ekin's Salopian, 5 yrs, 10st 12lb	.. .. ..	(Frisby) 2
Mr. W. Sadler's Fugitive, 4 yrs, 10st 3lb	.. .. ..	(A. Day) 3

Won by a length.

The Queen's Plate of 100 Guineas. Two miles.

Mr. Moore's Wolf-dog, 5 yrs, 9st 12lb	.. .. ..	(F. Butler) 1
Sir C. Cockerell's Duke of Richmond, 4 yrs	.. .. ..	(H. Darling) 2
Mr. Chandler's Rhadamanthus, 3 yrs, 8st 5lb	.. .. ..	(Bell) 3
Mr. Wreford's Wife-end, 4 yrs, 8st 2lb	.. .. ..	(A. Day) 4
Mr. Pettifer's by Epirus, 3 yrs, 8st 10lb	.. .. ..	(A Lad) 5

Won by three lengths. Run in 3 min 44 sec.

TUESDAY.

The Talyho Stakes of 10 sovs each, h ft, and 25 added. Two miles.

Sir C. Cockerell's Congress, 3 yrs, 8st 2lb (5 lb over)	.. .. ..	(H. Darling) 1
Mr. P. P. Rolt's Spectator, 5 yrs, 11st 7lb	.. .. ..	(Owner) 2
Mr. Ekin's Ongley's Vue Boy, 3 yrs, 8st 5lb	.. .. ..	(Whitehouse) 3

7 to 2 on Congress, who won by 6 lengths. Run in 4 min. 13 sec.

The Althorp Park Stakes of 10 sovs each, and 50 added, for two-year-old colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 4lb. About half a mile.

Mr. Sandford's The Sheriff	.. .. ..	(W. Boyce) 1
Mr. Payne's Woodcraft	.. .. ..	(Nat) 2
Mr. Bristow's Perahlil	.. .. ..	(Denman) 3

Won by a head, Woodcraft beating Perahlil by half a length; Nectar and Old Brompton well up.

The Northamptonshire Cup Stakes of 10 sovs each. Winner to be sold for £300. Twice round, about three miles

Mr. Wreford's Wilsend, 4 yrs, 8st 9lb	.. .. ..	(A. Day) 1
Mr. Robbins's Reebuck, 5 yrs, 8st 7lb	.. .. ..	(H. Darling) 2
Lord W. Powlett's Fort William, 4 yrs, 8st 9lb	.. .. ..	(Bartholomew) 3

Wilsend made all the running, and won in a canter by four lengths.

The Pytchley Stakes of 15 sovs each, 10 ft, and 50 added, for three-year-old colts, 8st 9lb; and fillies, 8st 6lb. One mile.

Mr. J. Daley's Brown Bess, 3 yrs	.. .. ..	(C. Daley) 1
Mr. Mostyn's Queen Mary, 3 yrs	.. .. ..	(Nat) 2

Won by a length. Run in 2 minutes 31 seconds

The Beaten Handicap of 5 sovs each and 2 added. Once round and a distance.

Mr. Davis's Princess Royal, 7st 11lb	.. .. ..	(Denman) 1
Mr. [illegible] Game-at-last, 8st	.. .. ..	(— Adcock) 2
Mr. Wesley's Ellmsa, 7st 11lb	.. .. ..	(J. Sharpe) 3

THE LEAMINGTON GRAND ANNUAL STEEPLE-CHASES.—MONDAY

The Free Handicap of 5 sovs each, and 25 added, was won by Lord Strathmore's Sebastazar, 11st 8lb, beating Mr. Parkyn's Wilford, 11st 7lb, and several others.

The Royal Leamington Annual Steeple-Chase, of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, and five only, if declared, with 100 added. Four miles.

Mr. C. Bevill's Lablat, 6st 9lb	.. .. ..	(Mr. Bevill) 1
Mr. Preston's Brunette, 6st 9lb	.. .. ..	2
Mr. R. H. Jones's b g by Glaucus, aged, 12st 10lb	.. .. ..	3

Belcher (fell), Dismount, Sam Slick, Grenade, Excle, Pallway, Little John, Golden Hule, Canary, and six others ran. Won easy by three lengths.

The Leamington Hunt Cup Steeple-Chase, of 10 sovs each, 5 ft, 11st 7lb each, three miles, 14 subs, was won by Mr. Ouseley Higgins's Chandler, beating King of the Valley, and eleven others.

THE INAUGURATION OF PRINCE ALBERT AS CHANCELLOR OF CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

The Inauguration of His Royal Highness the Prince Albert in the office of Chancellor of the University of Cambridge took place on Thursday afternoon, in Buckingham Palace.

The deputation from the University arrived at the Palace at three o'clock and consisted of the following:—

Lord Lyndhurst, High Steward
Henry Philpott, D.D., Vice-Chancellor, and Master of Catherine Hall
Thomas Crick, M.D., Public Orator
Wm. Hodgson, D.D., Master of St. Peter's Coll.
William Webb, D.D., Master of Clare Hall
Gilbert Ainslie, D.D., Master of Pembroke Col.
Benedict Chapman, D.D., Master of Gonvil and Caius Col.
John Lamb, D.D., Master of Corpus Christi Col.
William French, D.D., Master of Jesus Col.
John Graham, D.D., Master of Christ's Col.
Ralph Tatham, D.D., Master of St. John's Col.
Hon. and Rev. G. Neville Grenville, Master of Magdalen Col.
William Wheewell, D.D., Master of Trinity Col.
George Archdall, D.D., Master of Emmanuel Col.
R. Phelps, D.D., Master of Sydney Sussex Col.
Thos. Worsley, M.A., Master of Downing Col.
William J. Kingsley, M.A., Junior Proctor
John Couch Adams, M.A., Senior Moderator (officiating for the Senior Proctor)
John Wolvey Astley, M.A. (Fellow of King's College), Senior Scrutator
Francis Proctor, M.A., Junior Scrutator
Samuel H. Banks, LL.D., Henry J. H. Bond, M.D., G. F. Reyner, M.A., George Maddison, M.A. (non Regent), Members of the Caput
Joseph Romilly, M.A., Registrary.
George Leapingwell, M.A., William Hopkins, M.A., Esquire Bedells

In addition to the deputation, one hundred and thirty members of the University attended to witness the august ceremony. Among those present were the Members of Parliament for the University, the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn and the Hon. Charles E. Law.

The whole of the Members present wore their respective Academic Costumes, and the Vice Chancellor and the deputation were attended by the usual Officers of the University, bearing their appropriate Insigna of Office.

The Deputation was conducted up the Grand Staircase to the Green Drawing-room.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert received the Deputation in the Throne Room. His Royal Highness wore his robe as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge; his train being borne by the Equerries in Waiting, Colonel Bouverie and Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Seymour. The Prince was attended by Viscount Clifden, Lord in Waiting, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, private secretary, and Captain Francis Seymour, Groom in Waiting.

Prince Albert stood a short distance in front of the throne (which was rolled off) and near his Royal Highness was placed a magnificent Chair of State, of classic design, richly carved and gilt, and supported by sphynxes, the seat being covered with crimson velvet.

Captain G. C. Blake, R.N., and Major-General Godwin, Gentlemen Ushers in Waiting to Prince Albert, received the Vice-Chancellor and deputation, at the entrance to the Throne-room, and conducted them to his Royal Highness.

The Rev. Dr. Philpott, Vice-Chancellor of the University, presented an appropriate address to Prince Albert, to which his Royal Highness returned the following answer:—

"Mr. Vice-Chancellor,

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Having been installed as your Chancellor, by the ceremony which is just concluded, allow me now to assure you of the sincere gratification which I feel at the honour you have conferred upon me. It must be, indeed, a subject of pride for me to find myself placed at the head of an University like yours, renowned as well for its piety and learning, as for its strong attachment to the institutions of the country; and, gratifying as this mark of your good opinion must be to myself, I can, at the same time, read in it a fresh proof of that devoted attachment to the person and Throne of her Majesty the Queen, which has ever distinguished you.

"This dignity has been bestowed upon me by your spontaneous act, and I cannot but consider the proof of confidence in me, which you have thereby shown, to be the more flattering from my not having been educated at your University.

"If, however, those ties of early associations, and that grateful feeling which attaches a scholar to the place to which he owes his mental development, must be wanting in my case, I hope that this deficiency may be compensated by that interest which I must most strongly feel in the welfare of this country, and in the Institutions to which is committed the important trust of training the rising generation which is in future to serve and adorn her in Church and State.

"I feel that the task I shall have to perform is not rendered more easy by my having to repair the loss you have sustained by the death of that most excellent nobleman who filled the office of Chancellor before me; but you may rest assured that my new duties will engage my constant and earnest attention, and that you will always find me equally ready to co-operate with you in your endeavours to promote the general cause of Religion, Literature, and Science, and to maintain those rights and privileges, the exercise of which is essential to the performance of your duties."

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT IN HIS ROBES AS CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

The Vice-Chancellor presented the principal members of the University to his Royal Highness, after which the whole of the members retired. Before leaving the Palace, the Vice-Chancellor and all the members of the University were ushered to the Library, where a sumptuous *déjeuner* was served to the distinguished party.

In the evening, his Royal Highness Prince Albert gave a grand dinner to the Members of the Deputation. In addition to the University Deputation, the following illustrious guests were also present at dinner:—The Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Exeter, the Marquis of Northampton, the Bishop of London, the Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell, the Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, the Hon. C. E. Law, Mr. G. E. Anson, Col. the Hon. C. B. Phipps, and Lieut.-Col. F. H. Seymour. A band of the Life Guards attended during dinner.

PRESENTATION OF NEW COLOURS TO THE 43RD LIGHT INFANTRY, BY THE HONBLE. LADY PAKENHAM.

On Monday last, this interesting ceremony took place on Southsea Common. It was attended by thousands of spectators, many of whom obtained tickets, and were admitted into the inner square. Towards two o'clock, Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Hercules Pakenham, K.C.B., came on the ground; together with Lady Pakenham, and a numerous party of fashionables. After the usual ceremony of presenting arms, the 43rd Regiment formed three sides of a square, and the drum was placed in the centre; the Colonel then requested the Rev. Mr. Madden, Vicar of Fareham, to consecrate the Colours; the Clergyman advanced, placed the Colours in the form of a cross, on the large drum; he then read an appropriate prayer of Consecration, concluding with the Lord's Prayer, on which the Military within hearing stood with heads uncovered. After the prayer, the reverend gentleman alluded to the glorious achievements of "*his dear old Regiment.*" At the age of fourteen he joined it as an Ensign, and went with it all through the Peninsular war; his family had also been in the Regiment, and had shed their blood in its ranks; on the battle-field *two of them had shed their best blood:* he, therefore, felt that the Regiment whom he now addressed would listen to a few words of exhortation from one who had once served in its ranks. At the end of the war, certain reasons presented themselves, and the rev. gentleman said he changed the garb of a soldier for that of a far higher calling—a Minister of Jesus Christ.

At the conclusion of the rev. gentleman's address, the Hon. Lady Pakenham advanced, and received the new Colours, which her Ladyship, in a short and most impressive address, presented to the 43rd Regiment. The two Majors received the Colours kneeling; behind them were the Ensigns. The General (who is Colonel of the regiment) then made a short address, in which he [illegible] of the ancient practice of consecrating Colours; and highly approved of it, "Because," said Sir Hercules, "*It is an acknowledgment of Almighty God,* and of course." The General's last wishes were—"May the 43rd, in the hour of danger and battle, like the Crusaders of old, pray for the arm of the Lord and His strength." Lieutenant-Colonel Luring then came forward and thanked the Minister, her Ladyship, and Sir Hercules; and promised, in the name of the officers and men of the 43rd, that they would guard and keep unsullied the Banners now committed to their charge

After this ceremony, the troops again formed line, and passed the General in slow and quick time, their appearance was most soldierly, and their precision was the admiration of all present.

[Our Engraving of the ceremony is from a sketch by R. H. C. Ubsdell, Esq. of Portsmouth.]

PRESENTATION OF NEW COLOURS TO THE 43RD REGIMENT BY THE HON. LADY PAKENHAM, AT PORTSMOUTH.

ANDREA DEL SARTO PAINTING THE FRESCO OF THE MADONNA DEL SACCO."—PAINTED BY BARON.

OPENING OF THE LOUVRE EXHIBITION.

The Annual Exhibition of the Works of Living Artists at the Louvre, was opened to the public on the morning of Tuesday, the 16th inst.

The works exhibited consist of 2321, being something more than half of those understood to have been sent in, the number of which exceeded 4500. They are divided as follows:—Paintings, miniatures, water-coloured drawings, &c., 2010; sculpture, 168; architecture, 29; engravings, 95; and lithographic prints, 21. We find the names of Horace Vernet, Delacroix, Roqueplan, and others of high eminence, in the catalogue; but for those of Ary Scheffer, Decamps, Meissonnier, and some others of distinguished merit, the reader will search in vain; these gentlemen having determined not to submit their productions to the decision of the jury appointed to decide the question of their admission or rejection.

By favour of access to the *ateliers* of the painters, our artists have been enabled thus early to copy the two annexed specimens.

First, is No 74 (in the Entrance Saloon), by Mr. N. Baron. "Andrea del Sarto painting, in the Cloister of the Annunziata at Florence, the Fresco of the Madonna del Sacco." This is a very charming composition, full of colour and brilliancy, the grouping of the figures is especially happy. The model who is sitting for the Madonna, though somewhat too mundane to represent a Virgin, has all the freshness of early beauty; and the young *seignior* is a good personification of one of the old families of Italy, who, by their wealth, and power, and enlightened protection of art, at the period of the picture, drew around them a brilliant *réunion* of artists, whose works are to this day the most splendid treasures in our museums.

The Second Illustration, No. 1643, by M. Armand Leleux, represents "Spanish Beggars relieved by Peasantry," in the environs of Grenada. This picture is remarkable for its brilliant lights, and the breadth of its shadows, for example of its costumes is evidence of the young painter's travels in Spain, of which this picture is the first-fruit.

Among the other noticeable pictures, are:—1141. "Burial of the Conquerer." Marqus. The sombre colouring of this picture is well adapted to the subject. The figures are well brought out from the dark background, and the light of the lantern, cleverly thrown on the corpse, breaks the monotony of tone, and gives force to the principal object in the group.—195. Bouquet. One of the best landscape painters. The colouring of his foliage is good and varied, and his distances are generally prettily put in, though always sufficiently airy.—1630. "A Sunday in the Bois de Boulogne" Wenderoth. This is a picture of merit from its originality. The horses well painted.—88 "Mountain Scenery, with Kabyles in Ambush" Baccuet. This is a well painted landscape of a delightful poetic spot, and would have been better peopled by bards than robbers; the figures, however, are picturesque.—1555. "Peasant's House," department of the Yonne. Vander Burch. It has a good deal of the feeling of Teniers in the colouring and design. There is much fun in the old man's face. The picture is placed in a bad light, but should not be passed over.—744. "Fedore in the Catacombs" Granet. A good specimen of this artist's peculiar style. He stands deservedly high in his profession.—818. "Triumph of Pisani." Hesse. A fine stirring subject, highly coloured; the figures are full of life and character in the picture is bright, and peculiarly Italian.—1398. "The Good Samaritan" Bidaut. This picture is very original in its colouring; although a cold tone is thrown over the rocks and background, it cannot be said to be cold or displeasing to the eye.—1492 "The King and the Princes." Horace Vernet. Here we have another picture of this great artist, which will be handed down to posterity with his name. The likenesses are all perfect, as well as the grouping and painting of the horses.—924. A group of cleverly painted horses. Lalaisse.—462. E. Delacroix. This artist is a great favourite with the generality of his countrymen, and is much esteemed as a colourist; but we have never been able to discover his great merits. There is nothing remarkable in this picture to attract attention to its colouring; and the disagreeable manner of drawing his figures, their ugly, wizened faces and distorted bodies looking like bundles of rags, render many of his works, as this is, rather unpleasing than otherwise.—836. "Youth of the Cardinal Jean de Bragni." Brenung. The light in this picture is admirably arranged and concentrated: this gives force and interest to the figures, which would otherwise be common-place objects.—1022. "Sextus the

PAINTED BY LELEUX.

Fifth, blessing the Pontine Marshes." Lehmann. A fine subject, admirably handled. One's attention is drawn to the principal personages in the picture, although they stand in the second place, by the light and brightness of their colouring, whilst the larger figures in the foreground are kept quiet. The groups are beautifully arranged, the figures well posed and painted, and the whole is warmed by an Italian sky, which throws a glow over the landscape. 400. "A Roman Orgie." Couture. This picture is unanimously the gem of this year's Exhibition, and we think that a finer picture has not been produced in modern times. So grand a work required a bold artist to undertake, and a master-hand to finish it. Much judgment was needed for such a subject, which, instead of pleasing, might have shocked. It is rather cold in colouring, and being, unfortunately, surrounded by warmer toned pictures, is seen to disadvantage. The figures are beautifully drawn; and, although many of them are in unseemly attitudes, they evidently belong to the higher orders, where elegance of figure and fine features are to be found. The grouping is good, and the colouring in keeping. The background and architecture are painted with ease and taste. A little more drapery might, perhaps, have been added without detriment. 1691. "Episode from the History of Venice." Vinchon. A good picture, but too sad and distressing to contemplate. The figure of the principal sufferer, instead of exposing sufficient fear of the torture which threatens her.—614. "Paris. A Common." Hills's landscape, by one of the best painters in this branch. 1011 Leleux (Adolphe). A clever collection of figures. A landing scene in Brittany, the fishers' favourite ground.—864. "Henriette d'France." Jacquard. A clever historical picture. The expression of vulgar pride in the figure and countenance of Joyce is admirably depicted, and forms a striking contrast to the mild dignity of the queen, and the timidity of her children.—1223. "May Day." Miller. A broad and brilliant style of painting; the pretty laughing faces, the bright colours of the dresse, and the lively movement of the figures in this picture, make it a most cheerful and merry days.—233. "A Tale from the Life of St. Laurence." Brasset. A fine picture, quiet in colour, but somewhat wanting in aerial perspective. 1108. Longuet. This is a charming bright picture, but the title does from its value, the figure giving little idea of the Holy Virgin.—493. Duc. This manner of throwing the bright sunbeams across the trees: thick forest scenery, is peculiar to this artist, whose colouring is perfection. Though he seldom produces what can be strictly called a finished picture, one is always interested and pleased by his performances, more especially when figures are introduced. 1653. "Child frightened by a Wasp." Winterhalter. Although simple in composition and colour, this is a very pleasing picture, and could only be produced by a first-rate master of the art.—There are, no doubt, many other pictures in this room worthy of notice, but from the manner in which they are surrounded, and the height they are placed at, it is impossible to be able to judge of their merits. 521 Dubufe (Fils). A first-rate artist and portrait-painter. Will [illegible] pictures is this! How graceful and easy the attitude! how natural the position of the arms and the fall of the drapery, and how well painted in every respect! - *Abridged from Galignani's Messenger.*

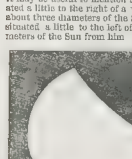
CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 28.—Palm Sunday.—First day in Passion Week.
MONDAY, 29.—The Sun rises at 5h. 54m., and is due East at 6h. 16m.
TUESDAY, 30.—The day has increased 5 hours in length.
WEDNESDAY, 31.—Full Moon at 6h. 17m. p.m. The Moon eclipsed.
THURSDAY, April 1.—Lucina Dies Natalis.
FRIDAY, 2.—Good Friday.
SATURDAY, 3.—Rich. Bp. of Chichester.—Game Cart dicates expire

Hindu's Comet is now extremely bright, and will pass its perihelion on March 30. Mr. Hind thinks that it is very possible it will be seen on this day in broad daylight. It places are as follows, for 0h. of each day:—

March 30th:	Right Ascension	.. .. 0h. 29m. 56s.
	North Declination	.. .. 1° 56′
And on March 31st:	Right Ascension	.. .. 0h. 37m. 55s.
	North Declination	.. .. 2° 43′ 22″

Some of our readers in the country may see the Comet under those circumstances: and if so, we should be glad if they would communicate the fact to us. It may be useful to mention that, at noon on March 30, the Comet will be situated a little to the right of the vertical line, at about the distance of two diameters of the Sun from him; and that, on the 31st, at noon, it is situated a little to the left of the vertical line, at about the distance of two diameters of the Sun from him.



On Wednesday, March 31st, the Moon will be partially eclipsed, and visible throughout the British Empire. The Eclipse begins at 3 minutes after 6 in the evening; the middle will be at 27 minutes after 8, at which time about one-third of the Moon will be eclipsed on the north limb: and it will end at 51 minutes past 9. The appearance of the Moon at the middle of the 1 hase is shown in the annexed diagram, extracted from the "Illustrated London Almanack," and it will serve, without perceptible error, for the whole of Great Britain and Ireland.

At Liverpool, the times of the Eclipse will be 12 minutes earlier, and at York about 4 minutes earlier, but the times of

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 3

	Morning		Evening		
Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 15	1 45	2 15	2 45	3 15	3 45
13 0	13 30	14 0	14 30	15 0	15 30

TO CORRESPONDENTS

"*Octavia H.*" —"*Saracen*" *is the name adopted by the Arabs after their settlement in Europe; the Arabs of Spain are usually called Moors*

"*C. A. C.*"—*Has our Correspondent consulted "Kelly's Cambist," for the length of a nautical mile, &c? Or, in Falconer's "Marine Dictionary?*"

"*Helen*" *is recommended to consult a Solicitor.*

"*J. T. R.*" *Wordsley.*—*A good work in English on Dyeing has long been wanted; and we are glad to see a translation of Berthollet's Treatise announced for publication.*

"*E. T.*"—*We do not know the birthplace of Jonathan Tyers, the originator of Vauxhall Gardens: it should, however, be found in Bradley's rare "History of Surrey."*

"*Qui,*" *Dublin, has pointed out an error in our Journal for March 13, stating the Royal Depôt at Cork to have been the first established in Ireland, for the sale of printed, and was carried into execution, some 31 years since, with a party of benevolent ladies, four of whom were of the Society of Friends.*

"*H. P.*" *and "A. J. C."*—*The three principal ship-building ports in the United Kingdom are, London, Liverpool, and Glasgow.*

"*M. K.*"—*The bird's-eye View of the Holy Land can only be purchased as the Frontispiece to the "Illustrated New Testament."*

"*Clericus,*" *Oxford, is thanked for his sensible letter.*

"*W. S.*" *should address his inquiry to the "Mechanic's Magazine."*

"[illegible]" [illegible] *can be obtained for rent, unless an agreement*

"[illegible]" [illegible] *Exeter, may cures some good by writing to the [illegible]*

"[illegible]" [illegible] *Brassford.—The price of the "Head-book of Thought" is 7s. 6d.*

"[illegible]" [illegible] *H." Barr-st-on Hamlet, is thanked for his letter of the 8th inst.*

"[illegible]" [illegible] *Bewick Reader" should apply at the Centenary Anniversary Office, Bury.*

"[illegible]" [illegible] *Leicester.—We will determine when the articles are exhibited*

"[illegible]" [illegible] *Dublin.—There was a terrific earthquake at Cape Haut [illegible], St. Domingo, May 7, 1842, which destroyed nearly the whole of the [illegible] of that city. Several lives were lost. In "Miscellany," the accounts of the most [illegible] are given to all our orthopædic, except one.*

"*Pedlar,*" *Cork, will see by our present Number, that the Exhibition of Pictures by Living Artists, at the Louvre, opened on the 16th inst. During these exhibitions, the works of the Old Masters cannot be seen, as the whole pictures are hung upon or over them. We find the following remarks on this subject in our Correspondent in Galignani's Messenger. "We will not allow ourselves to emit protestations more upraise the unjudicious absurdity of the arrangement by which the pieces, and more particularly the foreigner who may Paris during the period of the Exhibition remaining open, is deprived [illegible] the grand collection [illegible] Louvre, in consequence of the miserable plan by which the works of modern art are forced to the same galleries as those occupied by those immortal [illegible] which form the most instructive objects of attention in the [illegible] in the least pretensions to a cultivated taste.'*

"*S. B. Aldine.*"—*Subjects, as the [illegible] of Art, as the science [illegible] first principles in all the Arts from the effects which certain combinations [illegible] the mind, as connected with nature and with reason. "Aratra" is a [illegible] signifying ploughs; but in particular is applied to the curved [illegible] Why a finished gentleman is styled an "Amphitryon"* [illegible]

"[illegible]" *The Beauties of England and Wales" (Yorkshire)*

"[illegible]" [illegible] *to devote when we see fit. Sketch of [illegible]*

"[illegible]" [illegible] *Useful Knowledge."*

"*Journal*" [illegible] *colours of Pictures as engraved in our Journal*

"[illegible]" *—The offer of the translation is declined.*

"[illegible]" *"The lives." "Music hath charms," &c., are from Congreve's "Mourning Bride."*

"[illegible]" *Yarmouth, is thanked; but we have not space for such an illustration, as suggested*

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BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Mons. Secor. No. 4. ——The Whole Truth on the Spanish Marriages.——Ashlead on the Gas System.——Cathedral History of England. Vol. 23.——Dr. Southwood Smith's Philosophy of Health. Parts 2 and 3.——The Boy's Autumn and Winter Books.——Robertson on Diet. Part 1. Pictorial Book of Ballads. British Buddhism, with Notes by the Rev. Dr. Nash.——Burke on the New County Courts. Elihu Burritt's Visit to Skibbereen [illegible] the Colonies. No. 17. Rowland Bradshaw. Parts 4 and 5.——Jasmin's Prophet. By W. Carleton.——Cheerful Views in Rest and Labour. Jasmin's Chess Preceptor.——T. C. Foster on the Law of Marriage.——Memoirs of a Physician. By A. Dumas. Vol. 1. ——Rome on the Game Laws.

Music. Baron Jadin's Instruction.——Songs of the Shareholders.——Goodlton's Elements.——Two American Folkus. By A. Mends.——Six Vocal Duets. By Dr. Schroder.——Eaop's Fables. By Dussek.——Herr Kronm's Ethiopian Quadrilles.——Flood's Gems of the Opera.——Dussek's Fairy Dance.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1847.

Of all the classes who are afflicted with a "grievance," the most to be pitied are the creditors of a State that will not pay its obligations. A Power can enforce its demands against another Power, but individuals have no remedy. The case of the Spanish Bondholders is a sad instance both of the readiness with which Englishmen part with their hard cash, and the bad faith of which a Government can be guilty. Little short of eighty millions sterling have been absorbed by Spain from the accumulation of British industry; payment of the principal is as much out of the question as the settlement of our own National Debt; the interest might have been hoped for; but not a penny is forthcoming. What is to be done? Two or three discussions in Parliament is all the satisfaction the creditors can get; a Railway Bill excites about as much attention. And even those discussions are in no small degree tantalising, since they produce sundry laudations of the high and honourable character of the Spaniards, and proofs of the financial prosperity of the kingdom. Whether that honourable men appear only in the character of swindlers, and the kingdom described as rich is a constant defaulter, the praises of both sound ominous to the defrauded creditor. But there is a strange reluctance in Parliament to speak of things as they really are. It is only necessary to prove some gross case of misconduct against an official, or a man holding some more or less important office, to produce a dozen tributes to the excellence of his character. All the officers of the army and navy who have been charged with extreme harshness and severity in the use of corporal punishment, were, curiously enough, the very mildest and humane of men. Those public Boards who have in happy ignorance suffered their underlings to pillage the public, and defraud the revenue of thousands upon thousands of pounds, were the most zealous and vigilant of officers. If any member of the House of Commons had hinted at Beaumont Smith's enormous frauds on the Exchequer while they were going on, Smith would have been eulogised as a pattern of honesty and all the official virtues. Spain, if a legislator proposes or defends any measure extremely impolitic, impossible, or intolerant, it is sure to call down a shower of praises of the purity of his motives, and the goodness of his heart. It is on the same principle that a complete exposure of the pitiful cheating of the Spanish Government elicits glowing descriptions of the proud and noble character of the people. It is a pity that honest communities so often select the worst characters to govern them, for such seems to be the case. But there is a great deal of what may be called cant in this mode of speaking of men and nations. The tree is known by its fruits, and we ought to judge by actions, not phrases; trusting to the last rather than the first, has cost England dear. We have no doubt that vague ideas of "Castilian honour," and all the other abundant rubbish talked and written about the Spanish character, had no small influence in conveying the gold from the pockets of Englishmen to the treasury of Madrid. The lenders had much better have read history, as it would have corrected many of these delusions. Where are the proofs of wisdom, fair dealing, and uprightness to be met with in the records of Spain? Not among its Kings, for a Spanish Bourbon could seldom be trusted on his word, and never on his oath. As a general rule, neglect and ingratitude were the reward of their best servants. One Ferdinand loaded Columbus with chains in return for the gift of a new world; another Ferdinand hung those who reminded him of the charter to which he had sworn. Of the mass of meanness, profligacy, and cruel falsehood, that now surrounds the throne of Spain, it is merely sickening to speak. As a nation, the Spaniards have lost, by sheer incapacity, their Colonial Empire, and keep up at the present hour a system of commerce that is nothing but fraud and smuggling, a complete system of absurdity. There is not knowledge or public spirit enough in the people to insist on legality of trade even among themselves. Where then is the proof of [illegible] high and honourable" character so much spoken of. The manufactures they have cost only by breaking and defying the law. What hope is there that they will be guided by any higher principles in dealing with their foreign creditors? The only thing that will influence them will be the impossibility of borrowing any more, which may show them that honesty is really the best policy. War is out of the question. The creditors have lent the money, as Lord Clarendon truly says, "on their own risk." Let all who have capital, and who are tempted by foreign loan mongers, note the words. While there is a bog in Ireland, or a railroad unmade, British gold need not go abroad for investment.

THE WEATHER.

THE weather during the past week has been fine; the sky having been frequently cloudless, and the atmosphere very clear of vapour. The following are the particulars of each day

Thursday, March 18, was cloudless all day; the reading of the thermometer, early in the morning, was as low as 29½°; during the day it rose to 63½°; and sank before midnight to 40°; its average temperature was 46½° It is remarkable that, during the whole of the night which was common to March 17th and 18th, a very great difference existed in the temperature at different places. Friday was a cloudless and a fine day; there was an Aurora visible at night, which some of our correspondents mistook for an exhibition of the Zodiacal light. Early in the morning of this day, the reading of the thermometer was 29°; it rose, during the day, to 58°, and sank, before midnight, to 47°; its average temperature was 46°. Saturday was generally cloudy; its average temperature was 51½°. Sunday was a fine day, followed by a clear, bright night; its average temperature was 40½°, and, before midnight to 6th, the thermometer read 29°. Monday was generally cloudy, and its average temperature was 45½° Tuesday was fine but became [illegible] during the afternoon, and the average temperature of the day was 50°. Wednesday was fine, with a decided approach of summer, but windy. Its [illegible] was 54°; Wednesday [illegible] was considerably [illegible] rather midnight, to 22°.

Thursday was a very fine day, the thermometer rose very rapidly during the morning, and reached 63½° by 2h. p.m., being no less than 37° higher than it was early in the morning. The average temperature of Thursday was 45°. The thermometer in [illegible] was [illegible] on the 31st inst. of Thursday.

The extreme therm[illegible] [illegible] by were

Thursday, March 18, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	and the lowest was 29° deg.
Friday, " 19	[illegible]	60	 29
Saturday, " 20	[illegible]	58	 45
Sunday, " 21	[illegible]	58	 40
Monday, " 22	[illegible]	62½	 39
Tuesday, " 23	[illegible]	63	 36
Wednesday, March 24	[illegible]	61	 31
Thursday, March 25	[illegible]	63½	 28

"*Jack-tath, in Italy, March 24, 1847.*" J. G.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent dined with the Queen on Monday at Buckingham Palace. On Wednesday the Queen and Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household attended Divine Service in the private chapel, at Buckingham Palace. The Bishop of Oxford preached the sermon. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated at the service. Her Majesty and her Royal Consort took their usual early walk in the morning.

RETURN OF THE COURT TO WINDSOR.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Monday, Thursday evening.—It was at one time expected, in consequence of [illegible] alterations which were commenced at the Castle immediately upon the departure of the Court on the 9th ult., that her Majesty would spend the Easter holidays at Osborne House, instead of at Windsor Castle, it being feared that the works could not be completed in time for the reception of the Court during the Easter recess. It having, however, been intimated to her Majesty that the Castle would be in a fit state for the reception of the Court during that period, orders were received this morning for the private apartments to be prepared by Wednesday next, on which day the Court is expected to arrive, and to remain until Saturday, the 10th of April. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent is also expected to arrive at Frogmore, from Clarence House, St. James's, on the same day that the Court leaves Buckingham Palace for the Castle.

THE COURT AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge attended Divine Service on Wednesday morning in the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

MARRIAGE.—On the 16th instant, Miss Hamilton, daughter of Mr Charles Hamilton, M.P., and niece to Sir George Hamilton, British Minister at Florence, was married to Count des Genoys, only son of the late Count des Genoys, Aide-de-Camp to the King of the French.

PARTY AT LORD BROUGHAM'S.—Lord Brougham entertained at dinner on Saturday evening, in Grafton-street, the Marchioness of Salisbury, the Viscountess Jocelyn, the Countess of Clarendon and Marchioness of Downs, Lord Lyndhurst, Sir James Graham, Mr. Rogers, Sir Robert and Lady Peel, Viscount Castlerose, the Hon. Colonel Dawson Damer, Mr. Montgomery, and Lady Maid.

FASHIONABLES AT NICE.—The Duke of Devonshire has arrived at Nice, from Rome and Naples. The Earl and Countess of Yarborough and family, Colonel Wood, M.P., and Lady Caroline Wood are also among the English fashionables at present staying at Nice. Lady Caroline Wood continues in delicate health.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW SPANISH MINISTER.—His Excellency S. Don Francisco [illegible] Istruiz, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived in London on Wednesday evening.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.—A fatal accident took place on Tuesday afternoon, at the Camden Station of the London and North Western Railway, on the premises in the occupation of Messrs. Piper and Co., builders, and by which one man lost his life. For some months past, a number of workmen in the employ of Messrs. Piper and Co., builders, have been engaged [illegible] for Messrs. Pickford, the basement of which is [illegible] Crescent, Camden-road, into stabling. On Tuesday afternoon the [illegible] were employed in finishing the stables, when suddenly [illegible] with a frightful crash, burying the poor fellows who [illegible] considerable time elapsed before they could be extricated, and they were [illegible] dreadfully mutilated and apparently lifeless; but they were at once conveyed to University College Hospital. Every one of the poor fellows was in a state of [illegible] on his arrival, and one of them died in an hour after admission. The others are in a dangerous condition. The accident is accounted for by the breaking of a [illegible], consequent, it is supposed, on the insecurity of the brickwork, occasioned by its being built during the late frost.

FALL OF A VIADUCT ON THE LIVERPOOL AND LEEDS RAILWAY.—An accident [illegible] occasioned by the late [illegible], occurred on this Liverpool and Leeds Railway. On Tuesday 21 arches of the Liverpool Viaduct of this line fell [illegible] with a tremendous crash. The site of this disaster is two miles from the Liverpool Exchange, and the arches on the six northernmost of which were so far completed as to allow of the centreing being withdrawn a few days ago, the others having been completed three months ago—were built of brick. No one has sustained [illegible] personal injury, though the loss of property cannot be less than £7,000 or £8,000. The span of the arch which first gave way was about thirty-five feet: that of the others was thirty.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS,—FRIDAY.

THE IRISH POOR.

Lord Montagle moved that a Select Committee be appointed to consider and to report on the recommendations of the several parliamentary Committees and Commissions on the state of the Irish poor, as relating to the expediency of introducing permanently the system of out-door relief for the able-bodied labourer; and on the effect of such a measure on the well-being [illegible] of enlarging the present electoral divisions, for the purpose of raising and levying the assessments under the Poor Law.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. FRIDAY.

Breweries and Distilleries.—Mr. R. Currie presented a petition from Northampton, praying that a total stop might by put to breweries and distilleries. (Great laughter.)

A number of other petitions on various subjects were presented.

The Irish Church. In answer to a question by Mr S. O'Brien, Lord J. Russell [illegible] that the Government had [illegible] with Dublin [illegible] increase of the number of representatives for Ireland. (Hear.)

The Game Laws.—Mr. Bright gave notice, that shortly after Easter he [illegible] and it was his intention to introduce a bill on the subject.

Enlistment in the Army.—Sir H. Douglas asked whether the measure for limiting the time of service in the army proceeded with the full approbation, sanction, and advice of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army. Lord J. Russell said he must decline to give an answer [illegible] satisfactory answer to the question he had asked, he should move, when the order of the day was read for going into Committee on the Army Enlistment Bill, that the bill be committed that day six months.

THE CUSTOMS DUTIES BILL.

On the order of the day being read for going into Committee on the Customs Duties Bill,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that, in Committee on this bill he should [illegible] of the Sugar Duties, [illegible] report of, as at present [illegible] He would [illegible] the House [illegible] upstairs The noble Lord, at considerable length, stated that the amendment was one of great importance, although of a [illegible] character. For years the Chancellor of the Exchequer the latest credit [illegible] in willing to consult the public interest to the utmost of his power, but he thought the bill would not have the effect he sought to anticipate. He was decidedly of opinion the measure ought to be considered by a Select Committee before the House proceeded to legislate on it.

Her Majesty's Health.—The *Morning Post* says:—"We have again the gratification to announce the approach of an event calculated to [illegible] the domestic [illegible] of our Sovereign and the Prince Consort. Her Majesty's [illegible] The [illegible] Her Majesty [illegible] at Buckingham Palace, at which his Grace the Duke of Bedford was installed as Knight of the Most Noble the Order of the Garter in the room of the late Duke of Northumberland. The Marquis of Anglesey, Sir George Rugard, and Field Marshal Grosvenor, are, we understand, receives from Lord Melbourne their batons of office, having been promoted from the rank of General to that of Field Marshal

Sudden Death of Sir Edward Vavasour. The Hon. Sir Edward Vavasour, Bart., died suddenly on the 10th inst. on his way to Rome.

Arrival of Mr. O'Connell in France. Mr. O'Connell arrived on Monday at Boulogne, from Folkestone, on his way to Italy, for the benefit of his health, accompanied by his eldest son. His other sons accompanied him as far as Folkestone, but returned to London to attend to their duties in Parliament. Mr. O'Connell left Boulogne on Tuesday for Paris.

Observance of the Fast in the Country.—We find from private letters and provincial papers, that Wednesday was observed in various parts of the country with due solemnity and decorum. At Manchester the whole of the public [illegible] were closed, and also the shops. The public places of worship were numerously attended. Collections were made at some of them for the poor. A similar feeling was displayed at Birmingham. At Brighton, the day was religiously observed by all classes. In short, so far as can be yet ascertained, there was a general desire in the country to join in a proper observance of the day.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE NEW HOUSE OF LORDS.

We have already stated that the Peers were expected to occupy their new House after the Easter vacation. A few words descriptive of the general effect of the House may be interesting to those of our readers who have not been fortunate enough to have [illegible] of inspecting it. Unlike [illegible] the apartments, the elaborate carved panels, and the brilliant colouring which meets the eye on every side, contribute to produce a *coup d'œil* at once striking and beautiful. The ceiling is divided into a series of square compartments, [illegible] richly relieved in blue and red, and the crossbeams forming [illegible] The [illegible] of the House is occupied by the throne, which is already nearly complete. It is a most elaborate piece of work, design of Gothic order, consisting of a grand centre and two wings, the latter [illegible] The [illegible] and the Prince [illegible] especial [illegible] and [illegible] the design [illegible] its tone and produces an admirable result.

In the canopy over the centre of the throne are niches intended for the reception of statues of the patron saints of the three kingdoms, and on the wall immediately [illegible] Peers [illegible] The [illegible] Lobby. It is [illegible] and [illegible] Peers called as arched compartments, three at either end of the House, and to be filled up by frescos. This arrangement will ultimately be carried out, but at present Mr. Dyce is the only artist who has completed his subject. Another important, and interesting material feature in the decoration of the House is the introduction of statues, about half the size of life, of all those Barons who were instrumental in exacting Magna Charta from John. Pedestals, each surmounted by an elegant canopy, are placed at stated intervals on either side the House, immediately above the Peeresses' gallery, the name of each Baron being beautifully emblazoned in colours. The strangers' gallery faces the throne, and is immediately above the Peers' entrance. The reporters' gallery is immediately beneath the strangers' gallery. Both these galleries are exceedingly capacious, and admirably adapted for their respective purposes. There are three rows of seats up each side of the House, one reaching above another. On the panelling round the House are painted the armorial bearings of all the noblemen who have held the office of Lord Chancellor from the earliest date of that office, in the reign of Edward III., up to the present time—the last coming with the arms of the present Lord Chancellor, Lord Cottenham. The floor of the House will be covered with a carpet of very chaste design, the colour being dark blue, with gold spots. The House is entered by a pair of solid brass gates of the most exquisite design and workmanship. The House is nearly twice as large as the present House of Peers, and considerably larger than the new House of Commons will be when completed.

The Bank of England.—A General Court was held at the Bank on Tuesday, for the purpose of determining by ballot whether, in addition to the dividend of £3 10s. per cent. Interest and profits for the half-year ending the 25th of April next, a bonus out of the interest and profits be made of 1 per cent. on the capital stock of the corporation. Shortly after four o'clock it was announced that 3,0[illegible] votes had been given for the payment of the proposed bonus, and 2,[illegible] against it. So that the amendment of Mr. Clarke, which was adopted at the last General Court of the Company, was sustained by a majority of 139 votes

Increase in the Price of Bread. On Thursday morning, nearly all the full-priced bakers at the west-end of the Metropolis made a reduction of one penny and a halfpenny in the price of their bread They are now charging 9½d. [illegible] and [illegible] In the [illegible] and [illegible] neighborhood of Seven Dials, the price of bread of the best quality is 8½d., and seconds, 7½d.; though some few are selling as low as 7d. A still further reduction is expected in a few days.

The New County Courts On Monday the following Courts were opened with the usual proclamation:—The Boroughsey Court at Berners-street, Oxford-street; Westminster, at Castle-street, Leicester-square; and the Chelsea division of the metropolis, at Osborne-street, Whitechapel: the District County Court, of Westminster, which includes the inhabitants west of Temple-bar and Holborn, south of Oxford street, to Bayswater, across Hyde-park to Notting-street, and from thence to the river by Chelsea Hospital. In this Court and the other County Courts just established all actions for debt and damage under £20, that is, for money owing or matters of contract, all cases of assault or injury to the person or goods in which the damages claimed do not exceed £20, all matters in dispute between masters and servants, or masters and workmen under £20, may be tried and disposed of in less than fourteen days. A clerk of the Court will be recovered for less than £2, and smaller sums at a proportionately less expense will the defendant has to pay with the debt.

Thames Tunnel. On Monday, the fourth anniversary of the opening of this thoroughfare beneath the Thames was celebrated by a grand fancy fair. The tunnel was illuminated with 100,000 variegated lamps, and with brilliant devices in gas, and decorated with evergreens and flowers. The visitors were amused with posturers, bands of music (one of females playing sax-horns), and the Wizard of the North.

Births and Deaths in the Metropolis.—The number of births registered in the week ending March 20, was—males, 772; females, 745; total, 1517. The deaths were—males, 547; females, 567; total, 1114.

East India House.—A Quarterly General Court was held at the East India House on Thursday, when Mr. J. A. Lewis, moved resolutions requesting the Court of Proprietors to obtain the sanction of the Board of Control for the Secret Committee of the Court, to lay before the Committee of the Court of Proprietors all correspondence which has passed between the Home authorities and the Government of India, in relation to, or concerning the ex-Raja of Sattara, which arose in consequence of a communication, publicly made to the Court of Proprietors at the Quarterly General Court, held on the 16th of March, 1846, and which has not yet been communicated to this Court. After a long debate the proposition was agreed to by 40 to 38.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Court of Spain has sent an Ambassador to the States of Central America, being their first recognition of these States since they asserted their independence.

Lord J. Browne, brother of the Marquis of Sligo, a passenger by the *Forerunner*, which brought the last India mail, died on board of that steamer the day before she reached Suez. When Lord Browne embarked on board the Peninsular [illegible] he was [illegible] expressed from dysentery, and was [illegible] the 8th inst.

A box, containing 2000 sovereigns, was recently stolen from the Transit Admiration offices at Cairo. Both the Managing Director of the Transit, and the Cairo agent, were absent from Cairo when the robbery was committed.

Letters from Athens, of the 10th inst., state that the reply of the Sultan to the Letter of King Otho, and a note from the Ottoman Minister for Foreign Affairs to M. Colettl, had been received on the 3rd inst. The Sultan [illegible] that the [illegible] of [illegible] between [illegible] Greek Catholics, and [illegible] which [illegible] to propose [illegible] offered to M. Musurus by M. Colettl, the [illegible] had yet been solved.

The Dowager Baroness of Natorp, Mariana Sessi, who, during upwards of 30 years ruled with undisputed sway the part of [illegible] the theatres of San Carlo, at Naples, of the Scala, at Milan, and the Odeon, at Paris, lately died at Vienna, after a short illness, aged 76.

A letter from Berne, of the 15th, says:—"Misery makes frightful progress in our canton, which was long cited as one of the most opulent and [illegible] in Switzerland. The number of individuals who [illegible] entirely on public or private charity, was calculated, a few days ago, at [illegible] elderly more than a hundred thousand, that is, nearly one-fourth of the whole population."

M. Cochelet, many years the French Consul-General at Alexandria, has been appointed to succeed M. Durant St. Andre as Consul-General, resident in London.

A letter from Constantinople of the 7th, in alluding to the conspiracy [illegible] Beder, states that it was directed against the Grand Vizier, by means of a [illegible] of private charity was calculated, a few days ago, at [illegible] elderly more than a hundred thousand, that is, nearly one-fourth of the whole population."

All the [illegible] of the small town of Lutzelhausen, in the Grand Duchy [illegible] Baden, [illegible] to emigrate to America.

A letter from Timor, dated Nov. 26, 1846, states:—"The captain, officers, and passengers of the *Pearl Lass* were murdered by the crew, consisting of English and natives, on her way to Sydney. She was recaptured by a whaler, and the crew, having confessed their crime, were brought to justice before the Court of Batavia."

Accounts from Rome of the 9th inst., state that the Pope has determined on creating an order of knighthood for rewarding persons distinguished for virtue or merit, without regard to creed or nation His Holiness has [illegible] depriva- [illegible] time of scarcity. It [illegible] which [illegible] expected.

Mr. Cobden is at present in Naples, where Baron de Rothschild, the head of the house in that city, has given him a banquet, which Prince Oscar of Sweden honoured with his presence.

We learn from Breslau that in consequence of a censure passed [illegible] has sent in his resignation as a Member of the Academy.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 17th inst. announces that the differences so long existing between the King of Naples and his brother the Prince of Capua have been arranged. The King is to open the Prince the six years' arrears due of his annuity. The Princess is to have the title of Duchess of Massali, and to be received at Court.

The General Assembly of Wallachia adopted, on the 23rd ult., a project of law of the highest importance, in virtue of which 14,000 families, and 60,000 Bohemian slaves belonging to the state, to the clergy, and to all the public establishments, have been emancipated. This magnificent act of philanthropy is ascribed to Prince Ribesco, the Hospodar of Wallachia. The only remains of slavery now in Wallachia are about 48,000 individuals, who are private property.

An account has been received by the French Government of the assassination of M. E. D'Ossery, who, in company with M. De Castlenau, was travelling in South America, exploring the hitherto unknown parts of that country. The assassins (four in number) had been arrested.

A Munich letter of the 16th states that the King of Bavaria had not quitted his apartments for several days, from an indisposition, which, however, does not present any dangerous symptoms.

On Tuesday afternoon upwards of 200 pads of mackerel, containing 20,000 fish, caught at Plymouth, were brought into Billingsgate Market through the medium of the Great Western Railway. The sudden glut so reduced the price of these fish that the retail dealers sold them at six and eight for a shilling.

The *Spectateur Lapolin* of the 25th ult. states, that two days [illegible] Mahmoud, [illegible] Sheik, and which is a descendant of the Prophet's famous Aboubekir, and suffered themselves to be trampled upon by the animal.

Accounts from Turin represent the King of Sardinia to be [illegible] to him twice, and his Majesty has also [illegible] The Duke of Genoa will be obliged to bleed him abundantly with the lancet.

A Mrs. Sarah Brittenden, aged nearly 106 years, died a few days ago at the Cheltenham Union Workhouse. She had been for upwards of 47 years an inmate of that establishment. She was up to nearly the time of her death, always the first in chapel for morning prayers, and, although [illegible] was [illegible] rest, she never did so until after evening prayers were concluded [illegible] married in early life, and had one daughter. Her faculties were good almost to the last.

Mr. Forsyth, of Alton Towers, has succeeded in making bread with farina washed from the rhizomes or branching roots of the common fern, which usually [illegible] the ground on which this plant has long grown. The roots will [illegible] also, he says, make good beer; and as food for pigs, when boiled, they have long been known to be of great value.

A St. Petersburg letter of the 11th says:—"There are still large quantities of corn and flour here, and large supplies are expected for exportation by the White Sea, the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azoff. St. Petersburg alone can furnish 1,600,000 sacks of rye flour for exportation"

The *Aix la Chapelle Gazette* of the 20th states from Rome, that a conspiracy against the liberal policy of the Pope has been discovered at Ancona, and that several monks were at the head of it. Some arrests have, it is said, taken place.

Accounts from the Faroe Isles state that on the 14th and 15th of January a fall of fine ashes took place there. It was first observed on the wool of the sheep; but was very slight compared with the fall of ashes in 1845. Yet, as the wind was blowing south and south-east at the time, it is supposed that some considerable eruption of Mount Hecla was the cause of the phenomenon.

A Welsh paper announces the death of a woman, named Sarah Jones, and says that if she had lived until the 10th of April, she would have attained her 107th year; and, notwithstanding her great age, she retained her faculties unimpaired, nearly to the last.

The cost of a soldier's ration in Ireland is increased 3d., and in England 1½d., from the scarcity of provisions.

A Bath paper states that the bakers of that city generally have resolved, in consequence of the scarcity and high price of flour this year, not to make cross buns on Good Friday, and they calculate by this means upon a saving in Bath alone of nearly thirty sacks of flour.

During the week ending on Sunday last, the number of persons passing and repassing between England and France at the undermentioned ports, was—At Boulogne, 564; at Calais, 232: total, 1206.

Accounts from Stuttgardt, of the 17th, state that a report had been current there for several days, that the Emperor Nicholas was expected on a visit to the Princess Royal, the Grand Duchess Olga. The King of Wirtemberg had been indisposed for several days.

The Wesleyan Methodists' Conference, for 1847, will be held in Liverpool this year, in June or July. The meetings will take place, as on former occasions of a similar kind, at the Brunswick Chapel, Mess-street, and will be attended by Wesleyan Ministers from all parts of the kingdom.

It results from the account of the famines which have afflicted Europe for nearly a century, that bad harvests have returned in a periodical circle of every ten or twelve years, and that also there is one year in addition more disastrous than the others, at the end of a period calculated at the rate of fifty four years—1709, 1772, 1793-4 (great famine in the time of the French Revolution), 1804, 1818-19, 1828-9, 1838-9, 1846-7, were years of famine. The great famine of 1793-4 appears to correspond with that of the present year.

A respectable auctioneer of Chesterfield was troubled, a short time back, with a dream, which led him to inflict upon himself a serious injury. He dreamt that he was much troubled with a nutshell that had become jammed between his teeth; and, so strong was the impression, that he tugged violently at the supposed shell, to relieve himself from it; awakening with his efforts, he found, to his great consternation, that he had pulled out a sound double tooth, which he then held between his finger and thumb.

The statement made by the French newspapers, that the Grand Duke Michael was about to be nominated Viceroy of Poland, with the same powers and attributions as the Grand Duke Constantine possessed up to 1830, is fully confirmed.

COUNTRY NEWS.

SERIOUS FIRE AT HOWBURY HALL, BEDFORDSHIRE.

On Wednesday afternoon (last week) an extensive and destructive fire broke out at Howbury Hall, the ancient and manorial residence of Frederic Polhill, Esq., M.P., and a few years back the temporary residence of the present Duke of Marlborough, at Ranhold, three miles north-east of Bedford. The conflagration occurred in a remarkable manner. A bricklayer, named Field, who has worked on the premises about forty years, was repairing the roof of the building, and in [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] most of [illegible] the material, and, passing it under the lines, applied some [illegible] to suffocate the insects, and then stopped up the place and left it, unapprehensive of the consequences. The laths caught fire, which immediately extended along the roof, and more than half the mansion has been entirely consumed, a portion of the remainder unroofed, and many of the windows nearly demolished.

The house was unoccupied and unfurnished, and the books removed. The housekeeper's room, bachelor's room, and library, with a great number of bedrooms, comprising the left wing, have been burnt to the ground, nothing remaining but the stacks of chimneys, with small portions of wall attached to them. [illegible] the [illegible] offices [illegible] the [illegible] Bedford, and stables, [illegible] and [illegible] damages.

To prevent the extension of the fire to the right wing, the library was left to its fate, and fell by piecemeal, each fall weakening the fresh burst of flame. The anxious object of preserving the eastern part of the mansion were at length realised, but not before the fall of the ceiling of the large entrance-hall, which came down with a tremendous crash about seven o'clock.

The mansion was of very ancient date, the original building having been erected two centuries ago, and received many additions during the life-time of the late T. Polhill, Esq.

Adjoining [illegible] Thomas Polhill, Esq. (brother to Captain Polhill, who died early in life, intended to have built a new mansion on a site nearer the village of Renhold.

Opening of the Port of Birkenhead.—Easter Monday will be a great day at Birkenhead, for from that day the inhabitants may date the commencement of its existence as a port. The Commissioners' Dock, the Birkenhead Dock Company's warehouses, the Chester and Birkenhead Extension Line of Railway to the docks, and the Birkenhead Park will be opened on that day; Lord Morpeth [illegible] the [illegible] of the several [illegible] [illegible] Installation of Newly [illegible] Lord [illegible] will [illegible] Lord [illegible] Lord [illegible] Lord

NEWSPAPER

DESIGNED BY W. HARVEY.

THE NATIONAL FAST

THE FAST DAY IN THE METROPOLIS.

THE BISHOP OF ST. ASAPH PREACHING THE FAST DAY SERMON, IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

THE General Fast, on Wednesday, was observed by the appointed service, followed by sermons, at the various metropolitan churches and chapels, which are stated to have been well attended: and in many of them the congregations were greater than is usually the case either on the Sabbath days or on the customary solemnities of religion. Of a few only of the discourses will our limits enable us to furnish notices.

THE CHAPEL ROYAL.

The Bishop of London preached a sermon at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, in the presence of the Queen Dowager, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and several members of both Houses of Parliament. The Bishop took for his text the 10th verse of the 3rd chapter of Jonah—"And God saw their works, that they turned from their evil way: and God repented of the evil that he had said that he would do them, and he did it not." The following is a brief outline of the chief topics of the discourse:

Nineveh, the near neighbour and rival of Babylon—both literally fulfilling in their common ruin the denunciations of the Prophets—is the subject of the text. Steeped in the orgies of idolatry, the people were, however, conscience stricken to hear that a Divine Stranger had arrived in their city, who was proclaiming in a loud and fearless voice that in forty days the city of Nimes, Nimrod, and Baal should be no more. Whereupon the people proclaimed a fast, and put on sackcloth, from the greatest to the least of them. The word also came to the King, who also covered himself in sackcloth, heaping the ashes of supplication and sorrow on his head; enjoining the people to cry aloud unto God, and forsake the evil of their ways. Thus was the God of Mercy propitiated, and Nineveh redeemed, through the repentance of its people.

Soon, however, the inveterate and general corruption returned, when the prophecy of Nahum announced their final destruction, and Nineveh became an unsightly mass of ruin; the refuge for the wild fox and hyena. From these facts the Apostle Paul derives a fecund theme for rebuking the obstinacy of the Jews—the chosen people—but so often deaf to the warnings of God and his prophets; and although the laws of nature have been wisely ordained as adequate to the carrying on of nature's general machinery, nevertheless, the man must be a bold man who could deny that the finger of God—or Special Providence—is not occasionally almost palpably seen in the destinies of this world. Thus with the famine. What human foresight could have anticipated—or what human prudence could have prevented this terrible visitation? Yet waving the judicial character of the dispensation, most wise will it be to receive it as a salutary lesson

At a period of time not very distant from the present, we in our turn were affrighted by that fearful disease which had traversed nearly the whole of the globe. Then were we forced universally to flee towards God—then we were aroused to a fearful apprehension of the severe displeasure of the Almighty; and from the moment that the general people bent them in penitence and supplication before the God of Mercy, the pestilence palpably and daily decreased. Being ourselves exempt from the dreadful sufferings in Ireland, we seem loth to recognise the hand of God therein. In the middle of the nineteenth century, and in a civilized country, such a state of things appear almost incredible. It is only too true: and ours may be the next turn, which God avert. But dearth of food has been often the cause of sanguinary insurrection, and even religious wars—the worst of all. The future may be worse than the present or the past; and, therefore, even Christians should pray God to grant us pardon for the past and grace for the future.

If this dread calamity was due in part to the people of Ireland, how much greater was the fault of those who left them in a state of ignorance and crime? For their sins the whole nation was liable. National reform must be as well indicated as accomplished by individual reformation. The public acts of a nation constituted a mass of good or evil—they stamped the character of the people But, let each individual of the nation look to his own sins, his own failures. Let each perform his duty in the station of life in which God had placed him; and then he might, as one of the whole people, come forward and ask for a larger measure of grace for the future, that might bring down on himself, and those among whom he lived, blessings, not curses. One evidence there was which might ascend to the Almighty as an evidence of sincerity, one peculiarly applicable to the present crisis. By a greatly-increased almsgiving, this might enforce their own humiliation, and those offerings might be most acceptable in the eyes of God which we were enabled by our own self-denial to make. After a strong denunciation of Mammon and his followers, his Lordship concluded a most powerful and impressive sermon.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

The House of Peers attended Divine worship at Westminster Abbey on Wednesday. There seemed to be great anxiety to get admittance, and places were taken up at the entrance at an early hour, it not being generally known that the usual time for the commencement of the service had been changed. The rush when the door was opened, at eleven o'clock, was tremendous, and there not being any policemen in attendance, the pushing and scrambling were most unseemly to the place and the occasion. The galleries were filled before the door opened with the more privileged portion of the public, who had obtained early admittance.

The House of Lords met at ten o'clock; prayers were read by the Bishop of St. Asaph; the Peers present were—the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, the Bishop of Durham, the Bishop of Ely, the Marquis of Northampton, the Earl of Colchester, Viscount Strangford, Lord Campbell, the Earl of Wicklow, Earl Somers, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Earl Granville, Lord Grey, the Earl of Clarendon, the Bishop of Lincoln, the Marquis of Bute, Lord Foley, the Earl of Devon, Lord Auckland, and Lord Montcagle. Shortly before eleven their Lordships, preceded by Sir Augustus Clifford, Usher of the Black Rod, Mr. Pulman, Deputy Usher, the Dean and Clergy of Westminster, and the officers of the Lords, walked in procession from the House to Westminster Abbey, which they entered at Poet's Corner, no one being admitted by that entrance but those taking part in the proceedings. The Chancellor wore his robes of office, and was a prominent figure in the procession. The Bishop of St. Asaph appeared in a black velvet skull-cap, as a defence against the cold of the Abbey; two or three of the Peers did the same. A correspondent who was present describes the demeanour of some of the congregation as anything but decorous. The eagerness to see the Peers as they entered the Choir, was precisely that displayed at a theatre; and some of those who were excluded by the shutting the gate, kept up a rattling and knocking at it with sticks at intervals during the service, in a most irreverent manner.

There was no chanting; prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Wordsworth; the sermon was preached by the Bishop of St. Asaph.

The Right Rev. Prelate took his text from the 24th verse of the 10th chapter of Jeremiah "Oh Lord, correct me, but with judgment; not in Thine anger, lest Thou bring me to nothing" The Right Rev. Prelate commenced by pointing out that throughout every diversity of life, within the experience of every man who turned to religion for his guide and inspiration, it was made manifest that the good things of this life were not only given by God, but that they were given as tokens of God's favour and approval. The whole of the Jewish chronicles might be referred to as evidence of that fact. The blessings bestowed upon the first pair in Paradise were bestowed so long as the goodness of God was not abused; when evil was done, and the divine command was disobeyed, then the favour was withdrawn, and the wrath of the Almighty was first evoked. In the Old, as in the New Testament, it was always impressed that Heaven was just; and, in the latter, that justice was promised, not alone for this life, but for the life that was to come. He who passed a blameless existence, and devoted his energies and his capabilities to the succouring of distressed humanity, to the helping the needy, protecting the oppressed, and teaching the ignorant, enjoyed perpetual happiness; the conviction was never absent from him that, however he prospered in a worldly sense, he was watched by the eye of God, and that, in the end of all, the justice which he had been taught to expect would be extended to him and his. In the midst of persecution and in the presence of death the Christian was without fear or sorrow; and compared to his state of mind the comforts of the man of this world were as nothing. The missionary who gave up the associations of his fatherland, and resigned himself to a career of struggle in a distant and savage land, occupied only in increasing the fold of his Redeemer, and leading away the barbarian from sin and ignorance, could give up all and look to the future without a sigh; the pleasure he partook of was a hundredfold that which he left behind. The promise of the Scripture meant that the good things of this life should be those things which were really valuable—not mere worldly advantages, but peace and quiet, honour and respect. Those blessings, it was vaticinated, should be so abundant as to leave to the Christian sufficient to enable him to share his possessions with those who were in want; and in the state of society in which they now existed, there would be no one Christianly conduct or ambition who would not display an eagerness to apportion the good things of this life as equally as in his power lay—not reserving all for his future, but parting with some for the relief of the need, in the present, of his brethren. Such should be the rule in ordinary not less than in extraordinary circumstances; every variation of prosperity, and every amelioration of suffering, should be acknowledged as dictated by the will of God; and, to obtain justice from him, we must ourselves be just. To understand the calamity with which we might be visited, or to appreciate the boon conferred upon the community, we must refer to the source whence it proceeded. We must not misinterpret the dispensations of Providence; neither misfortune nor prosperity was the result of accident. We were bound to be charitable in our judgment of each other in the season of adversity in which we now lived; we were bound to endure with a meek temper; and, if we would remedy while we repented, we must admit contritely that the finger of God was in the famine now prevailing in some portions of our empire. At the same time, let it be remembered that the misfortune came not from the hatred, but from the love of God. It was intended to teach us something, and we should be unwise if, in enduring the castigation, we did not seek to derive the lesson which lurked in the chastisement. The observation applied equally to the kingdom and to individuals. No one could look to the

circumstances which had preceded and accompanied the national disaster, and not perceive that we were labouring under the chastening hand of a merciful Creator. The wretchedness of some of our fellow-subjects was palpable; it had not been sought to be hid, and could not be disguised. Different men might entertain different opinions of the extent and intensity of the famine and pestilence which prospectively threatened to advance from one corner to another of the British dominions; but no man could close his eyes to the fact that, in various districts of this wealthy, rich, and powerful kingdom, peasants born under the rule, and supposed to enjoy the privileges, of England, were at this moment dying from sheer starvation. Why God had or chastised us was quite another question. Some of us might not see the reason. He could not pretend to distinguish the precise cause; but he could not help acknowledging ten thousand reasons why punishment was conferred. It was necessary to him wiser to inquire rather than to decide. When persons triumphantly pointed to particular events and misdoings, if such they were, as containing cause for the chastisement, they perhaps permitted political prejudices to pervade too prominent a place in their argumentation. The Sovereign of Heaven no doubt chastised us for that which offended Him, but it was dangerous ground to tread upon to endeavour to fix upon the offence; and the discussion, at this juncture, was not altogether necessary. The Right Rev. Prelate then proceeded to show that it was unseemly to take for granted that Ireland had been punished for supposed crimes committed there, inasmuch as the quiet and religious Highlanders, and other nations actuated by different principles, and living under different institutions, had been visited by the same famine. And they did wrong in looking to particular acts to account to themselves for the ordainment of Heaven; they should examine their own minds, and trace that evil principle from which the very feeling, in the act, whatever it might be, had flowed. It was the aggregate sin of the population which had brought down the vengeance of God. The individual sin, it appeared to him, was a want of straightforwardness in dealing with his neighbour, particularly on religious subjects, and God had punished us for the mistrust which prevailed among us. Here were cause and effect; certainly we had sinned in this respect, and we should inquire if we had not merited the retaliation. Then, as to the public sin, let the wrong temper existing among us be traced. This wrong temper, he conceived, was the spirit of national pride which actuated and governed us. God had granted to us great blessings—blessings such as had never been enjoyed among any other nation. England, last year, seemed to have been in the possession of a prosperity which surpassed in its characteristics and amount that ever accorded to any people with whose records we were acquainted. Let the advantages we had enjoyed be placed in comparison with the use we had made of them. We had neglected in our spiritual superiority the spiritual destitution elsewhere. They saw by Lord Ashley's figures alone how many millions who nursed in luxuries had been denied none of the opportunities to obtain a religious education, and they had heedlessly passed over those scenes of squalid wretchedness, barefaced vice, misery, and poverty, in our streets which were spread like a leprosy on all sides of them. Look to the palace of their beloved Sovereign, and then turn to the hovel of some of her subjects. Count over the sums expended, and expended rightly, in the consecration of the halls for their Parliament, and then estimate the cost of building churches for the poor. To whatever point they directed their attention they saw reason why they should be humbled in such scrutable his own heart. Let us not say we would be admired they were only proud. God had desired to correct us, and He had chosen this calamity as His instrument. Public sorrows, regarded in this light, became private admonitions. We had been humbled as we might have been in India; there, our arms had been crowned with victory, and we had then been spared, it was not unlikely, because we should have referred defeat to the errors of our troops, or the fortune of our enemies, rather than to the justice of Heaven. Mighty warriors and great armies had not been selected as the means of instructing us in our faults. The most apparently insignificant of agents, an insect not to be discovered by the naked eye, was recognised and rendered a great empire that it had not walked upright in the straight path. A blight pervaded our agricultural productions—the potato-plant was destroyed—and, unless in His mercy God would withdraw it, it was yet to be seen if the present year would not extend to the whole vegetable kingdom, and, by a connection of causes, imparing the glory and destroying the greatness of the British empire, reduce us, like Athens, Rome, Babylon, and Nineveh and bean redness, until the names of our exploits and pre-eminence became a tradition merely. Who could say that misfortune would not engender discord among those accustomed to success? Who could say that dissension would not be followed by civil war, and that against the national ruin? God was merciful, and the knowledge of that, and the trust that repentance among men would be indicated, justified a hope that such results would never follow. A remedy for the physical evil might be discovered, but it was the duty to rely not upon the expedients of science, but upon the repentance of their own hearts. They must not only acknowledge the sin; it was an act peculiar only unto themselves. Let no man judge his neighbour's repentance before God; there must not only be evidence of genuine sorrow for the past, but clear manifestations of better purposes for the future. They would then be brought nearer to God, and God would they plead powerfully in behalf of their afflicted brethren in Ireland. When Jonah preached to the Ninevites, "God saw that they turned from their evil ways, and He repented of the evil that He intended to do unto them, and He did it not." His Lordship then said, that he thought the Queen's directing this country for having appointed that day of fast; it was a proper and a natural mode of evincing repentance. Fasting, however, was only an item of the repentance; fasting could not do away with the sin of the glutton; but fasting had brought the prodigal son to the acknowledgment of God. By prayer, fasting, and almsgiving would the spirit be moved to true repentance; and to pray, fast, and give alms was now the duty of the people. The Right Rev. Prelate concluded, expressed a hope that God in his great mercy would make this public acknowlement the means of producing a double blessing—a blessing to those poor Irish and Scotch whose hearts would be encouraged to supply the wants of a blessing to those who had lived in the pride of this world and in forgetfulness of Heaven.

The remaining prayers issued for the occasion having been read, their Lordships retired.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH.

According to previous arrangement the Speaker entered the House at a quarter before 11, and shortly afterwards proceeded to the church for worship, accompanied by a considerable number of the members, amongst whom were the following: Lord J. Russell, Sir G. Grey, Sir R. Peel, Sir J. Graham, Sir R. H. Inglis, the Earl of Lincoln, Lord C. Manners, Sir C. Lemon, Colonel Fox, Mr. A. S. O'Brien, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Brotherton, Mr. Shaw, &c. The front seats of the gallery were chiefly appropriated to the members of the House of Commons, and the other departments of the church were well filled. The service of worshipping of St. Margaret's and the strangers drawn together by the novelty of the occasion. Prayers were read by the Rev. Dr. Milman, rector of the parish, and the sermon was preached by the venerable the Archdeacon of Surrey (Dr. Dealtry), who took for his text the 37th and 38th verses of the 78th Psalm:—"For their heart was not right with him, neither were they steadfast in his covenant. But he being full of compassion forgave their iniquity, and destroyed them not; yea, many a time he turned his anger away, and did not stir up all his wrath."

The Venerable Archdeacon, after a brief exposition of the general meaning of the words of the text, observed that, as "whatever was written aforetime was written for our learning," so there were various important lessons to be drawn from the passage he had read. Though the Israelites were under a very peculiar dispensation, still there were many things in God's providence as regards that people fraught with valuable instruction to his people in all ages. It was found that the workings of God's providence were ordinarily manifested in the operation of secondary causes, and there were visitations of judgment, National sins were the sins of nations, committed by the people in their individual character, as well as by those who were placed in authority. Neither were they at liberty to point out particular sins as having brought down judgments. This could only be made known by direct revelation; and it was sufficient for them to know generally that God's judgments were upon them for the sins which they had committed. Every man might find out these for himself, by taking as his guide that word "which is a light unto his feet and a lamp unto his path." In pursuing his inquiry it was important to bear in mind that "to whom much is given, of them much is also required." This country boasted of its constitution, of the many privileges which it possessed, and of its nations, greatness; and when they added to these, the free use of the Holy Scriptures, the pure worship of God, and the numerous opportunities given them to spread to the extremities of the earth the glad tidings of salvation, the extent of their responsibility and the greatness of their shortcomings would become manifest! The Venerable Archdeacon then proceeded to consider how far we had come short with those privileges, and faithfully used the advantages be-

It could not be denied that in several respects for some years past the sin and benevolence of this country exerted itself in an increased degree both at home and abroad. The benefits of sound education and scriptural worship, and the sanctification of God's holy day, had exerted a more lively interest than in the preceding age, while buildings consecrated to religion had been erected in every part of the kingdom. Numerous societies had been formed for the sending forth to preach the gospel in other lands. It could not now be said, as at the end of the last century, that in India England had erected no churches and no schools, and that if she were driven out of it, nothing would remain to show that it had ever been in the hands of a civilized people. A very different statement could now be made; and the first object which met the eye of the stranger on approaching the City of Palaces was a Christian temple where God's word was faithfully preached, and the sacraments administered. Without undervaluing what this country had done in these respects, however, it was most humiliating to reflect how few persons made any exertion for the promotion of such objects. Then, as regarded the condition of too many at home, it would suffice to notice the number of juvenile delinquents who were brought before the courts of justice, the multitudes of young children who had no training up in the way they should go, and the crowds of every sex and age who were strangers to the house of prayer, and engaged in the sad desecration of the Lord's-day; and, having mentioned these, he would ask, did their existence show that they were acting worthy of their advantages? And were among those who professed the worship of God, how much of a selfish and worldly spirit was prevalent! After referring at great length to the worldliness which pervaded even the Christian public, and the comparatively little exertion made to ameliorate the moral evils of our large cities, the venerable Archdeacon observed that the very district in which they were assembled exhibited a degree of ignorance almost past belief. In the parish of St. Margaret and St. John, not including the district of Knightsbridge, there were 37,000 inhabitants, including 15,000 children under twelve years of age; and of these more than 13,000 were not to be found in any school, while the number of persons attending churches of any description was not more than one-sixth of the population. Were a like examination made into the condition of all our cities, results would be brought out which ought to lead them to wonder that the judgments had been so long withheld, and that, in the language of the text, he had not long ago stirred up all his wrath against them." It must have been owing to the compassion of the Most High alone, that the death which had fallen on certain parts of the kingdom had taken a more terrible and more disastrous range, and perhaps he might be permitted to speak of some apparent advantages arising from this visitation. It had long been ground of lamentation that the assisted emigration plan stood unhappy division; but it would be regarded as a most valuable improvement in the social system, should the existing distress tend to promote a more cordial disposition more worthy of the Christian name, a disposition to relieve suffering fellow-men, without making questions about either creed or party. This spirit had been to a great degree manifested, and a like spirit had also been exhibited by many living beyond the limits of the British empire, who had testified their cordial sympathy by liberal contributions, the natural tendency of which was to foster and encourage a spirit of kindness among the people of different countries. Among other advantages that might arise from this visitation, was it too much to hope that the conviction of those who had been most affected by it would, as the result of the inquiry now instituted, be materially improved? This interposition of Divine Providence was, perhaps, necessary for that purpose; and though, perhaps, it might be that topics that scarcely fell within the province of a Christian minister, still it might be permitted to him to trace even in this dispensation the wisdom and lovingkindness of the Lord. And the attendance, was the main object of these national afflictions but the nation's good? They were to look upon them as a punishment for sin, but that punishment was to lead them to repentance and newness of life. In conclusion, the preacher observed that the only sure basis for the restoration of not a partial renouncing of sin, a mere outward reformation, but a renewal of the mind, a giving of the whole heart to God, and a life of holy obedience to the Divine will, as revealed in the Word of the Son.

The service concluded about one o'clock, when the Speaker, attended by some Members of the House of Commons, returned to the House, from which they retired a few minutes afterwards.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

There was full service in the Cathedral, and a large congregation completely filled the choir. There was, however, but a thin attendance of the members of the Cathedral establishment, owing, probably, to their engagements elsewhere in the performance of morning service in their several parishes. The Bishop of Llandaff, who is Dean of St. Paul's, was in his place, and there were, also, two of the minor canons, Mr. Bennett and Mr. Hall. The choristers' seats were filled with young boys. The service being over, "said," and no gap, Mr. Hall and Mr. Bennett read the prayers, the Bishop assisting at the Communion Table; and, after the Nicene Creed, Mr. Bennett proceeded to the pulpit, and preached from Hosea viii, 37-39—"If there be in the land famine, if there be pestilence, blasting, mildew, locust, or if there be caterpillar; if their enemy besiege them in the land of their cities, whatsoever plague, whatsoever sickness there be, what prayer or supplication soever be made by any man, or by all Thy people Israel, which shall know every man the plague of his own heart, and spread forth his hands towards this house; then hear Thou in heaven Thy dwelling-place, and forgive," &c. The service being over, the Bishop and Mr. Hall, who had occupied seats near the pulpit, returned to the Communion Table; Mr. Bennett remaining in the pulpit; and the service was concluded with the prayers appointed to be read in the Communion Table.

In the afternoon, there was a much fuller attendance of the clergy. The Bishop of London, who had been preaching in the morning at the Chapel Royal, preached his discourse in the accustomed place. The Bishop of Llandaff was again present; as the Bishop of Oxford sat next to Archdeacon Hale, the Canon Residentiary. The Lord Mayor was in the seat set apart for the Chief Magistrate of London; and the choir was crowded to excess.

THE CHAPEL ROYAL, WHITEHALL.—Some portions of the service at this chapel were chanted. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Waddy. The attendance was very considerable. Amongst those present were Lady Peel and family, Lord James Stuart, Sir W. Middleton, Sir Walter and Lady James, Lord and Lady J. Hay, &c.

HANOVER-SQUARE.—The congregation was numerous. The pulpit and reading desk, as is usual during Lent, were hung with black cloth. The prayers were read by the Rev. Messrs. Peat and French, after which a sermon was preached by the Rev. H. Howarth, the text of his discourse being taken from the second book of Chronicles, part of the second verse—"The Lord is with you while ye be with Him; and if ye seek Him He will be found of you; but if ye forsake Him He will forsake you."

ST. TEMPLE CHURCH.—Divine service commenced at this church yesterday morning at eleven o'clock. Prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Rowlatt. The communion service was performed by the Rev. Dr. Hook (Master of the Temple) (Dr. Robinson), assisted by the Rev. Mr. Howlatt. The sermon was preached by the Rev. the Master from the text, Romans, chapter 2, verse 4, "Despisest thou the riches of His goodness, forbearance, and long suffering, not knowing that the goodness of God leadeth thee to repentance?" The rev. gentleman concluded with a prayer to God to heal our divisions, that so the church and nation of England, represented in the prayers of the faithful, might afford to the world a glory and a praise upon the earth, one fold under one shepherd, and that God might dwell among us, and be our shepherd, and we be his people for ever.

ST. PETER'S, EATON-SQUARE.—The text of the morning sermon was the 14th verse of the 2nd chapter of Joel, "Who knoweth if he will return and repent, and leave a blessing behind him; even a meat offering and a drink offering unto the Lord your God?" This church was crowded to excess, and hundreds of persons who were desirous of being present were unable to obtain admittance

ST. JAMES'S, WESTMINSTER.—The Rev Mr. Brookfield preached, from the text Luke chapter 13th, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th verses.

ST. GEORGE'S, BLOOMSBURY.—The attendance at this church yesterday was very numerous during the morning service, far more persons were present than could be conveniently accommodated with seats. The sermon was preached by the Hon and Rev. H. Villiers, M.A., rector of the parish, who took for his text the following words of God unto Jonah, as recorded in the 3rd chapter of Jeremiah:—"Only acknowledge thine iniquity." At the close of service, a collection was made at the doors of the church, and the sum so collected is intended to be appropriated to the relief of the distress existing in Ireland.

ST. MARTIN'S-IN-THE-FIELDS.—Fully four-fifths of the usual Sunday congregation were present at the morning service, the remainder of the vast assemblage having been unable to obtain admittance, numbers of whom were excluded from the church in consequence of being unable to obtain seats. The Rev. Sir Henry Dukenfield officiated, and the Bishop of Chester preached, from the following text:—"So the Lord repented of the evil which He said He would do unto them, and He did it not." The rev. gentleman concluded with the following prayer:—"Lord, we have sinned, and have done perversely, and have committed wickedness, and rebelled, even by departing from Thy precepts and from Thy judgments, which Thou hast commanded us to keep. Righteousness belongeth unto Thee, but unto us confusion of face, as it is this day. Unto the Lord our God belong mercies and forgivenesses, though we have rebelled against Him. Neither have we obeyed the voice of the Lord our God, to walk in His laws, which He set before us. Yea, all Israel have transgressed Thy law, even by departing, that they might not obey Thy voice; therefore the curse is poured upon us, and the oath that is written in the law of Moses the servant of God, because we have sinned against Him. And He hath confirmed His words which He spake against us, and against our judges that judged us, by bringing upon us a great evil; for under the whole heaven hath not been done as hath been done upon Jerusalem. As it is written in the law of Moses, all this evil is come upon us; yet made we not our prayer before the Lord our God, that we might turn from our iniquities, and understand Thy truth. Therefore hath the Lord watched upon the evil, and brought it upon us; for the Lord our God is righteous in all His works which He doeth, for we obeyed not His voice. And now, O Lord our God, that hast brought Thy people forth out of the land of Egypt with a mighty hand, and hast gotten Thee renown, as at this day, we have sinned, we have done wickedly. O Lord, according to all Thy righteousness, I beseech Thee, let Thine anger and Thy fierce wrath be turned away from Thy city Jerusalem, Thy holy mountain; because for our sins, and for the iniquities of our fathers, Jerusalem and Thy people are become a reproach to all that are about us. Now, therefore, O our God, hear the prayer of Thy servant, and his supplications, and cause Thy face to shine upon Thy sanctuary that is desolate, for the Lord's sake. O my God, incline Thine ear and hear; open Thine eyes and behold our desolations, and the city which is called by Thy name; for we do not present our supplications before Thee for our righteousness, but for Thy great mercies. O Lord, hear; O Lord, forgive; O Lord, hearken and do; defer not, for Thine own sake, O my God; for Thy city and Thy people are called by Thy name." The rev. gentleman then proceeded with a prayer to God to heal our divisions, that so the church and nation of England, represented in the prayers of the faithful, might afford to the world a glory and a praise upon the earth, one fold under one shepherd, and that God might dwell among us, and be our shepherd, and we be his people for ever.

ST. PETER'S, PIMLICO.—The Rev. Mr. Peat preached a sermon from the 14th verse of the 2nd chapter of Joel, "Who knoweth if he will return and repent, and leave a blessing behind him; even a meat offering and a drink offering unto the Lord your God?" His church was crowded to excess, and hundreds of persons who were desirous of being present were unable to obtain admittance

ST. JAMES'S, WESTMINSTER.—The Rev Mr. Brookfield preached, from the text Luke chapter 13th, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th verses.

ST. MARTIN'S-IN-THE-FIELDS.—Fully four-fifths of the usual Sunday congregation were present at the morning service, the remainder of the vast assemblage having been unable to obtain admittance, numbers of whom were excluded from the church in consequence of being unable to obtain seats. The Rev. Sir Henry Dukenfield officiated, and the Bishop of Chester preached, from the following text:—"So the Lord repented of the evil which He said He would do unto them, and He did it not." In the afternoon, there died of the people, from Dan even to Beersheba, 70,000 men. And when the angel stretched out his hand upon Jerusalem to destroy it, the Lord repented of the evil, and said to the angel that destroyed the people, —It is enough: stay now there thine hand." The foregoing passage was taken from the 24th chapter of the second book of Samuel, 13th and 16th verses.

ST. MARYLEBONE CHURCH.—The parish church of St. Marylebone was very fully attended; and the poorer classes formed a large proportion of the congregation. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Spry, the rector, from the 3rd chapter of Jonah, verse 10, "And God saw their works, that they turned from their evil way; and God repented of the evil that he had said that he would do unto them, and he did it not." At the close of the service, a collection was made in support of the national schools of the parish, which the Rector described as being embarrassed by a very heavy debt.

ALL SOULS.—The Very Rev. the Dean of Chichester preached from the 12th chapter of St. Matthew, and the 41st verse:—"The men of Nineveh shall rise in judgment with this generation, and shall condemn it, because they repented at the preaching of Jonas; and behold a greater than Jonas is here."

ST. LUKE'S.—The Rev. Mr. Musgrave, the incumbent, preached to a crowded congregation, from the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th verses of the 9th chapter of the Book of Daniel

ST. PETER'S, PIMLICO.—The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Fuller, the text being taken from the second lesson for the day, Matthew, the 6th chapter, verse 16th, "When ye fast be not as the hypocrites."

ST. ANDREW'S, HOLBORN.—The sermon was preached by the Rev. J. T. Robinson, the rector of the parish, who took for his text the words contained in the 3d and 4th verses of the 20th chapter of the second book of Chronicles

"And Jehoshaphat feared, and set himself to seek the Lord, and proclaimed a fast throughout all Judah. And Judah gathered themselves together to ask help of the Lord: even out of all the cities of Judah they came to seek the Lord.

ST. STEPHEN'S, WALBROOK.—The Rev. Dr. Croly, the Rector, preached from the General Epistle of James, chapter 4th, verse 9th:—"Bliss was a man subject to like passions as we are, and he prayed earnestly that it might not rain; and it rained not on the earth by the space of three years and six months. And he prayed again, and the heaven gave rain, and the earth brought forth her fruit."

ST. PHILIP, REGENT-STREET.—The Rev. Edward Repton, Incumbent of St. Philip, Regent-street, preached to a large congregation from the 13th chapter of St. Mark, the 8th verse:—"For nation shall rise against nation, and kingdom against kingdom; and there shall be earthquakes in divers places, and there shall be famines and troubles; these are the beginnings of sorrows

HANOVER CHAPEL, REGENT-STREET, was unusually well attended. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Bright, on the following text, taken from the 18th chapter of Jeremiah, 7th and 8th verses:—"At what instant I shall speak concerning a nation and concerning a kingdom, to pluck up, and to pull down and to destroy it; if that nation against whom I pronounced turn from their evil, I will repent of the evil that I thought to do unto them."

ST. MARY-LE-STRAND.—The Rev. J. F. Denham, the rector, preached to a crowded congregation from the 13th chapter of Isaiah, the 5th, 6th, and 7th verses: "Is it such a fast that I have chosen? a day for a man to afflict his soul? Is it to bow down his head as a bulrush, and to spread sackcloth and ashes under him? Wilt thou call this a fast and an acceptable day to the Lord? Is not this the fast that I have chosen, to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke? Is it not to deal thy bread to the hungry, and that thou bring the poor that are cast out to thy house? When thou seest the naked that thou cover him, and that thou hide not thyself from thine own flesh?" In the evening the text selected by the same rev. gentleman was Ecclesiastes, 7th chapter, from the 1st to the 7th verses: "It is better to go to the house of mourning." &c

ST. MARY'S, BRYANSTON-SQUARE WEST.—The Rev. Edward Auriol, the Rector, preached from the 8th and 6th verses of the 9th chapter of Ezra: "And at the evening sacrifice I arose up from my heaviness, and, having rent my garment and my mantle, I fell upon my knees, and spread out my hands unto the Lord God, and said, O, my God, I am ashamed and blush to lift up my face to thee, my God; for our iniquities are increased over our head, and our trespasses grown up unto the heavens."

ST. CLEMENT DANES.—The Rev. George Taylor, curate, preached on 1st book of Chronicles, the 16th chapter, and part of the 14th verse: "He is the Lord our God, his judgments are in all the earth." The church was unusually well filled.

ST. SAVIOUR'S, SOUTHWARK.—The sermon of the morning was here preached by the Rev. S. Benson, who selected as his text the 1st chapter of Joel, 8th and 9th verses:—"Lament like a virgin girded with sackcloth for the husband of her youth." "The meat offering and the drink offering is cut off from the house of the Lord." "The priests, the Lord's ministers, mourn." A sermon was preached in the evening by the Rev. Mr. Girdlestone, at the termination of each service a collection on behalf of the starving Irish was made.

ST. GEORGE'S, SOUTHWARK.—The Rev. Mr. O'Neill preached an eloquent sermon to a very full congregation. The text was taken from chapter 39, verse 8 "Will the unicorn be willing to serve thee, or abide by thy crib."

ST. MARY'S, BERMONDSEY.—The sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Gibson was chosen from the 8th chapter of Joel, "Hear the Lord's voice, crush unto the city, and the man of wisdom shall see thy name; hear ye the rod, and who hath appointed it."

ST. JOHN'S, LAMBETH.—The Rev. J. Peat preached a sermon taken from the 1st chapter of Joel, 16th and 18th verses—"Alas for the day! for the day of the Lord is at hand, and as a destruction from the Almighty shall it come." "Is not the meat cut off before our eyes, yea, joy and gladness from the house of our God?"

ST. JOHN'S, LAMBETH.—The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Meara, one of the curates, on the 1st chapter of Joel, 13th verse—"And God said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit after his kind." A collection was made after the service for the relief of the sufferers in Ireland.

ST. MARK'S, PIMLICO.—(Morning, Rev. W. Harrison, A.M.)—Jeremiah iii. 12, 13, "Return, thou backsliding Israel, saith the Lord, and I will not cause mine anger to fall upon you; for I am merciful, saith the Lord, and I will not keep anger for ever." "Only acknowledge thine iniquity, that though hast transgressed against the Lord thy God." Afternoon. (Rev. G. F. Mortimer, D.D.) Daniel iv. 27, "Break off thy sins by righteousness, and thine iniquities by showing mercy to the poor; if it may be a lengthening of thy tranquility." Evening.—(Rev. J P. Power, M.A.)—Joel ii. 12, 13, "Therefore also now, saith the Lord, turn ye even to me with all your heart, and with fasting, and with weeping, and with mourning; and rend your heart and not your garments, and turn unto the Lord your God: for he is gracious and merciful, slow to anger, and of great kindness, and repenteth him of the evil." The collection at the morning service was £240.

THE SCOTCH CHURCH, CROWN COURT A special form of prayer was here offered up agreeably to the Order in Council for the Kirk of Scotland, and a most eloquent sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Cumming. The members of this congregation, who have already so nobly subscribed towards the relief of their distressed fellow countrymen in Scotland, on Wednesday entered into a voluntary subscription for the benefit of those in Ireland.

GERMAN JEWS' SYNAGOGUES.—All the synagogues were opened for a special service. The principal synagogue in Duke's-place, Aldgate, was densely crowded before the time appointed, and the body of the synagogue as well as one of the ladies' galleries being also very full. Among the gentlemen present were Baron Lionel de Rothschild, Sir Moses Montefiore, Mr. David Salomons, Mr. L. Alexander, a magistrate of the City of London, Mr. A. Goldsmid, and the three Ecclesiastical Council of the German Jews of Great Britain. After the usual afternoon service, the 13th and 23rd Psalms were chanted, when the Rev. Dr. Herschell, the Chief Rabbi, took from the ark, and began his sermon, taking his text from Isaiah. After the sermon, an appropriate prayer was read in a very impressive manner by the Rev. Mr. Ascher, followed by several psalms, which closed the service.

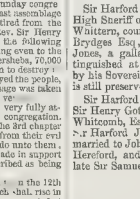
SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE SYNAGOGUE This place of worship was opened at three o'clock, for a form of prayer, and was fully attended. The Rev. Mr. Pena officiated, and read the service in Hebrew in a very impressive tone, more especially a prayer written for the occasion by the Rev. D. Meldola, the presiding rabbi of that congregation. The Rev. Mr. de Sola then preached a sermon, taking for his text the 4th verse of the 4th chapter of Isaiah—"For when Thy judgments are on the earth, the inhabitants of the world will learn righteousness."

Sermons suitable to the occasion, were delivered at the various Dissenting Chapels on the Surrey side of the water, that at Surrey Chapel by the Rev. J. Sherman; at the Baptist Chapel, Waterloo-road, by the Rev. J. Branch, &c

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR HARFORD JONES BRYDGES, BART.

THIS venerable gentleman died on the 19th inst., aged 83. At one period of his life he was British Envoy at Bagdad, and for his services there, received from Fateh Ali Shah, King of Persia, a grant of the Royal Arms of that Kingdom, which were confirmed to him in England by Royal Warrant, in 1810. In 1807 he obtained a patent of Baronetcy; in 1822 was sworn of the Privy Council; and in 1826 assumed, in compliance with the will of Miss Mary Brydges, from whom he derived a very considerable fortune, the additional name of Brydges.



Sir Harford was only son of the late Harford Jones, Esq., of Presteign, High Sheriff of Radnorshire in 1778, grandson of Harford Jones, Esq., of Whittern, county Hereford, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of William Brydges Esq., of Old Colwall, and great grandson of Colonel James Jones, a gallant soldier in Marlborough's wars, so preeminently distinguished at Blenheim, from which arms that he was presented by his Sovereign with a sword inscribed "the gift of Queen Anne," which is still preserved by the family.

Sir Harford married, 16th February, 1796, Sarah, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Gott, Knight, of Newland Park, Berks, and widow of Robert Holcomb, Esq., of Whitern, by whom she has left one son, the present Sir Harford Jones Brydges, Bart., and two daughters—Sarah Laura, married to John Lucy Scudamore, Esq., of Kentchurch Court, county Hereford, and Sarah, wife of George Bentham, Esq., only son of the late Sir Samuel Bentham.

SIR ALEXANDER WOOD, KNIG.

EARLY in life Sir Alexander Wood went to Ceylon, on the Civil establishment, and became Member of Council, and sole Commissioner of Revenue there. In 1811, he returned to England, and was subsequently appointed Chief Secretary to the Governments of Malta and the Ionian Isles. Of the latter, he was, at the period of his decease, Resident Agent in this country.

Sir Alexander was son of the late Alexander Wood, Esq., of Edinburgh, a member of the medical profession. In 1807, he married Miss Forbes, eldest daughter of Sir William Forbes, Bart., of Pitsligo.

LIEUT.-GEN. THOMAS MARRIOTT

THIS gallant officer, whose death occurred on the 16th inst., at his seat, Avonbank, near Pershore, County Worcester, was Lord of the Lordship of Seagraves, County Leicester, and a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the Counties of Worcester and Gloucester. His father, the late Randolph Marriott, entered the Civil Service of the East India Company, and, with many other civilians, distinguished himself under Lord Clive, obtaining a gold medal for the battle of Plassy. Having acquired fame and fortune, he returned to England, and married Elizabeth, second daughter of Christopher Wilson, Bishop of Bristol, by whom he had, besides the gentleman whose death we record, five other sons and eight daughters.

General Marriott, at the period of his demise, had completed his seventy-third year. He was married to Anne, daughter of Sir John Beckett, Bart., and by her leaves four sons and two daughters.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*C. P. M.*"—*The positions are not adapted for publication.*

"*B*"—*Many thanks: the diagrams are now available, and we shall gladly avail ourselves of your contributions. The Problem last sent is hardly up to the mark of our diagram positions, but we have given it among the Enigmas.*

"*A. L.*" *Holkham*—*The last is too simple, but in the former which we expect to find three or four of sufficient interest for our columns; and if so, they shall appear very shortly.*

"*Scacchi.*"—*Lewis's last Treatise was published by Bailey, of Cornhill. The forthcoming "Chess-Player's Hand-book" will be published by Mr. H. G. Bohn, of York-street, Covent Garden. The price is 5s.cd. or 6s. We should strongly recommend both to yourself and friend, the study of Calvi's excellent work translated by Lewis—and next in course of pub ication would be Walker's "Chess-Player's Chronicle" Alteration to these, and a moderate share of good practice, will soon enable you to feel your way.*

"*A Dublin Subscriber.*"—*The publisher, we are sure, would much rather receive a single Post Office Order for the whole year's subscription than four quarterly payments. Enquiry shall be made as to the cause of the delay. We believe you are mistaken as to any such communication having been made to the Editor of the Foreign Journal in question; indeed, it is quite out of the question that it could have been, as every exertion has been made, privately as well as publicly, to screw the party's courage to the sticking-place, without effect*

"*Yankee Doodle.*"—*You have been misinformed in both particulars. Maraché's "Palladium" ceased after the third Number, and Stanley's Magazine has been obtainable in London for the last fortnight at least. Apply yourself as Wiley and Putnam's.*

"*F. A. R.*" *Yes, in about twenty moves.*

"*J. A. J.*," *Hull*—*When the conditions of a Problem are that mate is to be given in five moves, the shortest play longer giving mate is to have that number of moves for effecting it so—not that he is to move thrice, and his opponent twice. Your solution is wrong: you fail to perceive that Black could take the Pawn in passing, when you advance it two steps.*

"*Ino-Teo.*" *You may Castle your King after he has been in check, provided he has not been moved.*

"*Separate.*" *The solution of Enigma* 126 *is*—1. *Q to K B 8th (ch); 2. K to B 4th, then mate with the Kt next move.*

"*Pio.*" *In Enigma No* 133, *a White Bishop at K 5th was omitted in the solution, which will find the solution readily.*

"*Clifton.*—*No. 1, in four moves, is neat enough, although extremely* [illegible] *is incorrectly described, there being two Pawns on one square, which is not admissible, we believe, in any Chess-playing country of Europe. Your solutions are right.*

"*J. N.*"—*The last in three moves is the best, and shall hereafter form one of our Enigmas.*

"*W. G. T.*" *The whole of the Games in the Matches between La Bourdonnais and M'Donnell, Cochrane and Staunton, and in the Great Match between England and France, are to be found in the back Volumes of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle." Apply to Bussaqua, of Surrey-street.*

"*T.*" *The Problem you have favoured us with shall be reported on next week. Apply to Sherwin, the Chess-board Maker, for the "Rules of Double Chess."*

"*J. K.*," *Ipswich. Neither challenge has yet been accepted. The "Hand-book" will be published in a few weeks.*

"*W. H. C.*" *Your Problem has arrived at this moment under consideration.*

"*Wanderer.*" *Lool. again at No.* 164.

"——*by "Sovracuta,*" "*K. B.*," "*Q. C. O.*," "*Pio*," "*J. P.*," "*R. T. M.*," "——*by "W. P.*," "*Philip,*" "*Mungo,*" "*Sub.*," "*D. D.*," "*M. P.*," "*I. H.*," "*H. W. E.*," "*J. K.*," "*Foster,*" and "*W. H. C.*," *are correct.* [illegible] *by "N. V. F.," and "John M——n," are wrong*

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, NO. 165.

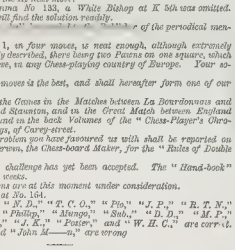
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q Kt 8th (ch)	K to Q B 3rd (best)	4. R takes R (ch)	R takes R
2. Kt takes K P (ch)	K to Q B 4th	5. Kt to Q B 6th—mate	
3. R to Kt 7th (ch)	K to B sq		

PROBLEM, NO. 166.

BY MR. E. CLARE.

White playing first can mate in five moves.

BLACK.



WHITE

CHESS AT BRIGHTON.

The President of the Brighton Chess Club has politely forwarded to us some entertaining games just played in a match between Captain Kennedy and Mr. Well, a German amateur of some celebrity, now resident in England. The terms of the contest are that the winner of the first eleven games shall be declared the victor, and that Captain K. shall be the large odds of 9 to 2 upon the result of every game. The score up to this time stands as follows:—

Captain Kennedy .. . 6 Mr. Well .. .. 2 Drawn 1

The subjoined is one of the Games already played, and the best of the remainder shall be given hereafter:—

GAME BETWEEN CAPTAIN K. AND MR. G. W.

WHITE (Capt. K.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Capt. K.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. Q P two	Q B P two	12. P takes P	Q Kt takes P (a)
2. K P one	K P one	13. Q R P one	Q Kt takes K B
3. Q B P two	Q Kt to B 3rd	14. Q takes Kt	K B checks
4. Q Kt to B 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd	15. K to R sq	K B to Q R 2nd
5. K B to Q B 4th	K P one	16. Q to Q 3rd	Q to Q Kt 3rd
6. Q P two	K B to K 2nd	17. B to Q R 3rd	Kt to K Kt 4th (b)
7. K Kt to K 2nd	Q to Q Kt 3rd	18. Q B P one	Q takes Q Kt P (c)
8. K B to Q B 2nd	Castles	19. K R P one	Kt to K B 3rd
9. Castles	Q to Q B 2nd	20. K R to Q Kt sq	Q takes K R
10. K Kt to Kt 3rd	K B to Q 3rd	21. R takes Q	
11. K B P two	Q B P takes P	And Black ultimately lost the game.	

(a) Black can lose no more time to gain a Pawn; for it is obvious that White cannot capture the Kt without losing his Queen.

(b) Having in prospective the playing Q to K Kt 8th, and the check mate at 3 7th with his Kt, in the fashion of the muscadel." Publisher's Lecture.

(c) This move purposely left as a bait, the [illegible] ance of which entails the loss of his Queen.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

(ADAPTED EXPRESSLY FOR LADIES.)

No. 134.—By Mr. A. H[illegible]LL, of Leicester.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at h 8 sq	K at his B 4th	Pa at K Kt 3rd, K	P at K Kt 3rd
R at Q R 6th	Q at K Kt 4th	B 3rd, K 2nd,	
B at Q Kt 2nd	Kts at K B 3rd, and	and Q B 5th	
Kts at Q B 2nd, and	K 3rd	White to play, and mate in four moves.	
Q Kt 6th	B at Q B 8th		

No. 135.—By Mr. A——r.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R 3rd	K at Q R 4th	R at Q 6th	Q Kt 2nd
R at Q 3rd	Kts at Q Kt sq, and	White to play, and mate in three moves.	
	Q B 3rd		

No. 136.—By S. B——, of Hull Chess Club.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his Kt sq	K at Q 4th	Kts at K B 5th,	Kt at Q sq
R at Q B 4th	R at Q Kt 3rd	and Q R 3rd	Ps at K 5th, Q Kt
B at K R 6th	B at K 3rd	Ps at K 7th, and	6th, and Q R 2nd
		Q B 3rd	

White playing first, will mate in four moves.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

During the past week "La Sonnambula" has been given each night of performance, with Garcia and Castellan, and the appearance of those two artists in this opera will form an era in its history. We do not allude especially to the music, for, though exquisitely sung by both, we have heard it exquisitely sung before; but, taking all points into consideration, never did two operas present so perfect an ensemble as now. Admirably, indeed, are both these artists suited to perform together; and, though both have displayed in other operas dramatic genius of a different and a higher order, yet especially well are they adapted to the rendering of the pastoral opera. They do not, like many a would-be Amyntas or Sylvia, ape rustic simplicity in their dress, while they preserve conventional affectation in their manners, nor do they give the idea of town denizens, ignorantly embodying their crude ideas of country boorishness. Their acting presents a delightful picture of the *naïveté*, innocence, and ingenuousness of rustic life, while they lose not for a moment that peculiar refinement and elegance, which are among the distinguishing characteristics of both these artists. They keep the due medium between affectation and puerility, which has been unsuccessfully aimed at by so many a votary of the pastoral muse, and this not by any effort, but by following the dictates of their own natural taste and feeling. *Elvino* and *Amina* in their hands are real existing personages, and their simple griefs interest and engage the feelings of the spectator to the uttermost, without their passing for a moment beyond the limits of truth and nature. This is true acting; and in this respect the performance of the "Sonnambula" was never surpassed, if, indeed, it has ever been equalled. Everything here maintains the illusion, for both these artists are not only eminently prepossessing in personal appearance, but both are gifted with that youthfulness of look and manner which adapt them for the performance of these parts.

Castellan's impersonation of *Amina* is well known; the part is one of the best of her *repertoire*, and time after time, her *naïve* coquetry at the commencement, her subsequent heartfelt anguish, and the burst of delight which breaks forth in the "Ah! non giunge," keep the sympathies of the spectator continually aroused, while her delicious voice, now swelling in a profusion of light and graceful *fioriture*, now giving forth a flowing *cantabile* strain, completes the charm of her singing. Garcia's performance of *Elvino* is now in no way much than one sense of the word, as in most parts of the Opera his rendering of the character differs essentially from that of his predecessors This artist has, in "La Sonnambula," achieved a success greater even than in "Le Puritani." His here displays to the highest advantage the powers of his voice, and the resources of his talent; his exquisite feeling for music stands him in good stead, in such *morceaux* as the "Il pit triste dei mortali!" while in the second part, "Ah! perchè non posso odiarti," his voice bursts forth with a vigour, clearness, and brilliancy, which gives the finest effect to this celebrated *aria*. The splendid *finale* of the first act, also, he sings admirably; and he acts it, giving in this true spirit of the part—more moved throughout by sorrow than anger; his tenderness and play seem to struggle with indignation at his betrayal.

Our space will not allow us to go, in the present week, further into the particulars of this performance, which well deserves a more detailed attention; but we must reserve a small space to notice the new and charming ballet just produced at this theatre.

M. Paul Taglioni has, in this ballet, proved himself to be possessed of a talent for the art of no common order. The subject, which we briefly noticed last week, simple as it is, yet affords good ground to work upon, and is attended with much poetic feeling. The grouping, the colouring, and the whole arrangement of postures and dances is excellent, and there is nothing superfluous; it does not hang heavily for a moment, a great and most unusual merit in a ballet. There is a far greater number of dances than in the general order of these compositions is wont to be compressed into so few scenes, and so short a time, and some of these display the composition and colouring of an artist, and the imagination of a poet.

Rosati, figuratively as well as literally, here takes an immense leap in public opinion. Her dancing in *Coralia* is hardly to be compared with her performance in the new ballet. Its elegance, the finish, and extraordinary purity of her steps, the ease and *abandon* of her movements, go not to that pantomimic genius which we have before dilated upon, win for her rightly the most enthusiastic, and certainly deserved, applause. Maria Taglioni, younger, and not always so lauded in her style, displays nevertheless a true genius for choreographic art. The extraordinary ease and power, the perfect grace of this young girl, and the enthusiasm with which she dances and, we had almost said the poetic feeling which seems to dictate her movements, while they recall forcibly her celebrated relation and namesake yet have all the freshness of originality, and we ask ourselves how is it possible that so young can have attained to such a perfection of method, and intellectual a style of dancing, and can only echo the generally expressed opinion that she is destined to rise to the most exalted position in her art.

FRENCH PLAYS.

"Le Mariage au Tambour," as a piece, is a model of its kind. The interest is progressive throughout; not an incident is introduced in an episodical manner, but every little scene goes on developing the plot, and is never wearying in its length The actors won golden opinions from the audience; and the drama, with its charming alternations of pathetic and ludicrous scenes, may rank amongst the best—if not the very best—productions of the season.

HAYMARKET.

Mr. T. Morton has adapted the new comedietta at this house—"The Light Troop of St. James's"—from the French piece "L'Escadron Volant de la Reine," as we surmised last week. It is entirely successful. A great deal of tact is shown in adapting the incidents; but, at the same time, it lacks the finish of elevation; hence one of those incidents of court police and intrigue, which are more upon smart epigrammatic dialogue and equivoque than rapidity of action. In fact, it is completely a French piece, and owes its success to the lively acting with which it abounds, as I especially to Mr. Buckstone, as *Master Thomas Smallbone*. The plot, although slight, is too confused in its incidents (which are not, by the way, always very clear) for explanation; but the "Light Troop of St James's" is composed of the maids of honour to Queen Anne; and the interests of the Duchess of Marlborough form the field on which they are brought into action, under the generalship of their superintendent, *Lady Alexande* (Mrs. W. Clifford). A mistake—a resignation, and a meeting of wrong parties in the dark, leads the denouement: and when we state that these parties, who are thus in error, are Mr. Buckstone and Mrs. W. Clifford, an extremely laughable scene immediately presents itself. Another of the principal characters, *Jane Roberts*, the daughter of a Kensington apothecary, was played with great spirit by Miss Reynolds—a young lady upon whose first appearance we predicted success, and who has become a great favourite with the Haymarket audience. She sang a new song, composed by Mr. Reid, so well, as to elicit a loud encore. At the conclusion, the applause was general; and the audience allowed Mr. Buckstone to announce the piece for representation every evening, with a shade of descent.

Mr. Mitchell has completed his Easter piece. It will not, this time, be a fairy tale, but, we believe, a classical subject, and of the nature of that style of piece which has been so popular for a long time at the French theatres, called a *revue* of the year, in which every species of parody is introduced that the ingenuity of his un-Aristophanic notions, may think fair game for a sly shaft of joke or allusion We shall be enabled, next week, to give, in anticipation, an account of all the Easter novelties.

ADELPHI.

The revival here of Mr Mayhew's "Wandering Minstrel," which sixteen years ago had a long and most successful run at the Queen's Theatre, claims us rather as a refresher of fading associations, and as suggestive of comparison with a last favourite, than for any great positive merit discernible in its present treatment. The abolition (continued in the title) of a gentleman who, as candidate for our city and liberties, has recently enjoyed the attention of our contemporaries and brother electors, is confined to the introduction of a battered Westminster Schoolman (pleasant extravagance) mounted in dressing-gown and slippers, whose sole business seems to be a solitary addition to the smart fire of political jokes and innuendos which constituted a material element of the pristine popularity of the farce. And to such as the Author has thought proper to remember the new and changing topics of the day, these allusions are immediately apprehended, and rapturously applauded, in the fever-time of the Reform Bill—who have seen and felt how they operated, and admired the common heart of English gallery-ry to such it is curious to mark the mixed apathy and innocence which, in these days of slumbering partisanship, have spoiled them for an Adelphi audience.

Mr. Wright is very funny in the various parts he has undertaken; but, rather as a mixture of gratuitous and often ineffective absurdity, with which he perversely overlays, in nine cases out of ten, the genuine comedy of which he is so obviously capable. The performances of this grave quality in the performances under notice, suggests, we can assure him, a contrast considerably in favour of the original representative of the part—the long-departed, but nowise-forgotten Mitchell. The trifling character of *Peggy*, a maid-servant, by Mrs. Frank Matthews, is the only other point presented in the present cast. It is filled in with its comic care and cordial vivacity with which this lady always contrives to populate the slightest sketches assigned to her. Her unpassioned recollections of Cremorne House are worthy of Mrs. Keeley. The other characters are mere nonentities, presenting no notable feature. The business at the Adelphi is, at present, very good.

STRAND.

This little theatre has served as a sort of life-raft, on which the survivors of the wreck of the Olympic have floated forth, once more, upon the somewhat uncertain sea or public favour. The house opened on Monday evening with a variety of entertainments—tragedy, farce, burlesque, and ballet; and at the reduced prices of a shilling, sixpence, and sixpence, to boxes, pit, and gallery. The performance commenced with "Bertram," in which Mr. J. G. Shore, whose name leave often spoken, appeared as the hero, Mrs. R. Gordon playing *Imogene*. It was not a very lively affair; but the tedium was somewhat relieved by an unrehearsed stage-effect at the end of the fourth act, when *Sir Aldebrand* (Mr. Montague) died in the way of the act drop roller, and was rescued by *Bertram*, amidst the applause of the spectators. To the tragedy succeeded some imitations of popular performers by a Mr. Ramsey: his Buckstone, O. Smith, Vandenhoff, Hasley, and T. F. Cooke, were very good; but the rest were, comparatively, failures. Attention was next called to a placard, stating that the Lord Chamberlain had interdicted the performance of "Jon Travesile," which was announced as one of the entertainments of the evening; but that the Manager would replace it, by as much novelty as was compatible with the time allowed. A *divertissement* to lowed; and this was good [illegible] Miss Wright danced the "Cracoviennè" so very well that she was encored; and Miss Clari Harcourt—a very graceful and pretty young lady—performed a medley dance with equal good effect. Miss Mussell was also londly applauded. Indeed the ballet part of the entertainment, was the only portion that called for particular notice The house was tolerably filled, and the audience appeared to relish the dancing amazingly. We fear, however, that this is another of those hopeless speculations which only terminate in lowering the position of all engaged in them.

ASTLEY'S.—The Easter novelty here will be "Lord Byron's Bride of Abydos; or, the Corsair and the Avenger's Steed," introducing Mr. Batty's camels, and the whole of his stud of horses

Mr Macready, who [illegible] to perform this week at Manchester, is suffering from indisposition so severe that its appearance is postponed.

The Misses Cushman have been playing at the Theatre Royal, Liverpool, this week, having succeeded Mrs. Butler, of whose performances the *Liverpool Chronicle* speaks in the highest praise.

MUSIC.

THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

A decided advance has been made in the decorations; the white and gold frontage of the boxes is completed. The roof is now fully seen, the great scaffolding having been removed; and only the proscenium has to be completed, Signor Verardi being now engaged in its painting, which will be in harmony with the magnificent ceiling. The internal fittings of the boxes will be of rich crimson paper, with silk hangings to match.

Letters from Paris announce that Mdlle. Alboni, the great contralto, has arrived there, from Venice, on her way to London, to make her *debût* in *Arsace*. Lavia, the new tenor, had also reached Paris; he will be the *Idreno* in "Semiramide," and Polonini, the new basso, *Oroe*, the priest, was also on his [illegible] Next Thursday, Grisi, Persiani, Corbari, Mario, and Signor and Madame Ronconi, will be in London; and, about the same time, Salvi, the new tenor; Rovere, the *buffo* singer, and Marini, the *basso profundo*, are expected from Milan, with the new *prima donna*, Mdlle. Steffanoni, from the Scala. Alba, the basso, will be the last arrival. Tamburini, who will be the *Assur*, his great part, is already here. A grand rehearsal of the opera will take place this day week (Saturday). M. Albert is engaged in preparing the new ballet of "L'Odalisque," in which Mdlle. Fanny Bias from the Académie Royale de Paris, Mdlle. Neodori, Mdlle. Berrin, M. Mabille, and M. Gontie, will appear.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK

THE MUSICAL UNION.—The first meeting of the third season took place on Tuesday afternoon, at Willis's Rooms, in the presence of the President—H R H. the Prince Consort, Cambridge; the Earl of Falmouth, the Chairman of the Committee; Sir G. Clerk, Bart., M.P.; Gen Sir A Barnard, Hon. Capt. Cadogan, Dowager Lady Rivers, Lady Phillips, Hon. Mrs. A. Legge, Hon. Mrs. Bruce, Hon. Col. Somerset, Miss Law, Miss Hill, Lady Davy, Miss Cockburn, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Costa, M. Stevenières, &c. &c. The subscription this year is larger than ever, and there is every prospect of a brilliant season from the mass of first-class talent secured in London. The programme comprised Haydn's Quartet in G, No. 52; Hummel's Pianoforte Quintet in E Flat, Op. 92; and Spohr's Double Quartet in E Minor, No. 3, Op. 87, for four violins (Salmon, Deloffre, Goffre, and Thirlwell), two violas (Messrs. Hill and E. Blagrove), and two violoncelles (Sig. Piatti -Mr. Howell playing the second violoncello part on the contra basso). The execution was all that could be desired from the above artists; and Benedict, the pianist, played beautifully. We congratulate Mr. Ella, the Director, on this auspicious commencement: no professor has made greater exertions to diffuse a high standard of taste in classical music than Mr. Ella. The formation of the Musical Union has been the result of his energy and perseverance; and although his undertaking has originated many other interesting and valuable institutions, it must not be forgotten that it was Mr. Ella who, so far back as 1832, took the initiative in the performance of chamber music. He is an enthusiastic lover of his art, an accomplished scholar, and an artist who, in every point of view -from talent and character—is a most worthy ornament of the musical profession. The Musical Union has established beyond a doubt that our Royal, aristocratic, and fashionable amateurs are not only excellent judges of the beautiful in art, but are many of them practical musicians. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, whose musical accomplishments we have frequently referred to, is the patron of the institution. It is by the exalted support given to the Musical Union, the Beethoven Society, the Amateur Musical society, &c. we arrive at the conclusion that, however popular is the Italian Opera in this country, there is a real love of the higher order of composition amongst the elevated classes.

THE BEETHOVEN QUARTET SOCIETY.—The second meeting took place at 76, Harley-street, on Monday night, the programme consisting of Beethoven's Quartet in D major, No. 3, Op. 18, composed in 1791; No. 7, Op. 59, in F major, in 1808; and No. 15, Op. 131, in C sharp minor, in 1826-1825. The executants were M. Sainton, M. Stevenières, Mr. Hill, and M. Rousselot.

MR. W. STERNDALE BENNETT.—The third and last performance of Classical Pianoforte Music was given by this Composer on Tuesday evening. Mr. Bennett performed Mendelssohn's Fourth Book of Songs without words—the "Winderlier" being encored; Dussek's Sonata, "L'Invocation;" J. S. Bach's Fugue in E minor (posthumous), which was encored; a selection from his own pianoforte works, with Mr. G. A. Grfesbach; Beethoven's Sonata, in C minor, for piano and violin; and, with Messrs. G. Cooke, Williams, Platt, and Baumann, Mozart's Quintet in E flat, for piano, oboe, clarionet, horn, and bassoon. Misses Ransford and Salaman sang nicely Nos. 1 and 5, Op. 63 of Mendelssohn's Part Songs—the first being demanded a second time; and Mr. Marshall, a charming song, "The Past," by Mr. W. S. Bennett.

MISS DORAT FARMER.—This clever pianiste gave a Concert at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday evening, aided by Mr. Blagrove (violin), Mr. R. Blagrove (concertina), Mr. F. Chatterton (harp), and Mrs. A. Newton, Miss Rainforth, Mrs. Weiss, Miss S. Flower, Miss Cubitt, Miss M. A. Lee, Messrs. T. Williams, D. King, J. A. Novello, and Weiss, as vocalists. The rooms were crowded, and there were several encores There was a chorus and orchestra not often met with at such a concert; the conductors were Messrs. W. H. Holmes, Hutchinson, and Nolio.

MR. ROBERTS REEVES.—This accomplished harp player gave an agreeable *Soirée Musicale*, on Monday, at his residence, 37, Portland-street, at which the Addressed Irish. Herr Kahe, the pianist, and Signor Guglielmo were the conductors; and the vocalists, Miss S. Novello, Madame Mortier de l'ontaine, Madame Catrufo, Miss E. Lyon, Signori Marras, Gallí and Brizzi.

THE BRAHAMS.—On Monday, the veteran Braham gave a Concert, assisted by his sons, at the Beaumont Institution; and on Tuesday evening at the St. James's Theatre, Mr. Henley Records being the conductor on both occasions, and several of his excellent songs being sung. On both nights, however, the Nestor of tenors was absent, owing to indisposition. Miss Dolby, Miss Ransford, Mrs. Newton, and the Ethiopian Serenaders were included in Tuesday's programme.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The first Concert reflected very great credit on the pupils of this Institution. Miss Ransford, Miss Salmon, Miss D'Ernst, Miss Stewart, Miss Cheeseman, Miss K. Ward, Messrs. Herbert, St. Alban, Gardner, Wetherbee, and Weeks, were the vocalists. Mr. A. Summonds played Spohr's violin dramatic Concerto with great skill, and a nice tone; and Mr. J. T. Mew—certainly not a musical name—distinguished himself in Weber's Concert-Stück for the piano. Handel's Funeral Anthem to the memory of Sir W. Curtis, a worthy member of the Committee, was performed, and Weber's Jubilee Cantata, the performance of a MS. Mass by H. Webb evinced traces of considerable promise as a composer. Mr. Lucas conducted the band with great tact.

MDLLE. ROSALIE THERESE. This lady—a *pianiste*—gave a *soirée musicale* at the Hanover-square Rooms, assisted by Mr. Sainton (violin), Piatti (violoncello), Benedict, Madame and Signor F. Lablache, Miss [illegible] Nelson, and Mr. John Parry.

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OPENING OF THE ROUEN AND HAVRE RAILWAY.

BRIDGE AT ROUEN.

THE ceremony of opening this important Line of Railway took place on Saturday last, and on Monday the regular trains commenced running. At the present moment, the journey from Paris to the sea, and from Havre to the capital, can be accomplished with ease and comfort in six hours and a half. When it is recollected that within little more than two years, the same journey occupied six-and-thirty hours, the consequence of the Railway undertaking may be conceived.

ST. CATHERINE'S TUNNEL.

The inauguration on Saturday was conducted, in as far as the Directors were concerned, with great simplicity. Taking into consideration the great suffering in the country, from the scarcity of food, and looking to the misery existing in the very districts through which the Railway passes, from the excessive dearness of provisions, the Directors decided that they could not inaugurate their Railway more appropriately than by applying to the relief of the poor, the amount which in more prosperous years would have been expended in festivity. They, therefore, resolved to distribute 12,000f. in the districts through which the Havre Railway passes; and that sum was accordingly placed in the hands of the proper authorities.

The guests were limited to one hundred, and consisted of the Chairman, and some of the Directors of the principal Railways round Paris, the Engineers and principal *employés* on the Railway, some of the principal shareholders in the Line; and the representatives of the fourth estate of Paris, who, by-the-by, outnumbered all the other guests. M. Charles Laffite, the Chairman of the Directors, M. de l'Espée, Deputy; Count d'Alton-Shee, Peer of France; M. Dailly, Director of the Peage et Chevaux at Paris; and M. Blount, banker, Directors, were all present. Among the principal guests were the Directors of the Orleans and Northern Railway, the Duke de Mouchy, the Mayors of Havre and Rouen, M. Dubois, Deputy for Havre; M. Vital, Deputy for Bolbec; M. Theophile Gautier, M. Alphonse Karr, &c.

The train, consisting of eight first-class carriages belonging to the Havre Company, started from the Rouen Railway Station, at Paris, at seven in the morning, and reached Rouen at a quarter before ten. At Rouen, an elegant breakfast was provided for the guests, after partaking of which, they started by the train for Havre. It is hardly necessary to remind our readers that the country between Rouen and Havre, through which this Line passes, is the most beautiful, as well as the richest both for agricultural products and manufactures, in all France. In the course of the journey, charming views are gained of Ivetot, Bolbec, Harfleur, and other picturesque old Norman towns, with occasional peeps of the Seine, and of the opposite coast of Normandy. In the meantime, the Railway itself is a wonderful achievement of science.

For a long time it was thought impracticable to make a Line of Railway to Havre, but the spirit and genius of our own countrymen (for almost every one connected with the work is English), overcame every difficulty, and the Havre Line stands at the present moment a monument of the skill of Mr. Locke, the Engineer-in-Chief, and of Messrs. Mackenzie and Brassey, the Contractors. There is no other Railway in Europe which, in proportion to its length (99 miles), has anything like the same number of stupendous works in the shape of tunnels, viaducts, cuttings, and embankments. There is hardly a bit of level ground in the whole distance. The consequence is, that every portion of the line shows, even to the unaffected eye, the great amount of skill, labour, and perseverance necessary for its accomplishment. The train stopped at the stupendous viaducts of Barentin, Malaunay, and Mirville; and also at some of the tunnels, in order to allow the guests to examine these extraordinary works.

At all the towns and villages on the Line, the population flocked in great numbers to celebrate an event so fraught with important consequences to them; and at the principal towns (with the single exception of Rouen), the authorities also, and the National Guards, received the train. At Havre, the enthusiasm was very great.

When the train entered the station yard, which is one of vast dimensions, the President and Directors were greeted by a brilliant display of rank, fashion, and beauty. On both sides of the rails, under the entrance shed, were ranged the National Guard, in full uniform, with their bands playing lively airs. At the end of the platform were the Sous-Prefet, the Mayors of Ingouville, and Graville, in their official costumes; and the Clergy of Havre, attired in their canonical robes. On the Deputation descending from the carriages, they were received by these various authorities, who, each in his turn, read an address, congratulating them on the happy event they had that day assembled to witness.

Meanwhile, the sound of drums and trumpets, and the shrill pipes of some hundreds of children accompanying the instrumental music, entirely drowned the voices of the speakers; yet sufficient transpired to show that they one and all combined in congratulating M. Lafitte, the President, and Mr. Locke, the Engineer, as representatives of the financial and scientific branches of the Company, for being the instruments of realising the well-known prophecy of Napoleon, that Havre, Rouen, and Paris would ere long become one great city; the latter being the faubourgs of the former, with this deviation, that the Emperor

ST. CATHERINE'S TUNNEL.

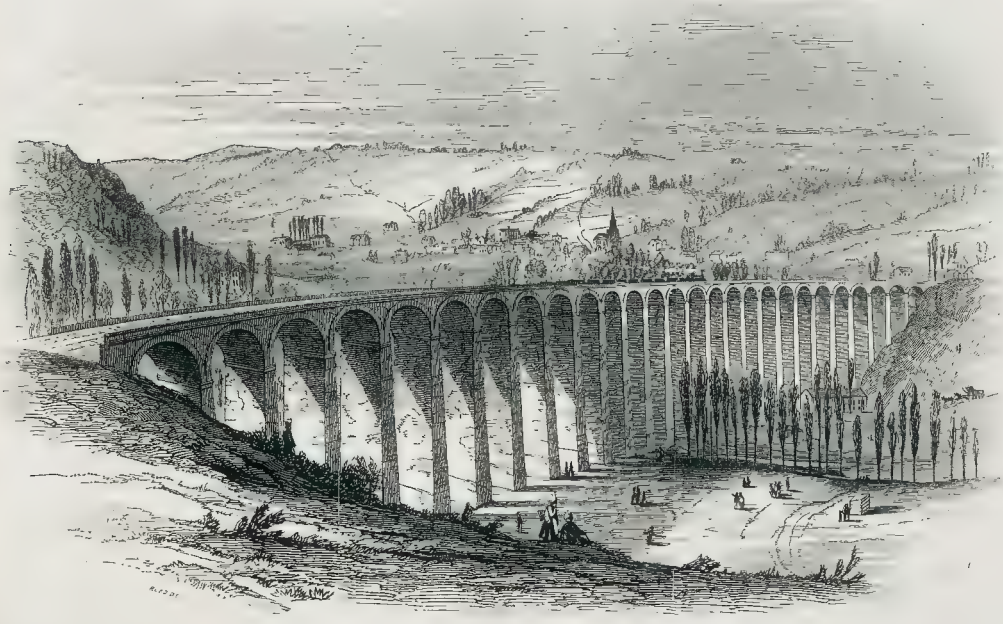
said the river Seine would be the street that would afford the connecting link; whereas, they had produced that connection by a more rapid and economical means.

The Havre Station—comprising a passenger station, a goods station, with immense warehouse sheds, and engine sheds, carriage sheds, and coke ovens, together with accommodation ground attached to them—covers an area of thirty-six English acres.

The passenger station abuts on the Cours Napoleon, from which it is separated by an iron railing, affording a good view of the principal offices, which have a northern aspect.

THE MALAUNAY VIADUCT.

OPENING OF THE ROUEN AND HAVRE RAILWAY.



THE BARENTIN VIADUCT.

The distance from Paris to Havre, notwithstanding the numerous delays and stoppages on the way, was accomplished in six hours and a quarter.

The Directors, accompanied by their guests from Paris and Rouen and the authorities at Havre, then adjourned to a handsome dinner provided by the Company at the Hotel Frascati, where 200 gentlemen were entertained. After dinner, the Chairman (M. Lafitte) proposed the health of the King, which was drunk with all the honours. The health of the Chairman was then drunk by acclamation, and responded to by M. Lafitte. The next toast was the health of Mr. Locke, the principal engineer, which was drunk with great enthusiasm. Mr. Locke, in his reply, alluded to the extraordinary and vexatious delays in the opening of the line which had been caused by the Minister of Public Works and the Departments of the Ponts et Chaussées. He also referred to the extraordinary trials to which the works on the line had been subjected by order of the Government engineers—trials which were not only wholly unprecedented in the history of railways, but which were equally absurd and unnecessary. He pledged his professional reputation for the fact that there never was a line opened to the public in a better working state, or the works on which were safer or more solidly constructed than those of the Havre Railway; and he declared that there could not be a better proof of the solidity of these works than the fact that, though the Government engineers, (whether from envy or a more laudable feeling he did not know,) had done all in their power to crush the viaducts, by laying weights upon them which by no possible future combination of circumstances they could be called upon to bear, not a stone had moved, nor a brick cracked, throughout the whole of them. He then alluded to the extraordinary opposition which the Company had met with from the authorities of the city of Rouen—an opposition which showed much more selfishness than patriotism, and which formed a striking contrast with the slavish servility of the same persons when the question lay as to the making of a line between Rouen and Paris.

The only other toast given was that of Mr. Mackenzie, the eminent engineer, and principal contractor for the works on the Line.

The train started for Paris again at ten

THE STATION AT HARFLEUR.

BENEDICTION OF THE RAILWAY.

minutes past four, and arrived in Paris before half-past ten, having performed the journey again in six hours and a quarter.

We subjoin a few engineering notes of the principal works, which were of a singularly heavy nature.

The Line takes its junction with the Paris and Rouen Railway at about a mile above the town of Rouen. At half a mile from its junction, it crosses the river Seine, on a Bridge of eight arches, each having a span or opening of 120 feet; the piers are of stone, founded about 35 feet below the water-level; the arches are constructed in timber. After leaving the Bridge, the Line immediately enters the Tunnel of St. Catherine, through a hill about 430 feet in height. The length of this Tunnel is two-thirds of a mile. The Railway then crosses the Vallée de Darnetal; and, after passing through a short Tunnel of 100 yards, enters the Tunnel de Boudereuil, of which One-fifth part, or nearly a mile. Between this Tunnel and Oissel, viz., that of St Man (three quarters of a mile long), is situated the Rouen Station for this Line; and at a mile from this Tunnel the Railway enters another (the 9th), of about quarter of a mile in length. This completes the "Traversée de Rouen."

The Line then follows, in heavy cuttings and embankments, the hill-side along a very rich valley, until it reaches Oissel, where a heavy Embankment, containing about 800,000 cubic yards; with a [illegible] in the centre of it, 89 feet high, and having eight arches of 50 feet span. The Railway then passes through an excavating, whose greatest depth is upwards of 120 feet, into a Tunnel of nearly a mile and a half in length. After leaving this, another short Tunnel of 201 yards succeeds, and then a series of heavy Earthwork; it next crosses the Seine on a Viaduct of 1,200 feet long, which work contains 27 arches of 50 feet opening, and its height is 110 feet; the whole Viaduct is built on a curve of half a mile radius. Thence, the Railway skirts along the hill-side, through the Valley of Quatigny and Emmarkares, and a short Tunnel, near Pavilly, constantly rising until it reaches the level of the "Plateau," having attained a height of four hundred feet above the sea. It then passes by Yvetot, about 16 miles from Rouen, and, after a long but not extraordinary enormous valley at Mirville, on a Viaduct of 53 arches, of 30 feet span, and at a height of 110 feet; half of this Viaduct being in curve, and the remainder in straight line. At a few miles from this the Line descends by a rapid incline to Harfleur, and then runs along the meadows into an extensive station at Havre.

The Line throughout, especially the Viaducts and Bridges, has been severely tested by the Government inspectors, but more particularly the Malaunay Viaduct. This immense work is of brick; and the French inspectors, however, being accustomed to see large buildings constructed only with stone, had considerable doubts as to the solidity of the brickwork Viaducts of Mirville, Barentin, Malaunay, &c.; and on the latter they proposed to be placed the immense weight of 3,491 tons of earth. It remained several days, and after it was removed, waggons, heavily laden, were driven rapidly backwards and forwards across the Viaduct, which, however, remained proof against these severe tests.

In conclusion, we have to acknowledge the courtesy of Messrs Locke, Murton, Mackenzie, and other gentlemen, in the facilities they have afforded to our Artists for sketching the annexed Illustrations.

MADEMOISELLE MARS.

MADEMOISELLE MARS, who died at Paris on the 20th inst., was a daughter of the celebrated Monvel, and was born in Paris in 1778. Her mother and sister were attached to the company of the Théâtre Montansier; and, upon its boards she first appeared in 1795, then fifteen years old, playing the characters of children in opera and comedy. She always quitted the stage, on each short inactivity, recommenced her dramatic career, when the same actors having played at the Odéon, joined several of the associates of the Comédie Français, and, together, formed the company *Feydeau*, which soon became celebrated previously introduced to the celebrated Mollé. Contat; and, encouraged by the advice of this celebrated actress, she studied the parts better classed by the French than we can do, as the *jeunes ingenuvieres*.

A short time afterwards, the interests of the Théâtre Feydeau and that of the Republic being combined as the Théâtre Français, Mdlle. Mars, whose assistance was indispensable to the new company, was admitted as an associate. The Théâtre Français at that time comprised a galaxy of talent in its members that has never since been equalled. Mdlle. Mars came to perfect this admirable company, and soon took the most prominent amongst them, creating several new rôles, and giving to the old ones a point and effect which they never before appeared capable of being endowed with.

Mademoiselle Contat had filled the line of the *grande coquette* at the Théâtre Français hitherto, and Mdlle. Mars superseded her in 1812. It was then, perhaps, that her talents were in their greatest perfection: she was spoken of as a model, bearing Modène on one side, and Mdlle. Contat on the other; in the representation of the coquettes of the latter author she was never approached. Before this, the tone of the standard comedies had been rather serious and joyous—approaching more to the dignified than the natural; Mdlle. Mars changed this, substituting a style at once more simple and more true; and whilst the admirables tones of her voice penetrated the very souls of the audience, the art with which she turned and accented her words, at once attracted and riveted the interest in them that amounted to admiration. It is next to impossible to enumerate the characters she made her own: we may say in a few words that they form the entire *répertoire* of the comedies performed during her reign—for such it was at the Theatre Francais.

Her two last creations were *Marie*, in the piece of Madame Ancelot (which we have seen so admirably rendered by Mdlle. Person, at the Théâtre de la Renaissance), and *Mademoiselle de Belisle*, in the drama by Alexander Dumas. It was in this character that Mdlle. Mars made her last appearance: her grand and touching exit made in the last triumph will never be forgotten by those present on that occasion.

After her retirement from the stage, Mdlle. Mars lived in her hotel, in the Chaussée d'Antin, where, surrounded by a circle of devoted friends, she at length died.

THE RIVAL ROUTES TO INDIA.—The *Courrier de Marseille* of the 20th says:—"We are enabled to state that the struggle which has so long existed between the Marseilles and Trieste routes is at last terminated. The English Government has given orders that the steamer *Ardent*, which had been placed at the disposal of Mr. Waghorn for his Marseilles service, will return to Malta, and it arrived there on the 15th. The English Government has definitively adopted the Marseilles route."

DEATH OF DR. BLOMBERG.—The death of the Rev. Dr. Blomberg, which took place on Tuesday, causes a vacancy in the number of canons residentiary in St. Paul's, as well as in the vicarage of St. Giles's, Cripplegate. The Rev. Doctor was nearly 90 years of age.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Friday.—The present week's arrivals of English wheat having been on a moderate scale the show of samples of that article here to-day was limited. Selected parcels of fine red and white, 1d to 2s per quarter dearer, but all other kinds were very dull, and prices were with difficulty supported. In foreign wheat comparatively little was doing, but we can notice no alteration in value. All kinds of barley moved off slowly, at nearly the late depression in value. So little was doing in malt that prices were almost nominal. Oats, especially the best samples, were held firmly, at full prices. Beans, peas, and flour very dull.

ARRIVALS. English: Wheat, 3220; barley, 1,742; malt, 1720; oats, 2100. Irish: Wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 1700. Foreign: Wheat, 3100; barley, 2,000; oats, 2,000; beans, —; oats, 6000. FLOUR: 2220 sacks, —barrels

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 75s to 80s; ditto white, 78s to 85s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 72s to 78s; ditto white 73s to 79s; rye, 60s to 66s; grinding barley, 40s to 44s; distilling, 50s to 54s; malting ditto, 52s to 56s; Lincoln and Yorkshire, 52s to 57s; brown ditto, 47s to 49s; Kingston and Ware, 77s to 79s; Chevalier, 78s to 81s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire red, 52s to 54s; potato ditto, 52s to 55s; Tongland and Cork, black, 32s to 33s; ditto white, 34s to 35s; tick beans, new, 48s to 50s; ditto old, —s to —s; grey peas, 51s to 53s; maple, 52s to 54s; white, —s to —s; boilers, 54s to 56s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 60s to 63s. Suffolk, 55s to 56s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 50s to 54s, per sack. *Foreign.*—Wheat, 70s to 80s; barley, 42s to 52s; oats, 22s to 30s; beans, 44s to 52s; and peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, Spanish, 47s to 50s per barrel.

The Seed Markets.—Foreign clover seed—the supply of which is large—moves off slowly, at barely former prices. All kinds of turnip seed—in consequence of which have been taken on Irish account—are in good request, at 24s to 28s per bushel for white, and 20s to 30s for red and green. In all other articles no alteration to notice is doing.

Linseed, English, sowing, 48s to 50s; Baltic, crushing, 44s to 46s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 43s to 45s. Rapeseed, 30s to 36s per quarter. Coriander, 10s to 12s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 9s to 10s; white, 6s to 9s. Tares, 5s 6d to 6s 6d per bushel. English Rapeseed, (new) £23 to £25 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £13 to £13 10s; ditto, foreign, £11 5s to £12 5s per ton; Rapeseed cakes, £7 5s to £7 15s per ton. Canary, 70s to 77s per quarter. English Clover-seed, 50s, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s. Hempseed, 36s to 38s; Carraway, 30s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 10d to 10½d; of household ditto, 8d to 8½d per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages Wheat, 75s 10d; barley, 41s 10d; oats, 31s 3d; rye, 56s 8d; beans, 51s 11d; peas, 52s 2d.

The Irish Trade Averages —Wheat, 73s 8d; barley, 42s 4d; oats, 31s 11d; rye, 55s 3d; beans, 51s 1d; peas, 50s 5d.

TEA.—The sales have passed off heavily—only a limited quantity having been transacted; but, in prices, we have no alteration to notice.

SUGAR.—The transactions in West Indian sugar have been on a full average scale, and the quotations are well supported. The lower and refining qualities of Mauritius are held at somewhat higher rates. The currencies are, grey and yellow, 46s to 50s 6d per cwt.

COFFEE.—Mocha has sold at 72s to 76s per cwt. For fine Ordinary Jamaica [illegible] ness has been done.

RICE.—The article is very dull, and [illegible] nominal. Middling white Bengal has sold at 22s to 23s 6d; and ordinary, 16s to 19s 6d per cwt.

Provisions.—The demand for Irish butter is by no means brisk, but we have no material alteration to notice in the quotations. There is no doing in Irish butter, and the inferior parcels have a downward tendency. On board, or for future delivery, we have no sales of moment to notice. Owing to the prevailing mild weather, fresh butter is a full inquiry, at barely [illegible] ness. There is very little doing in bacon, yet none of the holders are [illegible] ; [illegible] ness. Both our home and foreign cheese have improved in demand, and [illegible] is steady, at full prices. American Lard is firm, at 46s to 48s per cwt for good and fine, and 50s to 52s for inferior and middling. The supplies of English lard are small; yet there is very little demand for that article, at barely late rates. Scotch pork is firm, at full prices. Irish sells slowly, at 50s to 54s for mess, and 56s to 60s per cwt. Eggs are somewhat lower. Scotch, 9s to 9s 3d., Irish, 8s to 8s 6d; French, 6s to 7s, and English, 9s 6d to 9s 9d per 120.

TALLOW.—Comparatively little business is [illegible] supported. P.A.Y., on the spot, is held [illegible] ; and [illegible] town tallow is tolerably [illegible] ; [illegible] barely late rate.

OILS.—There is a fair amount of business doing in this market, at about former quotations.

Linseed.—The market remains in a very dull state, and prices are without alteration.

Rape.—Privately, there is rather more doing in English wools; but foreign and colonial qualities are neglected.

Potatoes. We have still to report a dull inquiry for all descriptions, at prices varying from 170s to 220s per ton. The supply on offer is small.

Hops (Friday). On the whole, the demand for the best hops is firm, at fully last week's quotations. In all other kinds—the supply of which on offer is good—comparatively little [illegible] ness is doing. [illegible] pockets, £4 0s to £4 7s. Weald of [illegible] £4 12s per cwt.

Coals (Friday) [illegible] ; Wallsend, 20s 3d; Hetwarth, 20s 3d; Stewarts, 20s 9d; Cowper's Hartley, 16s 3d per ton.

Smithfield (Friday). The supply of beasts on sale to-day being large, and the attendance of buyers limited, the [illegible] necessarily fell to barely 2d per 8lb. Sheep were [illegible] There were on offer 120 oxen and cows, 62 sheep, and 12 calves from abroad. The number of sheep with us from the home counties for the trade was in a fair[illegible] state, about the [illegible] mary of an. Lambs were a slow sale, as from 2s to 6s per 8lb. In calves, very little was doing; but we can notice no alteration in prices. The pork trade was heavy, at late rates. Milch cows were a slow inquiry, at from £16 to £19 each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb. to sink the offal—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 8d to 2s 8d; second quality, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime large oxen, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 8d to 4s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime comes-wolded ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime South Down ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; large coarse calves, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; prime small ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; large hogs, 3s 6d to 4s 4d; neat small porkers, 4s 6d to 4s 10d. Lambs, 5s 0d to 6s 6d. Suckling calves, 18s to 28s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 18s each. Beasts, 868; oxen, 145; sheep and lambs, 2210; calves, 131; pigs, 220.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—A very dull trade has been done to-day, on the following terms:—

Per 8lb. by the carcase.—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d.; middling ditto 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; small ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; inferior mutton, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; middling ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; small pork, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; lamb, 8s 0d to 8s 10d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The Convention between the Emperor of Russia and the Bank of France still excites public inquiry. It is generally admitted that the Emperor will become possessed of an enormous power over the state of the French Market, which generally has a corresponding influence on our own Stock Exchange. But, looking only to the present, the relief to the Bank of France is of paramount importance in enabling the Directors to pay the interest of the French Bank-debt, which also assists the improvement of affairs here. To pay, however, for the large imports of corn that France has secured in the Northern markets, the bills drawn on the Treasury of St. Petersburgh will not be required to be supplied. This, to a great extent, the Emperor will not need to part with his gold, but will be paid in Rentes for the surplus harvest of Russia. A more expert financial manœuvre has, perhaps, seldom been played. Whether the Emperor's intentions are for a longer [illegible] nevertheless, as far as the steadiness of prices in the Stock Markets are concerned, a material influence must always exist, arising from the possibility that [illegible] may withdraw his interest in prior loans. We will continue [illegible] selling, and thus depress materially the value of the Funds, from the dread of the extent to which he may push his sales. An uneasy state of things, both in France, and, in a lesser degree, here, must then clearly result from this unlooked-for Convention.

Money has been in demand during the week, and is only procurable for short dates, at the current rate of 5 per cent. The quarterly instalment of the loan which falls due in April, bears heavily on both the Discount and Stock Markets, as it will neutralise the effect that would otherwise result on the payment of the April dividends

The English Market opened on Monday without any change on the closing quotations of the previous week, but with a greater appearance of firmness. Consols, early in the day, quoted 89 to ⅞; received 89 to 89 ⅛, and closed at 89, ⅜. Business, on Tuesday, was very limited. The Commissioner for the National Debt did not purchase, and the last price was 89⅜ to ⅝ for Money, and 89⅜ buyers for Account. Wednesday was observed as a close holiday, and on Thursday the absence of nearly all the leading members of the Stock Exchange rendered business dull and without any change, except a slight tendency to decline. The Exchequer Market continues heavy, at about the rates of last week. Bank Stock has been quoted for the Opening at 206; but the decision of the ballot in favour of the one per cent bonus was anticipated. The closing prices are, for Consols, 89⅛; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent Annuities, ex div., 99⅛; Long Annuities, ex. div., 9 1-16; Ditto, 30 years, 9 3-16; Consols for Account, 89⅛; Consols, Scrip, ⅛ dis.; Exchequer Bills, 3s. to par.

The Foreign Market continues nearly deserted, and, in many of the securities, days elapse without a registered bargain. Mexican, for the Account, on Monday was done at 21¼, and the last price is 21⅛ to 29. Peruvian has been and closes at 39 to 40. Chilian is now the most talked question: 98 to 99. Portuguese Four per Cents opened at 34¾; and close at 33 to 33. The recent debate upon Spanish Stock, and promise of Lord George Bentinck that he should, after Easter, move for papers, has not influenced the Market for the price. The Five per Cent Stock opened on Monday at 23⅜, and the last price at 23⅞ to ¾. The Three per Cents have been, and are 34¾ to ⅞. At closing, the nominal prices of the other Securities were, Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 96½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 49; Ditto, Four per Cent Certificates, 93.

The Railway Market continues heavy, with scarcely any transactions, but of the most insignificant character. Nor can this excite surprise in the present state of the Money Market, when the calls required this year are remembered. The state of prices at the close of the week is as the following list of lines last dealt in:—Amber, Notting., Boston, and Eastern Junction, ½; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 13½; Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham, 6½; Bricklayers' Arms, 3½; Caledonian, 8½; East Anglian, 1½; Eastern Counties and Holyhead, 24½; Direct Northern Scrip, 2½; Eastern Counties, 20; Ditto Extension, 5; East Lancashire, 18½; Ditto New, 9; East Lincolnshire, 7; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 73½ ex div.; Eye and Harlington, 15½; Great Northern (London and York Regd.), 98; Ditto, ditto, (Direct Northern Regd.), 97; Great Western, 115½; Ditto, Half Shares, 68; Ditto Quarter Shares, 17½; Lewes and Brighton, 5½; Ditto, New Shares, 1½; London and North Western, 156; Ditto, Kwall, New, No. 1, 4¼; Ditto, New, No. 2, 4¾; Ditto, Extension, 9; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 53½; London and North Western, 178¾; Ditto, Quarters, 19; Ditto, ditto, New Shares, 18½; Ditto, Fifths, 16½; Ditto, £40 Shares M. and B., 69; London and South Western, 64; Ditto, New Consols, 13⅜, 46¼; Ditto, New, 20¼; Ditto, Tenths (Consolidated), 54; London and York Extension Scrip, 3½; Leicester and Lewes, 15½; Ditto, Thirds (Reg.), 32 pm.; Ditto, ¼ (late Huddersfield and Sheffield), 26¼; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, ¾ pm.; Manchester and Southampton, 14½; Midland, 118; Ditto, New, 84; Midland, Birmingham, and Derby, 84; Newcastle and Berwick, 29; Ditto New, 8½; Norfolk, 137; North British, 33¾; Ditto, Partnership, 1½; Ditto Preference, 4½; North Staffordshire, 8; Ditto Scrip (late Churnet and Blythe), 4½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 16½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, ¾; Royston and Hitchin, 2½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 4; Ditto Class B, 1½; Shropshire Union, 1 dis.; South Staffordshire Junction, 2 pm.; South Eastern and Dover, 28½; Ditto, New, 8½; Ditto, 1½ paid; Ditto New (do. £33 6s. 8d.), No. 2, 1½; New (do. £30), No. 3, 1½; Ditto (do. £25), No. 4, 1½; South Yorkshire, Doncaster, and Goole, 2½; Waterford and Kilkenny, 6; West Riding Union, ¼ pm.; York and Newcastle, 35; Ditto, New, 16½; Ditto, Preference, 8½; York and North Midland, 80; Ditto, Extension, 30½; Ditto, Preference, 11½; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 22; Boulogne and Amiens, 16½; Central of France (Orleans and Vierzon), 14½; Dutch Rhenish, 4½; East Indian, Northern of France, 13; Paris and Lyons, 5½; Paris, Ceinture, 2½; Rouen, 34½.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Although business yesterday was confined to the narrowest limits, prices were a point in advance. The closing quotation for Consols was 89⅜ to ⅝ for Money, and 89⅝ to ¾ for Account. There was no alteration in either the Share or Foreign Markets: in both scarcely any business was doing.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 23.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, MARCH 2.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Adolphe Baron de Maussion as Consul at Kehl-burgh for the Grand Duchy of Baden.

CROWN-OFFICE, MARCH 22.

The Peer of Scotland elected and returned to serve in the House of Peers, in the present Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, viz.:—John Lord Gray, in the room of John Lord Neaves, deceased.

WAR-OFFICE, MARCH 23.

1st Dragoon Guards. Lieut. H. C. Morgan, to be Lieutenant, vice Draper.

3d Light Dragoons. Lieut. W. Fenwick, to be Captain, vice Bowles, 14th. 2d Lieut. W. D. Boyd to be Cornet, vice Cramer.

2d Foot. Lieut. F. Mackelon to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible] Foxe. 3d Major J. B. Thomas to be Major, vice Douglas; J. F. Trydell to be Ensign, vice Bew [illegible]

to be Ensign, vice Alexander. Ensign B. T. Barry to be Lieutenant, vice Mc D [illegible] Young; Henry Fowle Smith to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice [illegible]

Ensign Thomas Bonnaire, vice Baxter; Colour Sergeant R. [illegible] to be Ensign, vice Bonnaire. 84th Capt. G. H. Mackenzie, to be Major, vice Bruce; Lieut. [illegible] Hamilton, to be Captain, vice Denville Ensign A. G. Walsh to be Lieutenant, vice Bakers; Ensign W. De Vere [illegible] Lieutenant, vice Walsh; Ensign J. King to be Ensign, vice De Wilton. 95th [illegible] Colmorwood to be Ensign, vice Bennett. 96th. Captain W. Donvyle to be Captain, vice Hilton. 99th. C. W. Wray to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Lindsay. 60th Lieutenant-Colonel A. Robertson to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice [illegible] Regiment; Corneli Cormac to be Lieutenant, vice Colleton; W. L. Reid, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice [illegible]

Ceylon Rifle Regiment: Capt. A. Watson to be Captain, vice Brew. Major Parke; Second-Lieut. C. Adams to be First Lieutenant, vice Parke; J. C. Robertson to be Second Lieutenant, vice Adams.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT

County [illegible]: Sir J. C. Thorold, Bart., to be Deputy Lieutenant

[illegible] ment of the Duke of Buccleuch's Corps [illegible]

[illegible] Jolly to be [illegible]

[illegible] rrot, vice P. Barker, R. E. [illegible] be Cornet, vice H. L. Antrobus.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

[illegible] PITCY SUPRASEDED.

SPENCER, Ashelton, Nottinghamshire, nursery and seedsman.

BANKRUPTCY.

[illegible] ROBINSON, Gosswil-street.

C. WILLIAMS, Hay, Brecknockshire, [illegible] H. BENSON

[illegible] Lancashire, grocer W. DICKINSON, jr.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

J. WALLACE, Leith, [illegible] commission [illegible] J [illegible] tinburgh, keeper of livery stab es. J. NIMMO, Bridgeton of Glasgow, black [illegible] grinder.

FRIDAY, MARCH 26.

WHITEHALL, MARCH 2

The Queen has been pleased to grant to the Hon and Rev Henry Montagu Villiers M.A. the place and dignity of a Canon Residentiary of the cathedra church of St. Peter [illegible] ford by the death of the Rev. Dr. Frederick William Blomberg.

FOREIGN OFFICE, MARCH 26.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr Saul Solomon, as Consul at St. Helena for the Republic the Queen of Spain.

BANKRUPTS.

I. HUTCHINSON, Lloyd-square, wine-merchant R. BY AUMONT, High-street, Deptford, wine-merchant. F. Burdjes, Southampton-row, Bl[illegible] W. JOHNSON, Littlebampton, Sussex, [illegible] number. W. SMITH Gloucester, Staffordshire, mercer. S. BROWN Trowbridge, Wiltshire, woollen cloth manufacturer. J. WHITE, Stanley, Lancashire [illegible] KINSIN, Cockhouse, Yorkshire, iron-[illegible] M. JOHNSON, Leeds, [illegible] maker [illegible] St. Le [illegible] HALL, Doncaster, Saddlewerch, Yorkshire, machine [illegible] ker. J. FI[illegible], Holywell, Flintshire, grocer. H. DUTCHMAN, [illegible]

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS

W MCCULLOCH, Greenock, cheese-merchant J. A. DOBBIE, Glasgow, tacksman.

BIRTHS

The lady of R. Macdonald Stephenson, E[illegible] At Parkfield, Potter's bar, the wife of Charles Harvey, [illegible] Hon. Mrs Fellowes, of a daughter.—At Hollo[illegible] Mrs W. Lake Stephenson, [illegible] y St. Edmund's, the wife of the Rev. J. W Donaldson, B.D., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At [illegible] Church, Marylebone, W. Scot [illegible] Esq, [illegible] to Miss Thomas M. A. sager, Esq [illegible] At Deptford, Septimus Wray, Esq., to Sophia, only child of Richard Bate, Esq.—At Battersea, John Charles M'Mullen, Esq., to Mary Anne, only daughter of the late John Greenwood, Esq

DEATHS

At Tunbridge Wells, the Lady Letitia Browne.—In Lowndes-square, Emma, the wife of Gunsea, Sir Henry F Campbell, K.C.B. and G.C.H.—At Hollo[illegible] Sir Alexander Wood, K.C.M.G.—On the 8th inst., Thomas Mills, [illegible] in his 85th year.—At Woolwich, Major-General Hyde Parker, of the Royal Artillery.—In Upper Harley street, aged 19, Arthur, youngest son of the late Daniel Sinnet, Esq.——On the 19th inst., Benjamin Hawkins, Esq., of Dalbiac, Miss Sarah Dalbiac, in her 78th year, Catherine, relict of the Rev. Thomas Willis.—At Dalbiac, Miss Sarah Delberry, sister of the Chief Justice of Bengal.—On the 8th inst., at his seat near Sydney, Lieutenant-General Marriott in his 74th year.—At Chorlton Lodge, near Alcesford, Hants, Major Barrett, late of the 11th Hussars —At Shuckburgh, Elizabeth, relict of the late The Rev. Rowlebarck, Esq [illegible] Rev. Thomas Clayton Glyn [illegible] Esq., in the 82nd year of his age. In Rane-place, Sloane-street, Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible]—At Hillside, Old-[illegible] John Sharon, Esq., for many years one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.—At Kensington, in the 81st year of her age, Miss Mary Meredith.—At Kensington, Horace, the infant son of Mr. Frederick Chambers.—Esq., surgeon, R.N.—In Eaton-square, Lady Hoare, wife of Sir Hugh Richard Hoare, Bart.—On the 20th inst., at Peckham Common, Elizabeth Jane, the wife of E. H. Donaldhorne, Esq., leaving a large family

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—By the Nobility, Gentry, Subscribers, and Patrons of Music, are respectfully informed that the New Theatre will OPEN on Tuesday, April 6, under the Direction and Management of Mr. Beale, when will be performed Rossini's Opera Seria of SEMIRAMIDE, in which Mdme. Grisi, Mdlle. Alboni (from the Scala, at Milan, her first appearance in this country), Signor Lavia (from the Imperial Theatre of St. Petersburgh), Signor Poggiolini (from the Imperial Theatre, Vienna), and Signor Tamburini (his first appearance in London for four years), will sustain the principal characters.

In the course of the evening, the National Anthem will be performed by the entire strength of the Company.

To conclude with a New Ballet, in Two Tableaux, by M. Albert, entitled L'ODALISQUE. The Scenery by Mr. Grieve and Mr. Telbin; the Dresses by Mr. Banks; the Machinery by Mr. Dansenser. Mdlle Fanny Cerito, the Accademie Royale de Paris; Mdlle. Barbi (from the Imperial Theatre, Vienna, and from the Academie Royale); Mdlle. Nocolet; also M. Mabelin. M. Gentile (from Madrid), &c.

Director of the Music, Costumier, and Conductor M. Costa, Chemist, M. Carnuit, M. Vincent Novello; the Scenery by Messrs Grieve and Telbin; the pr[illegible] tres by Mr. Banks; Artiste Constantin, Mrs. Baller; the new Decorations by Signors [illegible] and Vanucini.

Stalls and Private Boxes may be secured at the Box-office, and at Messrs Cramer, Beale, and Co's, 201, Regent street. The doors will be opened at Half-past Seven o'Clock—Admittance by [illegible]

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE (Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY) will OPEN for the Summer Season on EASTER MONDAY NEXT, April 5th, with a Splendid and Effective Production, and First Time, Lord Byron's Gorgeous and Magnificent Poetic Drama, entitled SARDANAPALUS, introducing Mr. Batty's Troupe of Living Egyptian Camels, Wild Zebras, and Beautiful Strings of Horses, Ponies, &c., on a most complete and magnificent Scale, upon the Arena of which, the Artists of the establishment have been exclusively employed for many weeks, embodying the bold and extensive Stage Arrangements and unequalled resources of this Establishment, which, when presented, by its local Scenes, almost exclusive advantages over every theatre and will be [illegible] and of a different character to any other which has been [illegible] ; and will, if so presented, command, in equal manner, the public patronage. The beauty and number of the Horses display in their varied exercises having been attained nightly with increasing applause, will be sufficient to notice that the most experienced trainer [illegible] ged company in training to new and permanent Stage Effects, with the view of varying to the utmost the Popular Predilections of the Circle, and Feats of Equitation.

In addition to the Equestrian Exercises [illegible] the following Artistes [illegible] equestrian will the re-appearance of [illegible] on the right of the Circle, &c.; and, in respectfully acknowledging the great success during the past season, assures the nobility and gentry that no exertion in such department, which [illegible] will be wanting to sustain the high character in such department, which [illegible] ; afternoon [illegible] will not be interrupted.—Box-Office open on Saturday next, from 11 till 5.—Academy Royal, Astley's.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—ALLCROFT'S GRAND SACRED and MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT, on TUESDAY NEXT, MARCH 30th, for which the following eminent artists are engaged:—Mesdames Albertazzi, Burch, E. Birch, Lockey, Stanley, Poole, Novello, and Mr. HARLEY, which contains the following eminent artistes will appear: Mesdames Birch, E. Lablache, Steele, Allen, M. O'Connor, Sarah Flower; Messrs Balfe, Harley, Lockey, and Mr. Allcroft, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Turnbull, M. St. Leon, [illegible] Kenny, Willy, Carter, Beck, and P. Chatterton Conductors, Messrs. Loder, Leo, and Willy Places to be had at the Box-office from Eleven till Three.

THE NEW PLANET.—THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, during the Week (Good Friday excepted), being Passion Week, and on SATURDAY EVENING, April 3, will have the honour to introduce his ANNUAL LECTURE ON ASTRONOMY, and the particulars relative to the above splendid discovery. Also, a series of Dissolving Views, illustrative of the Solar System of the Sun. Depth at Eight, and about Ten. Boxes, 4s. and 2s.; Pit, 1s. Private Boxes One Guinea and Half a Guinea. Boxkeeper [illegible]

THE LAST NIGHT THIS LENT.—LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—Overflowing Houses. Tenth Year in London.—VENTRILOQUISM EXTRAORDINARY. CROSBY HALL, Bishopsgate. On WEDNESDAY next, MARCH 31, being the last performance this Lent, Mr. LOVE will present his last new and highly successful POLYPHONIC ENTERTAINMENT, on a novel construction, with new and appropriate Mirthful Costume and Appendages, entitled A CHRISTMAS PARTY IN THE OLDEN TIME. LOVE will represent, visibly and invisibly, and without assistance, No Hoax and Humbug. Games and Amusements of the Christmas Events particularised in Programmes [illegible] doors open at Half-past Seven. Begin at Eight. [illegible] Mr. Hall [illegible] 2s. Gallery [illegible]

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, Hanover-square Rooms.—PROGRAMME of the SECOND CONCERT, MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 29.—Overture, Spohr's "Last Judgment." Air, "Jerusalem," Miss Birch—Chorus, "Heaven and Earth."—Song, Mr. Lockey—Grand Scena, "Ah, perfido," Mdme. Caradori Allan—Duet, Mr. Benedict and Mr. Lockey—Chorus, "Hallelujah."—Finale, Beethoven. The principal vocal parts by Miss Birch, Mdme. Caradori Allan, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. Benedict. Conductor, Mr. Costa. Subscription for the Series, Guineas; Single Tickets, One Guinea; and Double Tickets, £1 10s.; to be had of Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Co., 201, Regent-street.

WEIPPERT'S SOIREES DANSANTES, PRINCESS'S CONCERT ROOMS. MONDAY, MARCH 29th, and Every Monday.—A Subscriber of Two Guineas is entitled to a Double Transferable Ticket for Six Nights, and the subscription will not commence on any other terms. The Talent hitherto engaged for these Assemblies is retained for M. Weippert's Benefit Night, Monday, March 29th. Conductor, M. Weippert; leader M. Sainton. Quadrilles, Waltzes, and Polkas, by M. Weippert. Programme of the Evening to Commence at Ten o'Clock. Tickets, Seven Shillings each, at Weippert's Quadrille Office, 91, Regent-street.

EGYPT—CITY OF CAIRO.—JUST OPENED, at the PANORAMA ROYAL, LEICESTER-SQUARE, a VIEW of the magnificent CITY of CAIRO, from drawings taken by David Roberts, Esq., R.A., with its splendid Mosques, Minarets, and Palaces [illegible] Also, a CHRISTMAS EVENING, and a grotesque Assemblage preparatory to Pilgrimage to Mecca. The VIEWS of the great BATTLE of [illegible] and Victory of the Nile, and ATHENS, are also now open.

WALHALLA, late Miss Linwood's Gallery, Leicester-square.—MADAME WARTON begs to inform the Nobility, Subscribers, and Public that a Splendid Series of MACHINERY, TABLEAUX, &c., will be produced during PASSION WEEK. "Adam Descending with the Angel, [illegible] &c. &c., with appropriate and descriptive Music. Performances at Half-past Eight and Nine. Doors will be opened at [illegible] Stalls and Boxes, 3s. half-price

HALL OF ROME, GREAT WINDMILL-STREET, HAYMARKET.—Under Distinguished Patronage.—An Entire Change of Subjects. The TABLEAUX VIVANTS and POSES PLASTIQUES by Male and Female Artistes, combine Originality with Classic Illustrations, and the Music is selected from the Great Masters; it is announced by the Press unanimously to be the most Splendid Exhibition ever [illegible] Open every afternoon at 3, and at 8 in the [illegible] ; Private Parties during Passion Week Open all the day.—Admission, 1s.; Stalls and Reserved Seats, 2s.

PASSION WEEK.—LECTURE on DESCRIPTIVE ASTRONOMY, at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, Every Morning at Half-past Two o'Clock, and Every Night at Eight (except Good Friday, at closing of Saturday's Entertainments), in which the Latest Interesting Discoveries, and a Newly Manufactured Accompaniment by Mr. Wallis. ADMISSION to the ELECTRIC MAGNETIC CHEMICAL LECTURE, Every Morning at Twelve, by the same Gentleman. ADMISSION to the BELL and DIVER, &c. &c.—Admission, 1s. 6d.

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While, by the nature of the work, it will be perceived that history has been particularly attended to in their compilation And it may be necessary to observe, that they are intended to be strictly of an explanatory character, without the introduction of any thing of a theological or dogmatical cast. The Notes are much more numerous and of greater length in the Gospels than in the succeeding parts of the work. This may be accounted for by various circumstances. In the first place, it must be admitted that the Gospels are the most interesting portion of the New Testament, and this would necessarily require a larger measure of notice, and, in a certain form and position of the illustrations, sometimes perplexed, and at others, the matter and import of the text itself did not seem to demand, on the plan pursued, anything additional in the way of annotations
For the descriptive matter and other information contained in the Notes, the Editor is mainly indebted to the works of Dr Kitto, particularly his "Pictorial Scripture," to the "Illustrated Bible" of Dr. Jahn, the "Researches" of Dr. Robinson, and some other travels of authority. The first-mentioned of these works he purchased of the author, ... and ... ed from its pages, as also from the work of Professor Robinson, may be ... ected all that would seem necessary for a work of this kind, of the utmost history, ... manners and ... customs ... and ... ancient ... ...

ELECTION OF A SCOTTISH PEER, AT HOLYROOD.

ELECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE PEER OF SCOTLAND.

On Wednesday, the 17th inst., the Scottish Peers met in Holyrood Palace, for the purpose of electing a Representative Peer in the room of the late Lord Rollo. "There was a good attendance of spectators," says the Correspondent of the *Daily News*; "and the ceremony, although somewhat formal, is interesting, as one of the few memorials that now occur to remind the present generation of the once separate national existence of Scotland. The very first name on the roll, however, does not confirm any association of this kind, as it is that of the Prince of Wales, who, as Duke of Rothesay, takes his place at the head of the Scottish nobility. The oldest patent is that of the Earl of Sutherland, which is dated 1228, but, from some dispute, his precedency of the other Earls is not admitted. Old Holyrood had its grim walls and still more grim portraits lighted up with glaring red baize for the occasion."

The Peers and Officers assembled, as customary, in the Picture-gallery of the Old Palace; the latter included the principal Clerks of Session, the Lord Provost and Magistrates, the Deans of the Chapel Royal, and other officials. As usual on such occasions, the galleries erected for the accommodation of the public were crowded. Principal Lee, one of the Deans of the Chapel Royal, opened the proceedings with prayer. The Union roll having been called, the following Peers answered to their names:—Earls of Haddington, Lauderdale, Leven and Melville, Selkirk; Viscount Stormont; Lords Gray, Rollo, Colville, and Polwarth. The above-named noblemen having taken the oaths of allegiance, &c., their names were called over, when each of them gave his vote for Lord Gray. Signed lists were then read from the Earls of Morton, Moray, Airlie, and Balcarres, Viscount Arbuthnot, and Lord Saltoun—all of whom voted for Lord Gray. There were no proxies. Lord Gray was accordingly declared duly elected a Representative Peer of Scotland; and, the necessary documents having been signed and sealed, the proceedings were closed with prayer by Dr. Robert Lee, one of the Deans of the Chapel Royal.

We have Illustrated the ceremony, from a sketch by Mr. A. A. Ritchie, of Edinburgh. The scene is the Picture-Gallery, during the Election. At the cross-table are seated the Members of the Court of Session, who administered the oaths; and at the long table are seated the Peers. On the dexter side, immediately behind the Peers, are the Lord Provost and Magistrates, in their robes; with sword and mace bearers.

The proclamation of the Election takes place at the Cross in Edinburgh; where the officials are attended by twelve heralds, in their tabards; six trumpeters; military, &c.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

THE fashions of 1847 will be remarkable for their extreme sumptuousness: in Paris, as well as in London, the richest materials and most elaborate patterns are only in demand; simplicity is not the taste of the day, but is superseded by the most *recherché* elegance. Ball dresses, although they are of the lightest materials, are intricate in their designs; and it may be said that they resemble *conffets* of tulle and gossamer.

A new *artiste*, patronised by many ladies of fashion, has made a great sensation in high Parisian society; the style of her ball dresses has been very successful at the most fashionable parties. Madame Marie is the fortunate *artiste*, and we lose no time in submitting to our readers some of the latest specimens of her ingenuity.

The first of the costumes represented in our Illustration consists of a slip of *taffetas d' Italie*, of bright yellow; and of two petticoats of yellow crape. The first petticoat is trimmed with plaits of tulle, nearly to the height of the knees, these plaits having satin points: the second petticoat, which falls a little below this trimming, is ornamented in the same manner, upon the sides only. The *corsage* is draped before and behind. The *coiffure* and the *bouquets* of the *corsage*, are of red mallow flowers, or wild poppies.

The other costume is a robe of watered celestial blue, trimmed with lace, and an apron of the latter material. A small hat, of white crape, named *petit-bord*, ornamented with two feathers, completes the costume.

We may, also, mention from the *répertoire* of the same *artiste*, a ball dress, composed of a white satin slip, over which are worn two petticoats of tulle: the first is trimmed below with flounces of tulle, continued in the form of an apron, but narrowed considerably as they rise towards the waist. The second petticoat, which falls somewhat below the tulle flounces, is open in front, to show the apron; and is confined on each side by a ribbon, in a bow, the long ends of which fall over the upper flounce. The corsage is draped before and behind.

The *coiffures* of flowers are generally in garlands; but a favourite arrangement is in tufts on each side. In the wreaths of foliage are diamonds set in flowers, or long *aiguillettes*.

Natural flowers are much worn as the perfection of elegant simplicity, when wreathed in the *coiffure*, made into a bouquet for the corsage, or to be carried in the hand. Diamonds are frequently introduced among garlands of natural flowers, but oftener in wreaths of foliage.

The hair is worn in plain bands very closely in front, and raised over the ears; or in undulating bands which encircle the ears; and in curls, smooth in black hair, and *crispés* in light. The back hair is worn in a double row of plaits and wreaths. Sometimes, for full dress, two or three ribbon shells are worn amidst the twisted hair.

The other ornamental *coiffures* are turbans, *petits bords*, and lace; and nearly all these fashions are copied from ancient pictures of the Spanish, Italian, French, and English schools. Among them are the *coiffures à la Marie Stuart*; caps *à la Reine de Navarre*; *bonnets Pompadour*; and *Sevillanes*, or *Andalouses*, of black lace.

The *petit-bord* shown in our Illustration is from the pattern named *Montpensier*.

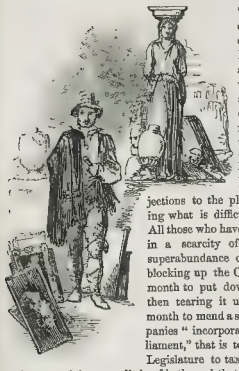
We have thus detailed the costumes most worn in this high season of balls and evening parties, in the *réunions* of Paris. Our Correspondent, *Le Journal des Modes Parisiennes*, the best informed authority, and universally received in high society, has transmitted to us these elegant novelties; the designs having been supplied by Madame Frederick, of Albemarle-street, the representative in London, of the above distinguished chronicle of Fashion.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1847.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 257.—Vol. X.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1847. [Sixpence.

HEALTH OF TOWNS.



It would be the tritest common-place to say of Lord Morpeth's Bill, that it deals with a difficult subject: it would be absurd to allude to that difficulty at all, were it not for the fact that the public must expect many awful pamphlets and heavy columns full of objections to the plan, laboriously proving what is difficult to be impossible. All those who have a "vested interest,' in a scarcity of water-pipes and a superabundance of paving-stones, in blocking up the City of London for a month to put down a road-way, and then tearing it up again for another month to mend a sewer; and all Companies "incorporated by Act of Parliament," that is to say, licensed by the Legislature to tax the people for light and water, giving very little of both, and that of very bad quality, at any price they choose to ask, except where there is a rival Company to under-sell them—all these bodies, and all their connections, and all they employ, will come forth and exclaim against "unconstitutional" interference, will pronounce the dreadful word "centralisation," which Englishmen, knowing nothing about, believe to be something very shocking indeed; and all these interests, and all these bodies, and all these "cries," will be forthwith raised in noisy opposition to the Government Bill for Improving the Sanatory Condition of Towns. It is as well, then, to start with an acknowledgment that the question is a difficult one; and, taking that for granted, to set about seeing how the difficulty can be dealt with. All the trash about impossibility is not worth noticing; everything is possible that men determine to do, if sufficient means are properly applied.

After many years of enquiry, and many Blue Books filled with the results thereof, we are beginning to think that it may be as well to spend our money in fighting Fever as the French, and that we have "natural enemies" in continually the midst of us, more formidable than those across the Channel; foes, which, though unvisible, sweep away whole armies every year, dealing their havoc with arms that strike without noise, and kill without alarming. For every victim struck down in manhood, a family is plunged into pauperism or difficulty, or embarrassment, varying according to his rank in the great "Army of Industry," which England is, and must be, to keep her station; and all that adds to pauperism, difficulty, and embarrassment, swells the train of miseries with which the onward march of every generation is clogged and impeded. The bare cost of the loss of life that can be clearly traced to our ever-present enemy, disease engendered by inattention to physical laws, is calculated at nine millions a-year. Money loss, is sometimes as good a spur to action as the prospect of money to be gained, and in the above fact, added to other considerations, we see the force that will compel some steps to be taken in the matter, all opposition to the contrary notwithstanding.

Success will only be a work of time; and the passing an Act is the very smallest part of what will have to be done. The carrying it into effect will be the true difficulty; for those whom such a measure will disturb are few and organised; the community to be benefitted are many, spread over a large surface, disunited, and, what is worse, as yet extremely apathetic. In all cases of collective danger the sense of peril in individuals is trifling: in a battle everybody knows that some must be killed, but all trust to the chance that they shall escape. In a community the case is still worse, for the richer classes purchase drainage and ventilation, and good air, just as do they wines and carriages; it is the powerless masses who are unable to help themselves, and from long habit do not even know that they require helping. But as air, water, and light are pure and abundant enough till men poison it, shut it out, and stint its quantity, it is fit we should try whether knowledge cannot be brought to bear on the evils ignorance creates, and give us an approach to what Nature furnishes till man spoils her handy work. We shall be accused of optimism, and of "talking Utopia," if we say there is no absolute, unalterable necessity that makes a crowded city "a foul and pestilential congregation of vapours." The difference between the dwelling of one man and a million is merely the increased scale of the arrangements, all within the reach of money and science. We accept London, with its smoke and filth, and narrow ways, its Corporation system, which dates almost from the feudal ages, and all the complicated interests that have grown up in later times, till they have become powers; and we regard all this and all its consequences as unalterable; yet the change will come; at this moment the means exist of clearing it of its eternal canopy of smoke; that it should be clean is a mere question of labour; there is a company ready to drain it; and that the houses should have more light and ventilation can be effected by repealing a single tax. We are convinced that mud, smoke, and foul air, will become traditions, and our descendants, when they read of "old London," will feel a very proper contempt for us who could live in the midst of such things, wondering how we could endure them, just as we marvel at our fathers burning each other for believing too much in Witchcraft, or too little in the Church, and spiking up human heads and limbs on Temple Bar—a practice still extant in Madagascar.

The Bill of the Government will not effect everything: no single measure of one Minister or Session could do so; but it will make a beginning; and when we get on the right track, the energy of the people increasing as it finds success, will do the rest. The measure is based upon enquiries that have been carefully made by men who may be considered authorities. It establishes a Board of Health and Public Works, that is, of such public works as shall be found necessary for health. Its duties are to investigate and report

PROCESSION OF MR. HUGHES'S THEATRICAL TROUPE OF ELEPHANTS, CAMELS, HORSES, &c. (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

as to the condition of towns and districts, and, on their recommendation, powers will be given to Town Councils to execute such works as may be required; where there is no Corporation, the town may elect a body of men for the same purpose. The Act is confined to England, and includes London, which the bill of Lord Lincoln did not, the great Leviathan having facility of escaping the meshes of the Law. A power is given to the Crown of "extinguishing all bodies of Commissioners actin, under local acts, for any purpose connected with sanatory legislation, in order that their various powers may vest in one and the same authority. The Bill also proposes the appointment of an Inspector-General, to be an engineer of eminence, and of a Medical Inspector-General, in addition to the local surveyors and healt officers to be appointed by the local authorities. A power is given to be inserted in the Bill for enabling such authorities to contract with gas and water companies, to construct works, and, if necessary, compel the sale of such works, as already exist. The expense of permanent works will, by the Bill, be spread over a series of years, and imposed on occupiers, instead of owners."

Two things strike us as inconsistent in any Government undertaking to improve the health of the people, that it should continue the Window Tax, and permit Burial in Cities and Towns. If we are to go to the roots and causes of evils, here are two that ought to be exterminated forthwith. The Window Tax has darkened and stifled about two generations, and driven builders to devices for escaping the Exchequer, much more ingenious than sightly. It is not too much to say that Pitt has ruined the domestic architecture of England for the last forty years. There has not been a house built for the residence of a middle-class family, since the Window Tax was imposed, at all approaching in effect, convenience, and comfort, those of the days of Elizabeth and the Stuarts. We do not speak of mansions: the Sutherlands and Grosvenors are beyond the influence of the tax-gatherer; the impost is also lighter, in proportion, on palaces than on the rows of dingy boxes that are called houses, in "genteel" neighbourhoods. While this tax remains, effort will be arrested; light and air must be enfranchised, and builders released from counting windows, and planning houses with as few as possible. It is a stupid sacrifice of the main object to subordinate details—the minor accessory influencing the cost of life. That tax must and will be abolished. Burial in towns is to be dealt with by an act next year, so there are hopes of that shocking practice terminating. In all the cities of Europe it was prohibited ages ago. No one, who has not resided in London can form an idea of the indecency and reckless disregard of the most solemn ideas to which it gives rise. It profanes the service of the dead, shocks the feelings of the living, and makes the "breath of life" in some neighbourhoods almost a misnomer. The prohibition of city interments should have preceded any sanatory measure; but we cannot do everything at once—and, therefore, we presume the most easy and obvious steps are deferred till the last.

PROCESSION OF ELEPHANTS, CAMELS, AND HORSES.

THIS street spectacle may be regarded as a sort of walking advertisement of Easter pageant, to be produced at Drury Lane Theatre, on Monday next. The "Mammoth Troupe," it appears, reached the Euston-square terminus of the North Western Railway, on Saturday; and by various notes preliminary, in the newspapers of Sunday, the public were prepared for a very superb sight on Monday morning, when, it was announced, "a grand procession" of the establishment would take place from Euston-square, through the principal streets of the metropolis to premises provided for the *troupe*, in Farrington-street. Accordingly, on Monday morning, says a somewhat picturesque report of the affair, "In the interior of the terminus the greatest excitement prevailed during the preparations for the procession of elephants, camels, and the numerous steed, commenced early in the morning, and to the stranger the scene resembled an Asiatic *cortège* of a military character, so various were its hues, dresses, and appearance."

At about half past twelve o'clock, the gates of the terminus were opened, and the procession issued in the following order, amidst the cheers of the crowd:—1. The leader on horseback (the horse richly caparisoned in lime and gold, with yellow and scarlet trammings. 2. The magnificent dragon carriage, drawn by [illegible] animals with harnessed gold ornaments, and the panels painted with appropriate devices, which, with the crystals, stand full 20 feet high. This was placed the band, twelve in number, playing an eastern march. The carriage was driven by Mr. Wyld, the manager. 3. Two richly-ornamented travelling carriages, each drawn by two camels similarly accoutred, the drivers in costume. 4. Four large vans, termed dressing-room carriages, drawn by two horses each. 5. The grand Burmese elephant carriage, with the two elephants in Eastern costume, the driver similarly attired. 6. Mr. Hudson's open carriage, in which were Mrs Hughes and family. 7. Eight horsemen, single file, the animals in new and rich housings. 8. Eight ladies on horseback, similarly arranged, attired in riding habits. 9. Ten luggage vans, two horses each, in single file. 10. Mr. Hughes, the proprietor, in a carricle, built in the form of a magilus. 11. A large parade carriage, drawn by four horses, and driven by Mr. Webb, the curator. 12. Eight Burmese ponies, with housings of blue and gold, led by grooms. Last One camel, habited as the former ones, and led by four attendants, made up the cavalcade.

From the enormous number of persons who filled the streets, the procession moved at a slow pace, and by the time it reached Piccadilly, the crowd was immense. From Piccadilly the route taken was along Regent-street, Charing-cross, Westminster-bridge, Lambeth-road, and Blackfriars-bridge, to the premises prepared for the *troupe* in Farrington-street.

FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

THE present epoch of transition in dress gives an impetus to novelties of every species, and great *nouveaux de mode* are rivalling each other in the elegance and originality of their inventions. Many of the heads of these houses, such as that of Vouillon and Laure, and others, have gone to Paris to gather materials, and to view the novelties which are preparing for Longchamps so that, had the weather continued favourable, we might have seen the costumes of these worn in London on the same day, thanks to the present extraordinary expedition of travel.

After Easter it is *de règle* that a complete change should be effected in fashionable costume, both for the morning promenade, the afternoon drive, and for the evening soirées, and many hands are now busy at work for the purpose. For morning wear, straw bonnets will still be worn. They are too convenient and too pretty to be relinquished: the forms will be changed, being rounded and close; the style of trimming will undergo some alterations, but must always be very simple.

Crape and gaze riz are the materials adopted for bonnets of more ceremony, for the first-rate houses in Paris. Pink, white, Nemours blue, vert d'Islay, and Nankin colours, are the shades which obtain most favour; they will be trimmed with flowers, and very little ribbon; the farther we advance, the more simplicity in head-dress seems to be desired. Those mixtures of blonde, of flowers, feathers, and ribbons formerly in vogue, are not to be seen on persons possessing real pretensions to fashion and elegance. Flowers, or a single feather, with a little ribbon, are now more than sufficient trimming for any bonnet.

Black will be much worn this season, even in hot weather, only the materials will be lighter. Black mantelets, for morning wear, in silk, trimmed with lace, will be much in favour. For the evening, dresses will be made in black moire, for dinner wear, and for balls, in black tulle, with three skirts, looped up with bouquets or agrafes of pink roses or camellias. Black is always becoming, [illegible]y to those ladies who are inclined to *embonpoint*. For a *brune*, nothing [illegible]on decorating such a costume is of black lace, with large roses, [illegible]es.

Evening dresses are made rather *décolleés* on the shoulders. The berthes of [illegible]. The boddice is frequently trimmed with a number of little boudillons of [illegible] which are also placed on the sleeves, and intermixed frequently with a [illegible] precious stones, and even of diamonds.

[illegible]s much employed on dresses of pink moire. It is twisted like a garland, and forms a tablier in front of the skirt; it is looped and [illegible] at intervals with puffings of ribbon.

For dresses for large parties flowered damasks, moires antiques; and materials of this rich description will abandon their rivals, for nothing can exceed their distinction and good taste; brocaded dresses, with borders and flow[illegible] frequently selected for Court dresses, and damask for the train—such, at least, was the favourite costume at the first Drawing-room.

The greater number of the young ladies, on that occasion, chose dresses of a lighter material, such as three skirts of tulle over white silk, looped up with [illegible] of sprengled tulle, will be much worn to obtain most favour; they will be trimmed with [illegible] and flowers. The Court head dress is much changed from what it used to be. The pyramid of feathers formerly worn is replaced by three or four, which, instead of standing upright, are placed almost horizontally and encircle the face. A new style of ball dress, much spoken of, is [illegible] crêpe lisse embroidered in gold, and worn over a petticoat of white satin. Various [illegible]fures will be composed of gold and silver, with branches of flowers of green leaves, fringed with givres, and filling like foliage.

The turbans à la Jules, in white crêpe lis[illegible]th lace bar[illegible] of sprengled tulle, will be much worn to obtain most favour; they will be trimmed with [illegible] and flowers.

The favourite materials for morning dresses will be light—Scotch plaids. [illegible]ks, in the most delicate colours, and thin materials with the [illegible]

[illegible]er the best materials and colours, such as China Lilac, Nemours, [illegible]vaukin, will be in requisition; a great deal of lace, a great [illegible]umber of bows of ribbon, small tight sleeves, long waists, and very full skirts, with a small train, will be the favourite style.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday

Our guidonnes have been, for the last [illegible], on the tip-toe of curiosity, on account of the arrival of Mr. O'Connell [illegible] the masses was that the Liberator, approaching the term.sati[illegible], was desirous to be ushered at the feasi-nuaires of [illegible]. In the v[illegible]e of Le Vichier, Without loss of time, all those who are in search of m[illegible], were in motion to [illegible]mise the political invalid with their speeches and "visi[illegible]s state." Besides [illegible]te Doctors and the [illegible]ers, [illegible] have succeeded the Marquis de la Rochejaquelin, the leader of the aristocratic Legitimists, and M. de Montalembert, the head of the young Catholic party of France in the Chamber of Peers. The latter—whose mother, by the by, was an English lady—has alone been able to plant a speech, published in the French papers, having headed with an oration a body of visitors, to whom the hero of the Emer[illegible] was compelled to make an answer. Mr. O'Connell, in the [illegible] of Le Vichier, dyspnœa, and in a very precarious state of health; such, indeed, that I am of opinion he will finish his career in Rome, where not only the Pope, but many English Catholic prelates, such as Cardinal Weld, and the renowned Oxford divines, are preparing for his reception. In vain has the hospitality of Lord Normanby and other English residents been offered to the wayfarer—he is hastening to where his mind may find peace with the heads of his religion; at the same time, the balmy air of a more genial clime may soothe his bodily sufferings. The presence of this celebrated Irish giant of politics—he who has shown what mighty resolutions in Great Britain personal energy can effect, without shaking in the least the foundations of the State—naturally is the absorbing topic

Beyond this we have been entertained by deaths and marriages with our volatile countrymen—the serious and the gay being equally commingled. Mdlle. Mars' obsequies in which took place the burial of all that was left of comedy itself—has of course set in motion all the dealers in *bon mots* and orations, and all the *gobemouches* who are ever agape are willing to swallow their regrets and regales in due repetition. Now, the subject to the Parisians is already worn threadbare, and reduced to such sapless discoveries as that Mdlle. Mars (Mars, in French, meaning March) left the scene on the 20th of March, and was buried in March. Her burial has quite eclipsed the obsequies of the late Minister, Marrin du Nord, and other recently defunct worthies of France. Now marriages have their turn. First comes that of the greatest and liberal General de Lamoricière, who, instead of marrying M. Thiers' beautiful sister-in-law, is about to choose for his better half a fair aristocrate from the Faubourg St. Germain, to the infinite indignation of the Democrats. Another marriage on the *tapis*, and immediately forthcoming, is that of the daughter of Georges Sand. As you of course are aware, this is but the *pseudonyme* of the celebrated bas bleu stocking Madame Dudevant, who, with the nails *sous le guerre* of George Sand, adopted the masculine dress and many of the accompanying habits, from smoking to duelling. Still is the bride everywhere called *Miss Georges Sand*, and probably will be married under that name—as if she had been born on the 40

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS Monday.

The Army Enlistment Bill.—The Marquis of Londonderry moved for copies of such correspondence as might have taken place in reference to the Limited Enlistment Bill, between the Government and the Horse Guards.—Lord Grey, on the ground that it would be detrimental to the public service to give up the correspondence referred to, declined to accede to the motion.—The Earl of Cardigan supported the motion, and stated some objections to the plan of limited enlistment, drawn from the experience he had had of the operation of such a system in other countries. In France, the regular troops had actually been beaten in popular commotions, not for want of courage and discipline, but because the troops consisted of old soldiers, and still disciplined at the depôts. This was a consideration not to be lost sight of, and he trusted it would have its due weight with their Lordships.—The Marquis of Londonderry complained that Earl Grey had confined himself to the production of the most official grounds, without entering into the reasons for or against the measure to which his motion referred.—The motion was withdrawn; and soon afterwards the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Monday.

Employment on Public Works in Ireland.—Mr. Labouchere, in reply to a question put to him by Mr. S O'Brien, stated that the reduction of 20 per cent. of the numbers of those employed on the public works in Ireland, now going on, was to be a reduction of 20 per cent. in the aggregate, and not necessarily a reduction to that extent in every locality. The reductions proposed had, with one or two exceptions, taken place so far without any disturbance, and he had every reason to hope that it would be carried to completion without any serious difficulty or disturbance.

State of Spain.—Mr. Bortwick asked Lord Palmerston whether any communication had taken place between her Majesty's Government and the Government of Spain, in reference to the "brutal" and "atrocious" proclamation recently issued by General Breton, Captain-General of the province of Catalonia. The proclamation, he said, was of a most sanguinary character. One part of it ordained the punishment of death "upon every person who shall be taken, with or without arms, if accompanying any rebel bands—upon all spies—upon every individual carrying letters or despatches for the rebels—upon all who, after having served with the rebels, shall have taken refuge in the towns or country houses—and upon every person who shall receive or conceal in his house any of the wounded, or fugitives, of the rebel forces." Mr. Borthwick contrasted the proclamation with a circular which had been recently issued by the Queen of Montemolin, requesting all the partisans of Don Carlos to refrain from reprisals, were the atrocities threatened by the proclamation alluded to put in force against them. General Breton had been superseded in the government of Catalonia by General Pavia, who, according to the information derived from the journals of Madrid and Barcelona, had adopted the proclamation of his predecessor, and had intimated his determination to act upon it.—Viscount Palmerston said that no official information, in reference to the proclamation, had reached the Government, and that, consequently, no communication upon the subject had passed between the two Governments. As to the sentiments entertained by her Majesty's Government with regard to such proceedings, a debate of the House would understand them by consulting his own feelings, which must be those of disapprobation, disgust, and indignation, at such barbarous emanations from any of the Spanish authorities. While blaming and censuring these proceedings, however, the House ought to bear in mind that these atrocities were not of very recent date. It was impossible to forget the decree of Durango (hear, hear); and in the last civil war atrocities were not entirely on the side of the Queen's troops; they had prevailed on both sides, with this difference, that, while Don Carlos had issued the decree of Durango, none such had been issued on the part of the Queen. But the barbarous practice of shooting prisoners did not originate even at that period; it would be remembered that military murders were committed under the Government of a former period

THE POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.

The House again went into Committee on this Bill.

Mr. Gregory proposed a clause to the effect that no person in possession of more than a quarter of an acre of land should be entitled to relief, unless it should be satisfactorily proved that he had parted with and surrendered his title and occupation of the same.

This proposition provoked a long conversation, but, on a division, it was carried by 117 to 17.

Lord G. Bentinck proposed two clauses—one of which prohibited, for the future, from 1847, the occupying tenant from deducting any part of the poor rates now payable by him from his lessor. The object of the clause was to assimilate the law in Ireland to the law in England. The noble Lord, in an animated strain, condemned the course pursued by the Government towards the people of Ireland, a course which, he said, had led to an enormous sacrifice of human life. Their Free-Trade principles, it appeared, extended to Free-Trade in the lives of the poor Irish; and, although they had wantonly lavished the money of the public, yet they were now anxious to conceal the extent of the mortality in Ireland, to which their policy had mainly contributed. He believed that for centuries no Government in any country whatever had allowed so large a body of subjects to perish, without extending a hand to save them, as the Irish Government had done within the last twelve months.

Mr. Labouchere denied that the Government had been indifferent to the sufferings of the people of Ireland, or that they had been anxious to conceal the extent of the mortality in that country; and this denial he gave to the noble Lord in terms as explicit, direct, and unequivocal, as his respect for the House would permit.

The first clause was negatived on a division, and Lord G. Bentinck withdrew the other. The Committee continued the debate upon the bill till past two o'clock on Tuesday morning.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Tuesday.

The business to-day was of a mere formal nature.

The Royal Assent was given, by commission, to the Drainage of Land Bill and some private bills.

On the motion of Lord Colville, a return was ordered of the Minutes of Proceedings, and a list of Peers who voted at the last election of Representative Peers of Scotland.

Lord Montegle gave notice that it was his intention to submit a motion, after Easter, on the subject of emigration.

On the motion of Earl Grey, their Lordships adjourned for the Easter recess to Thursday, the 15th of April: they will then meet in the new house.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Lord Morpeth announced the nature of the measure proposed by the Government for the amelioration of the sanitory condition of the people. He prefaced his speech by some valuable statistics, proving how mortality was increased by insufficient drainage and ventilation, and scantiness of food and clothing. There was a very great waste of life from these causes. The evil being thus admitted, it was clearly the duty of the Government to interfere. He would admit that the greater part of the proposed measure was founded upon Lord Lincoln's bill; but there were some essential alterations. The Government suggested that a board, somewhat similar to that which was established last session, should be appointed; the board so appointed to consist of five members, three of whom are to be paid, and one a member of the Government, who is to act as a member of the Board without pay; and it was also proposed that the person holding the office who be Lord Morpeth) held, namely, the First Commissioner of Works and Forests, should be *ex officio* the Chairman of this Board. (Hear.) It was proposed to call the body so constituted "The Board of Health and Public Works," who, on the application of the inhabitants of a town or district, wherever it might be necessary to direct an inquiry to be made into the sanitory condition of any such town or district, should be empowered to recommend to the Crown the appointment of inspectors, to proceed to such town or district, and make all necessary inquiries and sufficient surveys, as well as to give all necessary directions with respect to streams and water-courses, and define the proper area in which any such works might be carried on. (Hear, hear.) The Board was then after receiving the report of the inspectors, if there should be a necessity for so doing—to recommend that an Order in Council should be issued, conferring the necessary powers on a local Administration for the purpose of carrying all the sanitory arrangements which may be required into effect. As a proper supply of water was a great point, it was proposed that the powers of directing drainage, sewers, paving, and the measures for the supply of water, should be placed under the same controul, and to give all the powers enumerated to the body appointed to carry out these regulations on the spot, and to be provided for the purpose with proper functions. The Government thought that there were already too many electoral bodies, and therefore recommended that, in all towns and cities where bodies were already in existence for municipal purposes, those bodies should be selected for carrying out the sanitory objects of this measure. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) The only difficulty anticipated in this mode of carrying out the measure was from the occurrence, where bits of suburbs or portions of districts in the neighborhood of the towns or cities which are not included in the electoral wards, should be so circumstanced as to make it necessary to include them within the area in which those sanitory measures are to be carried on. Where such should be the case, the Government proposed to give a power to add to the electoral districts or wards, or even to create new wards if necessary. Lord Morpeth then said that the bill would apply at present to England only.—"This bill does not include in any of its provisions Ireland or Scotland, not that I do not fully believe that their condition with respect to the evils to be found in the reports to which I have adverted is not more crying, more revolting a nature, and still more pressing than our own; but because I believe that there are great difficulties connected with embracing in the one parchment the condition of three countries with respect to such subjects as those inclinded in this measure. I know, however, that my right honourable friends connected with Ireland and Scotland, within whose province the preparation of measures on the subject would fall, will give their best attention to the working of the bill, with a view to adopting it to the circumstances of their countries, and to rendering its operation efficient." (Hear, hear, hear.) The powers of several Commissioners in London would be superseded. The bill would extend to the metropolis. There was a provision, "that, by an Order in Council, to be issued under this Act, all the Commissioners of Sewers are to be superseded, the rate-payers are to be allowed to elect Commissioners for sanitory purposes, and the Crown is to have power to add a number not exceeding one-third of the number of Commissioners so elected. A larger Commission was thought necessary for London, and the Crown would also have a larger chance in adding to the number, from men fitted by their station, their knowledge, their disinterestedness, and their practical philanthrophy, to discharge efficiently the duties which will devolve upon them. The bill had endeavoured to get rid of conflicting jurisdictions in municipal matters. It would also contain a power to appoint an Inspector of Nuisances, who would see to the removal of substances that might be prejudical to the public health. Provisions would also be incorporated in the bill for preventing the nuisance of smoke. (Hear, hear.) The bill would also contain provisions for the proper ventilation of buildings, and the Commissioners would be empowered to light the towns, and to enter into contracts with gas companies, if they thought proper, for that purpose. Lord Morpeth reverted to the importance of an ample supply of water, and quoted some authorities to prove the evils arising from an insufficient quantity. "I believe (said Lord Morpeth) it will be acknowledged that in many districts even in this metropolis, the supply of water is too scanty and expensive. I stated by Mr. Toynbee, that "the water is only to aid us in the work," and a supply only three times a week, and, at each time the water comes on, the film of dust and blacks that has been deposited on the surface is mixed up with the previous accumulations. The same water is used for cooking bread, by a baker who supplies a great number of the poor." Dr. Oddi says, that the "water retained in the rooms of the poor, for domestic purposes, soon becomes covered with black scum, and there is generally a filthy sediment at the bottom of the water butts. The fatigue of fetching a proper supply, which ought to be 45 gallons a-day for a cottage, is most wearying." Mr Hawksley states, that "it is perfectly well known to those acquainted with the feelings and habits of labourers, they regard it as an intolerable nuisance on their return home, tired with the day's labour, to have to fetch water from a distance out of doors, in cold or in wet, in frost or in snow." It seems that we are not much advanced from the days of Andromache, whose fate it was

To bring
The weight of waters from the rocks a stream

With a view, therefore, to the due supply of water to every house, the Commissioners are empowered to make contracts with water companies." The question of rates had hitherto been an indirect obstacle to improvements in this respect. There was something in the very sound of "rates" which militates against health, industry, content, and all the virtues. Some money, however, must be raised. It was a necessary tribute which property must pay. It must be paid, in the first instance, by those who earned their bread by the sweat of their brow, though it would not be long before they would find the inestimable advantage which improved health would confer Lord Morpeth wound up his explanation of the bill in these words: "I feel that, in a matter so large and so complicated, many imperfections will be discovered, and that many oversights have occurred in the bill which we propose to bring in. I can only say that it has been framed with an honest intention, and with the single view of the public good, and must thankful shall I be if the measure, after undergoing consideration by Parliament, and receiving ultimately the sanction of the Throne, shall, in its result, effect in some degree, but we are sanguine to hope, to diminish, in some degree, those noxious influences which now so painfully afflict so large a proportion of our towns and cities to hunt down to their source, if we can, the prevailing causes of disease—to let in pure air and wholesome water—to purify by every means in our power the filth and stench, and their attendant consequences, bodily weakness and depression, fever, and the death-dealing pestilence; and thus we hope to lengthen the lives and add to the happiness of all classes of our fellow-countrymen." (Cheers.) Lord Morpeth having moved for leave to bring in the bill, which was entitled a bill for the improvement of the Health of Towns,

Mr. Mackinnon seconded the bill, which he thought more comprehensive than the bill introduced last session by Lord Lincoln. He feared, however, that the noble Lord had not sufficiently calculated the opposition he would have to encounter, more particularly in the metropolis; but no hopes of success would be commensurate with the courage with which he had commenced the undertaking.

The Earl of Lincoln thought the bill could scarcely be said to be more comprehensive than the one he had introduced two years ago, for nearly all its chief provisions were to be found in that bill. The noble Earl then stated several objections to the measure, and deprecated the rashness of Lord Morpeth in attempting to extend the operation of the bill to the metropolis an attempt which must lead to a signal failure.

Leave was given to bring in the bill, and the second reading was appointed for Friday, April 23.

The Army Service Bill.—Sir H. Douglas moved that the bill be committed that day six months. The bill, he contended, in no way tended to the interests of the soldiers, or of the classes from amongst whom they were drawn. A discussion arose—Mr. Fox Maule defended the bill, and said there was no real ground for inferring that the Duke of Wellington was hostile to it. It ultimately went through Committee, *pro formâ*.

The Mutiny Bill was read a third time and passed; and the House adjourned at a quarter past one o'clock on Wednesday morning.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday

The House met at twelve o'clock, and disposed of some miscellaneous business

Lord J. Russell, in answer to Captain Pechell, said that the Poor-Law Commissioners Bill would be introduced immediately after the recess

The report on the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill was received, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time on Friday, the 16th of April

The Customs Duties Bill was read a third time and passed

The Army Service Bill. The House went into Committee on the Army Service Bill. On the clause limiting the period of the first enlistment to ten years, Sir Howard Douglas moved an amendment that the first period of enlistment be for fourteen years.—After a discussion, the Committee divided—

For the clause	.. .. ..	42
Against it	.. .. ..	27
Majority for the clause	.. ..	15

The remaining clauses were agreed to, and the report was ordered to be received on the 12th of April.

The House then adjourned for the Easter Recess, till Monday, the 12th inst.

POLICE.

AN ARTIST CHARGED WITH UTTERING A FORGED CHEQUE.

On Wednesday, at Marlborough-street, *Henry J. Dender*, an artist, was charged with having uttered a forged cheque for £190, with intent to defraud the Union Bank of London Company.

Mr. Clark, the manager of the Argyll-place branch of the Union Bank of London, said the prisoner, on Tuesday, presented a cheque for £190, purporting to have been drawn by Mr. F W. Chappell, solicitor, of Golden-square, who banked with the Company. As the signature differed from the usual mode of signing adopted by Mr. Chappell, the cashier brought the cheque to his private room, and he then directed that the prisoner should be introduced to him, for the purpose of being questioned. When the prisoner entered the private room, he asked him where he had got the cheque from? The prisoner said he got it from a person named Arnold, with whom he had been in the habit of occasionally taking a social glass. The cheque had been given to him in a letter, which he produced. The letter purported to have been written from 3, Walcot-square. The prisoner said he had no very intimate acquaintance with the writer Arnold. He had met him that day in Piccadilly, near the Egyptian Hall, and had consented to present the cheque, which he believed was genuine. A message was then sent to Mr. Chappell's office, but Mr. Chappell was out. The prisoner told witness he lived at No. 4, Spring-gardens. His explanation of the way in which the cheque came into his possession appeared to be so candid that he was allowed to leave the bank, on an understanding that at a future time he would give further explanation, if needed. It was afterwards ascertained that the cheque was a forgery, and a police-constable was employed to take him into custody. The prisoner's real address was at No. 8, Little Albury-street, Pimlico.

Police-constable C 146, Jeapes, said he took the prisoner into custody for uttering a forged cheque. The prisoner said he certainly presented the cheque, but he did not know it was a forgery. He produced the letter in which he had received the cheque.

Mr. Chappell said the cheque was not in his handwriting.

The prisoner accounted for saying that he lived at 4, Spring-gardens, by stating that he had Lord Abinger's permission to use his library.

The prisoner was remanded.

A COLLECTOR ACCUSED OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

At Worship-street, on Wednesday, *John Price*, late a collector in the service of the Commissioners of Pavement of the Whitechapel district, was re-examined on a charge of having embezzled various sums, amounting to £70, which he had received in the capacity of collector, appointed by them.

Mr. Jennings, clerk to the Commissioners, stated that the prisoner had filled the situation of collector about six years, but at a meeting of the Board on the 25th of February last, was discharged from his situation. It was the duty of the prisoner annually to send in a return of his accounts to be audited, but upon this occasion he only produced his books, from an examination of which it appeared that there was a balance of £8 14s. due from to the Commissioners for rates he had received; and the prisoner tacitly admitted that to be the amount of his liability, by handing over that sum a few days afterwards. It was discovered by his successor, however, upon going to the rate-payers, that rates to the amount of £70 had been received by him, and he was given into custody.

The prisoner's solicitor contended that the evidence adduced was wholly insufficient to establish any really criminal charge on behalf of the prisoner, who had not had sufficient time allowed him to account for the amounts in dispute.

Mr. Broughton, however, thought that he was bound to commit the prisoner on the score of embezzlement, but took bail for his appearance at the sessions, himself in £400, and two sureties in £150 each

The Royal Society.—The Marquis of Northampton, as President of the Royal Society, gave his last *soirée* this season on Saturday evening, at his residence in Piccadilly; and no less than 800 persons were present. His Royal Highness Prince Albert was amongst the visitors. The different rooms afforded considerable pleasure to those interested in scientific pursuits, and in the evening, by the variety of objects submitted for inspection. The noble Marquis, previous to the reception, entertained several of the members of the council of the Royal Society at dinner.

Death from Drinking.—On Monday afternoon, as a cart was passing through the West India Dock-gate, Blackwall, the tail of the cart not having been properly secured, a puncheon of rum was tilted out, and the cask having started, it was immediately surrounded by a number of individuals, who greedily swallowed the spirit, which was thirty-nine degrees over proof. One man, named William Pattison, drank such a quantity that he was found next morning, at one o'clock, by a constable, in a state of insensibility outside the Railway Tavern, [illegible]. He was immediately removed to the Arbour-square station, when medical aid was sent for. Dr. Baillie was in prompt attendance, and extracted no more than a pint and a half of pure spirit, and not a particle of food. Every effort that medical skill could suggest was used, but the unfortunate man gradually sank till two o'clock, when he expired.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A Correspondent at Copenhagen states that the King of Denmark entertains the intention of granting to his people constitutional institutions. The assemblies of the States will be convoked separately for three days. They will each have seven delegates, making in all twenty-eight, who will meet at Copenhagen, and discuss in concert the proposed constitution, and come to a mutual understanding upon the interests of the kingdom and the duchies.

Letters from Rome of the 18th ult., announce, that among the papers seized on a refugee implicated in the last conspiracy discovered at Ancona, were several documents showing that Austria was intriguing against the Pope's Government. Those papers having been forwarded to Rome. The Pope sent for the Ambassador. Their interview is said to have been very animated, and when the Pope conducted the Ambassador to the door, he told him, in the presence of the attendants—"I give you my blessing; but you may write to your Sovereign, that if he expects to intimidate me, he is greatly mistaken."

The latest advices from Batavia mention the preparation by the Dutch Authorities of another expedition against the inhabitants of the island of Bally, which was to start next month, to bring the resident chiefs to submission, they having by fresh hostilities broken the stipulated terms of the recent peace.

During the trial of the Chesterfield murder case at Derby, of which a report was given in our paper last week, it was deemed necessary to have a fact deposed to by a witness residing at the former place. The telegraph was had recourse to, and scarcely five minutes had elapsed from the time of sending the message till an answer was received, saying that the witness would come by the next train!

In the statement of the proceeds of the sale of ladies' work in Dundee, last week, the following entry occurs:—"His Grace the Duke of Wellington, per a lady, £5." The explanation of this is, that a young lady of that town wrote to his Grace explaining the object of the sale, and sending a few autographs, which, she said, would doubtless find ready and liberal purchasers. His Grace politely declined the request, but enclosed a £5 note instead, giving his opinion that it would be more valuable than the autograph.

Lord Howden has sailed from Portsmouth in her Majesty's ship *Rattler*, for South America. The news received of the defeat of Riviera by the troops of Orbe, close to Monte Video, will probably bring his mission for the settlement of pacific terms between the contending parties to a more easy and prompt termination.

The Turkish Government have issued a decree prohibiting, after six weeks, the exportation of corn to any country [illegible] except Austria, Venice, Sardinia, Ancona, Arienis, Delvino, Sirhaia, Rodesto, Salonica, Janina, Prevesa, Brousa, Saroukan, Aiden, Corria, Trebizond, Castamoum, Nicomedia, and Smyrna.

Among the most remarkable shipments from China, to foreign countries which have recently taken place, may be mentioned one of a considerable quantity of opera-glasses, actually so called, and of habit glasses.

The King of Prussia is said, on the authority of letters from Berlin, to be about to grant a more extended system of religious toleration than that which now exists in Prussia. Some alterations respecting the liberty of the press are also talked of.

A return just presented to Parliament shows that the balance due by the public on the 31st of March, 1846, to depositors in military savings' banks, amounted to £47,938, and the numbers of depositors to 4177.

A letter from Ascension, dated Jan. 1, 1847, contains the following:—"We have just received news of a most horrible massacre on the coast. A slave depôt called Gallinas, known by have 2000 slaves ready for shipping, was closely blockaded by our cruisers that the slave owners finding it impossible to embark the slaves, and not wishing to incur the expense of feeding them, actually in cold blood beheaded the whole number, placing their heads on poles stuck in the beach, saying, if you will not allow us to make profit of prisoners we take in war, we will kill all."

It is stated, from Munich, that accounts have been received there of the King of Greece having been suddenly attacked by severe illness.

The *Courrier du Havre* says, "The *Pauline*, merchantman, just arrived from Rio de Janeiro at Havre, was the bearer of despatches announcing that the ship *Mutuve* had brought to Buenos Ayres orders from the Governments of England and France to Messrs. Gore and Baron Bedlands, to sign the treaty concluded between the Argentine Republic, President Orbe, and Le Envoy, Mr. Hood."

Letters from Munich announce the demise of Baron Anton de Cetto, who expired in that city on the 23rd ultimo, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. The deceased in former years fulfilled many important diplomatic appointments, and enjoyed the full confidence of his Sovereign. During the reign of Napoleon he was Bavarian Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris.

A fête days ago the following massacre was committed at Nedouchel (Pas de Calais). A father strangled his two children, one six and the other only four years old, in order that he might become the uncontrolled possessor of some little property which they inherited.

Marshal Soult entered his eighty-third year on Monday last. He was made a Marshal of France in 1804, and, consequently, has held that rank forty-three years.

The sum of £30 was collected at the English church at Boulogne, on the Fast-day, for the relief of the destitute Irish.

We infer, from some accounts from Athens, that the Turco-Grecian difference is not arranged. By the French steamer, a note was addressed to M. Aupick, Minister, the Greek Chargé d'Affaires, with directions to lay the same before the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs. It appears that M. Coletti has requested the Sultan to nominate another Minister in the place of M. Mussuris, after which the King of Greece will give every reasonable satisfaction that his Imperial Majesty may demand. The Sultan, however, is firm in adhering strictly to the letter of the first note addressed.

A letter from Munich, dated March 20, says:—"The estate to be given to Lola Montez is not at Starnberg, on the lake of that name. It is a castle and small estate of Sternfeld, in Franconia. The lady wanted to purchase it; but, as no one can hold land who is not naturalised, she applied for letters of naturalisation, which she would have had to do had she been neither a dancer nor a politician. The case, in the regular course of things, would then have come before the council of state.

A shocking murder, a most unusual thing for Egypt, was committed at Alexandria on the evening of the 19th ultimo, on the person of an Italian horsedealer, who, while riding on one of the public roads, was shot through the head. No one saw the fatal deed, but a strong suspicion had been laid against another Italian, a rival in trade, who was seen riding behind him, and between whom and the murdered man there had always existed a most inveterate hatred. His has been arrested.

The *Nieuwe Courant* of the 28th ultimo, reports that his Majesty the King of the Netherlands was seized on the 27th with oppression about the region of the heart, accompanied by violent palpitations. Complete repose not having been enjoyed by any one of the members of the family, and the previous evening hard and rapid, recourse was had to copious bleeding, which was soon followed by an improvement. After a tolerably good night, the oppression and palpitation returned, but were again checked, and by the last bulletin his Majesty was much better.

The Mastership in Chancery, vacant by the retirement of Mr. Lynch, will, it is said, be conferred on Mr. Commissioner Shadwell.

In consequence of the continued high price of provisions, there were riots on the 23th ultimo, at Funfhaus, a village in the environs of Vienna; the bakers' and other shops were forcibly entered, and a quantity of bread and other provisions were carried off; but a detachment of hussars soon dispersed the mob. No act of personal violence was committed.

By a Parliamentary return, we learn that the average daily number of persons employed on Relief works in Ireland during the week ending the 20th of March was 683,932, at the weekly cost of £281,264.

The entire village of Meimbressen, in the Electorate of Cassel, is offered for sale, as all the inhabitants, amounting to 600 souls, are about to emigrate to America. The village consists of 80 houses.

The Sheffield Independent mentions that the Austrian Government has doubled the export duty on corn from the frontiers of Silesia and Moldavia.

A few days ago, a young man was arrested at Rome, in a coffee-house frequented by foreign artists, for having spoken disrespectfully of the Pope. He called himself Count Baldi, a native of Corsica, and in his lodgings several poignards, air-guns, and other prohibited arms, were found. He stated that he had intended to assassinate Pius IX. on the day on which his Holiness should distribute religious banners to the different quarters of Rome. He is said to be implicated in the conspiracy recently discovered at Rome and Ancona.

The railroad from Leipsic to Oderburg (Austria), the point of junction northward of Prussian Silesia, was opened on the 22nd of this month. The grand bridge over the Danube, which was damaged by the breaking up of the ice, has been completely repaired, and the trains can again go over it.

The late R. H. Clarke, Esq., of Dulwich, who died on the 7th of March, [illegible] possessed of £20,000 in personal property. He has by his will [illegible] the bulk of his [illegible] to the Dulwich College, and in his lodgings several poignards, air-guns, and other prohibited arms, were found. He stated that he had intended to assassinate Pius IX. on the day on which his Holiness should distribute religious banners to the different quarters of Rome. He is said to be implicated in the conspiracy recently discovered at Rome and Ancona.

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We understand that the public will be admitted to see the new House of Lords, on the days on which it will be open before it, under the last regulations the Lord Great Chamberlain can make for the general convenience.

The *Augsburg Gazette* states that the Government of Saxony is negotiating, with the House of Rothschild, for a loan to be applied in completing the railroads of that kingdom.

During the week ending the 28th of March, 662 passengers arrived at Boulogne; of these, 382 sailed from Folkestone and 80 from Ostend; 514 left Boulogne; 498 for Folkestone, 2 for Dover, and 1 for London. The passengers to and from Calais number [illegible]

The new large station built at the [illegible] and junction of the Eastern Counties Railway was opened to the public on [illegible] It is so constructed as to accommodate the trains on the Cambridge and Colchester lines.

NEW BRITISH POSSESSION—THE ISLAND OF LABUAN.

A late Overland Mail brought the important intelligence of the incorporation of the Island of Labuan and its dependencies with the British dominions; the English flag having been formally hoisted on the Island, on the 24th of December, with the customary honours, in the presence of the Borneo Chiefs, and a multitude of the Malay population. A treaty between the British Government and Sultan of Borneo, was formally ratified on the occasion, having for its object:—1. To establish lasting friendship; 2. The cession in perpetuity of the Island of Labuan to the British Crown; and, 3. To insure a mutual understanding for active efforts on both sides towards the suppression of piracy. Already, it appeared that many of the natives of Borneo have manifested a disposition to settle on the Island; but this, in the absence of instructions from England, has not been allowed. Sickness is reported to have prevailed to a considerable extent among the crews of the British vessels; and Commander Gordon, of her Majesty's ship *Wolf*, is stated to have died of jungle-fever, brought on, it is believed, by over-exertion; and, also, in consequence of the clearing of a large space on the shore, which had produced the miasma usually resulting from newly-exposed ground. The same cause, coupled with carelessness in eating the native fruits, is believed to have occasioned the prevailing sickness amongst the crews, rather than any peculiarities of the Island, inherently unfavourable to health; the experience of Mr. Brooke, at Sarawak, having sufficiently demonstrated that, with ordinary prudence, Borneo is as healthy as any other tropical region of the East; whilst there is, moreover, reason to anticipate that Labuan would possess advantages, in this respect, over the main land.

The colonisation of Borneo has been mooted; but it seems desirable that the first efforts of England should be directed towards Labuan, whence, as the centre of an active trade, our influence over the natives of Borneo, and of the islands of the Archipelago in general, would best extend. The acquisition of Labuan is, altogether, very important, considered not only with respect to the natural productions which it opens up, but also in its bearings upon India and Australia.

By aid of a Correspondent, we have engraved a specimen of the Malay natives of Borneo, who have already evinced such readiness to avail themselves of settlement upon our newly-acquired territory. The sketch was made not many months since at Singapore. The Malays, it will be remembered, occupy nearly the whole coast of Borneo, only a few tracts along it being still in the possession of the Dayacks. Though rather indolent, they are not deficient in military spirit, and have formed a great number of small states. Their complexion is generally brown, but varies a little in the different tribes; their costume, as the Illustration shows, is not unpicturesque.

Some interesting details of the ceremony of taking possession of Labuan have since been received, and thus given in the *Hampshire Telegraph*:—

"The *Iris* and *Wolf* dressed ship, Royal salutes were fired, marines and small armed men landed, and Pangeran Mourmea, the Prime Minister, with all the chief rajahs, nobles, and several hundreds of Borneans, attended on shore, and their picturesque prows anchored close to the beach, with flags and banners, had a beautiful effect. Captain Mundy addressed the assembled natives in a short speech, explanatory of the English and Borneo Governments, which Lieutenent Heath put into Malay, and which seemed to give universal satisfaction; the great majority declaring their anxiety for protection from the ferocious pirates, and wishing for peaceful trade. A sumptuous repast was afterwards given to the natives, princes, and people, under tents erected on Point Pasley, and conviviality was kept up till sunset, when the Mussulmen returned to their fleet. Pangeran Mourmea and all the nobles visited the *Iris* on the following day, and afterwards returned to Brumi. The pirates had not appeared since the decisive operations of Sir Thomas Cochrane in July, and it is to be hoped the navigation will henceforth be secure. The *Iris* was at Labuan on the 12th of January with the *Wolf*. Trade had commenced most favourably, and all that was passing

MALAY NATIVE OF BORNEO.—SKETCHED AT SINGAPORE.

proved the correctness of judgment of the Rear-Admiral in his late measures, as well as the soundness of advice given by that excellent man Mr. Brooke, the Great Lord Rajah, as the natives call him."

FESTIVAL OF CORPUS CHRISTI, AT MADRID.

This imposing ceremony, sketched by our Artist during his late visit to Madrid, is a portion of the observance of the Holy Week, when horses and carriages are not seen in the city, and the streets are filled with such exhibitions as that depicted in our Illustration. It is a Good Friday pageant, whose paraphernalia we need not individually describe to the reader.

Mr. Ford, in his admirable "Handbook of Spain," gives some very piquant details of these processional celebrations, wher. the *Pasos*, as the idol figures are called, are borne in triumph through the streets; though the *Paso* strictly speaking, means the figure of the Saviour during his passion.

"These *Pasos*," says Mr. Ford, "are only brought out on grand occasions, principally during the Holy Week. The rest of the year they are stowed away in regular store-houses. The expense is very great, both in the construction and costume of the machinery, and in the number of persons employed in managing and attending the ceremonial. The French invasion, the progress of poverty, and advance of intellect, have tended to reduce the number of *Pasos*, which amounted previously to more than fifty in Seville alone. Every parish had its own figure or group, which were paraded in the Holy Week; particular incidents of Our Saviour's passion were represented by Companies, Brotherhoods, or Guilds, and these took their name from the image or mystery which they upheld."

However great the distress, Mr. Ford tells us that money is seldom wanting, for these ceremonies gratify many national peculiarities. First, the show delights old and young, then it is an excuse for a holiday, for making most days in the week a Sunday, and for an exhibition of dress hallowed with a character of doing a religious duty. The members thus gratifying their personal vanity and love of parade. costume, and titles; and their tinsel, moreover, passes for a meritorious act.

After the suppression of convents, and appropriation of church property, a new tax was imposed, ostensibly to defray the salaries of the plundered priests and their religious ceremonials. This payment, inadequate in itself, it need not be said, was seldom booked up, as the proceeds were misapplied by the Government: very little reached the clergy, who have no bayonets. Accordingly, they, and their shows, and processions, were supported by private and voluntary contributions; and as they still command in the confessional-box, they seldom failed or ever will fail to extract largely from pious devotees and rich sinners who require indulgences and absolutions. Some revenue is also derived by the sale of "wax-ends." The candles lighted in these processions obtain a peculiar sanctity; they avert lightning, and are greedily purchased at treble their original cost.

THE FIRST OF APRIL.—1847.

'Tis the first day of April, devoted to folly,
From time immemorial, at home and abroad;
We pluck not our quill from thy wings, Melancholy,
While like old Erasmus the motley we laud.
Deprive the fair earth of its glitter.ng bubbles,
Its wild Speculations—Hopes flaeting array,
Then man will be launched on a dark sea of troubles,
With woe for his pilot on April Day

Debar the young hero from visions of "glory,"
And tardily then will he mount the dread breach;
You may lecture "Tom Sqhil" till his temples wax hoary,
One "little acceptance" more prudence will teach.
The moth round the flame will disport till his pinions
Are scorched; and thus man with illusions will play.
Ah! widely extended are Folly's dominions,
And proud is her bauble on April Day.

You dame with her fan prefers "rum to religion,"
Most direful alternative, gross and profane!
The gambler is plucking at leisure his "pigeon,"
Who just has arriv'd from his Essex domain.
The fox and the goose, or the sharper and silly,
Fond Confidence, bind them to Hymen's dear sway,
Though warm be these moments, poor victim I most chilly
The sun will rise for thee *next* April Day.

Behold on his sofa the poor visionary
Building on smoke his "*châteaux en Espagne*,"
To-morrow may view him in buildings less airy,
Where iron reality cripples our man.
And oh! Lola Montez! pro-Queen of Bavary,
To thee, folly's children due homage must pay.
Thou hast led by a string many more than you King,
Whose whole life appears but one April Day.

Then hail to the first day of April the fickle,
And the pranks that we lov'd e're our temples were gray.
Oh! cherish, sweet month! the glad fruits of the sickle,
By the balm of thy tears and the warmth of thy ray.
We are scourged by the follies that hourly beset us;
Yet these cannot strike to our spirit's dismay,
Whilst the smiles of free Nature refuse to forget us;
And the Earth give's good promise on April Day.

L.

THE CORPUS CHRISTI PROCESSION ON GOOD FRIDAY, AT MADRID.

THE FIRST OF APRIL.—DRAWN BY KENNY MEADOWS.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, April 4.—Easter Sunday.—St. Ambrose.
Monday, 5.—Easter Monday.
Tuesday, 6. Easter Tuesday.—Old Lady Day
Wednesday, 7.—The Sun rises at 5h. 24m ; sets at 6h. 43m.; and sets at 6h 4.m.
Thursday, 8.—The Moon enters her last quarter at 3h. 26m. p m.
Friday, 9.—Day breaks at 3h 12m., and Twilight ends at 8h. 50m. p.m.
Saturday, 10.—The Day has increased 5h. 42m. in length since the Shortest Day.

Jupiter and Venus are evening stars throughout the month; the latter, during this week, is moving towards the Pleiades.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 10

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m
4 4 4 19	4 36 4 50	5 8 5 28	5 47 6 9	6 34 6 59	7 30 8 5	8 47 9 30

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*H. W. L.*"—*A List of recent Converts to the Catholic Faith (clergymen and laymen) appeared in the daily journals some time since.*
"*P. Y. M.*"—*Mr. Tenniel's Prize Cartoon of "Justice" is engraved in No. 107 of the* Illustrated London News, *to be obtained, by order, of any Newsvendor.*
"*T A P L.*" *Cork*—*Thanks.*
"*G. W. A.*," *Barnsley. We are not acquainted with the work in question.*
"*A Constant Reader.*"—*See the column on National Education in our Journal of March 20.*
"*An Eye-Witness,*" *Wick, is thanked; but the Sketch did not reach us in time for engraving.*
"*Neptune.*" *We do not remember the offer of the Government Reward.*
"*R. S. L.*," *Maitland-street*—*Declined.*
"*Farce.*" *Stalbridge, cannot do better than consult Murray's Handbooks for the Continent, according to the country he proposes to visit.*
"*S.*," *Bristol. To mention the novelty would be to advertise a matter with whose merits we are unacquainted. The List of Rising Appointments shall appear.*
"*Inquirer.*" *The Tunnel said by Prince Albert to resemble the Sailors' Home, at Liverpool, bears an elevation of the building. (See No. 222 of the* Illustrated London News.)
"*An Italian.*" *The beautiful Madame Castellan (now of Her Majesty's Theatre) is a native of the Lyonnese, in the south of France, and made her début on the operatic stage at Turin, in Italy, in 1836, at the age of sixteen. (See the Memoir in No. 153 of the* Illustrated London News.)
"*L. R.*," *Bolton; and* "*T. W.*"—*We do not recommend any Lotteries, English or Foreign.*
"*C. T. C.*" *The salary of Lord Whitworth, when he filled the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was £20,000 per annum.*
"*T R.*" *Dublin, should await the accounts of the Covent Garden Opera House, next week*
"*C. M. J.*," *Chesters. The debt is still recoverable, as the debtor cannot plead the Statute of Limitation.*
"*Morley*" *cannot enforce the production of the bond before the screwing of the writ; but proof of the document being signed in ignorance of its character will be good ground of defence in the action.*
"*J. O. C.*" *We are not in possession of the information requested by our Correspondent.*
"*G. S.*," *Cork.*—*Rice is thanked for the Weather Predictions*
"*G. H.*," *City, may learn Short-Hand from a printed system without a master.*
"*A. A. F.*" *is thanked, but we have not room for the lines*
"*Πρόσωπον*," *Minister. Mr. H. Fox Talbot's work, entitled "The Pencil of Nature," contains the fullest account of his photographic process. Or, see a review of the work in No. 920 of the* Athenæum.
"*Inquirer.*"—*The fee for inspecting a Will at Doctors' Commons is 1s.*
"*George.*"—*We cannot speak as to the advertising party.*
"*Smoke*" *should write to the Secretaries of the Art-Union.*
"*T. J.*," *Norwich, is thanked.*
"*L. L.*"—*It will not be necessary to administer to the Property, if it has not been conveyed out of "L. L.'s" possession.*
"*M. J B.*," *Greenwich, is thanked; but we have not room for the Lines.*
"*Horse Leaser*" *will, probably, regret the quotation.*
"*A Country Subscriber*" *should go by the South Eastern Railway to Folkestone, and thence by the Boulogne route, to Paris.*
"*An April Fool*" *has not succeeded.*
"*C. E. L.*" *Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 54 Martin's-place, Charing Cross.*
"*C. O. R.*"—*Edinburgh will be a sufficient address. We will inquire as to the other matter.*
"*J. H.*," *Rhymney.*—*Does not the Ticket bear the address of the Agents?*
"*I. J.*," *Hertford.*—*Apply to the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest*—*Office, 30, Great Marlborough-street*
"*A Correspondent,*" *who writes about "the ends of a false faith," is reminded that we have already engraved in our Journal the Martyrs' Memorial, at Oxford.*
"*Amicus*" *is altogether mistaken as to our choice of Illustrations: a representation does not, of necessity, imply approval of the proceeding.*
"*J. F.*," *Newcastle.*—*The accent is upon the first syllable. See Knowles's "English Dictionary"*
"*Query*," *Godalming.*—*If a person die intestate, and have a wife and children, one-third of his property falls to his widow, and the remaining two-thirds among the children, in equal proportions; or, if any of them be dead, to their lawful descendants, if they shall have left any*
"*J. F. T. H.*"—"*The Lady.*"—*See "Hints on Etiquette," published by Longman and Co*
"*S. S. P.*" *A "finished gentleman" is not, nor ever has been, called an "Amphytrion," though a Host has. The reason is this:—In Molière's comedy of "Amphytrion," which turns on the old classical story of Jupiter assuming the form of Amphytrion in the absence with Alcmena, the true Amphytrion arrives before he is expected, and, being confronted with the impostor, much confusion ensues: whereon Sosia (the roguish servant), to put an end to the scene, urges all parties to come in to dinner, observing—*

"*Le veritable Amphytrion*
Est l'Amphytrion ou l'on dine."

whence, the name of "Amphytrion" is frequently applied to a hospitable dinner-giving host.
"*J. T. B.,*" *Wordsley. There is an excellent Treatise, in the English language, on Dyeing, by Dr. Bancroft.*
"*Tiras.*" *We have not heard of any extensive application of Anastatic Printing*
"*Delta,*" *Donington. Apply to Mr. Weale, Bookseller, Holborn.*
"*Elizabeth,*" *of Gloucester.*—*The Prints named by our Correspondent would realise between £3 and £4 at a sale, say, at Sotheby's, Wellington-street.*
"*T. W.*" *The address as to the "Encyclopædia Britannica" should be Marchfield (not Macclesfield), near Chippenham.*
"*G. E. D.*," *Parkhurst Rectory, is thanked; but the hint.*
"*J. K.*," *Dorking.*—*The Hospital for Diseases of the Skin is in Bridge-street, Blackfriars. Patients are admitted by Subscribers' letters.*
"*Chase-Ennis.*" *Smoke is "Founder's Guild" and Varnisher's Manual."*
"*C. H. W.*," *Birmingham.*—*The age in question is 50*
"*Quandary*" *will be liable for the Rate, if he is described by the Supply of Water.*
"*W. M.*," *Tunstall.*—*The Rate is to the Belgian Consul, 3, Copthall Court.*
"*J. L.*" *is thanked; but, we do not perceive any immediate interest in the subject announced.*
"*A. Z.*" *near Truro.*—*It is a vulgar error that first cousins may intermarry, and that second cousins may not; for they may both marry with each other.*
"*Twist.*"—*Cluster's "Castle Doctor."*
"*A Constant Reader.*" *Archbishop Whately's "Elements of Rhetoric."*
"*J T.*" *How George the Fourth was born at the old Palace at Kew.*
"*François.*" *Barnes, Surrey.*—*The wax for Sunday Schools was commenced to be made at Mr. Rinkes by the Rev. Mr. Stock, curate of St. John's, Gloucester, in 1788.*
"*H.*" *Fluxman's Dolphin Candles; is at Wedgwood's ware; not wood.*
"*J. G.,*" *Feele's.*—*We would comply, had we room.*

The New Palace of Westminster.—The Illustrated London News for Saturday, April 17, 1847, will contain a Series of SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS of the NEW HOUSE OF LORDS; from Drawings executed by Authority; accompanied by original Descriptive Details These Illustrations have been some time in preparation; and from the greatest care having been taken by the Artists to insure Accuracy as well as Picturesque Effect, we trust to be enabled thus early to present our Readers with faithful Pictures of the superb Palace as far as yet completed.

BOOKS RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Songs of Berangur.—Point Lace Crochet Book.—Tales of Adventure.
Music.—The Music Book. Part 6.—Handel's Songs, arranged by Gauntlett
Gauntlett's Comprehensive Tune Book.—Anthems and Services. Nos. 13 and 14.—Songs of Dibdin. Part 5.—Universal Melodist. Part 5.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1847.

It has become a practice of the House of Peers to anticipate the discussion of the measures that are to be brought before it, to beguile the tedium of waiting for the arrival of bills from "another place." The "High Court of Registry," as Disraeli calls it, engages in a debate originated by some Peer who has strong fixed opinions on the approaching question: all the arguments that will be brought against it are gone over, and the direction of the current of opinion ascertained with tolerable certainty. The Irish Poor-Law has been subjected to one of these preparatory debates, and the world now knows that Lord Monteagle, Lord Brougham, and the Archbishop of Dublin are utterly opposed to anything in the shape of but-door relief: they vary in the nature of their objections, and the style of urging them; but the conclusion arrived at in each case is the same. Irish property must not be treated as English property; and in Ireland destitution must be left to die off from the face of the earth unrelieved, while, in England, such indifference to human life and suffering is considered criminal. Lord Monteagle speaks as Irish landlords always have spoken, and acts, as a Legislator, as they have always acted; and the consequences of their speaking and acting is that Ireland is the scandal of our name and century, the source of weakness to the Empire, a fearful drain on its resources, and the abode of every horror of the worst periods of the middle ages. Seeing what the wisdom of this school has brought us to, it is high time to cast such counsellors adrift, with the consolation that it must be enormous folly indeed that lands us in anything worse than their "sound principles upon which all Government should be conducted."

Lord Brougham speaks of all Poor Laws with the zeal of an advocate retained by the whole property of the country, to preserve it from the rate collector; he hates pauperism in the "abstract," as thoroughly as the beadle or footman hates the individual beggar who exhibits that despised condition in the "concrete." Like many men of great intellectual power who have been successful in life, he cannot comprehend how there can be whole masses who, without mental or bodily strength, continually sink lower and lower in the scale till they disappear in the dark gulf of pauperism. It almost seems as if Lord Brougham thought every man, if he chose, could be anything, and work his way, if he set about it, to a Lord Chancellorship, and its pension of thousands a year. Yet his knowledge of his own profession, recruited from its educated and comparatively wealthy classes, might teach him that "the many fail, the one succeeds"—that the prizes are very few in comparison with the blanks.

A similar rule operates in all callings of life: the able, the skilled, and the energetic rise; the bulk plod on upon the dead level of existence; those below the average in strength of body and mind fall continually into pauperism. In the "professions," those who cannot, from incapacity or defects of character, succeed, sink into respectable obscurity; in the lower trades and callings, the same unsucceeding classes become paupers. To deny these classes all relief would merely be sentencing them to death; and, while there is a vestige of property above the surface of the earth, they would not perish without a struggle. Hence the necessity for a Poor-Law, which is, in fact, only a surrender of a small portion of the general wealth, that the rest may be enjoyed in security. A Poor-Law is not a question of charity at all, but of safety and self-preservation. Lord Brougham says, as a system, the Poor-Laws have worked incalculable mischief in England. We do not believe it. We are firmly convinced that it has secured the peace and order of society, and left men free to the pursuits of trade and commerce, which would else have been in constant dread of convulsion. The certainty that men feel of not being left to die of absolute starvation, so far from encouraging a servile and lazy dependence on others, rather promotes individual exertion. Sure that the worst is provided against, a man has less hesitation in seeking new employments or fresh fields of exertion; and his energies develop themselves under new circumstances. The manufacturing industry of England has been created by those who were ready to try new experiments and novel callings. With starvation behind him, the Irish cottier dares not quit his miserable holding for anything else; and this is one of the reasons the "anything else" does not exist. So he clings to his bit of land with the tenacity of despair: it is the only chance of life. The man who will not steal the value of a straw, will commit murder when he is threatened with ejectment—as men, in ordinary circumstances kind and gentle, have been known to slay each other, rather than yield their place on the raft that is the only chance of life in a shipwreck. With no Poor-Law, and the landlords sweeping all that could, by the frightful competition for land, be screwed, as Dean Swift long ago said, "out of the blood" of the people, the whole of Ireland has descended to the lowest degree on the scale of European nations. England, with a complete Poor-Law, and Scotland, with a partial one, have risen to the highest point of that scale. What is the inference? Not against a Poor-Law, certainly. The cries of ruin and confiscation are groundless. Those who hold the property will administer the rate upon it, and if they do not direct the labour at their command to the production of profit, they will be the only holders of property in the world who have not been able to do so.

The Archbishop of Dublin also protests against a poor rate: he seems to think the state of Ireland the natural one—a dispensation of Providence with which it is useless to interfere. His arguments are singularly cold and hard, and, if it be not presumption to say it of a Prelate of the Church, completely at variance with the doctrines and precepts of the Gospel. How does his comparison of property to a citadel to be defended against the attacks of pauperism agree with the spirit of that text which declares "the profits of the earth are for all," and the duty of sharing our good things with our poorer brethren to which "the Scripture moveth us in sundry places?" The Archbishop draws a distinction between almsgiving and a rate by law—for we believe his practice is very contrary to the harshness of his theory. But, as a question of property, it comes to the same thing whether relief is given voluntarily or under a regular system, except that the first throws all the burden on the benevolent, and suffers the cold and sordid to escape. Recent investigations have proved that those best able to give have in many cases shirked their duty disgracefully. A rate would make it impossible for them to evade it.

But this is one of those questions that settle themselves; theories and opinions are of little importance now; there is the gigantic evil—here is the only remedy for it. Is it contrary to all the principles of commerce to throw casks of wine and bales of silk into the sea; yet they are flung overboard without a scruple, when it becomes a question of sacrificing a part or the whole. There is no choice. When the pauperism of England, deprived of all resource by the forfeiture of Church Lands at the Reformation, was organising itself into a system of brigandage, and preying locust-like on property, the first attempt was to exterminate it, and seventy thousand men were hanged in one reign. Those were the days of vigorous measures, when the "wisdom of our ancestors" was in full force. But it all failed, and property found at last that giving up a little to the destitute, and feeding them instead of hanging them was the better policy. Political Economy was not then dreamed of, and England established its Poor-Law, worked and got rich in spite of wars and tumults—quite in the teeth of "sound principles," which have always resolved themselves with Irish Legislators, into getting all they could and keeping all they got. Pauperism in Ireland is now drawing ten million a-year from the English Exchequer; to that the Irish Legislators make no objection; it is quite according to "sound principles." Englishmen think the drain can be stopped, and fix Irish property with a rate, as they were themselves saddled with one between two and three centuries ago. And no power on earth can avert it. In England there is not a grain of pity or sympathy for those who, having had all the power and property of Ireland in their hands, have allowed her to sink to its present awful state, whether by ignorance or neglect it matters not. A Poor-Law is inevitable.

The House of Lords met for the last time on Tuesday evening in that portion of the old "Palace of Westminster," which was fitted up for them after the fire. It is said by Dr. Johnson that the most indifferent thing, if done under the certainty of its being for the last time, is done with regret. No such feeling was perceptible among the Peers on Tuesday; but, as they are not in the habit of wearing their hearts upon their sleeves, or prone to betray their feelings by "compliment extern," they may have been very pensive without showing it. Lord Brougham made his usual half-dozen speeches, and seemed not more restless and fidgetsy than on other occasions; it is a wonder he gave nothing like a valedictory harangue on quitting the place of torment in which their Lordships have been so long confined; suffering one of the punishments of Dante's "Inferno"—a continual alternation from suffocating heat to freezing cold. But nothing marked the last evening the old "painted chamber" was destined to hold the Peers of England, after having been in use as a conference room, and as the Upper Chamber for centuries. For the benefit of future historians who may wish to be correct as to an interesting, if not very important fact, we here record that the last adjournment of the Peers in the old House was moved at one minute and a half to six o'clock, on the evening of Tuesday, the 30th of March, 1847, and that within a brief space it was cleared of its noble tenants, and sank into a silence which will never more be broken by the voice of debate.

On Wednesday morning the work of demolition commenced, under the direction of Mr. Barry, as the entrance to the new House of Lords is to be carried through it. The "Painted Chamber" was the apartment in which Edward the Confessor died.

THE WEATHER.

The weather, during the past week, has been cold and gloomy, exhibiting, therefore, in those respects, a great contrast to the weather of the preceding week. The following are the particulars of each day

Friday, March 26, was rather fine, the sky being more or less covered with cloud during the day; its average temperature was 52½°. Saturday was a moderately fine day, the appearance of the sky was very variable, there was a fog early in the morning; its average temperature was 50½°. Sunday was a wet day, four-tenths of an inch of rain fell during the day; its average temperature was 49°. On Monday morning the thermometer reading was as low as 29°, the day was dull, the appearance of the sun's disc was hazy; the thermometer rose only to 44½° during the day, whose average temperature was 36½°, being 16° less than on Friday, March 26. On Tuesday morning the thermometer reading was as low as 34½°; the day was gloomy, and its average temperature was 37½°. On Wednesday morning, the thermometer reading was as low as 26°, a very low point, indeed, for the last day of March; at the same time, the reading of one placed on grass was 16°, and another on flax on grass was 19°; the day was generally cloudy; its average temperature was 36½°. Thursday was a dull cloudy day, the thermometer reading in the morning was again very low, being 28½°, and that of one placed on grass was 21½°; the average temperature of Thursday was 37°. During the month of March, the reading of the thermometer placed on grass has been below the freezing point of water during a part of twenty-five nights; vegetation has, therefore, been subjected to a temperature nearly constantly below that of the average of the season.

The amount of rain fallen during the month was about three-fourths of an inch.

The extreme thermometrical readings each day were—

Friday,	March 26, the highest during the day was	50½	deg., and the lowest was	44 deg.
Saturday,	March 27	51½	,,	40
Sunday,	March 28	48	,,	36
Monday,	March 29	44½	,,	29
Tuesday,	March 30	40½	,,	28½
Wednesday,	March 31	39	,,	26
Thursday,	April 1	45½	,,	28

Blackheath, Friday, April 2, 1847. J. G.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

On Sunday morning her Majesty and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel at Buckingham Palace. The Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell preached the sermon. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated at the service.

The Queen and Prince Albert visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at Clarence House, St. James's.

On Monday afternoon the Queen held a Council. Senor Isturitz, Minister Plenipotentiary from Queen Isabella II. of Spain, had an audience to present his credentials. Senor Mora, Minister Plenipotentiary from Mexico, had also an audience to present his credentials. The Queen was attended by the Marquis of Ormonde and Mr. Ormsby Gore.

On Tuesday, the Queen, attended by the Countess of Gainsborough and Col. the Hon. Charles Grey, visited her Majesty the Queen Dowager, at Marlborough House. The Queen also visited her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia at her residence, at Kensington. Lord John Russell had an audience of her Majesty at Buckingham Palace.

Return of the Court to Windsor.—On Wednesday afternoon the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and the Princess Helena, and attended by the Lady in Waiting, the Maids of Honour, the Master of the Household, the Private Secretary to Prince Albert, the Lords in Waiting, and the Equerries in Waiting, returned to Windsor Castle from town. The Royal Dinner party at the Castle, in the evening, consisted solely of the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal suite.

On Thursday Evening (From our own Correspondent.)—Shortly after the arrival of the Court at the Castle yesterday afternoon, her Majesty and the Prince Consort walked across the private plantations, in the Home Park, and visited the Royal aviary, where the Queen and his Royal Highness were received by Mr Walter. Her Majesty and the Prince afterwards visited the Queen's private Kennel, and returned to the Castle shortly before six o'clock. Her Majesty and the Prince promenaded in the private grounds, the Royal family being taken for their usual airings at the same time. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal rode on their Shetland ponies; the Dowager Lady Lyttelton was in attendance. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, who was attended by Lady Augusta Bruce, visited her Majesty and the Prince Consort this afternoon; remaining at the Castle for upwards of two hours. Her Majesty was prevented from taking an airing this afternoon, in consequence of a fall of snow, which commenced between four and five o'clock. The Royal carriages and saddle horses were in waiting in the Quadrangle, but were countermanded, and sent back to the Royal mews. Her Majesty will give grand dinner and evening parties at the Castle during the ensuing week. The Queen's private band has been commanded to be in attendance from the Queen's Concert of the Cabinet and Foreign Ministers have been honoured with invitations to her Majesty's banquets. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert dined in private this evening. It is expected that the State apartments at the Castle, and the Round Tower, will be opened to the public to-morrow (Good Friday) after the morning service.

Her Majesty's Drawing-Room. Her Majesty held a Drawing Room at St. James's Palace last Saturday. Long before that hour crowds were assembled in St. James s-street, Pall-mall, and especially in the neighbourhood of Buckingham Palace. At half-past one a party of the Horse Guards (Blue) rode up the Mall, and the Royal Carriage, with Her Majesty and Prince Albert, preceded by two Royal carriages containing ladies in waiting and pages, and escorted by a troop of the Life Guards, left Buckingham Palace, and proceeded, at a rapid pace, through the fantastic arches of Cumberland Gate, and along the earliest arrivals were the Duke of Wellington, Sir G. Grey, Viscount Palmerston, Lord Campbell, Lord Clarendon, and other officers of State. The Drawing-Room was very numerously attended. The Queen wore a very magnificent dress. Her Majesty's train was of green poplin, figured with gold shamrocks, and was richly trimmed with gold lace. The petticoat was of white satin, trimmed with gold lace and ivy, ornamented with diamonds. Her Majesty's headdress was formed of a wreath of ivy and diamonds, and also of feathers. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge wore a splendid costume. The train was of red velvet, trimmed with satin and gold, over a dress of white satin, brocaded in gold, and ornamented with Brussels lace. Her Royal Highness' head-dress was composed of feathers, lace lappets, and also a wreath of pearls and diamonds. The stomacher, necklace, and earrings of the Royal Duchess were also of pearls and diamonds. His Royal Highness Prince Albert was habited in a field marshal's uniform, and wore the insignia of the Most Noble Orders of the Garter and the Golden Fleece, and the stars of the Orders of the Garter, St. Patrick, St. Andrew, and the Bath, set in diamonds. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge wore the uniform of a field marshal, with the insignia of the Order of the Garter, the star set in brilliants.

Lord and Lady John Russell.—Lord and Lady John Russell will remain in town during the holidays. Her Ladyship, though considerably improved, is not yet completely restored to health.

The Duke of Wellington.—The Duke of Wellington, accompanied by the Marchioness of Douro, left Apsley House on Wednesday for Strathfieldsaye, where the noble Duke will receive company during the holidays. The Marquis of Douro left town on Thursday, for the same seat.

Death of Lord Saye and Sele.—We regret to announce the death of Lord Saye and Sele, which took place on Wednesday last, at his Lordship's house in Grosvenor-street.

The Duke of Northumberland.—His Grace the Duke of Northumberland is about to take possession of Alnwick Castle, the great baronial residence of the Percy family

Visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge to Germany.—It is the intention of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, at the close of the summer, to visit their illustrious relatives in Germany. The Royal Duke and Duchess will be accompanied by the Princess Mary.

POSTSCRIPT.

CONFESSION AND EXECUTION OF PLATTS, THE MURDERER.

At twelve o'clock on Thursday, at Derby, Platts paid the the last penalty of the law for the murder of Collis, at Chesterfield. (A report of the trial was given in our paper last week.) The concourse of people was immense. Early in the week he made a written confession, the correctness of which he persisted in asserting to the last. He was very firm until he arrived at the pinioning room, when he began to tremble violently, and continued to do so until the bolt was shot. He struggled violently for two minutes, though bound with cords. His conduct is not reconcileable with the evidence. His conduct in gaol was good, and he expressed a firm hope of a joyful resurrection.

PLATTS' WRITTEN CONFESSION

"*Morley and I laid the plan before dinner*, after the people were gone into church; he said he had been with ——, and they had laid a plan to make away with Collis. They fixed to meet at the New Inn (Bettesen's), at Brampton Collis was to come to them there in the afternoon, and they were all to come down to Chesterfield, to the Wheat Sheaf (David Britt's), and they were to wait there until night. Collis' Morley he wanted to see me; Morley told him I would be at Frank's at night, as she bell ringing; if I was not there, he began to tell him where I was to be found. Morley told Collis that if he *did not* find me there, that I would be out with Hannah, walking; and that he would be sure to meet me at night, because he had to see about going to market at Chesterfield. They remained at Brampton some time after this conversation. Morley told me before his death that they left the Wheatsheaf about half-past six or a quarter to seven o'clock. He also told me the way he got Collis to the stable; he told him I was there, and that we should all go together to settle there; on which Collis, Morley, and —— went down to the stable. When they got Collis to the door, he (Collis) tried to get away when he found I was not there. Morley got him to settle; the door was open. Morley put his hand inside the stable door, where he had previously placed the spade for the purpose of murdering Collis. He struck him with it, and knocked him senseless, and he said against the cow or struck him with it, and knocked him senseless, and he said against the cow or the stable, and then he dragged him in, and struck him again, for fear of him moaning a noise; then he came to fetch me. —— was on the way, a companion of Morley's, but I do not know whether he said anything to him then or not. I was looking through the cow-house window, and I saw Morley and —— standing at the bottom of the yard. Morley called to me, and I went to him, and we went to the stable; then he told me he had done it a job. When we got there he shoved open the stable and fastened the door with an iron bolt, and Collis gave a great groan; then Morley struck him again with the spade, I think over the head, but I could not see, it being dark in the stable. After this blow was struck —— said he must go, but before he went we planned to meet again between nine and ten o'clock the same night, but I drove it too late. When I left the stable I went to the shop to tie down. I was disturbed with the affairs of the stable I went to the shop that night; and if he had been in Morley's shop, it was between one in the shop that night; and if he had been in Morley's shop, it was between eight and nine, for he was not killed in any shop; he was killed in the stable, and by the hand of Morley; neither did I see the first blow given. When I saw the last, and heard it, and saw him put into the cess-pool. The body was not cut up, it was thrown in whole. There was nothing taken off but his boots. Morley put the barrow into the stable until night, that he took it to Leah's coal-yard. It was Leah's barrow, and had some coals fetched in it for himself, on Monday, for the purpose of conveying the body away. I received the watch and boots a short time after. Previous to the murder Morley told me I should have the watch, and told me it say I bought them of 'Lanky Bill.' * * * Morley got the money, I do no not know how much there was. I gave him £2 10s. the day before. I believe Morley killed Collis's steers to owed him (Collis) for half a beast and some sheep, and I agreed to murder him because I owed him money. I believe Morley strangled Collis at last with a bleeding cord. This was planned between us previous to the murder. Morley was to strike the blow, because he was the strongest man, and ——I were to assist in strangling him. The first agreement was on Sunday morning in Morley's shop, after it was closed.

"I certify, as standing in the presence of God, whe e I shall have to appear in a few hours, that the above statement is true. (Signed) "JOHN PLATTS.

"Wednesday Evening, March the 31st, 1847.—It has been read over to me by the Governor, Mr. Sims. For his kindness since I have been in prison I feel much obliged.

"J. P."

[We have omitted the name of the third party for obvious reasons. We have also omitted two lines which refer to the disposal of Collis's box.]

THE EASTER FAIRS.—Preparations on an extensive scale are already making for the annual fair at Stepney, which the parochial authorities have from time to time salely endeavoured to prevent. The fair will be held, as usual, on Stepney Green. At Greenwich a great gala day is anticipated; several of the travelling theatres, each with its *corps dramatique*, arrived on Thursday, and took up their positions. There will be a fair on a service of the same sort, and Bunsellars' mart is also said there will be a similar exhibition on Brook-green, Hammersmith, although the inhabitants of the neighbourhood are opposed to it.

[illegible] was killed by a [illegible] on the Great Northern Railway, at Church [illegible] were killed by a [illegible] by the day previous). It appeared that on Tuesday, the 30th ult., about half-past five o'clock in the morning, a number of the workmen employed by the Railway Company at the Church Pit, Church Gresley, to be let down to their usual employment. Daniel Batch, the engine-man, let them down; but when they had descended about forty yards, he heard cries of the wheels crack, and immediately stopped the engine. He ran to the pit mouth, and found the drum running fast, the spur wheel having broken, and fallen under the drum. The cage was precipitated to the bottom of the pit, which is 370 yards deep; the rope broke off the drum, and went down the shaft, although longer than the depth of the pit. It was between nine and ten o'clock before a rope could be attached to the pumping engine, and another cage let down, when the bodies of the dead and dying were drawn up. The Jury returned a verdict to the effect—"That the deceased met their deaths by the accidental breaking of the spur wheel."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

SOUTHWARK COUNTY COURT.—On Monday, Mr. Clive, the Judge appointed to preside [illegible] County Court, in Swan-street, opened the new Court in due form [illegible] Chancellor's proclamation having been read in the presence of William Pritchard, Esq., the High Bailiff of Southwark, and Messrs. J. Meymott and C. Fletcher chief clerks to the Court. The superior officers were not appointed. The Court was then adjourned until the 20th of April, for the hearing of cases. The clerks will, however, be in attendance daily to grant summonses.

CABINET COUNCIL.—A Cabinet Council, which was attended by nearly all the Ministers, took place on Monday. The Ministers assembled at the residence of the Marquis of Lansdowne, in Berkeley-square, the noble Marquis not having recovered from a severe attack of gout in the knee.

NATIONAL GALLERY.—The Government contemplates pulling down the [illegible] Mansion at Whitehall, and erecting on its site a residence of considerable architectural magnificence. It is said that the works will be commenced early in the autumn of this year.

NEW RAGGED SCHOOL IN CLARE-MARKET.—On Monday a ragged school was opened in Yeate's-court, Clement's-lane, Clare-market, a most wretched and crowded locality. The school is on a novel plan. Parents may send their children from six o'clock in the morning until ten in the evening, and they will, free of any charge, be taught to read and write, and be trained to habits of industry and cleanliness. For women who are obliged to go out to work the whole day there has an opportunity given them of having their children looked after and educated during their absence. Another feature is that parents wishing their children to read and learn the prayers of their own creed, will have their wishes attended to and the children taught accordingly. In the evening, a class will be held for those boys and girls, who are occupied during the day.

THE REMOVAL OF THE WOOD PAVEMENT IN THE STRAND.—At the meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers on Tuesday, it was agreed that the whole of the wood pavement at present down in St. Paul's Churchyard should be removed immediately, and laid with the three-inch granite, similar to that laid down in Cheapside and Fleet-street. The wood pavement will accordingly be taken up immediately, and the thoroughfare for carriages will be stopped for about a week. It is also in contemplation to remove the whole of the wood pavement from Cornhill, Bishopsgate-street, Lothbury, and Mark-lane, while that in Bartholomew-lane will be turned.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The bills of mortality for the week ending the 27th of March, give the number of births as 1,575; of these 691 were males and 884 females; this is a decrease of 141 from the number of the preceding week. The number of deaths has also diminished to 1,029 (484 males, 545 females, being 39 below the average and 55 below the return for the preceding week.

ACCIDENT TO LORD JOHN SCOTT.—We regret to state that his Lordship met with a severe accident whilst hunting, near Kelso, on Saturday last. In taking a leap, his nose fell upon him, and broke a small bone of one of his legs, and dislocated his ancle. His Lordship was conveyed to his noble brother the Duke of Buccleuch's seat, Bowhill, where the leg was set. His Lordship, we are glad to learn, is going on favourably.

SUDDEN DEATH DURING DIVINE SERVICE AT WINDSOR CHURCH.—Considerable alarm was created at the church of St. John, during Divine Service on Sunday morning, in consequence of a lad named Henry Doe, the son of Mr. Doe, in the department of the Master of the Horse, at Windsor Castle, being seized with death just after the commencement of the sermon. An attack of apoplexy was supposed to have been the cause of death.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

A HUSBAND POISONED BY HIS WIFE.

At Bury St. Edmunds, on Saturday last, a young woman of eighteen, named *Catherine Foster*, was arraigned upon an indictment charging her with the wilful murder of her husband, John Foster, by administering to him arsenic, at Acton, on the 15th November last.

It was proved in evidence that the deceased was an agricultural labourer, a native of Acton, near Sudbury, Suffolk, and that he had formed an attachment for the prisoner while quite a boy. Last autumn, the prisoner was about to go on a visit to her aunt at Fakenham, about twenty miles from Acton, when he earnestly urged that the marriage might take place, and said that he would allow his bride to pay her proposed visit to her aunt after the marriage. This was accordingly consented, and the ceremony took place at Acton Church on the 28th of October, after which the young couple took up their abode in the house of Mr. [illegible], with whom was then living, besides her daughter, a son, Thomas, and three others.

John Foster having thus gained the long-cherished object of his heart was as happy in the possession of his youthful wife as man could well be. On the third morning they started according to his promise. He handed her into the carrier's cart, and bidding adieu to her, asked if "she thought she would stay all a month?" To which she replied, "No, John, I'll be back before." At the lapse of ten days she returned to her home, and her husband was overjoyed. On his arrival he partook of supper with his wife and her little brother; their meal consisting of dumplings, potatoes, and tea. The man had no sooner partaken of his dumpling than he was taken violently sick. Soon after this, his mother-in-law, who had been out all day washing, came home and found him retching violently in a basin, the contents of which she threw into a neighbouring ditch, near to which were some fowls. During the whole of the night the poor man remained in great pain; at four o'clock he tried to get up, but fell down from weakness, and on the following morning his wife went to Melford for a doctor. Deaming from the prisoner's account that the patient was suffering from cholera, and cholera, then very prevalent, the surgeon prescribed accordingly, and the prisoner took away the medicine, some of which she gave to her husband. On her return she found him worse than when she left him, and he lying dead in her arms at four o'clock, soon after which hour his mother and the surgeon arrived. On the same day the fowls all died.

At that time no suspicion was engendered, and that gentlemen gave it as his opinion that the deceased came to his death from English cholera; but suspicion being afterwards excited by the death of the fowls in a sudden and mysterious way, a further and more searching inquiry was deemed necessary by the Coroner.

The contents of the stomach of the deceased were subjected to analysis by Mr. Image and Mr. Newham, who unhesitatingly pronounced the presence of arsenic in quantities, not only in the stomach and its contents, but also in the flesh of the fowls, and a pudding-bag, in which the prisoner had boiled the dumpling, of which the deceased had eaten on the night before his death. Under these circumstances, recourse was had to the family for their information, and it was ascertained that the prisoner had spent the day with the mother of her husband, "very comfortably," from two to four, when she stated that she "must go home, for it was dumpling night." Her brother was also called from his work by her, when he stated that his sister had made one dumpling for supper, of which they all partook. Afterwards, however, he varied his statement, and then declared having seen his sister make two dumplings on the night in question, into one of which she had put some powder out of a paper, after which she burnt the paper and put that dumpling into a pudding-cloth. He also stated that he and his sister supped off a different dumpling, and that no particle of the dumpling of which the deceased ate. In addition to this, it was shown that after the unfortunate occurrence the prisoner had stated that "she wished she had gone to Bury before she had married, for then she would not have been married at all, and would have got a good place."

The boy, when examined at the trial on Saturday, denied that he had seen the prisoner put anything into the dumpling from her pocket, or burn any paper, and insisted in saying that both his sister and himself, who had not exhibited any symptoms of illness, had partaken of the same dumpling with the deceased. On this subject Mr. Image and Mr. Newham both deposed that if the deceased had taken the poison in that dumpling, it was impossible that any one else could have tasted it without experiencing great illness and danger to life from it.

The learned Judge, after hearing Mr. Power for the prisoner, and the summing up of the Chief Baron, retired for about twenty minutes to deliberate, and after that time returned a verdict of "Guilty."

The prisoner, who had stood unmoved during the whole trial, received the verdict of the Jury with a slight quivering of the lips: but beyond that expression of feeling, which was momentary, she did not exhibit the least emotion from the first to the last moment of the inquiry, which was fraught with such awful consequences to her.

On Monday morning, the prisoner Foster was called up for judgment, and the Chief Baron passed sentence of death upon her. The wretched female received but little emotion during the delivery of her sentences, and walked from the dock with as much composure as the most disinterested person in the Court.

THE ROBBERY AT THE WARWICK AND LEAMINGTON BANK.

At Warwick, on Monday, *William Hudson Blayney*, aged thirty-one, was charged with having stolen, on the 4th of July, 1845, one hundred promissory notes, of the value of £10 each, the property of his masters, the proprietors of the Warwick and Leamington Bank.

Mr. Waddington and Mr Hayes prosecuted; Mr. Miller and Mr. O'Brien defended.

The evidence was to the effect that the prisoner was a clerk in the bank at Leamington, of which there was a branch at Southam: his brother, George Blayney, had also been a clerk there, but had been dismissed in 1839. The prisoner was the resident clerk at Southam, and had a salary of £100 per annum, which salary had, a short time before the robbery, been increased £10. It was the custom of the bank to send certain sums of money on a Friday to the branch bank at Southam, for its supply on the market day; and, on the 4th of July, a clerk had counted out one hundred notes of the value of £10 each of the Warwickshire and Leamington Bank, together with a number of £5 notes, to be sent to Southam. There was also a parcel containing Bank of England notes to be sent to London. There were three parcels in all, two of which were for Southam, and the prisoner received the amount of postage necessary for the payment of the parcels to Southam. Mr. Smith, the manager of the Southam branch, received both parcels, and, expecting to receive a larger amount than that contained, he communicated with the branch at Leamington, and then it was discovered that the parcel containing the larger amount was missing. The prisoner was interrogated, but stated that he had delivered the parcels at the post-office, which was however denied: and a brother of the prisoner was subsequently seen in London with the identical number of notes—namely, one hundred £10 notes,—and, in consequence of having been a participator in the robbery, and sentenced to fourteen years' transportation, along with another man, the receiver. In the meantime, the prisoner had absconded, and Forester and Roby were sent in pursuit. Blayney was seen in Calais, but refused to come to England with the officers. He was lodged in a gaol in Calais, but the French authorities refused to allow of his being taken to England, and only dealt with the prisoner for the disturbance he created when it was sought to arrest him. A short time back, however, the prisoner came over and surrendered himself, and it was for the robbery committed in July, 1845, that he was now on his trial. The case for the prosecution went to show that the prisoner had been in a lamentable state of destitution, so that she was unable to feed her children. The prisoner, in her defence, said that for some time she had been in a complete state of starvation, with no bread to eat or to give her children. They had often gone to bed without breaking their fast, and that "starvation was bitter bad." Three little orphans, and nothing but raw turnips to give them! The baby she was unable to suckle, as she had no milk, owing to starvation, and the child would not take the union bread, it was so coarse. She had no fire, candle, or even soap to wash the child. The dear baby it too well to hurt it, but it died through want. The Jury returned a verdict of "Acquittal."

BALLOON ASCENT.—On Monday afternoon Mr Gypson, the aeronaut, ascended from the Imperial Gas Company's premises at Haggerstone, with his new balloon, to which he has appended some machinery of novel construction, for the purpose of raising or depressing the balloon at pleasure without a discharge of gas or ballast. He was accompanied by Mr. Carwell. The excursion was continued for 60 miles, to Sandhurst, in Kent, where a safe descent was effected near the residence of Sir John Herschell, the illustrious astronomer. Lady Herschell and some of her family having witnessed the descent, Mr. Gypson and Mr. Carwell were induced to pay their respects to the distinguished observer in the car of the chariot, and "the gentlemen from the clouds" having been hospitably [illegible], the merits and probable utility of aerostation were discussed with enthusiasm, and with considerable competency and knowledge of the science on the part of Sir John Herschell. The aerial voyagers, at one period of their lengthy journey, attained an elevation of three miles, and the machinery, invented by Mr. Gypson, was worked with advantage.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

We are not by any means inclined to agree with two or three of our contemporaries in thinking indifferently of the present Exhibition. Critics who contrast the labours of the Society for the few past years, with the Exhibitions of twelve or fifteen years ago, for [illegible] improperly forget—the serious vacancies from which the Society has suffered. Here Stanfield and Roberts, Cresswick and Charles [illegible] Stanfield, Redute [illegible] associate of that body. Martin, when he [illegible] Academy; and Haydon had withdrawn from the Society for several years. There were losses not easily repaired. Had the Society remained true to itself, and its members one and all united, the Royal Academy would hardly have known from what quarter to recruit its ranks. But the temptations to retire were too great, and petty animosities too keen, to allow the Society to hold together for any considerable length of time. Some members withdrew—others ceased to send; so that the Society dwindled down into comparative insignificance, and its Annual Exhibitions into helpless imbecility. A struggle is now making to regain this lost position; a charter of incorporation has recently been granted; a School of Art is on the eve of being established; and the present Exhibition is in many ways superior to any exhibition of the Society within the last seven years. We could have wished, however, that the works of art had been fewer in number, and that the good alone had been selected for exhibition. The Society might have closed with advantage three out of the five large rooms it has judged expedient to fill. Of the seven hundred and seventeen works of art contributing the Exhibition, three hundred and seventeen at least belong to a class of art—if art it can be called which "neither gods nor men are willing to permit." This must always be the case; but the class of art we shall unhesitatingly pass by, and in the following notices refer alone to pictures excellent in themselves—pictures of promise, and pictures of that ambitious kind of character in which inclination is mistaken for skill and the wish to achieve for the means to accomplish.

"Shepherd Boy." J. J. Hill. A small full-length figure, poetically conceived, but somewhat hard in the outline.

"Portrait of a Gentleman." J. Holland. A small cabinet picture, but somewhat hard in the outline.

"Portrait of Herself." J. Holland. A small cabinet picture, but somewhat hard in the outline.

"Portrait of a Gentleman

throw off so intolerable a yoke, and recover as much independence of thought and action as his conscience would allow him to assert. At this crisis an accident, which savours more of romance than of history, brought to Munich the adroit and enterprising person who has played so conspicuous a part in the events which have recently taken place. We are not prepared to say—

> 'That love has taught a monarch to be wise;
> And gospel truth first beam'd from Roleyn's eyes!'

but it is certain that the influence of the new favourite soon proved completely hostile to the systematic designs of the ecclesiastical party, which had probably found in her predecessors a convenient alliance for its objects."

The last accounts from Bavaria state that, in throwing off this political yoke, the King is supported by the majority of the people; and that the late transactions have rendered him popular. A Correspondent of the *Post* says:—"The affairs at Munich appear to be perfectly consolidated. The *ultra-montains* and Jesuitical (which in other words means nothing more nor less than the *haute-nobless*e) party, is the only one which still tries to move the lower classes to some feeble demonstrations of discontent. But these movements seem to prove a decided failure. On the other hand, the whole Protestant population, as well as the more moderate and reasonable Roman Catholic party, hail these strange events, and, above all, the dismissal of M. Abel, as the dawn of better days; and from private accounts, scarcely credible, but nevertheless from very veracious sources, it is stated that Senora Lola Montez behaves with great prudence and circumspection. So much at any rate is quite certain, that she still resides in a comparatively small house, that the decorations and furnishing of the Palace intended for her have been stopped; and, finally, that nobody talks of or believes in the purchase of great estates."

But there is another phase of the King of Bavaria's character more agreeable to dwell upon. He is a most munificent royal patron of the arts; and he is himself a poet and a man of feeling and taste. He has made his little capital renowned in Europe, and he has submitted himself to criticism by publishing a book. Nor as a ruler was he always the ordinary repressor of freedom which German Kings generally are. At the beginning of his reign he exhibited some tendencies to Liberalism, which alarmed the great powers of Germany. His sister being married to the Emperor of Austria, that Court soon acquired an influence over him that led him to retrace the steps he had taken. He was also alarmed by the heartiness with which the "liberty of the press" was used. The Germans are as afraid of free opinions as they are of fresh air; and the German Princes, unused to be made the subjects of public comment, are absurdly sensitive to anything in the shape of political remark. They have the weakness of Napoleon as to satire, without his greatness in other things: a song or a caricature will scare them out of their self-possession: "men wearing rapiers are afraid of gonequills;" and the Commanders of Armies would be thrown into terror by the pencil of a HB. Apprehensions of a similar kind made the King of Bavaria revert to the policy of his age and country, and his kingdom became distinguished from the rest of Germany, only by the greater encouragement he gave to the arts of architecture, sculpture, and painting. But even in art the tendency he developed was not an onward one. He built a Walhalla for busts and statues of all the great men of the Saxon race, and excluded Luther, the greatest of all. But recollecting the discussions among ourselves respecting the statue of Cromwell, perhaps we are not in a position to blame the omission. In painting, the style encouraged must was the devotional, the mediæval, enlisted in the service of the Catholic Church, in the effort to regain its old ascendancy. Here, too, he ran counter to his early predilections, which, if they can be gathered from his own writings, were with the Ancients, and the master-pieces of Greece and Rome.

His poems were first published by Cotta, at Munich; a second edition appeared in 1830. They were much read, from the novelty of a crowned head being the author; but, though not without merit, they are rather curious than excellent. They contain of short pieces addressed to his family, expressive of amiable personal feelings; and it must be confessed there is something of novelty in reading the lines of a poet who can inscribe a copy of verses "To myself as King," and "To my sister, the Empress of Austria." His longest pieces are addresses to Schiller and Korner, and some odes to "Hellas," written during the struggle of Greece against the Turks, which ended in giving his son Otho a Throne. In his "Fall of Kings," he gives utterance to some Royal discontent, but all his reflections on this subject have been said before, and said better, by a much greater Monarch Solomon.

The general impression, from a perusal of his works, is, that he is a man of more taste than talent, more sensibility and feeling for the beautiful in art than true knowledge of its principles. He has resided much at Rome, and some of the ideas there received he has thrown into a series of short unrhymed couplets,

LUDWIG, KING OF BAVARIA.—DRAWN BY BAUGNIET.

of which we re-produce two, promising the reader that they have lost nothing in the translation. As he is a King, he may be allowed to give an estimate of Royalty. Here is his reflection on

THE EMPEROR'S PALACE.

> Art thou then ever doomed to be the dwelling of Raphio?
> See! the Hawks build their nest o'er the throne of the Cæsars!

As the employer of diplomatists, we admit his authority on the uprightness of Ambassadors:

THE THEATRE OF MARCELLUS.

> A Theatre once—and now an Ambassador's dwelling!
> Still thou art what then wast—the abode of deception!

Rather mild and unimpressive, both, and the idea in each case the same; but they are not the worst of a score of others.

EASTER AT ST. PETERSBURG.

EASTER is celebrated with great enthusiasm throughout Russia, and especially in the capital. Our artist, M. Manuel, has drawn a picturesque scene of its gaiety; and, we cannot do better than quote as a pendent to the illustration the following details of the celebration, from a very interesting work, lately published entitled "The Life of a Travelling Physician."

"The fast has passed its meridian and symptoms begin to indicate the approach of Easter. This is the real fête of the people, this is the period at which they do eat, drink, and make merry, but great preparations announce its advent.

"The eggs dyed of various colours were displayed in the shop windows. An Easter egg is to the laity what Easter offerings are to the clergy, viz. peace offerings. The eggs are of very different merits and value. The common kind are dyed by wrapping worsted round them, and then boiling them, which imparts the tint to the shell. But china eggs adorned by paintings from subjects of holy writ are furnished for the wealthier part of the community. '*Christos voskrest*,' says a lady who presents you with an egg on Easter day, upon which you kiss her forehead and reply 'truly he has risen.' All the small retail shops present a lively appearance previous to Easter. Ribbands, new caps, grace the windows; and in common conversation there is continual mention of the approaching festival. It is only a few days previous that the most decided symptoms are indicated. The poorer classes are seen returning from market with a rib of beef, or a square piece of pork, or perhaps an entire ham in their hand, swinging it along in triumph. The cook shops smells savory, the pastrycooks' and bakers' windows display an infinite variety of cakes, all garnished with flowers. The evening previous the streets throng with people, all with something in their hands, a bottle of wine, a pie wrapped up in a napkin, a salmagundi covered over; indeed every species of comestible to fill the long-empty stomach.

"The hard eggs and cold fish chopped up together make a kind of salad with which the boors are well content. Sterlet from the Volga, caviare from the Caspian, melons from Astrakan, and pheasants from the Phasis adorn the merchant's table. Awaiting the midnight hour he contemplates his feast in store, perhaps his last meal. His church calls him to her bosom; he crosses himself as he takes a temporary farewell, and hastens to his orisons. The hour draweth nigh; the churches fill to suffocation. Not all the frankincense burt upon the altars can annihilate the smell of the fast food as it takes its spiritual flight through the pores. Hark to the cannon's sound! a salvo from the fortress announces that Christ has risen from the tomb. This is re-echoed by all the bells from a hundred belfries. All is mad with joy.

> Vor'kündigest ihr dumpfen Glocken schon
> Des Osterfestes erste Feierstunde?

"The streets throng, and men, women, and children embrace each other, and speak the emphatic words—*Christos voskrest*. On this evening there is a supper at the palace, and the following day a grand levee at Court, where the dignitaries are received in all their paraphernalia. The Emperor has to receive the embraces of hundreds of his subjects, who approach him with the same salutation as the boor makes use of in the streets. This is the hardest field-day of the year, for, although the presentation on the new year is more numerous, he does not come into such close contact with his beloved beards as upon the present occasion.

"During the whole of the Easter week the streets are thronged with people, who kiss and embrace each other. The servants present you with eggs at every house where you call, and a *quid pro quo* is expected; and it is a very heavy yearly tax upon your pocket. Every house that you frequent taxes you with an Easter egg, having before taxed you with a new year's gift. If you have any business transactions with the inferior classes you are sure to be reminded of it on the present occasion. In genteel society presents are often exchanged under the titles of Easter eggs; some even pay their physicians at this period: would that the custom were more general! Cards are exchanged by the corps diplomatique and by families who are in the habit of visiting. Marriages are celebrated, children are christened, and intoxication becomes prevalent. Labour stands still for a whole week, unless the labour which furnishes amusement to the public. The catchalls are crowded in the afternoon, the theatres in the evening; but the week over, things return to their ordinary course. If the weather be fine, it is a gay and happy period, and few countries celebrate it in so joyful a manner. It is the great fête of the church and of the people. Birth days, names' days, saints' days, old and new year, are all swallowed up in this crowning jubilee."

Our view is taken from the angle of the English Quay, with Falconet's colossal statue of Peter the Great in the foreground. The pedestal is formed of a solid block of granite: upon the mass is seated Peter the Great on horseback, with one hand stretched out, and pointing significantly: the horse paws the air with his fore legs, the hinder trample upon a serpent crawling upon the rock. The statue is of bronze, and its whole weight is poised on the horse's tail, which is fastened in the stone. Upon one side of the pedestal is inscribed appropriately—

> PETRO PRIMO,
> CATHERINA SECUNDA.
> MDCCLXXXII.

In the right-hand distance of the picture are shown some of the booths for the fair. The drive shows a great variety of equipages and costumes.

EASTER WEEK AT ST. PETERSBURG.—DRAWN BY M. MANUEL.

EASTER MONDAY ON THE RIVER THAMES.—GOING TO GREENWICH.

THIS is a pair of pictures of holiday life, illustrative of the amusements of Easter Monday, when the indwellers of London flock by thousands to Greenwich by steam-boats; and either betake themselves to the boisterous mirth of Greenwich Fair; or to the rustic frolics of Blackheath.

Dipping into Mr. Albert Smith's *Christopher Tadpole*, for the present month, we find the waggeries of the two scenes so pleasantly described, that we shall quote the passages.

"The holiday was Greenwich Fair, whither he was to accompany Mr. and Mrs. Chirpey, and Bessy Payne; and when the little party had assembled in the little shop, it would have been difficult to have found four happier faces, and certainly one prettier, in all London. For the jolly man was still the same—a trifle stouter, perhaps, but that was of little consequence—and his partner had forgotten all her first affections; and, finding that hearts were not daily crushed and blighted as she had once imagined, was as cheerful as her husband; indeed, in the lively, good-humoured Mrs. Chirpey, you would have scarcely recognised the romantic, soul-wearied Miss Twite. She had given up reading the penny romances; for two small publications of her own—one four years old, and the other but a few months—took up all her attention. And the youngest of these accompanied the party, Mrs. Chirpey insisting upon carrying it herself: 'Because, as she said,' she knew what the steamers were, and that babies always went to Battersea or Gravesend by mistake, if their mothers once let them go out of their hands. And Bessy looked so cruelly pretty had grown such a trim, plump little woman, and was so elegantly dressed, that Sprouts quite misgave his power over her affections, almost thinking that she was too good for him. But this feeling did not last long; for Bessy hung to his arm so comfortably, and began to talk and laugh so good-naturedly to Mr Chirpey, and Letty, and to Tom more than anybody offering to carry the baby, too, ('for practice,' as the jolly man observed, which improper remark produced the greatest confusion and was indeed too bad) that Tom was soon re-assured. And so they set forth, the envy and admiration of the entire court; and proceeded towards the river.

"They had to wait a little while at Hungerford Pier, for there was scarce standing-room on the packet that was to start first. Tom bought some periwinkles on the sly, 'to amuse himself going down,' he said, which made Bessy pout, and regret that he felt so dull, at which Tom wanted to be affectionate, but was very properly reproved. In a few minutes a boat came up, and the dangerous process of embarking Mrs. Chirpey and baby having been accomplished, the others followed, and the vessel moved off, rolling under its heavy freight until the water almost washed in at the cabin windows. The folks were so wedged together, that Sprouts could not produce the effect he had intended, with a bottle of stout and a biscuit; and the harp and cornet had as much as they could do to get room to move their arms. But this, as Tom said, was an advantage, because it was perfectly impossible for them to come round for money when they had finished playing. At last, after stopping everywhere to take in more people, until the passengers swarmed like bees on every available part of the boat, and Mrs Chirpey laboured under a constant hallucination that they were continually going to the bottom, and that the captain knew it but would not tell them, and begged the jolly man to save their child, but let her perish, when the boiler burst, which she was sure it was going to do—they got to Greenwich, and made their way towards the Park. * * * *

"Their next pitch was Blackheath. Of course the donkeys offered too great a temptation to be refused; and Bessy and Tom were soon scampering over the heath as fast as three boys behind each animal could hurry them on. The progress of Sprouts was most extraordinary. His length of legs was such, that both touched the ground, so that although he appeared to be mounted he was in reality running as fast as the donkey. However, it all made fun; and when so much was to be got for sixpence, it was astonishing what uncomfortable lives people led to collect fortunes, just by the time they were of no use. For perhaps after all it is a question whether happiness is not fun in a quiescent state.

"Mr. and Mrs. Chirpey did not ride. the jolly man mistrusted his weight, and his partner would not venture with baby. So they sat on some timber, and watched their companions; and when the ride was over listened that Sprouts should have his fortune told, as a swarthy bead-eyed gipsy approached them. Upon which they both consented; and heard so much about presents, and journeys, and dark gentlemen, and pieces of silver, that it was very evident an important period in their lives was arriving."

EASTER EXHIBITIONS AND AMUSEMENTS.

THIS year, Easter commences with "the month of love," usually "full of showers;" and holiday-makers, as Mrs. Gamp says, "must take the consequences," &c. It may, therefore, be useful to glance, for the reader's guidance, at the Metropolitan Sights and Amusements in door as well as *al fresco*, to provide for the paschal freaks of our climate, in the every-day alternations of *wet and dry*.

THEATRES will, of course, be in full blow on Monday, and their attractions, legitimate and others, will be found anticipated in an adjoining column. There is, by the way, one sign of the Dramatic times of unmistakeable import: Covent Garden will be opened on Tuesday as a second Italian Opera-house; and Drury Lane on Monday, with an exhibition of Elephants, Camels, and Horses, announced in the true mountebank fashion of riding round the town; both verifying Mr Macready's words, at the General Theatrical Fund Dinner, on Monday last: "Covent Garden was no longer, or, it appeared, never could be, a dramatic theatre; and Drury Lane was nearly in the same [illegible]."

PAINTINGS next demand our attention. First, we have the *National Gallery*, open on Monday [illegible]. The *crowded pictures* [illegible] will do well to inquire after the Raphael just added to the Collection. The [illegible] admission are from 10 to 5 but, next month, the latter will be 6.

The Dulwich Picture Gallery has just been re-opened for the season, every day

EASTER MONDAY ON BLACKHEATH.

except Friday; the admission by free tickets, to be obtained of Colnaghi and Puckle, Cockspur-street; Graves and Co., Pall Mall; Ackermann, Strand; Jennings, Cheapside; and Moon, Threadneedle-street; but not to be procured in Dulwich. The Collection is strong in the Flemish and Spanish schools

The British Institution, at the western end of Pall Mall, has lately been re-opened with Pictures by Living Artists. The Collection contains a few fine pictures, but is, by no means, a first-rate one. The Exhibition is, however, pleasing: its merits have been estimated in Nos. 281 and 286 of our Journal

The Society of British Artists, in *Suffolk-street*, Pall Mall East, opened their Gallery on Monday last. The Collection is, certainly, superior to that of last year: landscape, as usual, predominates. An impartial review of the Exhibition will be found in the present Number

The Water-Colour Societies will not open their Galleries until next month; when, also, "the Exhibition," *par excellence*, of the Royal Academy will open. *The Private Collections of Pictures* in the metropolis, for which the public are admitted, under certain conditions, are not, generally, opened until May, June, and July.

The Panoramas, by Mr. Burford, at Leicester-square, are well worthy of a visit. In the larger Circle, a View of the magnificent Cairo has just been put up. We have estimated its characteristics in No. 285 of our Journal: it is, certainly, superior to most of Mr. Burford's works, and this is greatly to be attributed to the excellence of the drawings, by Mr. David Roberts, R.A. In the two other Circles, are views of Athens; of the Battle of Sobraon, and the Victory over the Sikhs. The "Athens" has become very popular.

The Diorama (Regent's Park), has just been reopened with a splendid View of the Interior of St. Mark's, Venice, painted, by M. Diosso, pupil of M. Daguerre; and a View of Tivoli, Italy, painted by M. Bouton, admirably show the passing effects of light and shade peculiar to this Exhibition: the rich interior of St. Mark's, and the sunny Tivoli, are alike charming specimens of art, aided by mechanical contrivance.

The Colosseum (Regent's Park), with its manifold attractions, has just been thrown open, at the reduced price of 2s., by day or evening. Thus, we have the Panoramas of London, by day or evening; the Museum of Sculpture, Conservatories, Gothic Aviary, Classic Ruins, Mont Blanc and Torrent, Swiss Cottage, Stalactite Caverns at Adelsberg, Prize Cartoons from Westminster Hall, &c. The evening Exhibition is especially brilliant: she "lights by night," as an illusion, has never been exceeded. When we recollect that the charge for viewing this vast Establishment, some eighteen years since, was 7s., and that it was then a long way from complete, holiday folk may congratulate themselves upon the reduction which now admits them for less than one-third of that sum to a very superior Exhibition, of which Mr. Horner's creation was but the embryo.

The Cosmorama (Regent-street), being especially for juveniles, is an Easter sight; and, under the same roof, is "the largest Lady in the World," with whose weight we are afraid to trust our pen.

Madame Tussaud (Baker street), has increased her Collection by Five New Figures: of its class, this is the best Exhibition ever known; and Mrs. Salmon, and her famed Wax-work, would have melted with indignation at Madame Tussaud's long success.

Brunetti's Model of Ancient Jerusalem (213, Piccadilly), appeals to another class of visitors beyond the lovers of scenic sights: the Exhibitor describes it as "the most appropriate subject for this period," a representation we are not inclined to gainsay. Our estimate of the ingenuity of this Exhibition will be found in No. 247 of this Journal.

THE MUSEUMS will, doubtless, be well attended. *The British Museum*, we perceive, by the late Returns, has doubled its number of Visitors during the past year. The New Building is now hastening to completion: the Grand Staircase is just finished; the Great Zoological Gallery, an especial treat for holiday folks, is open; as are, also, the principal Saloons of Antiquities. Some of the new Smaller Rooms up-stairs, as the Egyptian, Etruscan, Ethnographical, Coral, &c., are extremely interesting; and their systematic arrangement bespeaks an educational effect as well as an amusing attraction. In olden times, Museums were, doubtless, receptacles for trash of the Temptando, and thus they may have greatly extended popular error. In these days, such tricks are out of the question, and every wonder-monger must discover the police of enlightened public opinion. There is a great stir among our sages for improving the Museum administration in matters of Natural Sciences, just now; and the accession of Dr. Buckland to a Trusteeship is a good omen for its success). Some novelties from the Museum are expected to appear during the year.

The East India Company's Museum, Leadenhall-street, is open on Tuesdays and Thursdays, by Directors' Tickets, and on Saturday, free. The contents are Oriental MSS., Sculpture, Implements of War, Oriental Boats, Zoological and Botanical Collections, &c.

The Mechanics' Museum, Bloomfield-street, Moorfields, is open free, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. It is rich in ethnographical rarities, especially relating to heathen worship, collected by Missionaries during their travels.

The United Service Museum, in Middle Scotland Yard, Whitehall, is open throughout the year; the admission being by Tickets from Members, who are upwards of 4000 in number. The principal Stars are the models and implements of war, by sea and land, natural history specimens, &c. It will be found described and illustrated in No. 97 of our Journal.

The Museum of the College of Surgeons, in Lincoln's-inn-fields, is open daily to the public, except Friday and Saturday, from twelve to four: the admission being by a fellow or Member's introduction or order. It is the most magnificent collection of its kind in the world: and is rich in specimens of Natural History, Comparative Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology: there, indeed, visitors may learn "how wonderfully and fearfully we are made." A neat notice of its contents, with a large Engraving, will be found in No. 179 of our Journal.

The Museum of Economic Geology is still in Craig's-court, Charing-cross; but a handsome edifice is erecting, in Piccadilly, for its removal. It is open to the public, daily, and free: it contains a splendid geological and Mineralogical collection. Models of Mining Machinery, &c.—each specimen fully described; the object being to afford practical information to all who are engaged in manufacturing pursuits connected with Geology. A visit to it may be seen in our Journal now in keeping Easter, but it will be a profitable one. There is here, also, a very interesting assemblage of Specimens of Staffordshire Pottery, anterior to the time of Wedgewood

Sir John Soane's Museum, 13, Lincoln's-inn-fields, has just been opened for the season of April, May, and June, on Thursdays and Fridays. The admission is by free tickets, to be applied for a day or two before. The Museum is a rare treat for the lover of architectural antiquities of Egypt, Greece, and Rome; and the alabaster sarcophagus, purchased of Belzoni, for £3000, is, of itself, "an exhibition." There are some matchless pictures by Canaletti and Hogarth.

The Royal Institution Museum, in Albemarle-street, may be viewed daily, by a member's free order. The collection consists chiefly of specimens of British Minerals. The Laboratory of the Institution, too, is well worth inspection: here is the vast Battery constructed for Sir Humphry Davy, and here Professor Faraday has made some of the most brilliant discoveries in experimental philosophy.

The Zoological Society's Museum, in their Gardens in the Regent's Park, may be inspected at the same time with their Living Collection, which now numbers nearly One Thousand Animals.—We are glad to learn that the public will henceforth be admitted to the Gardens on Mondays and Tuesdays throughout the year, and on every day in Easter and Whitsun week, except Saturday, without the usual order of admission signed by a Fellow of the Society. A novelty just received here is engraved in the present number

The Surrey Zoological Gardens are also open for the shilling fee; but the *al fresco* attractions are not put forth until Whitsuntide.

The Polytechnic Institution, 309, Regent-street, has more attractions than we can afford space to enumerate; and thus sustains its well earned repute. Its success is a sure indication of the growing popularity of scientific recreation.

The Society of Arts, John's-street, Adelphi, open their stablishment daily, except Wednesdays, free to strangers: the Model Room is extremely interesting; but there is a novel exhibition here which merits more special mention. In the room up-stairs, has just been assembled a large number of articles by means of British Manufactures and Decorative Art in Pottery and Porcelain, Glass making, Wood Carving, Coating in Metal, &c.; some of which exhibit a very near approach to the perfection of Continental artists. Barry's Italian Frescoes upon the walls of this Room, have also been lately freed from dust and dirt, and their grandeur of conception and execution is complete. The whole Exhibition was visited on Tuesday, by Prince Albert, who is the President of the Society.

THE THAMES TUNNEL, though much less frequented than formerly, has its fair quota of visitors: nothing appears wanting to complete the wonder except the railway transit through the Tunnel, which has been some time projected.

THE TOWER OF LONDON continues attractive, notwithstanding the "remodeling" now in progress has swept away many of its olden curios. The Horse Armoury and the Regalia may be seen, each for a sixpenny fee, daily. To see the other portions, requires a special order: the White Tower is a stupendous specimen of the old fortress, and although the "pulling down" yearly lessens the historical interest of the place, enough remains to people it to the visitor's mind's eye from the impressive drama of our history.

We have confined our notes to the metropolitan sights. We need scarcely add that steam, by land and water, presents all sorts of inducements for the holiday-seeker to leave the wonders of the Town itself. We must, however, mention that the Eastern Counties Railway have just started a fourth-class train of open carriages, for conveying passengers to the different stations along the line, at one halfpenny per mile!

INTERESTING ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERY AT ARUNDEL.

(From a Correspondent.)

DURING the past month, workmen have been employed in constructing a Mausoleum for the family of the Duke of Norfolk, in the sepulchral chapel of the Earls of Arundel, attached to the church of Arundel. In the course of the requisite excavations, several of the remains of the former possessors of the Castle were disinterred, and among others, those of the last members of the [illegible] family, who preceded the present Howards. One of them, wrapped in [illegible] round the person, was inscribed—

MARY COUNTESS OF ARUNDEL
OBIIT
20 OCTOBER;

and rose to the following singular discovery: The Earldom and Castle of Arundel accrued to the Howard family on the death of Richard, last Earl of the Fitzalan line, in 1580; by the marriage of his second daughter and heiress, Mary, to the father of Philip Howard, the first Earl of this family. She died in London, in August, 1607, and was interred with great pomp (as recorded by Strype—I think, page 355 of his "Memorials") at St. Clement Danes Church, in the Strand: her mother-in-law (Mary) died in the October of the same year, and was likewise there interred. Some years afterwards, it was thought right by the descendants to remove the body of the first-mentioned Mary to Arundel, to rest by the side of her father and ancestors, more especially as being the person who conveyed the title and estates to their present possessors; consequently, a body was brought here, but the past few days has revealed the fact that the wife, who had no direct interest in the descent, was brought instead of the daughter of the Earl. This is accounted for by the circumstance that the name of both was Mary; both were Duchesses of Arundel, and both died in 1557; and on the removal, the month could not have been noticed

During the works at Arundel, an iron chest has also been exposed, containing the remains of the Duke of Norfolk who was beheaded by Elizabeth, with a Latin inscription, stating that the bones were placed here in 1624.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Studiis rasus erit senectus.—HORAT.
In races it is not the long cracks or stayers that endure the speed.—BACON

The past week was—as was fitting—a blank in the sporting world: scarce a passage of public merry-making was held from one end of the land to the other, and such as took place had been "more honoured in the breach than the observance." Of course, for the reason, in the present instance, is prosaic enough: not having the wherewithal—neither the wish, to speak of the past, we proceed to Daguerreotype—from their shadows—the coming events of the present month—*quoad* the Turf.

April will be rich in racing: the increase of the popularity of that sport has called into operation so many new meetings, that the season, *par force*, begins much earlier in the spring than it was wont: later in the autumn it could not be protracted—for the Houghton week at Newmarket generally runs into November. On Easter Monday the Craven Meeting—at that place—always commences: the year its *materiel* is above the last year's average. But Riddlesworths seem to have dwindled to the shortest span:" they contain six nominations each, with nothing of account in either

There are some sporting matches set down, but, from various reasons, their coming off is unlikely. The Handicap—to be run on Tuesday is the market issue; but out of a large field left in, two are backed respectively at 9 to 2 each, which with difference odds against the remainder, is long odds. The chief event will be the Column Stakes—on the third day—which contains an entry of thirty-one; but several of these being stable companions, we can scarce reckon on a full party at the post. Still, for that stake will afford the first *début* of consequence among the racing *dramatis personæ*

It will bring before the public a great many of the young ones; and the Handicap, the Port, &c., will show us the form of the old ones, and reveal such as are bottled up, for races to come. Burton Constable takes place on the 7th and 8th: but as the stakes, or nearly all of them, only closed on Thursday night, it is impossible to deal with the list of fare. Accordingly, on the 8th, will interest the locality, but no more. Bath races occur on the 13th and 14th. They will exhibit very few of the three year olds the Somersetshire Stakes being the great feature. This event is not in the market yet. Catterick Bridge Meeting—on the same two days, is put on the scene, in the *Racing Calendar*—with a prodigious flourish of trumpets. Its rules and regulations fill two or three pages. Its feature will be the two-year-old stock brought to the post. The days are early yet for the appearance of the little ones. Barnet and the Hoo are "minors" that call for no note or comment. Epsom Spring's great—by grace of the publicans of the city. The Metropolitan Stakes will be a sporting affair—albeit in the matter of business detail, it has given small satisfaction: this meeting will be celebrated on the 10th inst. Newmarket First Spring is the most important meeting of the whole year. It is a great measure anticipative to the Derby—for, by its signs and tokens, the horoscope of that mighty event is read. It will extend over the five days, from the 19th inclusive, and set before the speculators the Two Thousand and the One Thousand Guinea Stakes, besides many Sweepstakes and other issues, containing among their nominations a large moiety of the popular horses now in training. Durham Races fall on the 22nd and 23rd, but it will be a local affair, while Chester, the eyesore of all observance, is set down for the 27th—it used to be fixed for the first Monday in May. The list is a monster catalogue, the Trades' Cup entries alone occupying more than *four pages* of the Book Calendar! The Ascot Meeting will be a sort of Derby rehearsal, and the whole a brilliant show. Thus terminates our pencillings in the perspective we cannot close without a *touch* in the back-ground. . . .

At the late Northampton Races, the starter dropped his flag, and "told the jockeys to go"—(such is his evidence before the Stewards) for the Althorp Stakes. After they had gone, he called them back "You may call spirits from the vasty deep, but will they come?" They went—neither will a jockey who don't hear you. Well, *that* was a false start—as they rightly said, and then went, as he ought, "without any word from the starter." This, too, is called "false." Now, if a start be *false* when the word is given, and when it is not given, what may constitute *fair* start. The conundrum is more easily asked than in the one and twenty pages of the laws of the Jockey Club, as that code appears in the *Racing Calendar*, *not the slightest allusion is made as to the manner in which a race is to commence.* It is only required that "the horses be up to the post" before the starting post (as he (the starter) may think necessary:" but, of how long they are to remain so—or upon what authority they are to depart—*no word is said*.....It is only necessary to call to mind how often these laws were framed, that we may deal leniently with Acts of Parliament.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The principal betting this afternoon was upon the Newmarket Handicap, the aspirants to which will be put to the test on Tuesday next. The Euclid colt, Sting, and Vanish, were the lions, only the latter, however, showing any improvement, as Tutbury Lass reported herself "amiss." Sting sprang almost to evens for the Port, which looks like a certainty. The Derby betting was remarkable for the eagerness to back Planet and to lay against almost everything else in the race. Notches in the Oaks.

NEWMARKET HANDICAP.

9 to 2 agst Euclid colt	10 to 1 agst Footstool (t)	100 to 6 agst Humdrum (t)
9 to 2 —— Sting	12 to 1 —— Lycœus (t)	20 to 1 —— Campanula
7 to 1 —— Vanish	14 to 1 —— Kenberg (t)	90 to 1 —— Tom Tulloch
	Waterloo (t) scratched.	

THE PORT STAKES.

Offers to back the field at evens or to 1 to 6 to 4 about Sting.

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

	18 to 1 agst Bourston (t)	25 to 1 agst Pine Apple
9 to 2 agst Planet (t)	20 to 1 —— Wallace (t)	50 to 1 —— Odessa Lily (t)
	Vivenagh is scratched	

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.

7 to 1 agst The Liberator (t)	8 to 1 agst Christopher	

CHESTER CUP.

20 to 1 agst Mendicant	28 to 1 agst Mickey Free		250 to 25 agst Lord Eglinton's
25 to 1 —— The Lamb	28 to 1 —— Punch		two (t)
25 to 1 —— Peter Lely	40 to 1 —— Lycœus (t)	600 to 20 —— Mr. Colquitt's two	
25 to 1 —— Newcourt	66 to 1 —— Annandale (t)		

OAKS.

700 to 200 agst Kent's lot (t)	25 to 1 agst Gherkin	66 to 1 agst Sir C. Cobweb (t)
14 to 1 —— Forth's lot (t)	25 to 1 —— Canygahan	
20 to 1 —— Van Tromp	30 to 1 —— The Liberator	50 to 1 —— Pavilion
20 to 1 —— Planet (t)	40 to 1 —— Horn of Chase	50 to 1 —— Bingham (t)
13 to 1 —— Ephrata	60 to 1 —— Mendicant (t)	50 to 1 —— War Eagle
	66 to 1 agst Oxonian (t)	

OAKS.

8 to 1 agst Farmer's Daughter

THURSDAY.—The betting this afternoon was almost entirely governed by Monday's quotations; one exception, however, should be noticed: viz, the Euclid colt, who was ejected from the front rank, and left off two or three points worse than on Monday. Planet was in great request, from his engagements, and Dulcet became the leading favourite for the Chester Cup. Such were the only noticeable features of a particularly dull afternoon.

NEWMARKET HANDICAP.

4 to 1 agst Sting (t)	9 to 1 agst Lycœus (t)	15 to 1 agst Humdrum
7 to 1 —— Euclid colt (t)	10 to 1 —— Lyneus	15 to 1 —— Queen of Tyne
7 to 1 —— Vanish	12 to 1 —— Footstool (t)	20 to 1 —— Tom Tulloch
	25 to 1 agst Remorse (t)	

THE PORT

Even on the Field agst Sting	2 to 1 agst Sir Tatton Sykes

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

13 to 1 agst Euclid colt	15 to 1 agst Wolf Dog (t)	
17 to 1 —— Bourston	25 to 1 —— Odessa Lily (t)	

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.

3 to 1 agst Planet (t)	7 to 1 agst Liberator (t)

CHESTER CUP.

20 to 1 agst Dulcet (t)	25 to 1 agst Cismora Gherardi		33 to 1 agst Intrepid
22 to 1 —— Headlam	25 to 1 —— Mickey Free (t)		66 to 1 —— Sweetmeat (t)
25 to 1 —— The Lamb (t)	33 to 1 —— Punch (t)		

DERBY.

6 to 1 agst Van Tromp	25 to 1 agst Gherkin	40 to 1 agst Mr. Martin (t)
9 to 1 —— Planet (t)	28 to 1 —— Liberator (t)	40 to 1 —— Bingham
14 to 1 —— Ephrata	33 to 1 —— Christopher (t)	50 to 1 —— Pavilion
	50 to 1 —— Cossack (t)	

LINCOLN STEEPLE CHASE. MARCH 30.

Richard Sutton, Esq., and John Tomlin, Esq., Stewards.

Handicap of 20 sovs each, with 100 added by the town and neighbourhood of Lincoln; 15 forfeit.

Mr. Morris's c g Tamworth	.. ..	(Taylor) 1
Mr. Hutchinson's ch g Profligate	.. ..	(Bradley) 2
Mr. W. Lott's Repealer	.. ..	(Owner) 3

Thirteen horses started—A most excellent race.

A Handicap Race for 10 sovs each, 5 ft, with 30 added; over six hurdles, two miles. The winner to pay £5 expenses.

Mr. Walter's b g Cavendish	.. ..	1
Mr. Marshall's gr g Wanderer	.. ..	2
Mr. J. Scott's The Doctor	.. ..	3

Six horses started. A capital race.

THE EASTER HUNT. The meet on Monday next (Easter Monday) has been appointed to take place on Stoke Common, about three miles from Slough. It is stated to be very probable, should the morning be fine, that his Royal Highness Prince Albert will honour the meet with his presence. Lord Granville, the Master of the Buck Hounds, has left town for Paris, and is not expected to return until after the holidays.

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR APRIL.

BUILDING A MAN-OF-WAR IN PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD

As no outlines were distinguishable, there could be no idea of dimensions. Howbeit, the new planet was all made of wood-work inside; John Downs felt sure of that. It was a world of cross-beams and rafters, upright and downright: above his head, beams and timbers all crossing and traversing, and thick and three-fold, so that scarcely any daylight could be seen in looking up. Level with his feet, and with his knees, and his breast, lay all sorts of loose planks, some of them pretending to be for the measure of passages to and fro, with here and there half or three quarters of a ladder, just knocked up any how with a few bits of wood and—a hammer, or a notch; and beneath him more cross-beams, and uprights, and slanting timbers, and lumbering masses of wood unfixed, and small platforms of planks with men standing upon them, doing something, while cantles or bantlings were seen dimly shining far in the depths beyond, some of them stationary, some moving about and suddenly disappearing. Nothing seemed to have any shape. Men were distinguishable in all directions, but were recognised by inches rather than the eye; for even the figures of the men, as well as the objects that environed them, were shapeless. Amidst all this, the noise and confused din were prodigious—the constant blows of innumerable hammers of different weights and powers upon wood and metal, mingled with the hacking of axes, the chipping of adzes, the lumbering of heavy logs, the clatter of planks, and the varied voices and tones of the workmen, produced in their entire effects much such an impression as might have been experienced by a visitor to the interior of the Tower of Babel. As to the work that was going on—it was inconceivable. Every man seemed to be working at random; and each group, so busy upon a strip of platform, or huddling together below over some great mass of timber, appeared to be exerting themselves with no definite object or effect. *Douglas Jerrold's Shilling Magazine.*

HALFPAX POLITICIANS

In the winter season, when but few vessels enter the port, and the operations of agriculture are wholly suspended, politics are ably and amply discussed, and very sapient conjectures formed as to the future, in these interesting and valuable crowns adjacent to the fountain-head of legislation—the Lords, taverns, blacksmiths' shops, tap-rooms, and the sunny and sheltered corners of the streets. Every one, however humble his station may be, is uncommonly well-informed on affairs of state. A man who can scarcely write a common letter, or read a paragraph, can spend with great facility and neatness a constitution, and he who exhibits great awkwardness in measuring a few yards of riband, manifests astonishing skill in handling the measures of a government. Indeed, this seems a natural turn for political economy, as the Germans and Italians have for music; and it is the principal source of amusement they possess. If Lord John Russell were to spend an evening at the public room of the Excelsior, the world find such topics as the Corn-Laws, Free-Trade, Responsible Government, and the Repeal of the Union, disposed of to his entire satisfaction, in a manner so lucid, so logical, and conclusive, that he could not fail to be edified and edified. He would be convinced that the Colonial Office should be removed from Downing-street, London, to Shark street, Blueberry-square, Illenoe, where there are master minds capable of directing reconciliation among the complicated interests of a vast and populous empire.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

NORTH OF BEAUTY

Has the beloved reader, in his experience of society, never heard good-natured female friends; who always wonder what you can see in Miss Smith that is so fascinating; or what could induce Major Jones to propose for that silly, insignificant, simpering Miss Thompson, who has nothing but her wax-doll face to recommend her? What is there in a pair of pink cheeks and blue eyes, forsooth? these dear moralists ask, and hint wisely, that the gifts of genius, the accomplishments of the mind, the mastery of Marshall's questions, and a lady-like knowledge of botany and geology, the gift of making poetry, the gift of rattling sonatas in the Herz-manner, and so forth, are far more valuable endowments for a female, than these tuitive charms which a few years will inevitably scrub. It is quite edifying to hear women speculate upon the worthlessness and the duration of beauty.—*Vanity Fair.*

SHAKSPEARE AND MACBETH

The tragedy of "Macbeth" was not favourably received by the critics. The Fifty Society have raked up some curious particulars connected with the first night of its performance. The gods seem to have been particularly obstreperous; and, when the incantation scene commenced, the witches' cauldron appeared upon the stage, one graceless 'prentice from the Ward of Chepe bawled out "Harry, if such pieces be setts forth—then verily is ye theatre guyinge unto potte." Another, in a most loude voyce, did pronounce the tickette for soupe;" whilst a third "did prophecie that ye cauldron would cooke Macbeth his grosse." The ancient MS. continues: "but, forsamuch as ye tragedie didde welle and marle amouncte ye people, ye Master Shakspeare didde take his fyrbes of pears—and sappynge that samen nighte at the Mermaidde, didde saye, and of this there be many witnesses worthy of all credite, that ye pyese dyddes goe righte well, and that, if forsooth it should ruine ten thousande pounde, he would pay unte mine hoste his score at thatte hostelrie" That same night, or forsooth mornynge at fyve of the clocke, when ye reckonynge was called for, ye poet, Ben Jonson, as indeed was e'stomed with his dyddes dutifulnesse towarde ye man I have neve whither: see that, because of his in such a mannerre makynge of himself soe scarce, he was called ever after 'Scarce (or Rare) Ben Johnson.' "—*The Man in the Moon.*

SERVANTS' GOSSIP

The servant at No. 1 told the servant at No. 2 that her master expected his old friends the Baileys to pay him a visit shortly; and No. 2 told No. 3 that No. 1 expected to have the Baileys in the house every day; and No. 3 told No. 4 that it was all up with No. 1, for they couldn't keep the bailiffs out, whereupon, 4 told 5 that the officers were after No. 1, and that it was as much as he could do to prevent himself being taken in execution, and that it was nearly killing his poor, dear wife; and so it went on, increasing and increasing, until it got to No. 32, who confidently assured the last house, No. 33, that the Bow-street officers had taken up the gentleman reported to be No. 1, for killing his poor, dear wife with arsenic, and that it was confidently hoped and believed that he would be executed at Horsemonger-lane Gaol, as the facts of the case were very clear against him. *The Greatest Plague of Life*

IMITATION WINE

The butt of Malmsey in which Edward IV. caused his brother to be drowned was, it is believed, actually sold as a full, fruity wine with "plenty of body in it," after poor Clarence had been in soak till death relieved him from his drenching. *Comic History of England.*

WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT.

There is nothing very interesting in the history of Commerce until the time of Whittington, whose cat was a fabulous animal, though it has taken its place by the side of the British Lion in our English annals. We are inclined to believe that there is some analogy between these two brutes, and that both are meant to be the types respectively of our political and commercial prosperity. We have sometimes thought that the British Lion, from its plurality of lives, ought rather to be called the British Cat, especially from its readiness to come to the scratch when the affair of the throne may seem to be in jeopardy. Whatever may be the exact nature of the beast, it is certainly a very highly-trained and somewhat harmless animal, for any statesman may place his head in the British Lion's mouth, and venture to withdraw it without any the slightest injury. The creature will roar loudly enough and show an ample expanse of jaw, but it is frequently not *præterea nihil* with the noisy brute, whose grumbling is often indicative of his extreme amiability. Whittington was actually three times Lord Mayor of London, and we find him "doing a bill" for Henry IV. to the tune of a thousand pounds, and taking the subsidy on wool out of which the sovereign generally fleeced the people as collateral security. *Comic History of England.*

THE FAMINE IN IRELAND.

Ireland is now, in one sense, in the midst, in another sense, we fear, in the beginning of a famine. Two millions of which the world has never seen Four millions of people, the majority of whom have always upon the verge of utter destitution, have been suddenly deprived of the sole article of their ordinary food. Without any of the ordinary channels of commercial intercourse, by which such a loss could be supplied, the country has had no means of replacing the withdrawal of this perished subsistence, and the consequence has been, that in a country that is called civilised, under the protection of the mightiest monarchy upon earth and of events within a day's communication of the capital of the greatest and richest empire in the world, thousands of our fellow-creatures are each day dying of starvation, and the wasted corpses of many left unburied in their miserable hovels, to be devoured by the hungry swine; or to escape this profanation, only to diffuse among the living the malaria of pestilence and death.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

MR. DONNET'S RAILWAY JOURNEY

Away, with a shriek, and a roar, and a rattle, from the town, burrowing among the dwellings of men and making the streets hum, flashing out into the meadows for a moment, musing in the hollows, jumping the rivers, booming on in darkness and heavy air, bursting out again into the sunny day so bright and wake; away, with a shriek, and a roar, and a rattle, through the fields, through the woods, among the corn, through the hay, through the chalk, through the mould, through the clay, through the rock, among objects clear at hand and almost in the grasp, ever flying from the traveller, and a deceitful distance ever moving away with him: like as in the track of the remorseless monster, Death! Through the hollow, on the height, by the heath, by the orchard, by the park, by the garden, over the canal, across the river, where the sheep are feeding, where the barge is going, where the hay is making, where the dead are lying, where the factory is smoking, where the stream is running, where the village clusters, where the great cathedral rises, where the bleak moor lies, and the wild breeze scrapes on the corn, through the day

THE THEATRES, AND THE PREPARATIONS FOR EASTER MONDAY.

DRURY-LANE.

The most extensive preparations are being made at this theatre, for the new spectacle, to be produced next Monday evening; and the appearance of the stage, when we were present at a rehearsal on Wednesday morning, was most peculiar. The rehearsal of a full piece is always, more or less, an affair of great confusion; but it is next to impossible to convey an idea of the scene which the *coulisses* of Drury-Lane then presented. Every portion of the scenery—even the "wings," as they are technically called—had been removed, showing the vast extent of the stage, on which two hundred persons were grouped about, forming into processions, taking their places for entrance, or waiting for the proper "cue" for their appearance. Down the sides of the stage, some fifty horses of every breed and colour were snorting, stamping, and clattering about over ribbed platforms; and at the back, near the wall in Drury-Lane, a group of camels were patiently looking on at the confusion. The appearance of these last was most interesting. Three of them the finest animals we ever saw—had arrived but the day before, by race of the Clermont Company's ships; and they were attended by the same number of native Mamelukes, in their picturesque costume, to whose slightest word the enduring "ships of the desert" were obedient, rising and kneeling down, or changing their places, when ordered, with the docility of dogs. On the other side of the stage, an elephant was mildly amusing himself with some scraps of vegetables, perfectly unconcerned. There was another, and much larger one, in the yard of the theatre, who was preparing for his entry for awhile, because he was too large to enter at any of the archways; and the passage leading from the stage door to the stage was going to be cut away to admit him. Immediately in front, near the foot-lamps, the author, prompter, stage directors, and principal performers had collected. To a person not experienced in dramatic matters, it would have appeared impossible to get all this confusion into anything like order by Monday evening, yet we were assured such would be the case; when a grand Oriental spectacle will be represented, called "The Desert, or the Insaum's Daughter," which Mr. Fitzhall has written as a vehicle for some superb effects, as well as the introduction of Follchen David's symphony, "Le Desert," which has been adapted to the English words by Mr. J. H. Tully. The choruses will be sustained by one hundred voices, and the music will be principally sung by Miss Messent, Miss Rebecca Isaacs, and Mr. Harley, to whom the chief characters in the drama are entrusted. Some magnificent scenery has been painted by Mr. Grieve and Mr. Telbin, and the great effect will be at the end of the first act, when the canvas will be seen falling in the Desert, where it will be attacked by Bedouins, the scene concluding with the coming of the Simoon, or fire-wind, and rising of the sand. This very elaborate effect will be arranged on a new and very complicated principle. At the recitation of the chorus in the ballet department will also be brought into action, and the appliances are of the most gorgeous and costly description. The performances will commence with Wallace's ever-charming opera of "Maritana."

HAYMARKET.

After Mr. Bourcicault's comedy of the "The School for Scheming," a new Easter entertainment will be produced on Monday night, called "The New Planet," from the prolific pen of Mr. Planché. The clever author has this time abandoned the romances of fairy history, of which he has been time and time again the chronicler, and produced one of those pieces known at the French theatres as a *revue*: of the same style as his "Drama's Leves," brought out some years ago at the Olympic, and "The Dream at Home," produced a few seasons back at the Haymarket. The present piece will commence with a meeting of the different planets in the star-chamber of the new one, with their transit from that locality to "London by Night." The first appearance of Mr. Buckstone, in the character of *Harlequin* will, no doubt, be a great feature of this scene. We are next carried through the Polytechnic Institution, with its gun cotton lectures and other wonders: the Egyptian Hall with its opposition nigger Serenaders, the Hunt of the Wits, with the different Giselles from the Adelphi, Drury Lane, the Adelphi, the Princess', &c.: with some hard hitting on both sides at the rival Operas; and the extravaganza winds up with Harlequin's Tableaux Vivans, by various living statues of celebrity, and the enthronisation of the new planet. The programme will conclude with the sixth performance of Mr. Morton's last one act comedy drama, "The Light Troop of St. James's," of which we gave a notice in our last.

The *habitues* of the Haymarket, and lovers of the comic drama generally, will be delighted to learn that Mrs. Nisbett (as she is still called in the bills) is engaged at the theatre for a limited number of nights, and will make her reappearance on Monday week in Sheridan Knowles's comedy of "The Love Chase," in her original part of *Constance*.

THE ADELPHI

relies upon the attraction of its present bill, and therefore no novelty will be produced on Monday evening. "The Flowers of the Forest," by Mr Buckstone, and Mr. Charles Selby's "Pantomimic Burlesque of "The Phantom Huntsman," will form the entertainments; the different pieces in preparation being kept back until the attraction of the drama begins to be on the wane, which, however, we do not expect will be just yet.

THE LYCEUM

has but one novelty in its bill—a farce, called "Crusoe the Second"—which is an adaptation, by Mr. Stoqueler, of an amusing vaudeville now performing in Paris. A three-act drama, "The Creole," by Mr. Shirley Brooks, the scene of which is laid in the Mauritius, will, it is expected, be ready for representation by Thursday evening.

It is to be regretted that any misunderstanding should have arisen between the proprietor and the lessees of the Lyceum, and it is to be hoped that some arrangements will be made that will prevent the latter bringing their management to an end in three months, at which time, we believe, the lease expires. The Keeleys raised the Lyceum after the Princess's Company had failed, previous to a "fact" in the dramatic world, by a clear-headed direction, and by taking the field at a fortunate moment; but the attraction, it must be borne in mind, rested, in a great measure, in themselves, and not in the mere walls of a theatre.

PRINCESS'

After the new opera of "The Bandolle," Shakspeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream" will be produced, with every aid towards a general great effect that the different departments of the theatre can contribute. With the aid of some exquisite scenery, by Mr. W. Beverley; a well trained chorus; and a cast of great strength, the revival will, in every respect, equal the celebrated one produced at Covent Garden during Madame Vestris's management. The theatrical disadvantage of the operatic tendencies of Mr. Emden, under whose direction the former version was produced. The part of *Oberon* will be sustained by Miss Sara Flower, and that of *Titania* by Miss Anne Romer. Mr. Compton will support the character of *Bottom*; and the principal members of the *troupe* at this house will also assist in the representation. The Princess' Theatre appears altogether to have given up the production of burlesque, for the performance of which it was once so celebrated.

SADLER'S WELLS.

Mr. Phelps is preparing to revive "Macbeth," and, as we understand, with the greatest care; surpassing all the pains hitherto bestowed upon everthing produced by the management of this theatre. It will not be produced on Easter Monday: as a holiday audience, however, will frequent the interior of this establishment, is not always the best to commit the fortunes of an important revival, or production to. The first representation of "The Tempest" at Sadler's Wells will excite much interest in the dramatic world.

SURREY.

Some members of the Bedouin Arab tribes are engaged to appear here in an entertainment on Monday next; and gave a rehearsal of their performances at the theatre on Wednesday. Their performances are certainly most extraordinary, eclipsing all that these very active children of the desert have hitherto shown through before an English audience. We think it almost a pity that they were not engaged to contribute to the reality of the effect of the "Simoon," and other effects of "The Desert" at Drury Lane; but we have little doubt but that their performances will meet with an audience of equal appreciation, and, perhaps, of equal numbers (for the auditory of the Surrey is very capacious) as at the larger theatre. We have been told that the agility and grace of the Bedouin Arabs in "ground and lofty tumbling," is owing to the natural pad, if it may so be termed, that the sand of the desert forms for them in their early practice. If this be the case, we think that the Goodwin Sands, at low water, might be turned to some account for similar purposes, and that an immense race of tumblers might be produced to rival the Eastern tribes of saltimbanques.

ASTLEY'S.

Mr. Batty advertises a new equestrian spectacle for Easter Monday, on which day, from time immemorial, the "summer season" of Astley's has commenced. The present lessee has, however, kept the theatre open throughout the year. The new production is termed "The Bride of Abydos; or, The Corsair and the Avenger's Steed" and it will introduce all Mr. Batty's canine, feline, and ursine host of horses, ponies, and other quadrupeds. In fact, so great is the irruption of Eastern animals into London, that we doubt not before long, camels will ply for hire in the streets, to the injury of the index cabs, and elephants usurp the places of the cheap omnibuses. Whether acting or not, the great concert members of Mr. Batty's *corps* must be always eating—his expenses, we have no doubt, will be repaid.

Mr. LOVE will continue his entertainments at CROSBY HALL, whereat all those who had not the opportunity of hearing him during Lent, may ensure a very agreeable evening's amusement. We confess that we like these ventriloquial entertainments. We love to be deceived into the conviction that ladies and gentlemen are left in houses, behind screens, by themselves, and that other useful persons hunt blunebottle flies, and fry omelettes, and repair chimneys, and do other versatile things in their behoof; and of these pleasant deceptions, Mr. Love is a great professor.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—One of the most difficult things in the management of a great establishment, such as her Majesty's Theatre, is to place in profitable juxtaposition the great artists at its command. The rarest contrast will be produced on Thursday night, in the production of "I Puritani," for in Lablache, the greatest lyrical actor extant, we have a portrait of the old roundhead, as graphic as if limned by the pencil of Lareche. Castellan is the *beau ideal* of the puritan maiden; while, in Celesti and Gardoni, who will complete the lyrical picture, we have two actors and singers whose vocal and physical means will complete the dramatic illusion. The attractions of the ballet will consist of the *chef d'œuvre* of Rosati, Lucile Grahn, and Marie Taglioni; each will exhibit their various excellencies, and form a treat as unique as it is dazzling.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Novice.*"—*The notation by numerals that you propose was formerly adopted here, but gave way to the system now in use, which, although more cumbersome, is certainly more expressive.*

"*C. S. R.*"—*Bridport.* No. 133 *was corrected in the last Number.*

"*C. F.*" *North Devon. Your Problems shall be reported next week. The omission of a* White Bishop *in* No. 133 *and in* No. 135 *renders both inspracticable. In the first place, a Bishop at King's 5th, and in the second, at King's Bishop's square, and you will not have much difficulty with them.*

"*C. W. R.*" *See the preceding notice to "C. F."*

"*G. N.*" *Kaunen. In marshalling the Chessmen for action, you place the White Queen on a White square next the King, and the Black Queen on a Black square.*

"*Hamberd*" *may obtain a work on Polish Draughts at any of the chief Chessmen Turners.*

"*Wichdart.*"—*We believe you must be labouring under some strange misapprehension regarding Problem 164, but have no means of acting you right until you send the position itself*

"*Marsion.*"—*It does not appear that Black gains any advantage by the move in question; you can always reply with Queen's Bishop takes King's Knight, or at once retreat the King's Bishop to Queen's 3rd, leaving he Queen's Knight comparatively hors de combat.*

"*E. T.*" *The new work will be noticed hereafter.*

"*S. B.*" *Next week, if we have room.*

"*T. W. N.*" *The Yorkshire Annual Meeting of Chess Players will take place this year on the* 12*th of May, at Hull, not Leeds, and a very brilliant assemblage is anticipated.*

"*P. Quay.*" *Place a White Bishop at White King's Bishop's square.*

"*Eon. C. S. L.*"—*Very nice, and shall be made available.*

"*C. S.,*" *Brighton.*—*Next week, if possible*

"*Accuratus.*"—*We have no opportunity of referring to the back Numbers: you must be good enough, therefore, to write out the positions in question.*

"*A German.*"—*The Match by Correspondence between Hamburg and Lubeck is not concluded, although the Game was virtually won by the former some time since.*

"*A. B. C.*" *Eltham.*—*You can pay your annual subscription for Bucklebeck's Leipsic Chess Magazine to Williams and Norgate, the Foreign Booksellers.*

"*S. T. W.*" *We cannot undertake to notice books not sent in the usual way.*

"*Eon, C. S. L.*"—*The Little Match between Captain Kennedy and Mr. Weil has terminated in favour of Captain K., who won eleven games to his opponent's five.*

"*Brede,*" *Alcona.*—*A communication was forwarded by post a month ago, which we fear has miscarried.*

"*Yankee.*" *Mr. Stanley's Chess Magazine is now procurable in London.*

"*Senex*"—*Try Rest-n-Grand Dimon, or Gliddon's, of King-street. At the former, you will always find antagonists*

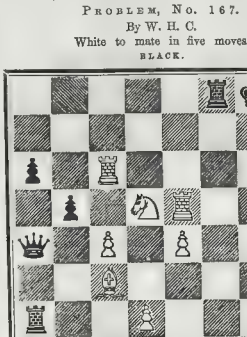
Solutions by "C. P." "N. D.," "G. A. H.," "Sopraccita," "M. D." and "Philo-Chess," are correct.

PROBLEM, No. 167.

By W. H. C.

White to mate in five moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

GAME LATELY PLAYED AT THE LONDON CHESS CLUB, BETWEEN MESSRS. VON CARNAP AND G. W. MEDLEY IN CONSULTATION AGAINST MESSRS. HARRWITZ AND BURGHES.

WHITE (MM. Von C. and M.)	BLACK (MM. H. and B.)	WHITE (MM. Von C. and M.)	BLACK (MM. H. and B.)
1. K P two	K P two	21. K B P one (f)	B takes Q
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	22. P takes Q (ch)	K takes P
3. Q P two	P takes P	23. P takes B	Kt to K B 2nd
4. K B to Q B 4th	K B checks	24. Q R to K sq (ch)	Kt to K 4th
5. Q B P one	P takes P	25. B to Q Kt 5th	K R to B sq
6. Castles	P takes P	26. R takes R	R takes R
7. Q B takes P	K to B sq	27. Q R P one	R to K B 5th
8. Q to her 5th	Q to K 2nd	28. R to Q sq	K to Q sq
9. Q R P one	K B to Q R 4th	29. K Kt P one	R to Q 5th
10. K Kt to Kt 5th	K Kt to R 3rd	30. R takes R	Kt to K B 6th (ch)
11. K B P two	Q P one	31. K to B 2nd	Kt takes R
12. Q Kt to B 3rd	K B takes Q Kt	32. K to K 3d	Kt takes B
13. B takes B	Q Kt to Q sq	33. P takes Kt	K to Q B 3d
14. Q to Q 4th	Q Kt to K 3rd	34. K to Q 4th	Q R P two
15. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	35. P takes P *en pass*	Q Kt P one
16. Q R P one	Q Kt P one	36. K to Q B 3d	K to Q Kt 3d
17. K B P one	K P one	37. Q R P one	K takes P
18. Q to Q 5th	Q R to Kt sq	38. K to Q Kt 4th	K to Q Kt 3d
19. Q B takes K P	Q R to K 3rd (a)	39. K R P one	K R P one
20. Q B takes Q P	P takes B	And White resigns.	

(a) Taking the Bishop would involve at least the loss of their King's Rook: for, suppose

	P takes B
Q to her 8th (ch)	Q to K sq
P to K B 6th, winning easily	

Nevertheless, White played very ill in taking the K P with their Bishop; for, although it could not be safely captured on the move, Black was enabled to prevent its escape, and secure it presently.

(b) The opening players have quite thrown away the advantages they possessed.

CHESS AT BRIGHTON.

GAME BETWEEN CAPTAIN KENNEDY AND MR. WEIL.

BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE. (Capt. K.)	BLACK. (Mr. W.)	WHITE. (Capt. K.)
1. K B P two	Q P two	16. K to Q 2d	K R to K sq
2. Q B P two	K to B 3d	17. K to B 2d	Q B to K 5th (ch)
3. P takes P	Kt takes P	18. K to Q 2d	K R to K 3d
4. K P one	Q B P two	19. K B to K 2d	Q to K Kt 4th (ch)
5. Q Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3d	20. Q R to K sq	Q to K 3d
6. K P one	K P two	21. Q to K B 3d	Q B P one
7. P takes P	Q Kt takes P	22. K R to B sq	Q R to Q sq
8. Q P one	K B to K 2d	23. Q P one	K B to K Kt 4th (ch)
9. K Kt to B 3d	Q B to K Kt 5th		
10. Q to Q R 4th (ch)	Q B to Q 2d	24. K to K sq	K R takes K P
11. Q to K 4th	Q Kt takes K Kt (ch)	25. K to K B 2d	K B to K 5th
12. Q takes Kt	Kt takes Kt	26. Q to K B 3d	Q R to K sq
13. Q Kt P takes Kt	Q B to Q B 3d	27. K to K B sq	B takes R
14. K P one	Castles	28. K B takes Q B P	B to K R 6th
15. K Kt P two (a)	K B to R 6th (ch)	29. Q B to Q 2d	Q B to Q B 3d
	And Black resigned	30. Q to K B 5th	K R to K 7th

(a) This Pawn was pushed forward to prevent the threatened advance of White's K P two squares, an awkward move for Black; but the remedy proved worse than the disease, for White now obtained, by means of it, a sudden and powerful attack from which his adversary had no subsequent way of escape.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

(HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.)

No. 137.—By Mr. M'G——.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
K at his B 4th	K at K B 3rd	Kts at K B 5th and 8th
B at Q R 3rd		White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 138.—By A. L., Ipswich.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
K at K R 2nd	K at h it sth	Ps at K B 4th, and
B at K R 3rd.	P at K R 3rd	K 3rd
Kt at K B 6th		White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 139.—By W. H. C.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
K at his B 7th	K at his B 4th	Ps at K R 3rd, K Kt
Bs at K B 3rd, and Q 6th	P at K R 4th, Q 4th and 5th	2nd, and Q 2d
		White playing first, mates in four moves.

LITERATURE.

THE GERMAN CHRISTMAS EVE; or, Dentschen Damen Weichnats Korbchen, a Picture of Home Life in Germany. By MADAME APOLLINE FLOSS. Edited by MRS. A. MONTGOMERY. Calnes.

Although the staple of this volume be sentiment, it has a more practical claim upon the reader's attention, for presenting instructions in that class of female employment which assimilates to the angling of the stronger sex, and is neither work nor play—we mean, Knitting. It may be, too, that such pursuits belong to woman's chivalry, in which she accomplishes tender victories, and with silken cords leads into bondage the stouter heart of man. Happy triumph! in which there is equal delight to the victor and the vanquished!

Mdme. Flohr's work comprises a collection of tales, descriptive of the simple and simple customs of her fatherland, Germany; and the peaceful and domestic, though somewhat quaint and romantic features of its every day life. These tales are some twenty in number, and occupy half the volume: their incidents are all of that startling school of horror or mysticism which is a disagreeable excrescence of German literature; but they have much of its better charm, a "peculiar mixture of high imaginativeness and minute detail." The accomplished Editor of the work well observes, in her preface, there is greater warmth and a more picturesque character attached to the history of the homes of the Germans than to our own. They resemble us in our close family union, and they surpass us in our love for festive entertainment without excitement; and of such kind are the family scenes, the rejoicings, and the *fêtes* narrated in the volume before us. Thus, we find described the celebration of a Golden Marriage on the 50th anniversary of the wedding-day: this being so named because the wife, who, fifty years ago, wore her bridal wreath of myrtle, and twenty-five years after her silver crown, at her silver marriage, now receives her golden crown, and a bonsilver crown, at her silver marriage, now receives her golden crown, and a bonquet of the same materials. Here Mdme. Flohr suggests a very interesting chapter, as does also a Ball; but the Christmas Customs are, unquestionably, the paramount attraction of the book. The celebration of Christmas Eve at the Orphan Asylum, at Hanover," is a delightful chapter, and the instructions for preparing "the Christmas Tree" will enable the English reader to participate in a novel mode of keeping the holy season.

Between the above portion of the volume and the sequel, which is purely practical, there is a cleverly-contrived connection; for, the latter consists of Directions for working the Knitting Patterns, repeatedly referred to in the narratives by those we added Berlin and Netting Patterns; the whole illustrated with plates in outline.

The German Customs in Germany are especially attractive; and it is worthy of remark, that the poorer classes are always desirous of imitating the highest order in providing their entertainments, whereas, the middle classes observe much less ceremony and expense in their weddings. The bride takes from this class of society, whatever is linen, and a wreath of myrtle is firmly fastened round her head: the myrtle of the two ends being considered typical of the bride's virtue.

We should add, that Madame Flohr's "Picture of German Life, and Knitting Book," is produced in handsome style, and, considering its extent and completeness, the work is not costly

MUSICAL REVIEW.

THE BOOK OF MELODY AND DRAWING-ROOM COMPANION. By ROBERT GUYLOTT. Darton and Co.

This very elegant volume is worthy of a place in any accomplished lady's drawing room. There are twelve original pieces by composers of talent and eminence, with the additional grace of Mr. J. Brandard's artistical skill in the illustrations. Two pianoforte pieces, by Signor Catalani, are of more than average merit, not overloaded with difficulties to dismay amateurs. Mr. Guylott's introductory remarks on the style of singing a ballad, are full of good sense and sound advice, and his own inspirations display a composer of taste and feeling

IRELAND.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—More favourable reports are given this week from the Irish provinces. The *Armagh Guardian* reports that the mortality in that town is rapidly decreasing, and there were favourable symptoms of a speedy disappearances of typhus fever, which had been so destructive in the locality. In the western town of Cork, however, the mortality is still very great. The deaths during the week before last amounted to 175. The number of paupers in the house was 5199.

THE CORN AND PROVISION MARKETS.—The panic in the Corn Exchange has subsided, but still there is little demand at present prices. Indian corn was sold on Tuesday at 80s. to 32s., but large purchases could have been effected at even lower terms. To give an idea of the turn in this article, we may observe that it was in demand at 78s. only three weeks ago. The importations of food into Dublin last week were very large, and the price of the coarser kinds has fallen considerably. Singular to say, potatoes begin to show themselves in great abundance in all the markets, both Dublin and provincial, and have fallen considerably in price.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the meeting on Monday Mr. John O'Connell made a long speech. In the course of it he adverted to the Young Ireland party to whose accession from the Association he attributed their forlorn and insolvent condition. He hoped, however, that a reconciliation might be effected The difference between them was trifling; if they gave up the assertion of the right to resort to physical force for the attainment of the Repeal of the Union, that Association would be rejoiced to have Mr. Smith O'Brien and his associates back again. (Cheers) He would go far towards effecting a reconciliation (cheers); and, if he had done or said anything calculated to wound the feelings of any of those gentlemen, he freely expressed his unqualified contrition for it. (Hear.) To err was human, and, for the sake of Ireland, he would admit he had erred in regard to the course he took towards that party. (Hear, hear.) If Mr. O'Brien returned, the Association would again rally, and soon be restored to its former powerful position. (Cheers.) Mr. John O'Connell admitted that the people of England had come forward most liberally with private charity for the relief of the suffering people of Ireland, and he gave notice of a motion for a special vote of thanks to them—but as to the Government and Parliament, they had acted in a niggardly and heartless manner. In short, they refused his country common justice, while they lavished upon her insult and injury. For his part, he would support Sir Robert Peel in preference to Lord John Russell, if he would out-bill him in liberality to Ireland (cheers)—but he expected nothing from Sir Robert Peel, or, indeed, any English party. (Hear, hear.) It was not his (Mr. J. O'Connell's) intention to return to Parliament during the present Session, unless some contingency should happen that would imperatively demand his presence there. He repudiated the idea that, under any circumstances, the Imperial Parliament could do justice to Ireland. The House of Commons and the English press, which represents public opinion in England, were hostile to Ireland, and they (the Irish) had nothing to hope for but through the Repeal of the Union. (Cheers.)—The week's rent was £299 9s.

LOSS OF A VESSEL LADEN WITH CORN.—The *Kilcas and Mary*, of Cork, from Youghal to Clonakilty, corn loaded, was lost yesterday week, at Nohoval-bay, and all hands perished. The bodies of two children have been washed ashore.

CONVICTIONS FOR MURDER.—On Saturday week Thomas Cosgrave was convicted of the wilful murder of Bridget Barret upon the high seas, on the 10th September, 1845, by drowning her, assisted by James Mannion. Baron Lefroy passed sentence of death on the prisoner, who heard it with perfect composure, but on Mannion's sentence being declared he was insensible. James Mannion, who was convicted of murder at the last assizes, and sentenced to be hanged, has had his sentence commuted to transportation for life.

FATAL AFFRAY IN CONNEMARA.—The *Galway Mercury* contains the following:—"Accounts have reached town of a fatal affray in one of the islands off the coast of Connemara, early this week. We learn that a great number of men were there for the purpose of taking away oysters from the beds belonging to Mr. Martin, M.P., and, being warned off, they persevered, and flung stones at the keeper in charge, when he was obliged to fire upon the party; the consequence of which was, that one man was killed, and another severely wounded. We are also informed that Mr. Martin's men were severely hurt, and some of their limbs fractured.

ATROCIOUS MURDER BY A WOMAN.—At the Naas Assizes, on Saturday last, Catherine Colgan was indicted for the wilful murder of Margaret Foran, a woman upwards of ninety years of age, at Fort Barrington, on the 22nd of February. The prisoner pleaded not guilty. Mr. Corballis stated the case, which in substance was, that on the 22nd of February, Catherine Colgan, with a shovel, beat in the skull of the deceased, and then locked her up in her solitary dwelling, and left her there to die a lingering and horrible death. On the next morning the police from Athy came to the house, broke in the door, and found the old woman weltering in her blood, and speechless. Suspicion at once rested on Catherine Colgan; she was apprehended, and, from circumstantial evidence, the girl was brought home to her. Several witnesses were examined, whose evidence appeared so satisfactory to the Jury that they had no hesitation in finding the accused guilty. Mr. Justice Crampton sentenced the unhappy prisoner to the extreme penalty of the law. The day mentioned for the execution is Wednesday, the 23rd of April. The cause of the murder was to obtain the cabin in which the deceased lived, and three quarters of an acre of land which were attached to it.

MAUNDAY THURSDAY.—The day before yesterday being Maunday Thursday, it is Majesty's Royal bounty was distributed as usual by Mr. Hanby, Sub Almoner at Whitehall Chapel, to a number of aged men and women. Previous to her present Majesty coming to the throne, the Royal bounty used to be distributed on this day to as many aged males and females as the Sovereign was years old. This old ceremony is still observed, but none of the former recipients of Royal favour are neglected, as they have a present of equal value allotted them.

SUFFOCATION IN A WELL IN BOW-STREET.—On Monday evening Mr. Bedford held an inquest, at the Unicorn, Tavistock-street, on the body of Henry Warren, a plumber, who was suffocated in a well on Saturday last. John Hewson said he was employed with the deceased in removing the pump to make way for the new carriage-road in Bow-street. The deceased had to go down the well to cut off the pipe, and witness offered him a candle. Deceased put the ladder down the well, and went down six steps, his head being then two feet below the mouth of the well, when he suddenly fell into the water. Witness saw him fall, but was unable to render him any assistance. Deceased sank under the water, and was not found till half an hour had elapsed, and was then brought up with the drags. Previous to that a man went down with a rope round his body and his mouth tied up, but was compelled to return in consequence of the foul air. Mr. Cooper, the deceased's employer, said he thought the state of the well arose from the fact that, since the new sewer was made, the gas from the pipes in the road had escaped into it. Verdict, "Accidental Death;" the Coroner and Jury recommending "that in future all wells should be tested before any one entered them."

ADDITIONS OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

PERUVIAN VESSELS AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

ANTIQUITIES OF PERU AND MEXICO.

THE articles represented are part of a collection in the Ethnological Room of the British Museum. They have been placed there recently, and have not yet been classed or described in the Synopsis; so that a few details of them will be acceptable to holiday visitors.

PERUVIAN REMAINS

These remains appear to belong to various periods of a mixed people, probably supplied by colonies from other regions. Many indications tend to suggest the introduction of art from an Egyptian source, in the ancient edifices of the above sites, several of which present forms and dimensions approximating nearly to those of the Nile. Among these are the lintels of doors, the expanded bases of the buildings, and the hieroglyphic characters with which they are inscribed. Many vessels and other articles of potters' work assimilate to the productions of the Etruscan people: the key ornament is a common decoration, as is, also, the zig-zag ornament.

Nos. 1, 3, and 5, in the group of PERUVIAN VESSELS, are ornamented with such patterns, and their shape resembles the Etruscan. In No. 2, a vessel of a dark and very fine material, a well-executed pattern appears, consisting of diagonal crosses, zig-zag and diamond work. The face represented on this vessel has a strong Egyptian character. The handles are formed out of the ears; and the mouth of the vessel, which opens at the top of the head, gives it a remarkable affinity to crowned kings seen in Egyptian sculpture.

Nos. 4, 8, and 11, represent drinking vessels which were expressly dedicated to the use of the Incas and the priesthood, and were used in religious ceremonies. They were sometimes constructed with double bodies, connected by a hollow pipe, and terminating in heads of animals, &c., which formed the mouth-piece. In the group of MEXICAN remains, a vessel of this description is marked No. 3.

No. 6 of the Peruvian remains is a cup of a fine dark red stone, resembling porphyry in texture. The stem is a human foot, well carved, with a capital representation of the sandal. The foot rests in a cross-shaped trough, with figures at the corners.

Nos. 9 and 10 are minute vessels, neatly modelled, the former much resembling a common classic form.

MEXICAN REMAINS.

No. 1 in the group of Mexican Remains is a remarkable approximation to the Greek Myth of Icarus, the son of Dædalus; the figure being winged, but evidently by mechanical contrivance. Besides the wings, there is a tail, similar to that of a bird—probably meant for the same purpose, *i. e.* that of a rudder, to direct the flight. The decoration of the head and other parts of the figure are very similar to some appearances among the remains of Persepolis. This curious figure, which appears to have served as a baluster or dwarf column, is coloured throughout; the process which emanates from the top of the head being green, the dress variously blue, yellow, and dull red. The wings are edged with green; a yellow bar follows; and this is succeeded by one of red; then one of blue. A decoration, similar to the key ornament, next occurs, in blue on a yellow ground; after which the remainder is dull red. The part forming the tail is blue. The figure is relieved upon a red ground; and the handle-like projections at the sides are blue. The height of this figure is about two feet four inches.

No. 2 has served as the projection of a cornice: it is of a dark material, without colour.

MEXICAN REMAINS AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Nos. 10, 11, and 13, are various grotesques.

In No. 10 the head is crowned with a kind of horn, decorated with incised hieroglyphs. These three figures are dwarfish, and have a curious resemblance in their lineaments to the people on the Asiatic side of Behring's Straits.

No. 12 again has an aspect decidedly Grecian.

Nos. 4, 5, and 7 are various grotesques.

Nos. 8 and 9 are of later date, and well formed.

In No. 6 we probably have a specimen of Mexican art subsequent to the Spanish Conquest. It is a coloured head, seemingly intended to represent the effigies of some one of the Spanish colonists.

The head crowned with thorns (No. 14) is remarkable. It is evidently intended for that of our Saviour, and is probably the work of a Christianized Mexican. It is a mask about five inches in length.

In the various works above noted we appear to have specimens of Peruvian and Mexican art, indicating the production of these undefined people during a period of many centuries.

By the late Return to Parliament, among the most valuable acquisitions are some sculptures from the fortress of Boudrum, originally decorations of the celebrated Mausoleum; a marble bust of Apollo; a sarcophagus discovered at Beyrout; a valuable collection of bronzes and terracottas, chiefly from the Basilicata; a large collection of Babylonian cylinders and Oriental engraved stones; a very interesting collection of bronze, iron, and gold Anglo-Roman antiquities, discovered at Stanwick, in the North Riding; a collection of objects from the Darnley Islands and New Guinea; an interesting collection of Peruvian relics; an Afghan cloak; a suit of

armour made of a crocodile's skin; several crocodile mummies and sepulchral vases; 1559 coins (161 gold, 776 silver, and 622 copper); and 52 medals. The coins include a "septem" shilling of Henry VII., and a profile-faced shilling of Edward VI., both in fine preservation.

We have engraved one of the "New Rooms," in the Northern Zoological Gallery. The Wall Cases contain the Handed and Gilrine Mammalia, as apes, monkeys, and bats; and beavers, porcupines, hares and rabbits, squirrels, &c. The Table Cases contain the different kinds of Corals, which are cleverly arranged, and are very attractive. Over the Wall Cases are placed large fish, as the Herschel pike fish, from the Cape of Good Hope; the Sudis, from the rivers of Berbice; and the bony pike, from North America.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

PORCHESTER CASTLE.

In a very elaborate paper read to the Archæological Institute, at Winchester, in 1845, the Rev. Mr. Hartshorne has adduced sufficient evidence to prove that Porchester, (in Hampshire,) was one of the spots pitched upon by the Romans for a military post as soon as they had obtained a footing, or at least, when they had determined upon completing the conquest of Britain. Still, our accomplished archæologist is compelled to travel over in silence a dark period of several intervening centuries, to the time of the Conqueror, and thence to the reign of Stephen, or one of the two first Henrys, the date of the architecture of the Keep.

It is built at the north-west corner of the Roman inclosure, and is of the usual quadrangular form, lit by small narrow loops. Contiguous to the Keep is a long building, of a late Decorated character; and another, more ornamental and mixed in its style, adjoins it, forming the third or south side of the inner bale. This exhibits, amid a few remains of Norman, some very good specimens of Tudor, architecture. There is nothing to indicate the exact use of either of the three sides of the inner bale; the entrance to it was under two portcullises.

The first incidents connected with Porchester deserving mention are the visits of King John, who came hither oftener than to any other place in his dominions. Henry III. strengthened the Castle, and repeatedly used it as a state prison. It does not appear that Edward I. actually visited Porchester. Edward II. repaired and often sojourned at the Castle. Edward III. directed it to be thoroughly strengthened; as did, also, Richard II.; from which periods, changes in the modes of warfare, deficiency of records, and its having passed from the Crown to the Priory of Southwick, and subsequently to private hands, bring the history of Porchester Castle to a close.

It has been already referred to as a state prison, in the reign of John; and its advantageous position caused it, during our war with France, to be again appropriated for the same purpose; so that during the Revolution, as many as 5,000 men were confined here at one time. At the peace of Amiens, the gates were thrown open; soon afterwards, however, to be closed upon new captives for a longer time of exile.

PORCHESTER CASTLE.

Porchester is situated at the head of Portsmouth harbour; the quadrangle inclosses 4 or 5 acres: the walls are from 8 to 12 feet thick, and 18 feet high; and the fortress is surrounded by a double ditch. The parish church of Porchester, a large Norman cross structure, is within the outer court of the Castle.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The decorations have been completed, and the labours of the upholsterer will be terminated this evening (Saturday). A full stage rehearsal of "Semiramide" takes place this morning, when the orchestra will assemble for the first time under Costa's baton. The Choruses have been in rehearsal for the last three months, directed by Signor Bonconcini. M. Albert is quite ready with his new ballet of "L'Odalisque." The Official Referees under the Metropolitan Buildings Act, have given their certificate for the opening of the Theatre. As will be seen by our advertising columns, the opening night will be on Tuesday next (the 6th of April); and it is a curious fact, that this very day was named by Mr. Albano himself, when he first submitted his plans—an instance of architectural punctuality rarely met with in public buildings. As our artists have been some days actively engaged in preparing the illustrations of this beautiful edifice, we shall defer details as to the decorative portion until next week.

The decorations for her Majesty's Box and suite of rooms are superb. The Royal Box is lined with India silk crimson damask, on walls panelled with gilt-enriched mouldings. The Ante Room is of light blue and gold silk, and the ceiling enrichments gold ground and ornaments finished in white. A private Retiring Room is in white and gold. The State Room is papered with yellow damask; the wood-work is white and gold. The Staircase and Corridors are finished in white Italian marble.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The second concert, on Monday last, was brilliantly attended, and a finer performance has been rarely heard. The scheme opened with Spohr's Overture in C minor to the "Last Judgment," which was never more relished; the conductor paying such attention to the nuances, as to render it quite a picture. Miss Birch then sang the air, "Jerusalem," from Mendelssohn's "Paul," but did not adhere to the text, and her intonation was flat. The lovely chorus, "Oh! happy and blest," from the same oratorio was deliciously sung; a pianissimo having been extracted from our band and choral singers. The undulating movement of the violins, the mellowness of the tenors and violoncelli, and the charm in the wind instruments, render this production most captivating, although its forms and ideas may be traced in one of Haydn's Quartets, and in Hummel's Graduale, "Quodquod." Then came Beethoven's glorious Mass in C, composed in the middle epoch of his career, and free from the vocal difficulties and intricate harmonies of the subsequent Mass in D, and the No. 9 Symphony. Costa's reading of this Mass was the admiration of every true artist and amateur, and it was universally admitted that it was one of the finest displays of instrumental and choral perfection ever heard in this country. The "Gloria" is sublime; the "Benedictus" and the pious plaint of the "Agnus Dei" are soul-stirring. We heard this Mass at the Cathedral in Bonn at the Beethoven Inauguration in 1845, an account of which appeared in our columns at the time, but we award the supremacy to our English executants.

The second part of this fine Concert was exclusively devoted to the Choral Symphony, No. 9, composed expressly for the Society, by Beethoven, in 1823. The massive melodies, gorgeous harmonies, and colossal proportions of this symphony, are unparalleled in the entire range of art. The daring innovations of the master-mind are herein most strongly manifested, and, despite of the prejudices of the sticklers for ancient uses, time has done full justice to the genius of Beethoven. When Spohr conducted this No. 9 at the Bonn Festival, many converts were made. Even Fétis, who has protested so strongly against the last period of Beethoven's writings, was constrained to applaud the instrumental movements, although he still objected to the choral expression of joy in the concluding one. Costa conquered the enormous difficulties of the execution, with astounding vigour and precision. It has been remarked that there is not another conductor in this world who could have achieved what he did with a single rehearsal. The wild and startling phrases in the opening allegro, the grotesque imagery of the scherzo (the trio in which was encored), and the impassioned feeling of the elegant slow movement, were exquisitely interpreted. The double basses in the recitative in the finale gained great glory; and, with some mishaps of the trumpets and third horn (Mr. Jarrett) the offender in which, the critics who have so often attacked Mr. Platt, have omitted to name—an instance of gross partiality, against which we most emphatically protest—the work went off admirably. The next Concert will be on the 12th of April.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

On Monday, Mr. Edney gave a concert in the National Hall, Holborn; and Mr. Hanford had a concert at the Surrey Theatre. On Tuesday, Mr. [illegible] gave one of his huge programmes at the Haymarket Theatre, which was well filled. There were sixteen pianists, and eight harpists, besides the ordinary orchestra, conducted by Mr. T. G. Read. Madame Dulcken, Mr. Richardson, and Master Thurwall played solo on the piano, flute, and violin. The vocalists were Miss Birch, Miss Rainforth (encored in the "Marble Halls"), Miss E. Birch, Miss Poole (who sang very sweetly), Miss Hawes (whose "Infancy Bud," by Mehul, was finely rendered), Madame F. Labische, who was in admirable voice, Miss Steele, Miss Hill, Messrs. Travers, Harrison, Brizzi, Phillips, H. Russell, and Guibilei. Mr. Lavenu was the conductor. The Ethiopian Serenaders gave their attractive performances; there is an *ensemble* in the acting and singing of this company, that is quite irresistible. On the same evening they had given their entertainment at the Grafton-street Assembly Rooms.

On Wednesday the "Messiah" was given at Exeter Hall by the Sacred Harmonic Society: Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Miss Kirkham, Messrs. Lockey and Phillips, being the vocalists. In the morning, Miss Steele, at the Mortimer-street Rooms, gave a selection of sacred music, with the aid of Miss Rainforth, Miss Hawes, Messrs. Lockey and Machin; Mr. Turle being the conductor.

Mr. H. Phillips gave his entertainment on Tuesday at the London Mechanics' Institution; and, on Thursday, his Illustrations of Handel and Haydn, at the Marylebone Institution. On the same evening, the Ethiopians sang at the Western Literary Institution.

MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT

On Monday next, the third meeting of the Beethoven Quartet Society, in Harley-street; and Mr. Dando's sixth and last Quartet Party at Crosby Hall.

On Tuesday, the opening of the Royal Italian Opera at Covent Garden.

On Thursday, the annual festival of the Western Madrigal Society.

On Friday, the fifth concert of the Amateur Musical Society.

The Ethiopian Serenaders at the St. James's Theatre on Wednesday morning, and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings.

The musical portion of David's "Desert" arranged by Mr. Tully, is to be executed by a powerful chorus, and by Mr. Rafter and Miss Messent in the *soli*.

M. Lacombe's dramatic Symphony of "Manfred," founded on Lord Byron's poem, has been rapturously received in Paris. M. Roger, M. Tagliafico, Mdlle. de Ruppilin, and Madame Duplot Maillard, were the vocalists. The orchestra was directed by M. Dimcrt. The "Invocation of the Spirits" is much praised.

M. Willmers (the Danish pianist) and M. Godefroid (the harpist) have given their concerts in Paris with great success; the former will be soon in London.

Duprez's voice completely failed him at his *début* in the German version of "Lucia," at Hamburg. He has gone to Vienna for a more congenial climate.

Madame Rossi-Caccia is now the *prima donna* of Barcelona.

For Ronconi's benefit, at the Italian Opera, in Paris, "Nabucco" (the third act) and "Il Barbiere" were given. On Tuesday the season closed, and Grisi, Persiani, Corbari, Ronconi, and Mario, immediately left for London, for the Royal Italian Opera; and Lablache, for her Majesty's Theatre.

Mdlle. Loewe, the German *prima donna*, who has been in London, is about to marry a Venetian patrician, and to retire from the stage.

Vieuxtemps (the violinist) has arrived in Paris, on his way to London.

THE NEW CORAL ROOM, AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

OPENING OF THE BIRKENHEAD Ddocks.

Monday will be an eventful day for the fast rising town of Birkenhead, on the shore of the Mersey, immediately opposite Liverpool. It is then proposed to open, with great ceremony, the Birkenhead Commissioners' Docks, and the Dock Company's Warehouses, an extension line of the Chester and Birkenhead Railway to the Docks and the Park. Here are alike prospects of business and recreation for many years' realization.

The proceedings, we learn, from an official programme, will commence by the Birkenhead Dock Commissioners, the Birkenhead Improvement Commissioners, the Directors of the Birkenhead Dock (Warehouses) Company, the Directors of the Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction Railway, and the Directors of the Chester and Birkenhead Railway, receiving Lord Morpeth on board a steamer lying off Monks' Ferry, which will then proceed past Woodside Ferry Pier, and the whole extent of the Dock Works, and enter the Birkenhead Docks by the Woodside Basin. After passing through the Woodside and Bridge End Docks, the steamer will moor alongside the south wall of the latter, when the party on board will disembark, and then proceed to the Warehouses, where a Déjeûner will be provided for a company of eight hundred.

After the Déjeûner, Lord Morpeth will proceed to open the Park, the distance from the Warehouses to the Grand Entrance being about half a mile. The quays of the new Docks will be lined with the several clubs, the pensioners' and other bands, flags, &c.; and, after the opening of the Dock, they will proceed to the Park, so as to be in waiting to receive Lord Morpeth.

In the evening, a Ball and Supper will be held in two of the warehouse rooms, and a display of fireworks will take place; and rural sports and amusements will be provided in the Park in the course of the afternoon.

Next week, we intend to illustrate these festal proceedings. Meanwhile, we present our readers with a substantial specimen of the Birkenhead progress—the New Market, nearly approaching in extent the vast market of St. John's, at Liverpool. In the Birkenhead structure, iron has been employed wherever available; and the result is great security combined with a more ornamental character than, under other circumstances, have been attained.

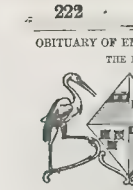
BIRKENHEAD MARKET.

STATISTICS OF MANCHESTER.—In the annual report of Captain Willis, the head constable of Manchester, to the Watch Committee, the population of Manchester is computed at 200,000 persons. The total number of houses is 47,323, and of dwelling cellars, 4,838. Of the former, 845 were uninhabited, when taking the return; and of latter, 295; many of the uninhabited dwelling-houses, however, were new houses, which had never been tenanted. The number of new houses erected during the past year is 1,627, and 406 more are in the course of erection. One of the most singular features in regard to crime is, that the largest number of committals should have occurred during the most prosperous period of the year. The most numerous class of offenders are between the age of 20 and 25 years; the next between 25 and 30; and the third between 15 and 20 years of age. The returns also show a greater number of offences in the day than in the night time.

POISONING IN NORFOLK.—Last Sunday evening, Mrs. Pearson, the wife of a farmer of that name, at Tibbenham, 14 miles from Norwich, invited a Mrs. Everett, the wife of another farmer in the same village, to take tea with her. She accepted the invitation, and these females and other persons of the family sat down, and took tea together. Soon after each of the above females, and others of the party, were taken ill. Mrs. Pearson and Mrs. Everett are since dead, and others (whose names are not known) are lying in a very precarious state. At present it is not known by what means the poison, which, we understand, is arsenic, could get into the tea, or by whom it was administered. Mr. Pilgrim, one of the county Coroners, held an inquest on Tuesday on the bodies, but it was adjourned in order to allow time for further inquiry into the circumstances.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

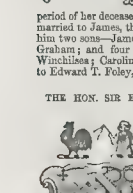
THE DUCHESS DOWAGER OF MONTROSE.



CAROLINE-MARIA, Duchess Dowager of Montrose, died a few days since, at Petersham, in Surrey. Her Grace was eldest daughter of George, fourth Duke of Manchester, and derived in direct descent from the celebrated Parliamentary commander, Edward, Earl of Manchester, so distinguished for his victory at Marston Moor. At the

period of her decease, the Duchess had completed her 76th year. She was married to James, third Duke of Montrose, 24th July, 1790, and had by him two sons—James, Marquis of Graham, and Lord Montrose Wilfrid Graham; and four daughters—Georgiana Charlotte, late Countess of Winchilsea; Caroline; Lucy, Countess of Powis; and Emily, married to Edward T. Foley, Esq., of Stoke Edith Park, county Hereford.

THE HON. SIR EDWARD MARMADUKE VAVASOUR, BART., OF HAZLEWOOD, COUNTY YORK.



SIR EDWARD VAVASOUR died suddenly, near Dijon, 16th March, on his road to Rome. He was the second son of Charles Philip, sixteenth Lord Stourton, by Mary, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Marmaduke Lord Langdale, and assumed the surname of Vavasour, in 1826, on succeeding, by bequest, to the estates of his cousin, Sir Thomas Vavasour, Bart., of Hazlewood. In 1828, he obtained a patent for the Baronetcy.

The very ancient family from which the deceased Baronet thus derived his estates, took its surname from the high office held, in former times, by its senior members—that of Sheriff of Yorkshire, a dignity little inferior to the baronial. The pedigree can be authentically traced to the period of the Norman Conquest; and from that remote era to the present, the family has ever maintained a leading position among the great landed proprietors of Yorkshire.

In the reign of Elizabeth, Thomas Vavasour, Esq., of Haslewood, distinguished himself by his gallant exertions in raising forces and equipping vessels to defend England and its Queen against the Spanish Armada. To requite this zeal, and to show her regard for one of her Maids of Honour, Vavasour, the heir of the house married the fair lady-in-waiting, Queen Elizabeth, who, through her grandfather, Sir Thomas Boleyn, descended from Maude Vavasour, would never suffer the Chapel at Hazlewood to be molested; which, to this day, has continued a Catholic place of worship. During the great civil war, the Vavasours, connected by marriage with the Gifffards of Chellington, and the Langdales of Langthorpe, both eminent for their loyalty in the worst of times, arrayed themselves under the King's banner; their chief, Sir Walter Vavasour, raised a regiment of Horse; and a younger son of the house, Thomas Vavasour, fell gallantly fighting at Marston Moor. Sir Edward Marmaduke Vavasour was born 6th May, 1785, and married, 5th August 1813, Marcia-Bridget, only daughter of James Lane Fox, Esq., of Bramham Park, county York, by whom (who died 10th June, 1826) he has left a large family, the eldest daughter of which is married to William Constable Maxwell, Esq., of Evringham Park, county York.

SIR HENRY ROBERT CARDEN, BART., OF TEMPLEMORE.

ACCOUNTS from Ireland mention the death of this respected gentleman, at his residence in the county of Tipperary. Early in life he held a military commission, and served under the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula and at Waterloo. The son of Sir John Carden, Bart., of Templemore, he succeeded to the family Baronetcy at the decease of his half brother, Sir Arthur Carden, in 1822. He was born 8th February, 1783, and married, 10th March, 1818, Louisa, only child of Frederick Thompson, Esq., by whom he has left Sir John Craven Carden, Bart., and several other children. The family of Carden, one of considerable antiquity, removed from Lincolnshire into Ireland about the middle of the seventeenth century, and obtained, in the land of their adoption, large territorial grants.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The arrivals of English wheat up to our market during the present week have been small, yet we have had a very dull sale for that article at a decline in the quotations of from 2s to 4s per quarter. In foreign wheat, next to nothing has been doing, and the rates have fallen 2s per quarter. Barley is 1s per quarter lower than last quarter less money. The same fall has been experienced in the rates of malt. The oat trade has been dull, at 1s per quarter less money. Beans and peas must be considered 2s to 3s per quarter lower. Flour and Indian corn have sold at reduced figures.

English. Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 72s to 80s; ditto white, 76s to 80s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 72s to 78s; ditto white, 76s to 80s; grinding, 50s to 56s; malting, 52s to 58s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 72s to 74s; brown ditto, 67s to 68s; Kingston and Ware, 77s to 79s; ditto, 72s to 76s; Chevalier, 76s to 80s; rye, 46s to 48s; feed oats, 20s to 24s; potato ditto, 25s to 28s; Lincoln and Yorkshire potato, 26s to 28s; Scotch potato, 24s to 26s; Dundee, 24s to 26s; Aberdeen, 24s to 26s; Inverness, 24s to 26s; Cork, 24s to 26s; Limerick, 24s to 26s; Waterford, 24s to 26s; Galway, 24s to 26s; Sligo, 24s to 26s; tick beans, new, 42s to 44s; ditto, old, 44s to 46s; harrow beans, 44s to 46s; maple, 42s to 44s; white, 42s to 44s; boilers, 44s to 46s; per quarter. Town-made flour, 50s to 52s; Suffolk, 50s to 52s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 48s to 50s; per 280 lbs. *Foreign.* Wheat, 70s to 80s; barley, 40s to 42s; oats, 22s to 26s; beans, 44s to 48s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 45s to 48s; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Clover seed has met a very dull sale, at drooping prices. In all other seeds exceeding a little is doing.

Linseed, English, sowing, 42s to 50s; Baltic, crushing, 44s to 48s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 44s to 48s. Hempseed, 32s to 36s per quarter. Coriander, 10s to 12s per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 5s to 10s; white, 5s to 10s; tares, Essex and Kent, 5s to 6s per bushel. Rapeseed, (new) 22l to 24l per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 6l 13s to 6l 15s; ditto, foreign, 6l 5s to 6l 7s per 1000. Rapeseed cake, 4l 2s to 4l 4s; per ton. Canary, 70s to 77s per quarter. English clover-seed, red, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; trefoil, —s to —s; ribgrass, —s to —s; coriander, —s to —s. Foreign, —s to —s; —s to —s; —s to —s;

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MISSIONARY INSTITUTION OF TYUMIE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape of Good Hope papers, to the 26th of January, have reached us. Sir P. Maitland had received his order of recall, and had immediately given up the command of the troops on the frontier to Colonel Somerset, without waiting the arrival of his successor, Sir H. Pottinger. The official account of the proceedings of the troops in the operations beyond the Kie River are published, the dates coming down to the 10th Jan., and the result was the capture of upwards of 10,000 head of the colonial cattle. Pato had not been captured at the date of the latest accounts from the frontier. Notice had been received at the Governor's quarters that Kreli had gone in pursuit of him for the purpose of delivering him up, as he was the only obstacle to the final conclusion of a peace.

In the early part of the invasion, the Missionaries took an active part; and among them were the principals of the Institution of Tyumie, near Block Drift, about 46 miles from Graham's Town. Our Engraving, from a Sketch by the clever artist at Cape Town, by the aid of whose pencil we have frequently illustrated the war, gives a bird's-eye view of the Settlement, encompassed with hills, and presenting a good site for an establishment whose object is peace.

THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

DE LALAND'S LONG-EARED FOX (*OTOCYON LALANDII.*)

ALTHOUGH this very singular species was made known to naturalists as long ago as 1820, after the return of De Laland from South Africa, the individual from which our drawing was made is, undoubtedly, the first which has ever reached Europe alive. It is an inhabitant of the mountains in the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope, but it is so rare, as we are informed, that this same individual is the first ever seen at Cape Town, where Sir E. Belcher lately obtained it, on his return from the Indian Archipelago, in H.M.S. *Samarang*.

The spectator can hardly avoid remarking the extreme sensibility of its hearing; and there is something in the general expression of the head which suggests a resemblance to the wall known physiognomy of the Long-Eared Bat. We believe that its habits in a state of nature are essentially nocturnal; and it appears to thrive well on birds and insects, which form its principal food at present. It will be found in the S.E. angle of the Society's Gardens in the Regent's Park, near the Turnstile Gate into the Broad Walk; and it is certainly one of the most interesting additions which have been made to the collection for some years; although, at this time, there are upwards of 900 animals of all classes in the menagerie.

LONG-EARED FOX, AT THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert paid a visit on Tuesday to the exhibition of select specimens of British manufactures, which has just been opened gratuitously to the public by the Society of the Encouragement of Arts and Manufactures, of which his Royal Highness is the President. He was attended by the Hon. Colonel Phipps and Colonel Bouverie, and spent upwards of an hour in the inspection of the best and most recent productions of our manufacturing industry; taking a special interest in those specimens which exemplify the combination of decorative art with mechanical ingenuity. He praised some specimens of enamelled and coloured glass, which have beautiful forms, and which exhibit the hopeful infancy of a branch of manufacture from which, until recently, the British manufacturer was excluded by the prohibitory duty on glass. His Royal Highness remarked the deficiency of this country in bronzes, in which we are greatly surpassed by other nations. The specimens of oak carving he regarded as the means of enabling the designs of the best artists to be multiplied and executed at a cheap rate, and expressed his hope that the great powers of that machinery would be used on the very best designs only of the most eminent artists. In the process of colouring on china his Royal Highness remarked that we were making rapid progress, and the exquisite vases in china decorated with flowers were praised. The larger specimens of decorated earthenware were commended, especially those decorated with foliage in relief. On the whole it appeared that this exhibition, which had its origin in the recent efforts for extending the usefulness of the society, which have been made under the auspices of the Prince, seemed to have fulfilled the object of at once exhibiting to the public how much our manufacturers have done and how much they may still have to achieve. The exhibition has also been visited by many noble and distinguished personages who take an interest in the progress of our arts and manufactures.

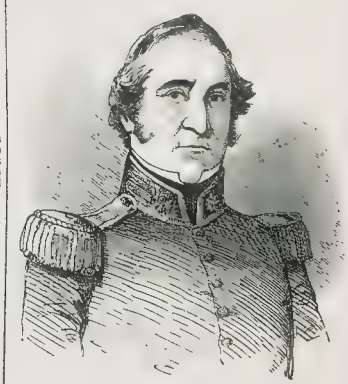
THE NEWCASTLE AND BERWICK RAILWAY.—That portion of this line which extends from Berwick to Chathill was publicly opened last Monday. Between Chathill and Morpeth, passengers are conveyed by omnibuses. It is expected that the entire line will be completed in the course of next month, when there will be an uninterrupted line of railway communication between London and Edinburgh.

COLONEL THOMAS H. BENTON.

THOMAS HART BENTON is a distinguished member of the Senate of the United States, for Missouri, who has just been chosen to an office to which we have nothing similar, and which can only be required during WAR: it is that of Commissioner of the Government, or rather of the President, of the United States for superintending the operations of the army in Mexico. He is, in fact, the political chief of the army, as General Taylor is the military commander. Though a civilian, Mr. Benton is given military rank, to enable him to discharge his duties, and goes to the South with the commission of a Major-General. Politics mingles so largely in all the circumstances of this war, that it is absolutely necessary the President and his party, the Democrats, should be represented actively on the scene of operations. Mr. Benton, as an old, tried, and trusted member of that party, is, therefore, sent on the mission, which resembles that of the Commissioners of the French Convention in the armies of the Revolution, before the rise of Napoleon. An unsuccessful or dilatory General was frequently arrested by them in the midst of his troops, sent to Paris and guillotined. But such Oriental despotism is not, we apprehend, to be the rule of the Western Republic, in dealing with its military commanders. At the best, the appointment exhibits a want of confidence in the General of the Troops, which may or may not be well founded. Experience is not in favour of a control by civilians over military operations. It creates discord and quarrels. Dumouriez had to arrest the commissioners sent to command him; Napoleon never obeyed anybody: Wellington was often embarrassed by the "instructions" of the Cabinet at home, and to the control of the Aulic Council of Austria over the Generals of its armies can be traced its loss of Italy twice repeated; it was an old and absurd system that quite broke down when opposed to such a man as Napoleon. But the Mexicans are not Frenchmen, and Santa Anna may be safer to deal with than the Corsican

Mr. Benton is by birth a North Carolinian, being a native of the County of Orange. The ancestors of Colonel Benton were among the leaders of the Revolution of 1775, and contributed in every way to the service of their country. The family of the Harts, from which he is descended on the mother's side, was one of the most active in the State in furtherance of the settlement of Kentucky, which was originally commenced in North Carolina, under the name of the Transylvania Colony: and it is sometimes cited by North Carolinians, with no little pride, that the people of that State (and among them the Harts) were the real *backers* of the famous Daniel Boon.

Mr. Benton's senatorial life dates from the year 1820, when, at about the age of thirty-seven, he was elected by the Legislature of Missouri, before the formal admission of that State into the Union by Congress. He had removed to Missouri about five years before, from Tennessee, where he had immediately risen to distinction at the bar. It will be remembered that the representatives from that State were not admitted to their seats in Congress till the succeeding year. The interval Col. Benton devoted to study, in preparation for the career which a worthy ambition had already doubtless, marked out before him in public life. Within that time he made himself master, in particular, of the Spanish language; and, to a considerable extent, of its literature. Col. Benton early rose to a prominent position in the Senate.



COLONEL BENTON.

He was a determined member of the Opposition during the Presidency of Mr Adams, as he was one of the main pillars of support to the Democratic Administration which succeeded it. He is, and has always been, a decided Democrat; it is this ardnous devotion to the service of the Democratic cause, in opposition to all encroachments on the plain original principle of equality of rights, which has given such distinguished éclat to his name throughout the whole American Union.

In the style of his oratory, Mr. Benton is forcible and very effective in the powerful struggle of debate. The manner is rhetorical, and he is at times singularly happy in his metaphorical illustrations, in which he is very abundant. He is laborious in the preparation of his materials, as he is usually luminous and forcible in their arrangement and use. Some of his best efforts have, however, been entirely extemporaneous. He has that facnlty indispensable to greatness, a strong memory; and his extensive reading, and particularly his familiarity with all ancient and modern history, often supplies him with happy and striking illustrations of his position. But his great strength consists in the sincere force of his own convictions, in his unhesitating confidence in the eventual support of his opinions by the verdict of the public judgment.

In all the domestic relations of life, Mr. Benton is a remarkably exemplary man; he is highly fortunate and happy in his family. He mixes little in general society, being but rarely tempted by any of its attractions from his own firesids, his family, studies, and the public business, to which his zealous attention is unremitting. In person he is large, robust, of florid complexion, and powerful frame, capable of enduring fatigue, both mental and physical, under which but few other men could bear up.

FIRE-DAMP EXPLOSIONS ON THE CONTINENT.—A dreadful explosion of fire-damp took place in a coal mine near Mons, on the 22nd ultimo, at a time when fifty men were in it. Twenty-six were killed; the others were got out more or less injured. An explosion of the same kind also took place on the 23rd ultimo, in one of the coal pits of La Grnine, in Alsace, and caused a dreadful loss of life. Out of thirty-six workmen in the pit at the moment, twenty-four perished, and the other twelve are seriously burnt. Seventeen of the bodies have been got out, but the other seven still remain in the pit, it being impossible to reach the spot where they are lying, in consequence of a portion of the coal-bed being on fire. Nothing has transpired to show how this accident has occurred.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—A letter of the 3d ult., from Napoli, in Greece, records a horrible event:—A day or two before two brothers, Demetrius and Theodosius Tryphonpolos, had been condemned to death for brigandage, and were brought to the town to be executed. Both allowed themselves to be conducted to the foot of the scaffold; but at the moment the executioner was about to tie Demetrius to the fatal plank, he, being a man of extraordinary strength, broke his bonds, and, throwing down the executioner and his assistants, attempted to escape. They endeavoured to secure him, but he made a desperate resistance, and cruelly ill-treated them. At last, after a long and violent struggle, the executioner drew a knife from his pocket, and stabbed him to the heart, killing him instantaneously. He, nevertheless, caused his corpse to be decapitated. The other brother, Theodosius, was perfectly resigned, and trembled convulsively. He gave himself quietly up to the executioners, and in a few minutes ceased to exist.

AN IRISH PAUPER.—An Irishman, who had been begging piteously, was taken up before the Warrington magistrates the other day, and on search of him nothing was found but a large ball of soap. He prayed they would take that from him, as "he liked to be clean, though he was poor." The uneasiness of his entreaty led the gentlemen to cut the piece of soap in two, and inside, was found, in gold, £16.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1847.

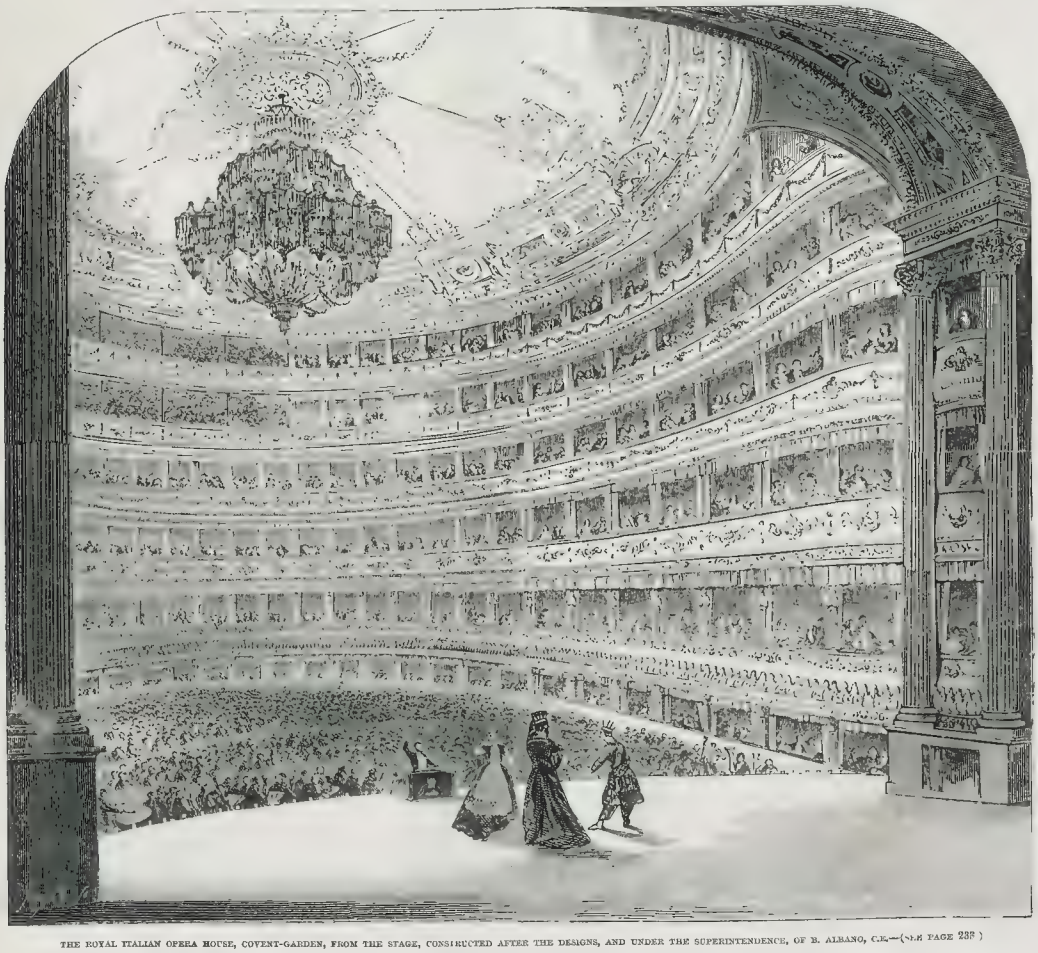
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 258.—Vol. X.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1847. [Sixpence.

EDUCATION.

The difficulty which, in England, has always surrounded the question of Education, is by no means of modern growth; it can be traced back to the Reformation, when those who threw off the trammels of the old Church were too much absorbed by the immediate necessities of the time to perceive the whole of their mission. When they became aware of the importance of teaching the people, it was too late; too much power had passed into the hands of others; freedom of conscience, and that religious liberty which has become interwoven with the very roots of our Constitution, forbad any one body to assume, as of right, the office of Educator of the State; each sect and persuasion taught its peculiar doctrines within its own pale, accompanied with more or less of secular instruction; but there was no one great system, including all, and within which all were equal. Instruction has in England never been with success severed from religious teaching, and thus we have among us many schools, but no national system. We are divided among ourselves, and to the present day prefer that division, with all its defects, to allowing a power to grow up strong enough to suppress those differences altogether. It is only a despotic Government like that of Prussia or Russia that can place all the minds of the nation under an intellectual drill, as complete as the military control over their legs and arms. And we confess to a strong preference for [illegible] system, or, perhaps, no system, of England, if we undervalue [illegible] results. A man may be educated—that is, his faculties may be drawn forth—by many things besides the teachings of the school, a fact that is often overlooked or forgotten. At the same time, it is not safe to trust too much to this indirect and involuntary training, in which much depends on character and circumstances. The school of the world has many classes, some of them teaching strange lessons; the results of which may be seen in convict ships, penal colonies, and things yet more sad than they.

Between the impossibility of compelling every child born in the Empire to go to school and be taught, and the equally impossible course of leaving everything to individual, sectarian, or parochial effort, a Government has a difficult task to perform in trying to take any step in the matter. The jealousy of State interference is extreme, principally because, as a State, its religious teaching must be that of the Established Church: the feeling evidently is that every child taught in a Church School will be won over to the Establishment—will be a unit subtracted from the great sum of nonconformity. There is no objection whatever to allowing the Church to educate its own flock as it pleases; but it must not assume a control over those not of its pale. And if the State were to cut the knot so difficult to untie, by separating knowledge from opinion, and furnishing secular teaching without any reference to religious belief, it would be met by a storm of reproaches to which those that greeted the establishment of the Colleges in Ireland were as nothing. Thus we travel round a great question without any progress through it, leaving the education of the people, and how it is to be effected, a problem yet to be solved. Scotland has succeeded, America has succeeded, Prussia has succeeded; if it tries seriously, we do not for a moment believe that



THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA HOUSE, COVENT-GARDEN, FROM THE STAGE, CONSTRUCTED AFTER THE DESIGNS, AND UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE, OF B. ALBANO, C.E.—(SEE PAGE 233.)

England will fail; but hitherto it has not been itself with complete earnestness to the task. And the fault is in the people rather than the Government; the hardest of all things to overcome is indifference; and, as education imperfect and faulty it may be is within reach of all those classes above indigence, is procured by their own effort, just like clothing and food, the want of it by the classes who are positively indigent, is not known or perceived, except by the startling facts revealed in the statistics of crime.

These have drawn the Government to another attempt. It is an exact physical and not merely moral want, to which science, wealth, and enterprise, the working man as we are even beginning to perceive the eyes of our country, and but are, and expanding year at, the same spirit of investigation proves the existence of moral and mental evils, if we are trying to legislate against those also. Having spent millions on the apparatus of punishment, prisons, treadmills, constables, penitentiaries, and chained all in idle and lawless are rapidly rising crime, we are at last awakening to the necessity of trying if we cannot prevent it, by dispersing that utter, almost brutal ignorance, in which so much crime has its root.

It is no small credit to Lord John Russell that he has the courage to meddle with the question after his experience of 1839. Then Lord Melbourne's weak mind, and attacked by a violent and bold opposition. Hesplan of Education knitted and ignorant ferment that bore down all before it, and was one of the final blows that shattered the tottering Government to pieces. But ten years now alters the public mind as much as a quarter of a century in former days; or every great question of party the main opinions of the then despot Whigs have fixed themselves into measures, they were safer guides than they were right to be; it is a general conviction of this that gives the present Ministry its majorities and its power in the same Parliament in which they were supposed to have met the most deadening influence. And the opposition to the Education scheme of 1847, compared with that good of the plan of 1839, was a small thing indeed, as it does not even equal the excitement raised against the Educational clauses of Sir James Graham's Factory Bill, that only applied to the children of one class of operatives.

For the plan itself, as incomplete, and a compromise with existing circumstances; it takes what it finds existing, and tries to make the most of it. The separate and sectarian system of Schools is not superseded by the Scheme of the State; and the difficulty that must arise from the connection of such a legend as Schools to a Government supervision and inspection, is got over by the provision that the Government Inspectors are not to exercise any right of control or supervision to the religious teaching of these establishments: they are bound only to the Master that they are satisfied with the state of secular instruction in them, so to be received without investigation. The supervision and assistance of the State in Elementary Schools will apply to the secular instruction, or, in plainer terms, the literary knowledge only; in the Church Schools, that supervision will extend, of course, to the religious teaching also. This is the chief concession to the religious difficulty; in all other respects, the plan is limited enough; but the germs of better things are there; and time and use will favour their development, till the war against Ignorance will be waged by an army strong enough to give hope of conquest over the great enemy.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The [illegible] season of [illegible]stom of promenading [illegible] on fashionable days of the [illegible] carriages and equipages—is still held on Good Friday. The Champs Elysées were overspread with lords and boobies of every imaginable conveyance, whether of wood or "a fathern convenience," from a [illegible] to a calash or a landau, was set in motion, and the myriad of two wheels and four wheels poured towards the accustomed haunt. But no uncommon have long since discovered that the elements are our enemies, ever on the look-out to defeat us since fire and frost drove us from Moscow [illegible] your neighbours, or being looked at by them with their miserably blue countenances, appeared to freeze you. Then came the rain, and all illusion [illegible] fatal blows with unsparing hands. Within a week, the celebrated veteran General Drouot, the right-hand man of Napoleon, and Prince Polignac, have both gone to [illegible]

[illegible] looking at the portraits of the celebrated *feuilletonists* and lively writers of Paris, so conspicuous in the present Exhibition—"Ah! these are exactly the faces I thought such truculent writers possessed!" Whilst the fact is, that several of the [illegible]

[illegible] IRAN[illegible]

[illegible] as a fertile topic of discussion and agitation for the Paris journalists. The Opposition papers contend that demonstrates the failure of the attempt to ensure French influence in Spain [illegible]

[illegible] mild.

Count Roy, Peer of France, who was Minister of Finance under the Restoration, expired at Paris on Saturday. He was one of the largest landed proprietors in France, his revenue amounting to two millions of francs.

The funeral of the Prince de Polignac took place on Saturday, at St. Germain-en-Laye. It was strictly private, the members of the family being alone present. It was the wish of the Prince to be carried quietly and without pomp to his last abode. His mortal remains have been conveyed to Fergus, and placed by the side of those of his elder brother, who died about a month since

SPAIN.

The Ministerial crisis in Spain has been terminated, not by the resignation of the Duke de Sotomayor, but by the Queen insisting that he and his colleagues should supersede their resignations. It is said that the Duke de Sotomayor, in order and his colleagues refuses, to let them resign at the present [illegible] and [illegible] by the appointment to-day, on the evening of the 25th ult., the Ministers of the Interior and Finance were called upon the Queen for the purpose of [illegible] her Majesty's acquiescence to some of the minor acts of administration, as if nothing was wrong. It does not exactly appear how her Majesty received them, but at a later hour in the evening M. Bravo de Rueda, the Minister of Public Instruction, having called upon the Queen, her Majesty merely told him that it was her wish that the Ministers should resign. M. Bravo de Rueda replied, that, as far as he was personally concerned, he had no objection to conform to her Majesty's wishes, but he added that as every measure, decided in his colleagues were disposed to take office on [illegible] it was clear that the opinion of M. Bravo de Rueda was not shared by his colleagues, and however painful to resign, and M. Bravo de Rueda, at the same time, [illegible] assented to countersign the Royal Ordinance dismissing the Duke de Sotomayor from his office, and it was only then that the rest of the Cabinet consented to resign.

The new Cabinet is thus constituted:—M. Pacheco, President of the Council, and Minister of Foreign Affairs. M. Salamanca, Minister of Finance. M. Pastor Diaz, Minister of Public Instruction. M. Mon, Minister of War. M. Sotelo, Minister of Marine. M. Lozavidos, Minister of the Interior; M. Bahamonde, Minister of Justice. The first three in the above list are Puritans, and the last three Moderados.

On the 26th, there was a Presidency of the Council made a statement to the Cortes, explanatory of the principles upon which he intends to carry on the government of the State, and expressing a hope that he should meet with the support of the Chamber. A motion, brought forward by M. Gonzales Morion, an adherent of the late power, for the purpose of embarrassing the present Cabinet, was rejected by a majority of 54 to 51.

The permission for M. Olozaga to return to Spain was signed by the Ministers on the 27th ult. His brother, it appears, had presented a petition to that effect to the Queen, who was moved by her compassion for the anguish that she supposed the petitioner to feel at not seeing her exiled brother. The petition was then carried to M. Olozaga's brother to the Minister of the Interior, who, it seems, was prepared with communications from the Moderado party in favour of the petitioner, and the permission was immediately signed. It is believed that M. Olozaga will not avail himself of the permission, but will remain in England, where he is [illegible] by Lord Palmerston and other influential persons. It is believed that the Queen will not receive him at her Majesty's court, and that he will not be allowed to take his seat in the Cortes. The Moderados are [illegible] at the step they have taken in favour of M. Olozaga, and it is said that they will [illegible] to vote for the Ministry, unless they [illegible] to the Queen's wishes in this matter.

Our latest advices mention that Narvaez is to go to Paris, and Prim to be Governor of Madrid. Pidcox, who is to be dismissed from the command of New Castle and Madrid, is brother of Lady Prim, the husband of Queen Christina. General Serrano had submitted, and made such apologies as saved the dignity of the Cortes.

The sittings of both Houses were adjourned till after Easter.

PORTUGAL.

We have accounts from Lisbon to the 21st of March. Affairs remain much in the same state as before. The Government had failed to raise a loan either at home or abroad, and was consequently unable to prosecute the war with any effect. Disaffection was becoming very general amongst the Queen's *ci-devant* supporters. Several leading Cabralists had left the country, a number of large [illegible] steamers, breaking the monument. Blockade with ease, and it was apprehended at Lisbon that he would attempt to seize the capital by a *coup de main*.

On the 24th ult., the famous cavalry guerilla chief, Galamba, surprised a detachment of the Queen's troops at a place called Degracias, two leagues distant from that town, killed 28 of them, and took 110 prisoners and 30 horses, without losing a ship's man killed or wounded himself.

Saldanha remained in his old position under Oporto, and the Junta had made no movement against him. The Spanish Colonel, Buenage, had gone to Lisbon, the bearer, it was rumoured, of the heads of a convention between some of the leaders of the movement and the Queen's General.

General Bernardino, upon whom the Oporto Junta has conferred the title of Baron Friamunde, has been sent from that city into the Serra d'Estrella.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

In our latest edition last week we mentioned the assassination of Captain Gibson, Dr. Howell, and the Kaffirs. We have received the details of this melancholy event. They were all new comers, and unacquainted with the Kaffir character and tactics. Captain Gibson and Dr. Howell had the charge of a small party, and started from the Kat River. Being short of rations, they went with a party to take some cattle for use. They fell in with a herd, apparently unguarded (placed in all probability as a decoy), and, accompanied by four Hottentots, commenced driving them away. They were waylaid by a party of about 150 Kaffirs, and the officers, with two of the Hottentots, killed, before the soldiers, alarmed by the firing, when two miles distant from the scene of action, could get to them. Dr. Howell was killed at the first fire, and Gibson sacrificed their own lives rather than desert him. They had [illegible] ammunition, and their dead bodies were found lying beside each other [illegible] which they had shot. The bodies had been mutilated in a shocking manner by the savages. Captain Gibson was married; his wife and family are in Europe. He was about to retire from the service, and [illegible] had arrived, on his papers, and might have left the camp, but he [illegible] he was long as [illegible] fellow in the field. The Hon. Mr Chetwynd was not more than twenty-five years old, and Dr. Howell was about the same age.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

New York papers to the 19th ult. have reached us by the *Waterloo* packet-ship. They contain very little news, the principal item being the resignation of [illegible] Benton of the Chief Command of the Army, offered him by the President, [illegible] this rank, and [illegible] Mexico, with out full [illegible] powers, as I also liberty to sign preliminaries of peace, which the President declines. Benton [illegible] [illegible] had [illegible] and [illegible] One of them says, the *New Orleans Delta*, contains a report that another engagement had taken place between General Taylor and Santa Anna near Saltillo, on the road to Monterey, and that the latter terminated in the defeat of the Mexicans, with a very heavy loss in killed and wounded, General Ariola being among the latter. In New York, however, the report was generally disbelieved, as letters of later date make no mention of such a battle.

It was understood that commissioners [illegible] had been superseded in the command of the naval squadron by Commodore Perry, and that the latter would [illegible] for Europe in the *Saratoga*, a frigate then at Pensacola, which was to take place, on leaving [illegible] on the 20th of last month.

Provision of [illegible] demand for vessels in the American ports to transport [illegible] troops had caused the freights to be very high, and also a scarcity in other branches of trade. In that of sugar and molasses it is now full, a large number of vessels employed in this branch having loaded for England and Ireland.

THE WEST INDIES.

The *Avon* has arrived at Southampton, with the West India mails. There is no news of consequence from the West India Islands. The prospects of the crops are extremely encouraging.

A fund for a subscription had been commenced for the relief of distress in Dominica, Sandyford.

The Legislature at Barbadoes has voted £2,000 for the distressed Irish and Scotch, which is to be placed in the hands of the British Association of London.

Lieut. gen. Reynell Taylor, Chief of the forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands, arrived from Jamaica on the 3rd February, relieving Lieutenant-General [illegible], who sailed for England the next day.

His Excellency Sir John Scott died at Haiti on the 24th February. A new President was elected on the 6th March, and [illegible] were married to Jacmel, in case of any disturbance. Everything, however, went off quietly.

NEW CHURCH IN THE CITY-ROAD.—A new and elegant church has been for some months in course of erection in the City-road, about an equal distance between the Angel and the Eagle Tavern, and is now nearly finished and ready for opening. It is a handsome Gothic structure, and the plan consists of three aisles, with galleries on each side, and a tower in the centre, [illegible] with a handsome lofty spire. The whole is to be [illegible] by the melancholy event, [illegible] cause of the recent [illegible] in the neighbourhood.

AN IGNORAMUS.—Upon the occasion of the *Durham Chronicle*, in a notice of the late educational controversy in Stockton, spoke of the Quakers as ignorant. In the discussion, the meeting was highly edified by a speech from a man in fustian (a very appropriate garb), who condemned education as an evil, and said that he at one time had the offer of a good education, which offer he, however, on principle, refused. He then stated to the meeting that he confidently believed that but for his refusal of education, he would have been hanged long since for forgery or some other [illegible]

ACCIDENT TO LORD LONSDALE'S GROOM.—Lord Lonsdale's Groom, the second son of Mr. Gilpin, of Lazonby, was riding his horse back, while riding for the Penrith [illegible] on Wednesday, at the Wighill Steeple Chase, in company with [illegible] when the horse [illegible] and [illegible] the head [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

most monstrous thing I ever heard, to make up a prescription without putting in all the ingredients; nor does the circumstance of your ignorance better the matter. Don't misunderstand my meaning. To make up a prescription without including all the ingredients is a fraud on the person who brings the prescription. You must not give only what you happen to have in your shop; you ought to have said, "I have not the ingredient;" you set up your judgment against that of the physician whose prescription it was, and you had no right to interpose your judgment.

After some other evidence, an intimation was made that the case need not proceed further.

Mr. Justice Coleridge said, the witnesses, with one exception, seemed agreed, that if the prescription had been properly made up, the medicine would have been harmless. It was inferred then by them, that when the stronger form was intended, the weaker one, or *concentrated* would have been added.

Mr. Clarkson said, that there was a case of a precisely similar kind as this on record, and the Jury had returned an acquittal. There was not a shadow of doubt that Mr. Wakley ought not to have committed Dr. Cronin for trial, if, indeed, he should ever have had the case before him at all.

The Jury not appearing to come to an agreement.

Mr. Justice Coleridge said that if they had any doubt in the case they should let the trial proceed, or allow him to sum up the evidence already given, and then consider the verdict.

The case accordingly proceeded for a short time, when the Jury expressed themselves perfectly satisfied, and, without calling further witnesses, at once returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

Mr. Clarkson said that he had been fully prepared to prove the constant use of this ingredient as a medicinal vehicle in the form used in Dr Cronin's prescription; but the decision to which the Jury had arrived would not entail on him the necessity of bringing his witnesses forward.

Mr. Justice Coleridge, addressing the prisoner: You are discharged.

THE ALLEGED MURDER IN SHOREDITCH.—On Thursday, *Thomas Brookes*, a man of 21, was tried for the murder of William Gobert. It will be recollected that, on the 17th of March, the prisoner shot the deceased, at a house in Hare-alley, Shoreditch. The Jury found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter, and he was sentenced to transportation for life

POLICE.

THE ARTIST CHARGED WITH UTTERING A FORGED CHEQUE.—*Henry James d'Enden*, the artist who, as we stated last week, was charged at MARLBOROUGH-STREET, with uttering a forged cheque for £120, with intent to defraud Mr. Frederick Fahey Chappell, solicitor, 35, Golden-square, has undergone another examination, the result of which was his committal for trial on the charge.

OMNIBUS THIEVES.—At the same office, on Saturday last, *John Lawrence* and *Ernest Schultz*, well-dressed men, were charged with the following robbery:—It appeared that two ladies, of the name of Hammond, sisters, living at No. 12, Middlesex-place, New-road, got into an omnibus on the previous evening, at Hungerford Market. Shortly after they were in the vehicle, one of them asked the other to give her a sovereign, and, on her going to do so, she found that some person had adroitly taken a sovereign out of the purse in her pocket. The prisoner Schultz sat next to the first one, and his companion on the opposite side of the omnibus, next to her sister. Schultz pressed very close against the Miss Hammond he sat by, and she found him, as the vehicle was proceeding, very busy with a reticule which lay in her lap, which caused her to shift it. Directly afterwards she saw the other prisoner fumbling about her sister's dress, and distinctly observed Schultz touch his companion with his toe. The other, however, continued using the right hand under his cloak, and suddenly put something into his waistcoat pocket, at which moment she spoke to her sister, who discovered her loss. Lawrence tried to escape. Both prisoners, who gave false addresses, were found in possession of loose money in different pockets. They were remanded. The prisoners underwent a re-examination on Wednesday, when additional evidence was given against them, and they were committed for trial

IRELAND.

THE OPENING OF M. SOYER'S SOUP KITCHEN.

On Monday last M. Soyer opened his model soup kitchen at the Royal Barracks, Dublin, a ceremony which was attended by Prince George of Cambridge, the Lord Chancellor, the Earls of Meath and Charlemont, and many other distinguished individuals.

The building, which is constructed of wood, is about 40 feet in length, and 30 feet in breadth, and consists of one large apartment, where the preparation and distribution of the food is effected. In the centre of this apartment is a large steam boiler mounted on wheels, and arranged around the apartment are a number of metal or box-shaped vessels, also mounted on wheels, into which the materials for the soup are placed. These are heated by steam conveyed by means of iron pipes from the central boiler, and by a slow digestive process the entire of the nutriment contained in the materials is extracted without having its properties deteriorated. When the soup is ready, the recipients are admitted by a narrow entrance at one side of the house, one by one; each receives a large bowl of soup, and, having drunk it, then receives an ample allowance of bread, and is dismissed by another door in the rear of the building. In this manner M Soyer calculates he will be able to give one meal every day to at least 5000 persons from an establishment of the size of the present one.

Shortly after three o'clock, the Lord Lieutenant, accompanied by the Ladies Fensonby, and attended by his aides-de-camp, drove into the esplanade, and, to the regret of all present, it was announced that, owing to slight indisposition, from which he had been suffering for some days, he could not leave his carriage, but he requested his rations might be sent out to him. M. Soyer then presented his Excellency with a bowl of the soup which stands No. 1 in his Irish recipes, and appears to be the cheapest of all; the cost is about 3d. per gallon. His Excellency took a reasonable share for an invalid, and pronounced it excellent. Ladies Emily and Katherine Fensonby, Mrs. Williams, the Misses Brady, Mr. Gerald Fensonby, Mr. C. Connellan, the Lord Chancellor, the Dean of the Chapel Royal, and several others, remained inside the square formed by the range of tables, whilst the poor people were enjoying their meal, and the pleasure in which those benevolent personages derived from seeing the poor people give every token of their approval of the "steam-engine soup," was visible upon every countenance, the ladies seeming to take the deepest interest in the subject

FEVER AND DESTITUTION.—According to the letters from Dublin, fever continues to increase to an alarming extent in Cork, Sligo, Mayo, and various other counties, and, indeed, the pestilence exists to a greater or less degree generally throughout the country. In the union workhouses, especially, the malady prevails, and the mortality in some places is very considerable. As yet Dublin and the surrounding metropolitan districts have escaped, but there is reason to apprehend that with the approach of warm weather the capital will also suffer as well as the provinces. In some few counties—for instance, in Cork and Sligo—famine is still at work, but generally there appears to be a decrease of destitution.

BALLYMORE EUSTACE.—A correspondent corrects a statement which appeared in our paper of the 20th ult., as to the sale of a large quantity of potatoes at Bal ymore Eustace, county of Kildare. Our correspondent assures us that there have not been two sacks of potatoes in any market at Ballymore Eustace for the last three months. On each Wednesday for the last month, he says, there have been about 30 stone weight of potatoes offered for sale; but, during the months of January and February, there were none to be had in the market. The account in question formed part of a letter given by a contemporary. We regret to find from the information of our correspondent that the parish alluded to is in a very destitute condition, and trust that this notice of the fact will attract the attention of the charitable.

DEATH OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF CORK. The Cork papers announce the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Murphy, the Roman Catholic Bishop of that diocese, at the advanced age of 75. He was consecrated Bishop in 1815, and was very much esteemed by all ranks

SERIOUS FIRE IN LIMERICK.—A very alarming fire took place in Limerick on the night of yesterday week. The splendid premises belonging to the firm of Egan and M'Cormack, Thomas-street, were burned to the ground, and an immense quantity of corn and flour destroyed. The largest brush factory in Europe, which had been reared by the enterprise and skill of the partners in the firm, was totally destroyed. The fire spread with such fearful rapidity from front to rear as to render escape from the range of buildings impossible. Buildings in front in George s-street, to the rear in Roche's-street, and around to Catharine-street. With considerable exertion the fire was prevented communicating to the store of Mr. Robert Wheeler, but the private dwelling adjoining the brush factory in Thomas-street was partly burnt down.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR DUGALD L. GILMOUR, K.C.B.—Intelligence has been received from Rome of the demise in that city of Lieut.-General Sir Dugald L. Gilmour, K.C.B, on the 26th ult. This distinguished officer had been upwards of fifty years in the service, and almost the whole of his Peninsular campaign under the gallant Sir John Moore and the Duke of Wellington

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION ON BOARD TWO STEAMERS. Fires recently broke out on board the steamer *Shearwater*, and the store ship *Tartar*. The first occurred on board the *Shearwater* steam vessel (two guns), Commander Sir Webster, Bart., stationed at Oban, on the 26th of March last. The fire broke out in her coal bunker, next on the next day in the opposite one. With the united exertions of the officers and crew, after some hours working at the pumps, it was extinguished, but not before great damage was done. The second was on board the *Tartar* (2 guns) store ship, Captain Hutton, stationed as guard ship at the Island of Ascension, for the supply of the African steam squadron with coals. The fire broke out among the coals, a signal gun was fired, and the whole troops in garrison were put in requisition, when, after four days and four nights hard work her hold was cleared and the fire extinguished, but not till nearly all her beams were burnt from three to five inches through.

DEATH OF SIR W. T. POLE, BART.—Sir William Templer Pole, Bart., died at Shute House on Saturday night, after a long but not a painful illness. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his son, John George de la Pole, the present Baronet, a young man of considerable attainments and promise.

CONSECRATION. The Lord Bishop of Winchester will consecrate the newly-erected Church of St. Thomas, Winchester, capable of affording accommodation to nearly a thousand persons, on Friday, the 16th day of April.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED

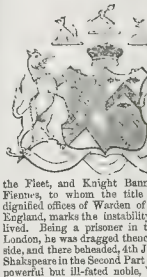
THE PRINCE DE POLIGNAC

THE house of Polignac is one of the oldest and most noble in the genealogical records of France. It boasts of many eminent men in ancient times; at more recent periods, the Cardinal Melchoir de Polignac Minister of Louis XIV., and Madame de Polignac, the devoted friend and confidant of Queen Marie Antoinette, and mother of the Prince just dead, may be mentioned as distinguished members of the family. The subject of this notice, Augustus Julius Armand Maria, Prince de Polignac, was the second son of Julius, Duke de Polignac, by his wife, the lady above-mentioned. The Prince was born on the 14th May, 1780, and, shortly after, he and his whole family were driven into exile by the French Revolution: his mother died of grief for the murder of Marie Antoinette, and he and his brothers passed their youth partly in Austria, partly in Russia, and then in England. Staunch supporters of Royalism, and ardent adherents of the Bourbons, the Prince de Polignac, and his elder brother Armand, embarked, in 1804, in the abortive conspiracy of Georges Cadoudal against Napoleon. The Emperor, at the instance of Josephine, spared the lives of the Polignacs; but they remained close prisoners in France until the Bourbon Restoration.

After the return of Louis XVIII., the Prince de Polignac became the avowed leader of the Ultra-Royalist party, which was but little encouraged by the King, but strongly supported by his brother the Count d'Artois, afterwards Charles X. In 1823, the Prince de Polignac went as Ambassador to London, and remained six years there. In 1829, he became Prime Minister of France; and then it was that his zeal completely outran his discretion. At his instigation, mainly, Charles X. issued the fatal ordinances of July, which dethroned him, and founded the monarchy of Louis Philippe. For his share in this memorable business, the Prince was condemned to death by the Chamber of Peers, but the penalty was commuted into perpetual imprisonment. After a long incarceration at Ham, the Prince was permitted to go into exile, and finally he was allowed a free residence in France, provided he did not sojourn in Paris. He there established himself at St. Germains, a place more than once the last refuge of ruined kings and statesmen, and he here passed his final years of broken health and deep affliction. The deaths of Charles X. and the Duke of Angoulême completed the misery of his existence. After these events, he sunk into a gloom from which he never entirely recovered; and he expired, on the 29th ultimo in his sixty-eighth year.

Julius Prince de Polignac was a man of bygone times—the chivalrous servant of an absolute King—a Minister full of love, loyalty, and devotion for his master. He unfortunately lived at a period unsuited to his opinions, and his utter undoing was the result. Yet, though he may have been violent and wrong-headed in politics, he was immaculate in private. True to his race, he exhibited every virtue that became a gentleman, and was likely to win honour and affection. Now, that the storm in which he was wrecked has passed over, he sinks into the grave more pitied than condemned by mankind. The Prince de Polignac was twice married—first, on the 6th July, 1816, to Miss Barbara Campbell, by whom he leaves a son and successor, Armand The Prince married secondly, the 3rd June, 1824, Maria Charlotte, youngest daughter of Thomas, first Lord Rancliffe, and widow of the Marquis de Choiseul: by this lady he leaves four other sons and a daughter. The Prince de Polignac was the possessor of Millemont, in France, of a part of Calderon and Argès, in Isle St. Vincent, and of the lands of Wild Sturm and Reichersdorf, in Bavaria.

WILLIAM THOMAS EARDLEY-TWISTLETON-FIENNES, LORD SAYE AND SELE.



THIS nobleman enjoyed the ancient title of his family for little more than two years, having succeeded his father in November, 1844. He has died unmarried, aged forty-eight, leaving all his estates, his cousin, the Rev. Frederick Twistleton, D.C.L., heir to the barony, which was conferred originally in 1447 on Sir James Fiennes, by Joan, his wife, daughter of Sir Geoffrey de Saye, of Sele, in Essex, and Knt, until very re-

the Fleet, and Knight Banneret. The ultimate fate of Sir James Fiennes, to whom the title was thus granted, and who held the dignified offices of Warden of the Cinque Ports and Lord Treasurer of England, marks the instability of greatness at the period in which he lived. Being a prisoner in the Tower when Cade's mutiny entered London, he was dragged thence by the rioters to the Standard at Cheapside, and there beheaded, 4th July, 1451. His death is graphically told by Shakspeare in the Second Part of Henry VI. The son and successor of this powerful but ill-fated noble, William, second Lord Saye and Sele, was appointed Vice-Admiral of England under the auspices of Warwick, and eventually fell, under the Yorkist banner, at the battle of Barnet. He married Margaret, daughter and heir of William Wickham, of Broughton, in Oxfordshire, nearly related to William of Wickham, Bishop of Winchester; and thus his Lordship's descendants became of course of political importance. He it was who defended ably and eloquently Thistlewood and others of the poor wretches engaged in the Cato-street conspiracy: and one of his last forensic displays was, when, very old and almost blind, he spoke before the Judges of the Queen's Bench, in favour of the privilege of the House of Commons, in the memorable action of Stockdale against Hansard. Mr. Curwood made, some years ago, a rather unwise change, from the Home to the Oxford Circuit: this materially injured his practice; he was, however, appointed a revising barrister on the latter circuit; and has, until very recently, continued to labour at his profession. The extremely gentle disposition, the agreeable manners, and the strictly honourable feeling and conduct of Mr. Curwood, had endeared him to a wide circle of friends in the profession, whose sympathy and attention tended to soothe the trying circumstances of declining prosperity and health. Mr. Curwood's death took place rather unexpectedly, at Hendon, on the 31st ult.

JOHN CURWOOD, ESQ.

THIS gentleman was one of the oldest members of the English bar. He was called to the station of a barrister by the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple so far back as the 10th June, 1796. Mr. Curwood very soon attained considerable practice on the Home Circuit, and at the Old Bailey; and his name appears in connection with many Crown cases of political importance. He it was who defended ably and eloquently Thistlewood and others of the poor wretches engaged in the Cato-street conspiracy: and one of his last forensic displays was, when, very old and almost blind, he spoke before the Judges of the Queen's Bench, in favour of the privilege of the House of Commons, in the memorable action of Stockdale against Hansard. Mr. Curwood made, some years ago, a rather unwise change, from the Home to the Oxford Circuit: this materially injured his practice; he was, however, appointed a revising barrister on the latter circuit; and has, until very recently, continued to labour at his profession. The extremely gentle disposition, the agreeable manners, and the strictly honourable feeling and conduct of Mr. Curwood, had endeared him to a wide circle of friends in the profession, whose sympathy and attention tended to soothe the trying circumstances of declining prosperity and health. Mr. Curwood's death took place rather unexpectedly, at Hendon, on the 31st ult.

LEMAN REDE

THIS clever writer, whose name is well known to the periodical and dramatic literature of the day, was the son of a Mr. Leman Rede, a barrister and an author, who died many years ago. Mr. Rede, junior, was born at Hamburgh, in 1802. He first appeared before the public as a dramatic performer, and afterwards as a contributor to the magazines and a successful theatrical writer. His productions for the stage are extremely numerous. Among them, "The Rake's Progress" and "The Old and Young Stager" had great success. The latter drama introduced Charles Mathews to the London boards in 1835, and was acted for eighty-four nights consecutively. In private, Mr. Leman Rede was a kind and respectable man. He married a Miss Sarah Cooke, daughter of Cooke, the bass singer, by whom he leaves a son. Mr. Rede died of apoplexy on the 3rd instant, at his house in Southampton-street, Strand.

THE RIGHT HON. JOSEPH PLANTA, G.C.H.

THIS gentleman, whose death occurred on the 5th instant, at his house in Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square, was son of the late Joseph Planta, F.R.S., for twenty eight years Principal Librarian of the British Museum; and grandson of the Rev. Andrew Planta, Minister of the German Reformed Church in London who came to England in 1752, from the Grisons in Switzerland. His period of official service was an extended one. For nearly ten years he filled the important appointment of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; at the Congresses of Paris, Vienna, and Aix-la-Chapelle, attended Lord Castlereagh, the British Representative on those occasions; and, from 18[illegible] was Joint-Secretary to the Treasury. The right honourable gentleman sat in several Parliaments previously to 1844, as Member for Hastings, in the neighbourhood of which town he possessed a handsome residence, called Fairlight Place. •Mr. Planta was born in 1787, and married, in 1831, Mrs. Ooss, relict of Thomas Ooss, Esq., of Bedford-square. At the period of his death, he was in the enjoyment of a pension of £1500 per annum.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE ROYAL HOSPITALS.—On Monday the Lord Mayor attended at Christ's Hospital upon the occasion of the preaching of the first Spital Sermon at Christ's Church. A true report of the number of children and other poor people maintained in the several Royal Hospitals of the City of London under the care of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Governors thereof the past last past was presented to him.

PROPOSED NEW EXHIBITION FOR THE FINE ARTS. On Wednesday, a preliminary meeting of gentlemen connected with literary and scientific pursuits, and interested in the promotion of the Fine Arts, was held at the saloon of the Adelaide Gallery, Strand, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of establishing an annual exhibition of general works, sculpture, and drawing, intended for the Royal Academy, but which the committee of that body [illegible] compelled, from want of space, to refuse. William Carpenter, Esq., was unanimously called to the chair. After a discussion, in which the Rev. J. Richardson, LL.D., Capt. Brander, Robert Soutar, Esq., Bertie Ambrose, Esq., W. Carpenter, Esq., H. Justins, Esq., and other gentlemen took part, the following resolution was proposed by the Rev. Mr. Richardson, seconded by Mr. Soutar, and carried unanimously, "That a committee be now formed with power to add to their number, for the purpose of carrying out the object of this meeting."

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—The visitors to this institution on Monday were about 16,000, all appearing highly gratified both with the old works and with the recent additions, which have been cleaned and re-framed, and will tend to render the collection more attractive than before

VICTORIA PARK.—On and since Easter Sunday this new popular place of resort at the east end has attracted a large number of visitors, and on Sunday and Monday it was ascertained that upwards of 20,000 persons passed through the gates at the leading entrance in Bishop Bonner's Fields. Since February great progress has been made in the plantations, and the lake is nearly complete, and partly filled with water. The sites for two cricket grounds have also been marked out, and everything in connection with it presents a very forward appearance, and building speculation is going on very actively in the vicinity.

MARSHALSEA AND PALACE COURTS. These Courts, which possess separate jurisdictions, are exempted from the operation of the New County Courts Act, and actions may be brought in the same, notwithstanding the new law is now in force in the metropolitan districts. The Marshalsea Court is a very ancient tribunal, and is mentioned as early as the seventh century: it has jurisdiction in matters connected with the Royal household, but proceedings are very seldom adopted therein. The Palace Court was created by letters patent in the reign of Charles the Second, and therein four barristers and six solicitors (all of whom purchase their places) practise: the Court has a jurisdiction of twelve miles from the Royal Palace at Westminster, "every way," with the exception of the City of London

THE PARISH OF ST. STEPHEN, WALBROOK, AND ALDERMAN GIBBS.—A vestry was held on the ratepayers of the above parish took place on Tuesday, for the election of churchwardens and other parochial officers. The Rev. Mr. Croly, the rector, took the chair. Mr. Rock, one of the churchwardens, congratulated his parishioners upon the improved aspect of affairs. The Court of Common Pleas had decided that Mr. Alderman Gibbs had unduly exercised the rights of churchwarden, the custom by which he claimed to be elected being at an end. The vestry had to pay £2000, and not yet been paid in, although Mr. Alderman Gibbs had been unable to prove his claim of £1800 against the parish. Mr. Flight said that, on the 15th of last month, demand was made upon him for £709 13s. for the expenses of the poor, and, to his small astonishment, he found it signed "Michael Gibbs." There was much complaint as to the letting of parish property at one-third its value, and even that had not been duly collected. Messrs. Rock and Flight were unanimously re-elected as churchwardens for the ensuing year. The Rev. Dr. Croly referred at some length to the condition of the parish church, which, he said, was utterly unfit for the performance of divine service in the cold state it was in the middle of winter. The parish was indebted 140 guineas to the organist (a poor woman), and £273 to the sextons. For four years he had not received a shilling of the stipend due to him for the Sunday afternoon lectures in the parish vestries every year, and he hoped the ratepayers would assert and maintain their right to manage their parochial affairs

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—On Wednesday, the preparations for the formation of the new street from the Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, to Shaftesbury-place, Vauxhall Bridge-road, were commenced; and also the demolition of the remaining portion of St. Martin's-lane, for the continuation of the new street from Leicester-square from Piccadilly and Coventry-street

THE NEW PIER AT HUNGERFORD BRIDGE.—On Wednesday, at twelve o'clock, the new pier at Hungerford Bridge was opened for steam-boat passengers by Mr. Hawes, accompanied by the directors of the bridge company.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The number of deaths, from all causes, registered in London, in the week ending April 3, is 1004. The average calculated on deaths in the spring quarter (which, in the Registrar-General's distribution of the seasons, commences in April) is 914. The average of the winter months is 1068. The amount of mortality, as shown in the present return, therefore, is nearly what might be expected in the state of transition from cold to heat. It is satisfactory to observe that the mortality of young persons is unusually small; and that on the whole deaths from the epidemic class of diseases is not more than 107, while the average is 166.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE CROPS. As considerable interest now prevails in reference to the state of the weather, we have looked carefully to the reports in the provincial papers upon the subject. The accounts, for the most part, are favourable. In Cambridgeshire and Sussex, the wheats look well. In Bedfordshire, there is great improvement in the wheat and barley, and Yorkshire, the wheat has suffered from the cold, but no serious injury has been inflicted Upon the whole, the prospect is cheering.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION IN BIRMINGHAM.—The agitation of this very important question proceeds in Birmingham. Various meetings, which may be looked upon as preliminary to the town meeting, have been held under the auspices of the clergy of the Establishment, and at all of these resolutions have been passed, signifying approbation of the Government measure, and memorials to the House of Commons in the spirit of these have been adopted. It should be noticed, that many meetings have taken place in different parts of the country, for and against the plan.

NEW CEMETERY AT BIRMINGHAM.—On Tuesday the interesting ceremony of laying the first stone of a chapel in the grounds laid out for a Church of England new cemetery, took place at Birmingham, in the presence of a large concourse of persons. At half-past two o'clock Divine service was performed in St. Paul's Church, after which a numerous and highly respectable procession was formed in carriages, to Warston Lane. The stone was laid by the Hon. Frederick Gough, after which the directors and a select party partook of a collation at the house of J. Aston, Esq. The following is the inscription on the plate:—"This stone was laid on Tuesday, the 6th of April, 1847, as the Church of St. Michael. Architect, Mr. Hamilton; builder, Mr. Burton." The grounds are most pleasantly situated, and when laid out according to the plans which have been approved of, will present a picturesque appearance.

MORTALITY IN LIVERPOOL IN 1846. The parish accounts have just been published. It appears that the baptisms in 1846 were 11,648; the burials, 6970; and the marriages, 3901. The increase in baptisms has been 473; in burials, 1917; and in marriages, 316. The greatest mortality seems to have been amongst children under two years of age, of whom 19,1 died during the twelve months. It was called the visiting, such as Tonteth Park, Everton, &c., the additional baptisms have been 1848; burials, 4114; and marriages, 428.

SUDDEN DEATH AT LIVERPOOL.—Mr. Evan Evans, of Liverpool, attended, as a juror, at the coroner's inquest, on Monday morning, and on that evening dropped down dead in the street.

AN ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE AT FAREHAM.—On Wednesday a special session of the justices for South Hants was held at the Red Lion Inn, for the purpose of investigating the charge of attempted murder against Charles Wolfe, aged about nineteen years, upon the person of Elizabeth Ayling. The alleged murder was committed on the 22nd ult., and some particulars of the case were given in this journal. It will be recollected that the prisoner and the girl Ayling were fellow-servants in the house of William Thresher, Esq., one of the magistrates of Hampshire, and that on the day above mentioned he came into her room, and, using expressions indicative of jealousy of some attentions that had been paid to her by a man of the name of Brown, struck her with some blunt instrument, and drew out a razor, with which he inflicted some severe wounds in the throat, but fortunately not of a nature to lead to serious results. The prisoner afterwards attempted to commit suicide, but was prevented and taken into custody. The details of the occurrence were proved by the evidence of the girl Elizabeth Ayling, herself, who is now considered out of danger, and other witnesses, and the prisoner, who did not deny the truth of the statements, was committed for trial on the charge of attempted murder

OPENING OF THE BIRKENHEAD DOCKS AND PARK.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF BIRKENHEAD.

Another glory on the Mersey's side:
A town springs up as from a magic wand,
Behind those noble docks—the merchant's pride,
And the fair park extending o'er the Strand.
The gallant bark that often had defied
The wild Atlantic now no longer dread
The treacherous shore. In safety now they ride
Within the waters of fair Birkenhead
Good, great, and glorious is the work. The head
And brotherhood between two worlds, hereby
Is knit more closely; and all states find
Will spring up where before a forest vainly,
Success to Birkenhead! its commerce trade,
And may true worth its people's hearts pervade.

On Monday last a portion of the immense Docks at Birkenhead was opened with the *éclat* befitting such an important incident, and a vast concourse of persons assembled to witness the ceremony. The works thrown open form but a small part of this magnificent and comprehensive scheme, but what has already been accomplished gives a goodly promise of a speedy completion of a most useful and efficient series of docks, the promoters of which may hope, at no very distant day, to see them, on account of their extensive usefulness, worthy of being associated in importance with those on the other side of the Mersey. Birkenhead may now be said to have entered into competition, or rather into articles of partnership, with Liverpool, the great north outlet and inlet of our foreign and transatlantic trade. At any rate, it will henceforth divide the palm with Liverpool, and participate in the prosperity and profit derivable from its immense mercantile marine. Birkenhead may fairly be looked upon as of Liverpool lineage and alliance, and as having been literally called into life by that leviathan of trade itself in its effort towards finding an ampler field for the accommodation and convenience of its over-grown trade. Birkenhead will now become a sort of chapel of ease for the redundant commerce of the mother port, and probably there is no port in the kingdom, not excepting Liverpool itself, that presents such grand natural facilities. A few years hence, and Birkenhead will become a second Liverpool, launched upon the Mersey; for time was when, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, Liverpool itself, now the *entrepôt* of all our trade with the Americas and Indies, was simply a fishing village. The same a few years since might be said of Birkenhead. At present it is not even mapped out as a town upon the Mersey. A few years ago,

Whereon it stands
The vacant winds did whistle, and the laugh of sunshine
Sported in wild freedom

Both are probably the finest examples on record of the brilliant results of unfettered British enterprise. Anciently the settlement and consolidation of a town was the work of generations; now, thanks to steam, they spring up and prosper with all the rapidity of the famed ice palace of the Queen of Russia. Great advantage may be expected to accrue to the public and frequenters from foreign ports from the generous emulation that will be established between the old and the new ports, and in a few years the northern, no less than the eastern arm of the Mersey, may be expected to be the seat of a crowded and busy community. It will give an insignificant idea of the immenseness of Liverpool, that it extends for three miles along the Mersey, and is upwards of a mile in breadth. Liverpool has for years had at her command a comprehensive and splendid chain of railways, and unsurpassed port facilities. Upon these Birkenhead is only just entering. Monday gave England, in the latter respect, a new point of ingress and egress to the western seas; but Birkenhead will have to wait awhile for the completion of her railways. It is true she has long had one, but this is less than half what she wants. For long she will be the very "roasette" of railways, for, in addition to the existing Chester and Birkenhead, she will have the Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction, operations on which have just been commenced by the contractors in real earnest, and which, in addition to drawing all the commerce of the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire and Lancashire to the Mersey, will give to Birkenhead the mineral trade of Wales, the salt traffic of Cheshire, the immense products of the Potteries, besides having with Holyhead the traffic to Ireland. If Rome was not built in a day, Birkenhead, by a figure of speech, assuredly has been. We have in it a great mercantile community, with all its moral and commercial apparatus springing simultaneously and almost magically into action under the vivifying power of British enterprise. We have it put in possession, at the same time, of docks for forests of foreign masts, with warehouses for having their wares, and with a railway for their transit to inland homes.

To enable a large party from London to attend the entertainment an express train was harnessed for six o'clock, and started precisely at that hour from the splendid station of the London and North-Western, at Euston-square. The arrangements, under the superintendence of Capt. Huish, the superintendant, and Mr. Brookes, the traffic-manager, were excellent. The train worked its way at a slashing pace, time and space apparently being secondary things—say at forty miles an hour to Liverpool, with as much ease, and apparently in as little time, as it would take to perambulate between Hammersmith and Hampstead. Having breakfasted in London, the next consideration was that of practically achieving the experiment of luncheoning at Liverpool. There were five first-class carriages

OPENING OF THE DOCKS.

OPENING OF THE BIRKENHEAD DOCKS AND PARK.

ENTRANCE TO THE PARK.

to the express train, and two luggage-vans, weighing together 32 tons. To draw this special load one of Stephenson's long-boiler engines, with an outside cylinder, and seven feet driving-wheel, was selected. The line was understood to be laid out for the special performance of this engine, and it was anticipated that she would make a splendid run to Birmingham (a hundred and twelve miles) in two hours and a half, and to Birkenhead (two hundred and twelve miles) in five hours, at forty-two miles to the hour; but, owing to the over-straining of the staple works of the engine in order to attain the attempted velocity, the cylinder became heated, which prevented its accomplishment. It is only fair to state, that a strong lateral wind prevailed the whole way, which presented, of course, considerable retardation. At ninety-three miles up the line, which from starting at 6 A.M., was reached at 13 minutes past 8, the cylinder gearing became red hot, and the speed was slackened to 8 or 10 miles an hour, the old average, for several miles, and for some distance to 3 or 4 miles an hour. Close upon Birmingham this engine came to a dead stop, and it was found necessary to supersede her by a new pilot engine, and lay her up in the locomotive hospital. Ultimately, the train fell foul of Birmingham at 28 minutes past 9, doing the distance, 112 miles, in 3 hours and 5 minutes, or at the rate of 40 miles an hour. The train, after stopping 13 minutes, started from Birmingham for Birkenhead, at 16 minutes past 9, passing Stafford and Crewe, where there is a splendid new station, built in the Elizabethan style, and at a minute or two past 12, the train, amidst the mingled artillery of its own rattle, salutes from six-pounders and the artillery of tongues, made a triumphs entry into Birkenhead, amid strains of "See the Conquering Hero comes," to throw open

THE DOCKS.

Here the scene was truly splendid and imposing. The immense estuary of the Mersey, one of the noblest arms of the sea in England, was mirrored over with multitudes of masts and men with steamers stemming its tumultuous tide, with vessels of all climes sleeping tranquilly on its surface, bellying at intervals with their white wings to the breeze. It was a scene of animation such as the waters of Liverpool have never seen before, nor perhaps ever will see again, burdened with all the beauty of which both Birkenhead and Liverpool could boast. The proceedings of this part of the inauguration were commenced by the Birkenhead Dock Commissioners, the Birkenhead Improvement Commissioners, the Directors of the Birkenhead Dock (Warehouses) Company, the Directors of the Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction Railway, and the Directors of the Chester and Birkenhead Railway, receiving Lord Morpeth (the Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests), Lord Lincoln, and other distinguished visitors, on board a new steam packet, the *Lord Warden*, built by Mr. John Laird, which was in readiness at Monk's Ferry.

The *Lord Warden* is a beautiful iron steam-vessel, just completed, under the superintendence of Mr Morrison, the foreman of Mr. Laird. She is a companion to the *Clementine*, of quick-sailing celebrity, and is expected to prove a clipper. She is now fitting out in the Trafalgar Dock.

Leaving Monk's Ferry, the *Lord Warden*, with the party on board, proceeded, amid vociferous cheering and music, past Woodside Ferry Pier, and the whole extent of the Dock works, and entered the Birkenhead Docks by the Woodside Basin.

The two Docks already constructed are the "Passage Dock," near Woodside Ferry, and the "Bridge End Dock," now so called from its being on the site of a small valley, formed originally by a rivulet, or more correctly by a creek or arnulet of the sea, the tide having passed up it, under a bridge, time out of mind.

The walls of both of the new Docks are built of red freestone, principally quarried on the ground, and with ashlar bindings. There are a number of arches (facing the river) of the upper Dock, on each side of a tongue forming a quay running westward, which protect the mouths of the sluices, intended to scour out the Great Basin, yet to be constructed on the east. These arches, apparently about twenty in all, and also the piers, are beautifully built of Bolton and Longridge stone.

Steamers were plying between Liverpool and Birkenhead the whole day, and carried thousands, at 2d. a-head. The shops in each place were nearly all closed, and the day universally observed as a holiday. The Docks are two in number, forming part of the grand scheme which, in all its comprehensive details, has so long occupied public attention. The extent of shipping accommodation afforded by these Docks alone will equal that of Prince's Dock, and no doubt is enter-

OPENING OF THE PARK.

tained that they will almost immediately be called into active operation. A procession was then formed and proceeded t

THE WAREHOUSES.

Amongst the number being Viscount [illegible], Colonel Bell; Sir Philip Egerton; Lady Egerton; Mr. Egerton; Miss Legh; Sir Thomas Fremantle and family; the Rev. H. M. Fielden and family; T. Grimshitch, M.P.; F. H. Goldsmith, Esq.; Count H. D Avigdor; Lord Ingestre; Honourable Wellington Talbot; George Cornwall Legh; Earl of Lincoln; Lord Monteagle; R. Neville, M.P.; Professor Owen; R. N. Phillips; Mrs. Phillips; Major Rolo, R.A.; Prussian Consulate and Lady; Hon. E. H. Stanley; E. J. Stanley; T. Thornley, M.P.; Captain H. Vernon; Baron and Baroness [illegible]; Russian Ambassador; [illegible]; Henry Thomas Hope, Esq.; the Mayors and Town Clerks of Manchester, Salford, and Chester; and the Consuls representing the different powers at Liverpool. Twelve of the warehouses, each capable of holding 4000 bales of cotton, are already completed. They have been erected in the best style of workmanship, by Messrs Hilton and Morris, and will form three long tiers, running rectangularly from the shore. They are two stories in height, and are, in every respect, highly convenient and substantial. In each of the lower story of each warehouse run two lines of iron pillars, the floors being laid with asphalte cement. The stairs leading up to the upper story are of iron, and projecting from the upper windows are hoisting cranes. In fact the whole is furnished with every requisite to make a warehouse valuable and complete.

The Superintendent of the Dock Warehouses is Mr. W. H. Slomon, late of the Southampton Docks, and formerly of the East and West India Docks, London.

THE RAILWAY.

The extensive line of railway from Grange-lane to the Docks has been formed in an incredibly short space of time, and, although in a somewhat rough state, was sufficiently advanced to allow of its opening at the same time. It runs in a diagonal line, by means of an open excavation across the town, from the Lancaster-lane Station through Oliver-street, Conway-street, Price-street, and Cleveland-street, and continuing along the Dock warehouses even to the water's edge. This arrangement affords facilities and advantages which few railways or few docks enjoy. From the main line branches run along each side of the warehouses, one side will be made available for the storing of goods by vessels just arrived, the other for conveying goods to vessels loading for sea. The rails run so close that the goods can be hoisted direct from, or lowered into, the trucks, and thus all confusion and necessity for carting will be avoided; neither will there be delay or hazard from exposure on the quays.

THE OPENING OF THE PARK

The Park, which was thrown open to all, is a splendid enclosure, and has been formed at a cost of £127,770. A refreshment tent was fitted up, 170 feet long; and various other booths, canopy, &c., were erected. Cricket, football, and other athletic games, rural sports, and other amusements, occupied the holiday throng in that vast and picturesque arena. An efficient committee of the most respectable tradesmen had undertaken the superintendence of this portion of the day's proceedings, and nearly all the tradesmen of the town, in addition to a holiday, agreed to give each person in their employ half-a-day's wages. The programme of these sports comprised sack-races, pig-chases, pole-climbing, and, with a variety of other rare and spheno-curing sports, "a foot-race for women of all ages." The far-famed Lancashire Bell-ringers were engaged, and were placed in the Boat house, on one of the beautiful serpentine lakes; and the effect of their melodious notes added considerably to the interest of the scene.

The new Market, on which a sum of £26,000 has been expended, likewise presented its attractions. Of this we gave an Engraving last week. On the east quay of the new Docks, facing the river, six pieces of ordnance were placed, for the purpose of firing salutes; the cannons being under the management of a detachment of the Royal Artillery from Chester Castle

No procession was formed, but the quays of the new Docks were lined with the pensioners, the several clubs and societies with their bands, flags, &c.; and, after the opening of the Docks, they proceeded to the Park, to be in waiting to receive Lord Morpeth. A stand was erected on the west side of the Bridge-end Dock, capable of holding 1200 persons.

THE BREAKFAST

For this entertainment four of the warehouse-rooms, each 140 feet long and 50 feet wide, were beautifully and tastefully fitted up with pink and white drapery, by Mr. Shaw, upholsterer, of Birkenhead, assisted by Mr. Hornblower and Mr. Bruce, architects. The suite included reception, retiring, and refreshing, ball and banquet rooms. In the former, a magnificent cascade, furnished by Mr. Highfield, Mr. Jackson's manager, sent forth a silvery and refreshing jet, amidst a profusion of choice conservatory plants and flowers. The walls of all the rooms were lined with alternate white and pink, arranged in the Grecian tent style, and finished round the top with Roman drapery. The prevalence of pink shed a rich and warm light into the rooms. The ball-room was furnished with an orchestra in the centre, its walls decorated with four stars. The banqueting-room had a very gay appearance. In addition to drapery decorations, the roof was decked with evergreens. A high table, 140 feet long, ran along the side, at which the Chairman, with the distinguished guests, were arranged. Transversely were about twenty lower tables.

About 600 persons were present. The chair was taken by Mr Bailey, jun., M.P., supported by Lord Morpeth, Earl of Lincoln, Lord Monteagle, and other eminent individuals

The usual loyal toasts having been proposed,

Lord Morpeth was received with great acclamation. He assured them he felt sincerely the kind and cordial manner in which the toasts had been received. Ever since he had been called to the office which he now held, of First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and which connected him with the property of the Crown, he had felt the strongest interest in the rising fortunes of Birkenhead. They were probably aware that besides the general interest which the Crown might be supposed to take in all that was represented by the abstract idea of its six yards, it had also a more personal and peculiar interest and disinterested for meaning well to the port and town of Birkenhead. He avowed this the more readily, inasmuch as it was quite obvious that the proportion in which the undertakings here set on foot could become profitable must be according to the degree in which they were made available to the accommodation of commerce and the public good. The Chairman had alluded to his (Lord Morpeth's) visit to Birkenhead and he could say, in reply, that he hoped the portal [illegible] would be instrumental to the relief of an afflicted country by [illegible]ng from thence the crops which like the rich banks of the Ohio and the innumerable streams of the mighty Mississippi. He hailed it as a good omen, and hoped that the first use of the ample basin through which their vessels would day had for the first time gilded, and all those striking and startling specimens of engineering skill and admirable natural resources by which it was surrounded, would be consecrated to the admitting the surplus harvests of foreign fields, and make provision for the bread that keeps alive. Next in the progress of time—he hoped in the course of the ensuing autumn—they would be able to bear their part in accommodating the timber trade; and without proceeding through the long vistas of usefulness and enterprise, and of the success which he trusted would attend on Birkenhead, he hoped that the proceedings of that day eloquently foreshadowed an auspicious commencement, and a powerful impulse. He would only express a hope that the best feeling would always prevail between town and the great city immediately opposite them Liverpool —which divided with London the supremacy of the commerce of the world; and, as London could not but feel benefited by the improvements of South[illegible], so Liverpool could have cause to rejoice at the prosperity of Birkenhead; and, even should the majestic Mersey become lined with a double line of docks, he trusted that there would never be more than room enough for the corn that waves in the western hemisphere. He trusted that they had that day forged another link in that chain of friendship which ought to connect England with America. While they remembered that Rendel had constructed their Docks, they had also [illegible]s Paxton to lay out their promenades, and they were one of the first cities which had given a sympathetic attention to the great subject of the public health. He hoped that, when the pageant of the day had passed away, it would still leave them ground to remember that it had not been a triumph which gained its trophies from the strife of nations or the engines of destruction.

Lord Lincoln rose amid cheers to propose "The Commerce of the Mersey," and expressed a hope that the only rivalry that would exist between Birkenhead and Liverpool would be for their common interest. They, he hoped, as large American vessel, and that day entered their harbour, freighted from abroad with guano, to fatten the broad acres of Cheshire

Lord Monteagle proposed "Manchester and the Manufacturing Interests," and dwelt emphatically on the improvements that had been effected in the sanitary system of the districts, and [illegible] other towns to follow, in this respect, [illegible] Liverpool [illegible] Manchester [illegible] Birkenhead [illegible] and other towns of a local character [illegible] Mr. Cobden attended [illegible] Birkenhead [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

POSTSCRIPT.

The New College at Leamington.—On Thursday the first stone of the New Leamington College was laid by Henry Jephson, Esq., M.D., President of the Institution. The site chosen is at Binswood, a short distance from the centre of the town, and is considered one of the healthiest situations in the district. Shortly after three o'clock, the hour appointed for laying the stone, the Directors many of the shareholders, and a number of the patrons of the institution assembled at the Regent Hotel, where a procession was formed, and proceeded, accompanied by the band of the 11th Hussars, through the principal streets of the town, to Binswood; where the ceremony took place, in the presence of an immense concourse—amongst whom were Lord Somerville, the Hon. Colonel Cathcart, Hon. R. C. Ferry, Captain Harford, &c

Accident on the London and North-Western Railway.—An accident of a very serious nature occurred on the above line on Wednesday evening. The express train, which leaves Birmingham at ten minutes after eight o'clock for Liverpool, started as usual, with between forty and fifty passengers; and, so far as it could be seen, everything was in proper order, and promised a safe run. When, however, the train arrived at Winsford, between seven and eight miles beyond Crewe, the engine ran off the line, and with such violence that it was completely turned over, and the whole of the carriages were thrown into disorder. The engine-man, whose name is Gray, was dashed with great violence to the ground, and found lying on the rails with his back broken, and otherwise severely injured. The stoker was also thrown off, but not seriously hurt. None of the passengers were injured, although alarmed and inconvenienced by the delay which necessarily occurred in repairing the damage.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE

A morning paper of yesterday contained a report of the sudden and alarming illness of Louis Philippe. This report, however, we are glad to believe, was without foundation; for we yesterday received accounts from Paris, by express, dated so late as Thursday noon, which make no mention of such an event, some information of which must then have transpired, had it been true.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Advices from the Cape, a few days later than those noticed elsewhere, have reached us. The only fact worth notice in them is the arrival of Sir H. Pottinger, who had issued an energetic proclamation on assuming the command.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

DESTRUCTION OF THE HIBERNIA WHARF BY FIRE.

About three o'clock on Tuesday morning, a conflagration of an alarming character took place upon the premises known as the Hibernia Wharf, on the Southwark side of London-bridge, the property of Mr. Alderman Humphery.

The fire made its appearance in the first instance in the front facing the water's edge, through the windows in which the policeman on duty upon the bridge observed a strong glare of light. He had scarcely made this discovery before a huge body of flame burst from the lower part of the wharf, and in a few moments the fire rushed upward with fearful violence. Information was instantly despatched to the several engine stations, and very shortly several engines were brought to the spot. At the time of the arrival of the earliest engines, owing to the inauspicious states of the weather, and the hour at which the outbreak occurred, but two or three persons had assembled, and considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining assistance

As soon as was possible, however, the engines on shore were got into full play two of them being stationed on London-bridge, while vast bodies of water were poured from engines stationed in Montague-close, and the floating engine moored immediately in front of the wharf. For some time but little impression was made upon the fire, but by a judicious management, the flames were confined to the wharf, and the adjoining property and party-walls were kept as cool as possible.

The buildings were exceedingly old, and contained an immense quantity of timber, and, had it not been for the strong party walls on either side, the two adjoining wharfs, known as the lower and upper ones, also belonging to Mr. Alderman Humphery, would have been consumed.

On Tuesday Mr. Payne sat at the Bridge-house Hotel, to investigate the cause of the fire. Several witnesses having been examined, the Jury returned the following verdict:—"That there is not sufficient evidence to enable them (the jurors) to decide how the fire originated; but, in their opinion, there is every probability that it arose from the spontaneous combustion of some bales of waste or shoddy." A juror explained that shoddy was a dressing of Yorkshire cloth, and the most dangerous article that could be placed in any building. It was of an oily nature, and if the least quantity of water got upon it, it would cause the substance to ignite spontaneously. He (the juror) had been obliged himself to throw some into the Thames on several occasions

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Fires on Monday Morning. -Early on Monday morning, a fire broke out at 42, Chapel-street, Islington, in the occupancy of Mr. J. Cresswell, general dealer. The premises originated in the back parlour, and were first discovered by the proprietor. Before it could be extinguished, the fire either burned or damaged the whole of the stock in trade, furniture, &c., in the lower portion of the house. The loss, as far as Mr. Cresswell is concerned, will fall upon the Sun Fire-office, but the lodgers, unfortunately, were uninsured.—Between five and six o'clock, a fire took place on the premises belonging to Mr. J. Pitt, hatter and haberdasher, Wellington-street North, Strand. The county of water being procured, the flames were extinguished, but not until the whole of the stock of hats was damaged by fire and smoke, and the partition, the flooring, and fixtures on one side of the shop materially burned.—About half-past two o'clock, a fire broke out upon the premises known as the Temperance Hall, in Milton-street, Cripplegate. It was caused from the over-heating of the copper flue, which set the board flooring of the back kitchen in flames. The engines and firemen quickly attended, and they succeeded in getting the fire extinguished before any considerable damage was done.—On Sunday night, shortly before eight o'clock, there was also a fire upon the premises of Mr. Simpson, a fancy bread and biscuit baker, at the western corner of Bond-street. A plentiful supply of water being at hand, the engines were put in action, and, in the space of an hour, succeeded in so far reducing the fire as to allay all apprehension of further danger, but not until the whole of the premises were gutted, and the stock in trade, together with the furniture, completely destroyed. The premises adjoining, No. 45, Bond-street, occupied by Messrs. Judd and Son, hot and shoemakers, and No. 58, Piccadilly, occupied by Mr. Alabaster, straw bonnet maker, as also their stock in trade and furniture, were seriously injured by water and hasty removal.

Lancaster Boiler Explosion.—A boiler explosion attended with loss of life occurred on Thursday (last week) on board the *Troubadour*, which trades between Swansea, Bristol, and Liverpool. The vessel had just arrived at the Mersey, and turned after her anchor, when one of the principal tubes of the boilers exploded, filling the engine-room with scalding steam, which rose in a dense cloud, and was seen from the shore. Two men were below at the moment, and their cries were frightful. One of them rushed out of the door which communicated with the engine-room, and fell exhausted. The other made for the ladder, with a view of getting on deck, but the scalding steam drove him backwards, and he sunk. When extricated they were actually boiled. They were conveyed to the Swansea Infirmary, where one shortly died: the other remains in a dangerous condition. None of the passengers sustained any injury.

Death of Two Soldiers.—A melancholy accident occurred on Monday evening to two privates belonging to the Coldstream Guards. One of them had been married on the same forenoon at the Military Chapel, and proceeded on board one of the Greenwich boats, in company with his bride and equally unfortunate but brave comrade. It appears that the first-mentioned, on the boat passing Rotherhithe, by some unlucky chance stumbled backwards and fell into the river. He sank almost immediately, and was seen by the second soldier, the deceased, who accordingly, plunged into the water, but lost his own life in the attempt.

Sudden Death.—At a little after six o'clock on Tuesday morning, Henry Hitch, a man in the employment of Mr. Cubitt, Pimlico, went to his work as usual, but feeling himself very unwell, immediately returned to his residence, 2, Neat Houses, near the Monster, Pimlico, where he expired in a few minutes afterwards.

Fatal Accident on the London and North-Western Railway.—On Monday, a fatal accident occurred at the Eccles Station of the London and North-Western Railway (Liverpool and Manchester Branch) A person of the name of Isaac Sutton had been attending the marriage of his father at Eccles Church. The party had had much to drink, and were about to proceed to Knowmill Fair, Manchester. The deceased was very busy, and, on the arrival of the train at the station, he attempted to jump on the foot-board while the train was in motion. He missed his hold, and fell between the steps of the carriages and the platform, and was killed on the spot. The following day an inquest was held on the body, when a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

Sudden Death of a Recue Sergeant.—On Tuesday night, an inquest was held before Mr. Bedford, at the Red Lion, Princes-street, Westminster, on the body of Thomas Powell, aged thirty-five, a police sergeant of the A division of metropolitan police. It appeared that, about half-past two o'clock on Monday morning, the deceased was on duty, apparently in his usual health, when he was drove from Wright's coffee-house, Charing-cross, in which were four men and a woman, who were creating a great uproar. Deceased ran after the cab, for the purpose, as was supposed, of taking the men into custody, without uttering a word; he fell back on to the ground as if shot. Police-constable Eve, A 47, who had followed, found deceased in a state of insensibility, and took him to Westminster Hospital, where he was pronounced to be dead. Mr. Tebbs, house-surgeon of the hospital, said he found long standing disease of the heart, and he had no doubt that the exertion of running had, in consequence of that disease, occasioned deceased's death. A verdict was returned of "Natural death."

Serious Accident to the Earl of Bective.—On Tuesday, as the Earl of Bective was returning to Dublin from hunting, his horse fell under him, and broke his Lordship's leg. His Lordship was brought to the Bective Hotel, in Sackville-street, and his medical attendants pronounced the injury a simple fracture. His Lordship is the eldest son of the Marquis of Headfort.

Sudden Death in Tavistock-square.—On Wednesday afternoon, as a respectable man, named Benjamin Somers, residing at No. 9, Sandwich-street, Burton-crescent, was passing along Tavistock-square, he was observed suddenly to stagger and fall with great violence on the pavement, while at the same moment blood was observed to pour from his mouth. He was conveyed to a surgeon's in the neighbourhood, but death, it appeared, had been almost instantaneous—caused, it was believed, by the sudden breaking of a blood-vessel of the heart.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

Windsor, Thursday Evening.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Royal Family took their usual airing during the day; the Queen and his Royal Highness promenading in the Home Park this morning and taking a carriage airing in the afternoon. His Excellency the Spanish Ambassador, and Viscount Palmerston, left the Castle, this morning, for the town. Lord and Lady Ezelin, who are staying upon a visit to W. B. Harcourt, Esq., St. Leonard's, with their two children, had the honour of visiting her Majesty at the Castle, this morning. We are happy to state that her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, who has been suffering from the effects of a severe cold, is convalescent. According to present arrangements, the Court will take its departure for Buckingham Palace on Monday next.

The Duke of Portland.—The Duke of Portland is now considered convalescent. The Marquis of Titchfield and Lords George and Henry Bentinck are staying with their venerable parent.

Present from Louis Philippe.—The King of the French has lately presented the Dowager Lady Brenton with a beautiful vase of Sevres china, in token of the high estimation in which he holds the memory of her husband, the late Vice-Admiral Sir J. Brenton, Bart., a copy of whose memoir his Majesty had been graciously pleased to accept from Lady Brenton.

Her Majesty's Drawing-room.—The Queen will hold a Drawing-room, at St. James's Palace, on Thursday, 15th April, and one on Thursday, 27th May next, to celebrate her Majesty's birth-day. The Knights of the several Orders are to appear in their collars, at the Drawing-room on the 27th of May.

The French Ambassador.—Count de Ste. Aulaire has left Hertford House, and returned to Paris. The Count is expected back to London in about a fortnight. Count Louis de Noailles left the Embassy some days since for Paris. The Count de Jarnac acts as Chargé d'Affaires during the *congé* of the Ambassador.

The King of Prussia's Present to the Prince of Wales.—It is stated, in a Berlin letter, that M. A. de Humboldt has been charged by the King to convey to London the magnificent shield which his Majesty has caused to be executed for his Royal godson, the Prince of Wales.

Illness of Sir George Hamilton.—Accounts have been received from Florence, which leave scarcely any hope of the recovery of Sir George B Hamilton, K.C.H., our resident Minister at that Court. His Excellency has been suffering from a complication of disorders for some time past.

Aristocratic Marriage.—On Thursday, at St. James's Church, Lord Alfred Henry Paget, M.P., Clerk Marshal and Chief Equerry to her Majesty, led to the hymeneal altar, Miss Wyndham, youngest daughter of the Countess of Listowell, by her first marriage with the late George Thomas Wyndham, Esq., of Cromer Hall, Norfolk. The ceremony was performed in the presence of Field Marshal the Marquis of Anglesea (father of the noble and gallant bridegroom), and Lady Adelaide Paget, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, the Earl of Uxbridge, Mr. and Lady Eleanor Graham, the Earl and Countess of Listowell, Lord and Lady Macdonald, &c. The party returned to the Earl of Listowell's, Kingston House, and partook of a sumptuous *dejeuner a la fourchette*; after which the happy couple set off for the Duke of Devonshire's, at Chiswick. The bride has, it is said, a fortune of £5,000 per annum.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE WINDSOR STEEPLE CHASES.

From time immemorial the festival of Easter has been the especial season for popular sports and pastimes in this country Shaking off what Sir James Mackintosh calls "the ascetic atmosphere of stupidity," casting, for the nonce, his national phlegm and natural reserve, John Bull celebrates the great Christian feast with an earnestness, the strength and intensity of which, perhaps, are owing to the circumstance of their coming "but once a-year." Christmas, indeed, may be the more prominent occasion of good cheer, but Easter is the saturnalia of fun and frolic. The dwellers in and around the metropolis are catered for with certain reference to their classification. So manifold are the appliances and means, that the mere catalogue of them would carry us out of our bounds—a descr ption, even in outline, is, of course, out of the question. On this account we select one scene from the grand *spectacle* of action. Our art lies under the walls of Imperial Windsor. Thither accompany us, and, as it is written in "Gil Blas," we "will sh-w thee that thou hast not got among beggars."

Some three or four years ago, the ceremony of Easter Monday with the Royal Rounds" was discontinued, following the Epping Hunt to the tomb of all sublunary pageants. The latter, or its shade—"alas, poor ghost!" has again appeared: the former is represented by another passage in chivalry—certain tournaments *a cheval*, or Military Steeple Chases. These constitute the material of our subject: let us to the discussion.

On Monday last, towards two of the afternoon, a considerable company had gathered hard by the Cavalry Barracks adjacent to Windsor. The trysting place was in goodly keeping with the ceremonial. Almost above their heads floated the Royal Standard of England; in front, waved the russet of its forests; all around, was token of rural state and comfort which might scarce be found elsewhere.

The course was over nearly four miles of country—the first two consisting of such average enclosures as one sees in the neighbourhood of towns—with a ragging brook and a considerable portion of the rest in Capt. Bulkeley's park. None of the fences were abstractedly dangerous— but they were quite considerable enough to need a hunter to negotiate them safely. The whole distance, from start to finish, and it was in excellent order. The principal peripatetic stands, used at the great race meetings, were erected to the left of the run in, and the whole *mise en scene* was artistic and correct. To be sure it had its accessories, but what contrivance is without them. It was humiliating to see the cream of gentle blood cavalier born with silver spoons in their mouths and baptized in alabaster vases, worsted in their especial devotes by a grim old gentleman of the Jewish persuasion—such is fate.

Since Steeple Chases elsewhere have their distinguishing titles, such as "The Great National," "The Aristocratic," "The Grand Military," and so forth—why not call this the Full Dress? It would be a very appropriate title—for such spick and span turns out of velvet, satin, silk, doeskin, and patent varnish, you would look for in vain at any other. By grace of the civil power, Mr. Punch, all this bravery was spared the usual fortune of such costume: save where a fall occurred, there was not a speck on the garments of the riders. Of course, there were lords and ladies wholesale: and of the intermediate classes, good samples as could have been desired. The ground was admirably kept: the carriages and equestrians being confined to the field where the winning-post and its accessories were, while the foot-people wandered about, lining the large leaps, and looking out for the greatest amount of excitement.

The start for the first event, the Household Brigade Stakes, took place at three o'clock, the winner being Charon, ridden by Lord Strathmore, who went at once to the front, and finished by himself, the second being a mile or so astern. For the 5 Sovs. Sweepstakes, with 25 added, 12st. each, the same as the preceding race, half a score went, and a sporting affair ensued. Champagne won cleverly. Mr. Elmore had entered a "brown gelding," but not having named an especial animal of the description, and there being many brown geldings in the world, the specification was held insufficient. The Military Open Race gave us a very spirited encounter, ending in a dead heat between Carlow and Lopez, the former ridden by Captain Peel, the latter by the Hon. G Noel. The stakes were then divided. The sports were wound up by the Jockey Sweepstakes, 5 added, won by Villager; but it was too late an hour for visitors from afar; a twenty miles ride after seven P.M. in April, is a serious business such had we to achieve.

Tuesday was again fine, and the muster quite brilliant. There were two events of sterling interest, besides two others right pleasant, if not so important. The first of the great pair was the Handicap Stakes of 25 sovs a-piece, with 100 added, making a capital of considerable amount. This was won in a field of a dozen by Marengo, beating Brunette by a neck only. The second, the Aristocratic, brought nine to the post—Chandler, ridden by Captain Peel, winning: a good-looking race, but ultimately a very easy conquest.

Negro won the 5 Sovs Sweepstakes, beating seven others; and Shamrock the 2 Sovs ditto, beating five—in a canter—three winding up the account of the most sporting catalogue. Nearly seventy horses were stated to be in the vicinity—having engagements for the two days.

Lord Brownlow Cecil had a bad fall—and was ridden over—in the last race but one: he was, however, going on well the following day.

NEWMARKET CRAVEN MEETING.—Monday.

The Craven Stakes, of 10 sovs each, for three-yr-olds, 6st; four yrs, 8st 4lb; five yrs, 8st 12lb; six years and aged, 8st 5lb. A. T. Three ran.

Mr. Mostyn's King of Morven, 3 yrs	.. ..	(Kitchener) 1
Duke of Bedford's Weatherbit, 3 yrs	.. ..	(F. Butler) 2
Mr. Marsom's h f The Cardinal's Niece, 3 yrs		(W. Archer) 3

King of Morven made all the running, and won cleverly by a length.

Handicap Sweepstakes, of 20 sovs each, only 5 ft, &c., to go to the second horse; for three and four-yr-olds. Eleven subs, one of whom paid 5 sovs ft.

Lord Orford's Prussic Acid, 4 yrs, 8st 12lb	.. ..	(Nat) 1
Duke of Bedford's Bridle, 3 yrs, 6st 11lb	.. ..	(Feitit) 2
Lord Chesterfield's Bro. to Catch, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb	.. ..	(J. Prince) 3

Won by a length.

Handicap Sweepstakes, of 25 sovs each, 10 ft. T. Y. C. Six subs.

Mr. Mostyn's Wilderness, 4 yrs, 8st 12lb	.. ..	(H. Bell) 1
Lord Exeter's Cocoanut, 5 yrs, 7st 7lb	.. ..	(Mann) 2
Mr. R. Boyce's Colleen Bawn, 3 yrs, 7st 5lb	.. ..	(A. Day) 3

Won by a length. Run in 1 min. 22 sec.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, h ft, for three-yr-olds. R. M. Eight subs.

Mr. Bouverie's War Eagle, 8st 4lb	.. ..	(J. Marson) 1
Colonel Anson's Don Cæsar, 8st 4lb	.. ..	(F. Butler) 2
Duke of Beaufort's f by Assassin, out of Esmeralda, 8st	.. ..	(Nat) 3

The favourite made all the running, and won easily by two lengths.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, for three-yr-olds. R. M. Six subs.

Duke of Richmond's Halo, by Mus, 8st 7lb	.. ..	(Nat) 1
Sir J. Hawley's Miami, by Venison, 8 st	.. ..	(J. Marson) 2

Halo made all the running, and won by half a length

A Sweepstakes, of 50 sovs each; for colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 4lb, not engaged in either the Riddlesworth, the 2000 Guinea, or 1000 Guinea Stakes.

Lord E. Russell's Reminiscence	.. ..	(J. Marson) 1
Lord Orford's gr c by Clearwell, out of Anguilina,	.. ..	(Nat) 2
Mr. Wigram's Philo	.. ..	(Boyce) 3

Won easily by a length. Philo beaten off.

The Riddlesworth Stakes, of 200 sovs each, h ft. Ab. M. Six subs.

Mr. Wreford's Whirligig, 8st 7lb	.. ..	(A. Day) 1
Mr. Coombe's ch by Sir Hercules, out of Harmony, 8st 7lb (Bartholomew)		2

Won by a neck. Run in 1 min. 30 sec.

Match, 500, h ft, 8st 7lb each. A. F.

Mr. O'Brien's The Traverser	.. ..	(J. Marson) 1
Mr. Gully's Pyrrhus the First	.. ..	(A. Day) 2

Won by half a length. Run in 2 min, 18 sec.

TUESDAY

The Riddlesworth Stakes of 200 sovs each, h ft, for the produce of mares covered in 1843. D. M 6 subs.

Colonel Peel's King of Naples, by Slane, 8st 7lb	.. ..	(Nat) 1
Duke of Bedford's Fistiana, 8st 4lb	.. ..	(F. Butler) 2
Mr Wreford's Wild Doe, 8st 4lb	.. ..	(A. Day) 3

The King of Naples won by a head, and there was only a head difference between the second and third

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each, h ft, for the produce of mares covered in 1843, not engaged in either Riddlesworth. D. M. 7 subs.

Mr. W. S. Stanley's Bella Donna, by Slane, 8st 11b	.. ..	(W. Boyce) 1
Lord Strathdrick's, by The Saddler, 8st 7lb	.. ..	(Robinson) 2
Lord Glasgow's ns Sorrel, 8st 11b	.. ..	(Nat) 3

Bella Donna made all the running, and won cleverly by a length. Sorrel a bad third. Time 1 min 48 sec.

The Newmarket Handicap of 25 sovs each, 10 ft, and only 5 if declared &c., with 200 added; for three-yr-olds and upwards; the second to receive 100 sovs out of the stakes. Clermont course. 77 subs, 39 of whom declared.

Mr. Gregory's ch c Claremont, by Euclid, 4 by Taurus	.. ..	(W. Treen) 1
Lord E. Russell's Sting, 4 yrs, 8st 6lb	.. ..	(J. Marson) 2
Sir C. Monck's Vanish, 4 yrs, 7st 9lb	.. ..	(Simpson) 3

Won by a length, Sting beating Vanish by a head; Lyncens fourth. Run in 3 min 9 sec.

WEDNESDAY.

Subscription Plate of £50; for three-yr-olds, 7st; four, 8st 7lb; five, 9st; six and aged, 9st 2lb. T. Y. C.

Lord Exeter's Wood Pigeon, 5 yrs	.. ..	(Mann) 1
Mr. Mostyn's Wilderness, 4 yrs	.. ..	(Nat) 2
Mr. Robert's Mogultstan, 3 yrs	.. ..	(Clay) 3

Deciding heat, 2 to 1 on Wilderness. The horse made all the running, and won by a length.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each; for three-yr-olds; colts 8st 7lb, and fillies 8st 2lb. D. M. 8 subs

Duke of Richmond's Halo	.. ..	(Nat) 1
Col. Anson's Lazarillo	.. ..	(F. Butler) 2

Halo made all the running, and won in a canter by two lengths.

The Column Stakes of 50 sovs each, h ft; for three-year-olds. R M. 31 subs.

Mr. Bowes's Epirote, 8st 9lb	.. ..	(F. Butler) 1
Col. Peel's Palma, 8st 4lb	.. ..	(Nat) 2
Duke of Richmond's Red Hart, 8st 7lb	.. ..	(H. Bell.) 3

Match: D.M. 300, h ft.

Mr. Gully's Mendicant, 8st 7lb	.. ..	(F. Butler) 1
Lord Glasgow's Conspiracy, 8st	.. ..	(Nat) 2

THURSDAY

Subscription Plate of £50; for three year olds, 6st 12lb; four, 8st 7lb; five, 9st, six, and aged, 9st 2lb. The winner to be sold for £300, if demanded, &c. D.M.

Col. Anson's Don Cæsar, 3 yrs	.. ..	(J. Sharpe) 1
Lord Chesterfield's Free Lance, 4 yrs	.. ..	(Nat) 2

Sweepstakes of 200 sovs each, h ft, for three-year-olds. D.M. (8 Subs.)

Sir J. Hawley's Vanity, 8st 4lb	.. ..	(J. Marson) 1
Duke of Bedford's Fistiana, 8st 11b	.. ..	(Nat) 2
Col. Anson's Jack Mustard	.. ..	(F. Butler) 3

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each, h ft, for three-year-olds. D.M. (14 Subs.)

Mr. Mostyn's Planet	.. ..	(Nat) 1
Mr. Bowes's Epirote	.. ..	(F. Butler) 2
Mr. Mostyn's King of Morven	.. ..	(H. Bell.) 3

Won by half a length.

Post Match. 300 each, h ft. D.M. Lord Chesterfield's Lady Lurewell, 8st 7lb (Nat), beat Lord Exeter's Conchita, 8st 7lb (Mann), by half a length.

THE WINDSOR GRAND MILITARY AND ANNUAL STEEPLE-CHASES.

MONDAY

The Household Brigade Stakes of 10 sovs each, h ft, with £20 added; the second horse to save his stake, &c.

Mr. J. Leslie's (1st Life Guards) Charon	.. ..	(Earl Strathmore) 1
Mr. R. Hesketh's g g Seven Stars	.. ..	(Major Ogilvie) 2

The Military Open Race for 5 Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, 5 ft, with 15 added,

Mr. Little's Carlow, 12st	.. ..	(Capt. W. Peel) 0
Hon. G. Noel's b g Lopez	.. ..	(Owner) 0
Captain Gambier's ch g Forester	.. ..	(Mr. Brodrick) 2

TUESDAY.

A Handicap Sweepstake of 25 sovs each, 16 ft, and only 7 if declared on or before the 20th of March, with 200 sovs added by public subscription.

Captain Barnet's ch g Marengo, 10st 8lb	.. ..	(Bradley) 1
Mr. Preston's m Brunette, 12st 3lb	.. ..	(A M'Donnough) 2
Mr. Wesley's b h Gaylord, 10st	.. ..	(Hackley) 3

Won by only half a neck.

The Aristocratic Steeple Chase of 10 sovs each, 5 ft; 11st each.

Capt. Wm. Peel's br h Chandler	.. ..	(Owner) 1
Mr. J. Leslie's (1st Life Guards) Charon	.. ..	(Earl of Strathmore) 2
Mr. R. Sutton's b g Durham	.. ..	(Owner) 3

Won by about six lengths.

A Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, with added. The second horse to save his stake.

Mr. Martin's b g Negro	.. ..	(Rackley) 1
Mr. R. Clifton's b g Cornelius	.. ..	(Mr. Bromley) 2
Captain Phillips's rd b g Romeo	.. ..	(Owner) 3

A Sweepstakes of 2 sovs each, with 10 added. The second horse to save his stake.

Mr. Philpott's Shamrock	.. ..	(Mason) 1
Mr. Purby's b g Robin Hood	.. ..	(Seffert) 2
Mr Purby's g g Wellington	.. ..	(Driver) 3

Won by about ten lengths. The winner was claimed by the owner of the second horse.

FRIDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes. T Y C

Mr. Merton's African, aged, 7st 10lb	.. ..	1
Lord Exeter's Cocoa Nut, 6 yrs, 6st 13lb	.. ..	2

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, h ft, for three-yr-olds. D.M.

Mr. J. S. Douglas's Marie Louise, 8st 2lb	.. ..	1
Lord Chesterfield's Lady Lurewell, 8st 2lb	.. ..	2

Match, 200, h ft. A.T.—Lord E. Russell's Reminiscence, 6st 7lb, beat Mr. G. H. Moore's Wolf, aged, 9st.

Match, 100, h ft A. T.—Mr R. Boyce's Colleen Bawn, 8st 7lb, beat the Duke of Bedford's Leopard, 8st 3lb.

The Port Stakes, of 100 sovs each, h ft, for four-year-olds. T.M.M.

Lord E. Russell's Sting	.. ..	1
Mr. W. Scott's Sir Tatton Sykes	.. ..	2

LATEST BETTING AT NEWMARKET.

THE PORT

Offers to back Sting against the field.

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP

4 to 1 agst Clermont	10 to 1 agst Wolding
9 to 1 —— Jenny Wren	100 to 1 —— Elevator (nominal)
	13 to 1 agst Rufus.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each, 2 ft, for three-yr-olds. D.M.

7 to 1 agst Priest

CHESTER CUP.

17 to 1 agst Dulcet	40 to 1 agst Clermont (t)	1000 to 15 agst Sir Tatton Sykes
20 to 1 —— Mendicant	40 to 1 —— Inheritance	1000 to 15 —— Byrsa
25 to 1 —— Newcourt (t)	50 to 1 —— Intrepid	1000 to 15 —— Sylvanus
25 to 1 —— Camera Obscura	50 to 1 —— Annandale	1000 to 10 —— Conjuror
33 to 1 —— Sting (t)	50 to 1 —— Inglewood	1000 to 10 —— Queen of Tyne

PEEL

8 to 1 agst Planet	16 to 1 agst Epirote (t)	20 to 1 agst Lincoln
8 to 1 —— Van Tromp	16 to 1 —— The Liberator (t)	25 to 1 —— Conyngham
	50 to 1 agst Halo	

500 even between Epirote and the Liberator.

Offers to back Planet agst Van Tromp.

SCOTLAND.

Spread of Fever in Glasgow.—A letter from Glasgow, dated April 1, says:—"Fever still presses on us to an alarming extent—the lives for last month number 298. 275, High-street is still a seat of disease, and our District Surgeons' Report Book up to last night still bears on its face the names of [illegible] (We purposely avoid publishing the names.) In Springburn, too, (which is part of the same district), we have ten cases of small-pox, and seven of fever, in this week's report, so there is little doubt disease is spreading to what was comparatively a healthy situation.

Fever among the Railway Labourers.—One of the Glasgow papers mentions that a malignant fever has broken out among the railway labourers employed on the Caledonian Railway at the Cut, at Inchmead. The mortality is said to have been extensive, and to have extended to the surrounding rural population, four deaths being specially mentioned as having taken place in the family of a shepherd, at a farm called Howbeheath.

Death of a Mother and Daughter from Starvation.—The *Ross Advertiser* states that two females, of the name of Logan, residing at the Shore of Invernessa, died last week from actual starvation. They were, at one time, in comfortable circumstances—the knowledge of which, in addition to their recent depressed circumstances, and their anxiety to conceal their actual condition from the knowledge of the public, rendered them averse to asking parochial or other relief. The result, therefore, has been that they were both found dead in one bed.

The Baron De Bode.—The obsequies of the Baron De Bode took place on Wednesday, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, St. John's Wood, his son having arrived from Russia a few days since. The body was followed by M. D. Hill, Esq., Q.C., Mr. Serjeant Manning, Captain Langalee, and a large body of personal friends. The present Baron De Bode was chief mourner.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.—THE MORNING AFTER THE BATTLE OF HASTINGS.—PAINTED BY A. J. WOOLMER.

We see, after a second visit to the Exhibition of the Society of British Artists, in Suffolk-street, very little to add to the general character of our former criticism. It is, on the whole, a more than average Exhibition, and one, perhaps, of promise. But the members must remain true to themselves: there must be a higher penalty for secession than any that has yet been entered into. A second set of deserters from the body would be more than the Society could stand. The Exhibition in Suffolk-street, without Mr. Pyne, Mr. Allen, Mr. Herring, Mr. Dickse, Mr. Holland, &c., would indeed be a sorry Exhibition. Now that the Society has obtained its Charter of Incorporation, the members must keep well together, establish their school, and work in honest emulation one with another. Much may be done, should the Society succeed; for a good and permanent opposition would have the certain effect of forcing the Royal Academy to revise its rules—some of which are really detrimental to the true interests of art.

The first picture selected for our Journal is "The Morning after the Battle of Hastings," by Mr. A. J. Woolmer.

The next day was devoted by the Normans to the interment of their dead, and William gave leave to the Saxons to perform the like charitable office to the remains of their unfortunate countrymen. Search was made for the body of Harold, but at first in vain,—even Githa was unable to identify the remains of her son; but there was one whose fond eye no change in the object of her affections could deceive,—this was Edith, a Saxon lady of great beauty, and by her the corpse of Harold was recognised.

The finding of the body of Harold has long been a favourite subject with our painters. It is still, however, a "subject to let." Mr. Hilton made very little of it, and Mr. Woolmer can hardly expect to succeed where Hilton failed. Should Mr. Woolmer repaint this subject, he will do well to refer to a beautiful poem by Penrose, inserted by Campbell in his "Specimens of the Poets." The poem is called "The Field of Battle," and some of the stanzas are of extraordinary beauty. Mr. Campbell, in his "Adelgitha," and, above all, in his "Wounded Hussar," has given a vigorous echo of the poem, which wants little to rank it high among our ballad strains. The picture in the last stanza but two is extremely fine:—

> Dear anguish urged her to press
> Full many a hand, as wild she mourn'd;
> Of comfort glad the drear caress
> The damp chill dying hand return'd.

Edith, in history, finding the body of Harold, might receive an additional charm from Maria, in the ballad, seeking the body of her Edgar.

Our second picture is one o six exhibited by Mr. H. M. Anthony and, though the least ambitious of the number, unquestionably the best. Mr. Anthony is fond of lurid glares, and out-Martins Martin, and out-Danbys Danby, in the feverish blue and brimstone-like character of his effects. The picture we have engraved is entitled "Evening—Sunset after the Storm," and has no more incident in it than a few indistinct horses drinking in the foreground. The composition, however, is pleasing; though the effect is surely of unusual occurrence, and, moreover, somewhat overdone. Mr. Anthony must not be tempted into extravagances by his skill in colour: fashions change, and artists have new theories in art, but Nature is invariably the same. All Mr. Turner's caprices upon canvass, and all Mr. Anthony's attempts in the six pictures he exhibits, will never induce us to think that Nature is otherwise than we now see her—as Claude and Cuyp have painted her, and Thomson and Cowper described her.

We shall revert to this subject, perhaps, in our closing notice.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.—EVENING—SUNSET AFTER THE STORM.—PAINTED BY H. M. ANTHONY.

OPENING OF THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

THE GRAND STAIRCASE.

MUSIC.

OPENING OF THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

This long expected event took place on Tuesday night, in the presence of an immense assemblage of rank and fashion and of artistical and literary celebrities. Rossini's "Semiramide" was the opera, and there was a new ballet, by M. Albert, called "L'Odalisque."

Before we can refer to the performances, it is requisite to describe the aspect of the new theatre, created by the genius of Albano, the civil engineer, in the short period of four months, completing his gigantic work, and opening on the very day originally announced. The old Covent Garden Theatre, constructed by Smirke, after the fire in the ancient edifice in 1808, where Handel's Italian operas were originally given, is, of course, familiar to our readers. Smirke's model was the [illegible] of Minerva, built under the direction of Phidias. It was originally intended that the interior of Covent Garden should have been much larger, but Kemble was fearful that nobody would be seen or heard; and Smirke therefore, constructed the smallest possible interior in the largest available exte-

THE INTERIOR

rior. Thus enormous space was lost in useless corridors and passages behind the façade of the interior.

Albano submitted to the present lessees three plans: the first would have made Covent Garden the largest theatre in the world, beating the Milan Scala, and the Neapolitan San Carlo; the second was smaller; and the third would have left the interior its original size, only with additional tiers of private boxes. The medium plan is the one adopted. Our artists, this day, afford some notion of the alterations. The new road under the portico, by means of which visitors shall set from their carriages without being exposed to the vicissitudes of the weather—the new suite of rooms occupying the space of the old arcades the two new entrances at the southern (the pit door) and northern (the Box-office) wings, with the grand door in Bow-street—are the principal changes in the exterior. It is on entering the central door the magnitude of a new Hall, and of the newly-arranged Grand Staircase, first strikes the eye. (See our Illustration.) This is painted in imitation of Sienna marble, with lofty bronze candelabra between the columns light this staircase, which is universally admired. Passing through a suite of elegant rooms, in the first of which is the statue of Shakspeare, the Saloon or Crush Room is reached, divided into three compartments by two Corinthian columns at each end. The walls of this room are papered with green; the doors are covered with scarlet baize, and the mouldings richly gilded. Filled with ottomans and large mirrors, this Crush Room is both commodious and luxuriant. There are more looking-glasses throughout the interior than we have before seen in an English theatre, for which we suspect Albano will have the gratitude of the ladies of the creation, and, perhaps, of the lords also, to no small extent.

Gaze now at the interior—there it is, seen from two different points, as sketched by our artists. Would that we could add the effect of colour, and the effect on the grand chandelier being lighted up suddenly shortly before the overture, an effect so electrical, that it was followed by an immense burst of cheering from all parts of the house. The *coup d'œil* was really superb. Above is the painted ceiling, an engraving of which we shall give in next week's publication, the exquisite work of Ferri, Verardi, and Zarra. In the centre, descending through a perforated pinnacle of scroll gilding, is the colossal chandelier, this year a cluster of innumerable gas. Then the eye wanders to the glories of the proscenium, with the Royal Arms, splendidly modelled—the rich panels—the fine figures of Italy and Britannia, on each side on golden grounds, the brilliant white, blue, and gold groups of the six tiers of boxes, the style of decoration on each tier being varied, relieved by the crimson hangings of the boxes—the noble drop curtain, with the blue expanse in the distance, and the contrast of the red and white draperies with the figures of Ernte, and Ceres, and Flora, and Victory. The second drop curtain, with the inscription "Vivat Regina,"—the whole forming the most harmonious combinations of colours, calculated not only to set off the occupants of the boxes in the best light, but to make a splendid *coup d'œil* on the first rising of the curtain. Another light effect, to which the stage affords a striking contrast." The caryatides on the grand tier, with their graceful and slender shapes, the circular sweep of the boxes, and the curves in the flooring, create much the unity of the *ensemble*.

There are altogether 188 private boxes thus subdivided, 8 proscenium or stage boxes (four on each side), 30 pit boxes, 34 on the grand tier, 34 on the first tier, 28 on the second tier, 28 on the third tier, and 10 on the fourth or top tier. The second or third tiers are broken by amphitheatres, each holding 128 stalls, and non-reserved seats, so that if the pit be full, there are open places, besides the gallery, the advantage of which was already the case. Mr. Albano has also made some remarkable alterations to afford additional accommodation in these three localities, as after the three first rows, which cannot be exceeded in adaptation for seeing and hearing, there was an interruption in the line of the sight, from the flooring not having been sufficiently raised to clear the parapets, and afford a view of the front of the stage. There are 280 pit stalls, and the pit holds upwards of 400 persons, all the seats, including the *gallery and amphitheatres*, having backs. The spaciousness of the corridors, passages, and two stone staircases, evince the anxiety for the public accommodation. Perhaps some of our readers, not yet acquainted with the geography of the house, will be glad to learn what are the modes of ingress and egress. In the first place, the visitors to every tier of boxes enter at the grand staircase in Bow-street, through the Crush Room, and then take the same staircases right and left, according to the side of the house where their boxes may be taken. The *habitués* of the stalls enter by the same route. The pittites, at the southern door in Bow-street; the Royal Family, in Prince's-place; and the gallery and *second amphitheatres*, at the Piazza, Covent-Garden. For egress, there is the option of taking the grand entrance or the Piazza staircase; the access to the latter is by doors on the grand and first tiers of boxes, and by the imposing hall, both necessary for the pit and stalls entrances. The house, when quite filled, will hold above 3000 persons. The stage is forty-six feet in breadth between the columns of the proscenium. The space from the curtain to the lamps is eighty feet, and the depth of the stage and of the house sixty-two feet four inches. The ceiling is seventy feet by sixty-two.

A very prudent precaution was taken on the opening night, no money being taken at the doors, but the rush at the pit was still tremendous. Except the Royal boxes, every nook commanding a view of the stage was filled. The entrance of the artists excited much applause. The first in the field, after the 80 first-rate instrumentalists were assembled in the orchestra, was Costa, the Conductor and Musical Director. The second reception was given to Jenny Lind, and the third sensation was the entrance of Grisi. Lavia, the new tenor; Tagliafico, the new basso; and Alboni, the new contralto, were honoured with encouraging signs, but not so marked as those to the established favourites. As the opera progressed, however, there was no mistake as to the great hit of the evening, which was made by Mdlle. Alboni, a portrait of whom, as *Arsace* will be found elsewhere. A greater sensation probably was never produced on a *débutante*; but her face is full of intelligence; her eyes are expressive and beautiful; and her deportment easy and elegant. The critics have been unanimous in her favour. The *Times* says, "Perhaps a more perfect organ was never heard," the *Post*, "She has qualities of the best order—her style is refined, and her expression truthful;" the *Daily News* declares "that she is a treasure; the *Herald*, that her *debût* was "of the most triumphant character;" and the *Chronicle*, that "she created, from first to last, an unprecedented *furore*." It is difficult to describe the beauty of her organ; it comprises two octaves in the compass, combined with rare flexibility. It is one of those voices which gain more on the heart and produces an irresistible emotion. Her pathos, sensibility, and energy, are equally remarkable. In the air in the last act, she was encored, as well as in "Giorno d'orrore," in which her voice blended with that of Grisi, and the effect was prodigious. She might have accepted encores, indeed, for almost every air, but she never complied until there was a tremendous display of rapture from the entire house. It has been universally remarked, that Grisi never sang more superbly nor acted more forcibly. She was daring in her divisions, and dignified and impressive in her action. As she stood upon the throne in the last scene—the moment selected by our artist for his drawing (see the Illustration), she looked every inch a Queen. The noble bearing of Tamburini in *Asur*, his dramatic skill and marvellous vocalisation which has earned for him the title of the Rubini of basses, were particularly conspicuous. There is still no living artist who can accomplish the intricate roulades Rossini composed in his opera for a basso like Tamburini. He was in excellent voice, and, except in his upper notes, has a perfect command of its powers. *Ivanoe* is one of the most ungrateful of parts, and tenors have as much horror of it as that of *Pollio* in "Norma," but Lavia executed the music, especially in the concerted portions, very artistically. The new basso, Tagliafico, made an impressive High Priest he will be a very useful if not a great artist.

The great feature in this performance of "Semiramide," after the glories of the principals, was the perfection of the *ensemble*; thus the concerted pieces were really exquisite, especially the quartett and cazan. Then followed the chorus was powerful and exact, and had been well drilled. To eulogise the band too strongly would be impossible. Costa has achieved a most important improvement in the balance of the instruments, adding to the strength of the stringed ones, the brazing of brass has been balanced. We never heard such first violins for brilliancy, and the luscious tones of the tenors and violoncelli, and the power and crispness of the double basses, were quite delightful. The overture and accompaniments were capitally rendered; there was an observance of the nicest gradations of time, and of varied colouring, altogether unprecedented in an English orchestra, and we may safely assert Covent Garden band as now the first in the world. There are fifteen first violins, with Sautton at the head; fourteen second, with Ella; ten violas, with Hill; ten violoncelli, with Lindley; nine double-basses, with Howell; with a powerful complement of wind instruments, &c. Amongst the players, are H. Blagrove, Willy, Dando, Mellon, Thirlwall, Goffrie, Case, Thomas, Griesbach, Watkins, Patey, J. Loder, Payton, H. Westrop, Lucas, Hatton, Hancock, Lavenu, Jarrett, Reading, Goodban, W. Loder, Howell, Casciani, Pratten, C. Severn, Ribas, De Folly, Barret, Lazarus, Baumann, Platt, T. Harper, Cioffi, Prospère, Handley, Chipp, Jarratt, Rae, Harper, Smithies, Heather, Keating, Boord, &c.

M. Albert's new ballet of "The Odalisque," although mounted with great splendour, may be pronounced to be a failure, owing principally to the want of a leading *danseuse* in the leading character. Carini's music was full of pretty melodies. Badarna will appear on Saturday (this evening) for the first time, and Dumilâtre in a few days.

On Thursday, "Semiramide" was repeated. On Tuesday next, Madame Persiani appears in *Lucia*, Salvi in *Edgar*, and Gardoni in *Arturo*; and on the following Saturday, Mario and Grisi will appear in the "Puritani."

The *debuts* of Mdlle. Steffanone and Roveri (the great *buffo*) will follow in rapid succession. Marini (the basso) will appear in a few days, for the first time in this country, in Rossini's "Italiana en Algieri, in which Alboni will sustain the leading character.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—MADEMOISELLE JENNY LIND.—A letter received on Thursday, and dated the 31st of March, announces the arrival of Mr. Lumley the previous day at Munich. The opera chosen by Mdlle. Lind for her *début* has been put in rehearsal, in order that she may appear as early as possible after her arrival in London.

MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

The celebrated Hungarian Minstrels, four in number, have arrived in London for the season. they have the faculty of imitating instruments with the voice in an extraordinary manner, and have created quite a sensation in Paris and Brussels.

Mr. Dando's sixth and last Quartet Concert at Crosby Hall, and the third meeting of the Beethoven Quartet Society, took place on Monday.

Mr. Henry Russell has resumed his popular entertainments at the Strand Theatre this week; and the Ethiopian Serenaders at the St. James's Theatre. Mr. Collins and his clever family gave a concert in Pentonville on Wednesday.

This morning is the rehearsal of the third Philharmonic Concert, for Monday next; on which evening Mr. Wilson begins his season at the Music Hall. The second meeting of the Musical Union will be on Tuesday, and the sixth concert of the Amateur Musical Society on Friday.

The annual festival of the Western Madrigal Society was celebrated on Thursday night, at Freemasons' Hall, with great *éclat*. Ladies were assembled in the galleries, who seemed to relish the fine specimens of the Old Masters amazingly. Mr. Evans, the President of the Society, was in the chair, and has exertions, as well as those of G. Budd, Esq., the Hon Secretary, to maintain the high character of the club, were duly acknowledged. A piece of plate was presented to Mr. Budd on this interesting occasion.

MR. BLEWITT has announced his benefit concert to take place on Wednesday evening next, the 21st, at the Music Hall, Store-street, Bedford square. He will be supported by the Misses Rainforth, Williams, Sara Flower, and Mrs. Weiss; Messrs. Harrison, H. Phillips, J. L. Hatton, Henry Russell, Calkin, Machin, and Mr. Parkinson, the celebrated performer on the Westminster Abbey instrumentalists, the Messrs. Distin, Frederick Chatterton, Gratian Cooke, Herr Brandt, Kuhe, and Rousseau. Conductors, M. Benedict, T. Cooke, and J. L. Hatton. Blewitt will contribute some of his own comic compositions.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Mendelssohn's "Elijah" will be performed at Exeter Hall, under the direction of the composer, on the 16th and 23rd inst.

LOLA MONTEZ.

We have received the following letter from Munich:—

"To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

"Sir—In consequence of the numerous reports circulated in various papers regarding myself and family, utterly void of foundation or truth, I beg of you, through the medium of your widely-circulated Journal, to insert the following:

"I was born at Seville, in the year 1823. My father was a Spanish officer in the service of Don Carlos; my mother, a lady of Irish extraction, born at the Havannah, and married for the second time to an Irish gentleman, which I suppose is the cause of my being called Irish, and sometimes English; "Betsy Watson," "Mrs. James," &c. &c.

I beg leave to say that my name is Maria Dolores Porris Montez, and I never have changed that name.

"As for my theatrical qualifications I never had the presumption to think I had any: circumstances obliged me to adopt the stage as a profession, which profession I have now renounced for ever, having become a naturalised Bavarian, and intend living in future, making Munich my residence.

"Trusting that you will give this insertion, I have the honour to remain,

Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
LOLA MONTEZ."

"Munich, March 31, 1847.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

On Monday evening there was not a nook of standing room to be obtained to witness the new spectacle of "The Sea Shore" produced at this theatre, and this long before the half-price commenced. As a spectacle, "The Desert" is very beautiful, albeit, we cannot award very great praise to it as a drama. The story of "Lalla Rookh" has evidently been taken for the plot, on which the music of Reliolati David has been grafted, with some very pleasing songs for Miss Messent, Mr. Isaacs, and Mr. Hafter, by Mr. Tulley. But the audience evidently cared a great deal more for the camels than the composers; and, indeed, the processions, groupings, and general stage business, were exceedingly picturesque and effective. We have never seen anything better managed than the flying clouds of sand during the Simoom, at the end of the first act. It is as good a thing in its way as the passing of the clouds in the night-view of "London" at the Colliseum; and this is no mean praise. Another beautiful effect is the night-bivouac and the approach of sunrise, with the start of the caravan; indeed, the arrangement of all the *tableaux* reflects the highest credit upon Mr. W. West, under whose superintendence the spectacle has been produced. The camels are very docile and obedient, and the horses of the Bedouins pranced about with becoming spirit. There was, however, a trifling hitch in the progress of the elephantine car in the last scene. The larger of the two beasts got, somehow or another, entangled in his harness, and for a while refused to move. A "jibbing" elephant is an awkward customer to encounter; especially on the comparatively limited stage of a theatre; but, in the present instance, the obstinate animal was at length soothed by his conductors, and led into his proper place for the concluding picture.

We have said that the house was crowded to the ceiling. Every seat in the area-circle was occupied, and several of the visitors were obliged to be contented with peeping through the little windows in the box doors, each of which had its occupant. The piece "hung" somewhat in the second act, and provoked some slight disapprobation; but the "grouping" of the trumpeter will arrange that. At the end, there was loud applause, and a general cry for the manager. He, however, did not appear; but a wag in the slips threw a cross "bun" upon the stage, which elicited a roar of laughter

FRENCH PLAYS.

The charming Mdlle. Rose Chéri will return to the boards of this theatre on Monday evening, and was most enthusiastically welcomed by a large audience, all of whom appreciated her natural style and finished delineations. The first piece was the one in which she made her first appearance before a London audience—"Un Changement de Main," a piece of the Scribe school, in which it was played both at the St. James's Theatre, and in an adapted form at the Adelphi, under the title of "The Lioness of the North." The chief attraction, however, is the vaudeville, by the indefatigable M. Scribe, new to our stage, called "La Protegée sans Savoir," the action of which passes in London. The story is delicately and gracefully handled. *Hélène* (Mdlle Rose Chéri) is a young French orphan, who, by the influence of Russell, the noble M.P., *Lord Clavering* (M. Rhozevil), takes very great interest in her, and through a picture-dealer, *Crosby* (M. Tourillon), purchases her productions at a large price, also that of a young artist, *Charles Chester* (M. Lacressonnière). A friend of *Clavering's, Lord Tressillyan* (M. Pascal), a conceited dandy; and an old drawing master, *Durocher* (M. Cartigny), fall into the mistake of conceiving *Hélène* to be the mistress of *Clavering*, instead of acting in this piece. Her unaffected ways, her graceful manners, and, above all, her burst of passion when encouraged by *Durocher* with a dishonourable course of life, made the deepest impression on the audience. Next week we are promised the representation of the famous Parisian version of "Clarissa Harlowe." They are palmy days at present, at the St. James's Theatre.

HAYMARKET.

Mr. Planché's extravaganza, "The New Planet," produced here on Monday, is rather a succession of *tableaux*, relating to objects of passing interest, than a piece of connected story; and these are made to pass in a dioramic fashion before the audience, for the edification of the principal members of the solar system, who have visited earth from curiosity. "The New Planet," itself is performed by Miss P. Horton; *Mars*, by Mr. J. Bland; *Juno*, by Miss Reynolds; *Venus*, by Miss Julia Bennett; and *Mother Earth*, by Mr. W. Gallaher. Mr. Buckstone, who first appears as *Mercury*, is changed to *Harlequin*—with the attributes of the speaking Arlechino of the old Italian pantomimes; and he serves to guide the Planets to earth. It is difficult to mention any part that has escaped Mr. Planché's light, and happily-aimed shafts. We have in succession the Colosseum wonders, the Polytechnic Institution, Magnetic Telegraphs, Gun Cotton, the Egyptian Hall, the Egyptian Obelisk, the Malakoff and Adrian Serenaders, the Casinos, the Animals at Drury, Jenny Lind, the Rival Operas, all the Giselles, and an exhibition of *poses plastiques*, comprising Shakspeare, Britannia, the Wellington Statue, and a colossal Jullien. All the hits at the satire cuts like a good knife—ever sharp and well-tempered; and the allusions are keenly relished by the audience; although, as usual, some of the very best fly over their heads. The exhibition of *poses plastiques*, that they only show you too much for a shilling, was loudly laughed at; as indeed were all the other popular allusions.

The scenery—especially the view of London by night—is admirably carried out; the dresses were perfection, and the acting capital. Miss Reynolds made a great hit in a burlesque imitation of Grisi; and a quartet of the Planets was changed so spiritedly as to be encored. Mr. Gallaher, as to be unanimously encored. A small, well-selected chorus gave great effect to the concerted music. Miss P. Horton's beautiful voice told admirably in one or two scenas, and Miss Julia Bennett was as fair a representative of *Venus* as could be found. The manner in which she coaxed and fondled *Mars*, made great fun, thrown out as the tenderness was by the blunt burlesque heroism of Mr. James Bland.

If "The New Planet" does not run quite so long as "The Invisible Prince," it will be because a general audience is not, to an individual, sufficiently *au courant du jour* to comprehend the volley of jokes and allusions with which it is crammed, whereas the most unsophisticated country visitor can understand a fairy tale. It has, however, achieved a complete and well-deserved success. On Monday evening two accidents occurred, which were happily unattended with any disastrous consequences. The dress of one of the Wills, in the giselle scenes, and the illuminated head of one of the Planets, caught fire, and, though, in either case, the flame was at once extinguished. We recommend managers to put up some slight wire-gauze guard between the performers and the footlights.

LYCEUM.

The only novelty produced here on Monday was, as we announced, a new farce, or rather musical extravaganza, called "Cruiser and Second," so essentially outraging all probability, that the audience were compelled to laugh, and that heartily, in spite of their judgment. The plot is the merest thread to hang the situation on. A party of designing milliners, forming the "Brazil Patent Corset Company," are left upon an island, with nothing but some costumes they were taking over for a fancy ball; at least, so we barely understood, through the noise attendant upon the "settling down" of an Easter Monday audience on the commencement of a piece. Here they encounter two prior settlers, *Willoughby Wobbles* (Mr. A. Wigan) and *Marmaduke Snodgrass* (Mr. Keeley), who have established themselves as Robinson Crusoe and Friday, and form themselves into monarch, parliament, and people. In *Wobbles, Clementina*, the chief of the milliners (Mrs. Keeley), ultimately discovers a lost husband, and the piece concludes with the arrival of a ship to take them all home. The dialogue relating to the political affairs of the island-kingdom was written with great smartness, and the three principal characters were admirably played—a *pas de deux* between Mr. and Mrs. Keeley throwing the house into convulsions of laughter. A great deal of amusement was also created by the Burnam-wood-like stratagem of the milliners, who, armed with large boughs, form themselves into a marching hedge, and bewilder *Snodgrass* in his endeavours, in the dark, to get near his sweetheart. The reception of this laughable trifle was capital; and a neat tag at the conclusion was greeted with unqualified applause.

On Thursday evening an original drama, in three acts, called "The Creole; or Lowe's Fetters," was produced, and with immense success. It is written by Mr. Shirley Brookes, and is, to our thinking, the most effective first piece that has been brought out under the present management. The length of our theatrical notices this week prevents us from giving its story in detail, or paying a well-merited compliment to the admirable manner in which it was written and performed; but we shall endeavour, in our next, to do full justice to author and actors. The applause at the conclusion was most enthusiastic and unqualified; and Mr Shirley Brookes was called before the curtain, and bowed his acknowledgments of the honours showered upon him. The house was very well filled.

PRINCESS'.

After "The Barcarole," the "Midsummer Night's Dream" of Shakspeare was revived, having been put upon the stage in the most beautiful manner. Indeed, we are certain that, without disparagement to the performers, the music, or the orchestra, the chief impression left, when the piece concluded, was that produced by the magnificent scenery of Mr. Beverley. Of all the designs hitherto carried out, to represent fairy-land, we do not recollect any so exquisite as that of Titania's home, both as regards the general idea and its execution. We cannot say that the enthusiasm with which the scenery was greeted, was extended to other features of the revival, although it was strongly cast. Possibly the most attractive part was the *Puck* of "little Mr. Marshall," as we must still call her. Her acting was full of elfin'galety and mischief. "The Midsummer Night's Dream" at the Princess' will not create the sensation it excited at Covent Garden but may prove successful, nevertheless, as a half price piece, for some little time Our notice, however, to revert to the *mise en scène*—may be summed up in the comprehensive criticism of a gentleman in the gallery, who shouted out, more than once, "BRAVO, scenery!"

SADLER'S WELLS

This house did not put forward any great novelty for Easter—nothing, in fact, beyond a musical interlude called "The Rival Sergeants," which was supported with much spirit by Miss Wallack, Mr. Scharfe, and Mr. H. Mellon, and may be considered as successful. Before the "Sea Shore" was admirably performed; Miss Cooper playing the heroine with exceeding judgment, and Miss Laura Addison, in *Ariosa*, producing her wonted effects by her impassioned and energetic acting. A word should also be given to that of Mr. G. Bennett's *Gloster*. The farce of "The Bengal Tiger" wound up the evening's entertainments, to the great delight of the audience.

Passing over the greatest triumph yet achieved by the management of Sadler's Wells Theatre was the revival of Shakspeare's "Tempest," on Wednesday evening. It has been our pleasant duty to bestow unqualified praise upon all the productions and revivals which have gained such an honourable name for the house since Mr. Phelps first took the direction; and we are bound to say that of all these the last is unquestionably the best; whether we look to the excellence of the scenery, or the careful and judicious manner in which every part was played, down to the most unimportant one. Against only one alteration have we to make the slightest objection: and this is to the omission of the scene "On a ship at sea," with which the piece opens. Many of our readers must remember the wonderful piece of machinery by which this was represented four or five years ago at Covent Garden, and the great effect produced thereby. With this one exception, the Sadler's Wells revival will not, in any way, suffer by comparison; either with that restored for the Vandenhoffs, above-mentioned, or with Mr. Macready's a few seasons previous, at Drury-Lane. We have said that the acting was particularly good; perhaps, as a whole, "The Tempest" was never better played. The *Prospero* of Mr. Phelps was most impressive, and will add another great part to his already admirable *repertoire*. Equally excellent was Miss Laura Addison's *Miranda*—graceful, delicate, and confiding; and displaying the nicest perception But we must more especially praise the *Caliban* of Mr. G Bennett—the monster was never more perfectly represented, and the "make-up" was as admirable as the performance. There is no actor now on our boards who could portray the character with such effect. Mr. Scharfe was a most whimsical *Trinculo*, and played with a true appreciation of Shakspearian humour; and Mr. A. Youngs was as good as ever. We have not seen so charming an *Ariel*, as that of Miss St. George, since the character was played by Miss Priscilla Horton at Drury-Lane. Messrs. Fenton and F. Finlay deserve the warmest commendations for their admirable, delicate, and considered in a poetic and artistic spirit. The house was crowded in every part, and the provoked and enthusiastic cheering at the conclusion, betokened the great satisfaction of the audience. "The Tempest" will bring a mine of wealth to the Sadler's Wells treasury, we may safely prophesy.

OLYMPIC.

This hapless little house—the seasons of which begin and end with such remarkable rapidity—was opened again on Monday evening, with Colman's old piece of "The Mountaineers," the farce of "The Spae Sed," and a new burlesque, called "Joan of Arc, the Maid of Albeuns." In the first play, Mr. Denvil appeared as Octavian, and performed the enormous physical power; and, in the burlesque, Mr. George Wild was the representative of *Joan of Arc*; Miss Fanny Williams, of whom we made favourable mention a few weeks back, playing *Pierre-le-Fou*. There was an army of female warriors, who went through their evolutions with becoming precision, and some passable hits and allusions aimed at topics of the day or, rather, of yesterday, for too many of them were some what *passé*. The house was but thinly attended, and a cheerless spirit reigned in the scanty audience, not in keeping with the usual Easter Monday holiday making

In addition to the above novelties, there were, a grand spectacle at ASTLEY'S called, and founded on, "The Battle of Algiers;" three new pieces at the SURREY, a drama called "The Discarded Daughter," a farce entitled "Kissing Goes by Favour," and a concluding play, "The Two Brothers of Pisa," besides the performance of the Blind Asses, at the QUEEN'S, where produced two new dramas, "The Snip of Glass," and "The Wolf Hunters;" and, at the CITY OF LONDON, a translation of the French drama, "L'Inondation." All these were performed on Monday, and shall be noticed at length, according to their deserts, in our next; but the labours of the theatrical critic have been, this week, somewhat of an extra-ordinary character; and the present length of our notices warns us that it is time to conclude.

Miss Woolgar, the popular actress, since her appearance in "The Flowers of the Forest," at the ADELPHI theatre, has received several most flattering congratulations on her success therein; among others, we may mention Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton as having expressed his high sense of her abilities, and the wish that she should assume a higher position in her profession, to which he thinks she is entitled. He stated that he should like to see her play *Pauline*, in his own piece of "The Lady of Lyons."

THE EASTER HOLIDAYS.—GREENWICH FAIR, 1847.

A song in the praise of Old England's glad holidays!
Good is the maxim "be merry and wise!"
And where but in Greenwich are witnessed such jolly days,
When the blest Easter smiles down from the skies.
The festival brings with it hope, exhilaration,
And nature then tells us to smile at dull care,
To snatch from Time's grasp a few days' recreation,
And join the gay gambols of old Greenwich Fair.

From spire, mast, and tower, float banners and streamers;
The festival's joy-bells are ringing in the breeze.
Well freighted I ween, are the trains and the steamers,
And health breathes a welcome from blossoming trees.
The mighty metropolis empties its masses
Flocking from alley, the street, and the square,
And even the gravest of London's great citizens,
Visit the Park upon old Greenwich Fair.

For 'tis not the shows, nor the pantomime gambols,
The reback and revel so lusty and lond;
A worthier motive oft leads to the rambles
Of groups that to Greenwich right joyfully crowd.
On the sweet grass is laid the mechanic's refection,
The choice of his heart and his children are there;
While round them float many a bright recollection
Which aye must unvulgarize old Greenwich Fair

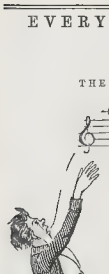
For there is the tar with his temples so hoary,
Whose young blood was shed at the Nile—Trafalgar;
And there the twin dames where Elizabeth's glory
Was cradled triumphant in peace as in war.
Our old wooden ramparts are hardly yet rotten;
We have true hearts of oak yet, enough and to spare;
And the sinews of yore are not dead nor forgotten,
When throned in his glory at old Greenwich Fair.

Still, though we at Greenwich may many a trophy see—
Many a record of naval renown,
Peace, after all, is the noblest philosophy—
Glorious alike to the country and Crown.
Full often the Park's oaken branchlets have wreathed
The brows of th brave who can do what they dare;
Yet dark is the eye where Mars War shall have breathed
The blight of his curse upon old Greenwich Fair. L.

PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.—The Anniversary Dinner of this excellent Institution will take place at the London Tavern, on Tuesday, the 20th of April next, on which occasion Luke J. Hansard, Esq., will preside. Since the formation of the Society in 1827, one hundred and thirty-four pensioners have been elected on its funds, and at the present time fifty-six (twenty-six males and twenty-nine females) are participating in its bounty, the former receiving £13 12s., and the latter £8 8s., per annum.

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

BY ALBERT SMITH.

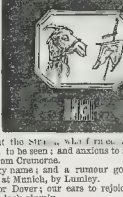
THE EASTER NOVELTIES.

S USUAL, Easter has brought with it its annual novelties; chiefly consisting of foreign bipeds and quadrupeds. We have wonderful singers, who reach notes higher and lower than any ever before attempted some, indeed, being so high in the scale, that nothing but a scaling-ladder could possibly attain them; marvellous brutes, with real Ethiopian entertainers; horses, used to one stage before the railways took away their occupation, and now coming to another; tumblers of the Eastern deserts: in fact, with Italian singers, French actors, German dancers, American riders, Indian elephants, Egyptian camels, Arabian acrobats, Chinese performers, London will soon become a perfect Babel. In fact, we may put an additional verse to an old song as follows:—

AIR—"*Four-and-twenty Fiddlers.*"

Four-and-twenty novelties all of a row,
Four-and-twenty novelties all of a row.

There was the New Italian Opera just opened in Covent-garden; than which nothing could be properer, though 'twas not to be worth a farden.

There was the Drury-Lane spectacle, with its Eastern priests and priestesses walking about upon the sand along with the beasts and beastesses; with David's vaunted music, that went off rather dully, and "vorn't vanted" at all, as the gallery remarked, benguet-wise good as that of Mr Tully; and the house was so crammed, that we were two hours jammed with our nose 'gainst the panel of the box-door; and this is all the impression we got of the procession, so we can't give a notion of more.



There was the British Museum, and a farce at the Lyceum, and St. Paul's, which was rather forlorn;

For the prices were so high, that the visitors were shy: there was Mr. H. Russell at the Surrey, who, if not as fashionable a band; and the veteran Green, wishing much to be seen; and anxious to appear, as a general overseer, went up in a balloon from Cremorne.

And Rose Chéri came, with her very pretty name; and a rumour got wind, that, at last, Jenny Lind had been met with, at Munich, by Lumley.

And would shortly be over, out Brighton or Dover; our ears to rejoice, with her wonderful voice, and make other *soprani* look gliumly.

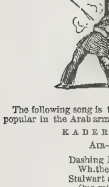
But we've no room left to speak of the numerous *posse plastiques*; the fairs and the shows, and the drinking booths in rows; and the serpents, and giants, and Albinos.

And the many dark invaders, who are christened "Serenaders:" from St. James's who're the first, to others who're the worst; and the steam-boats, and the taverns, and casinos.

ON THE ESCAPES OF ABD-EL-KADER.

Considerable light has been thrown upon some not too clearly explained failures of the French in Algeria, by the arrival of a troop of Bedouins at the Surrey Theatre. We allude to the repeated escapes of Abd-el-Kader, when supposed to be, almost actually, in the hands of the invaders.

We have learnt from these intelligent individuals fourteen in number that every Bedouin is a tumbler from his birth. In England, hot water frequently makes a tumbler fly; but in Algeria, hot sand has the same effect; for on the glowing Desert do these "Bounding Balls of the Bedouin Battutes,"—as an Astley's play-bill would call them—learn their aërial exercises. Abd el-Kader is spoken of as a gymnast of the first water; and to his activity does he owe his many escapes; his first, in which he shot the French soldier who was after him, being here represented.



The following song is translated from one that has been very popular in the Arab army.

KADER THE SELLER.

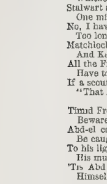
AIR—"*Zoé's Ritornella.*"

Dashing French feller,
Wh.ther away?
Stalwart as heller,
One minute stay.
No, I have lingered
Too long on the road,
Matchlocks are handled,
And Kader's abroad;
All the French fellows
Have too much to fear,
If a scout bellows—
"That Kader is here!"

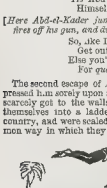
Timid French feller,
Beware, ah, beware!
Abd-el can only
Be caught in the air:
To his light footsteps
His muscles add wings;
'Tis Abd-el-Kader
Himself who now springs!

[*Here Abd-el-Kader jumps up twenty feet, throws a somersault, fires off his gun, and disappears over a mountain, as he sings*—

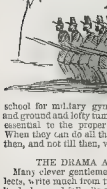
So, like Dan Tucker,
Get out of the way,
Else you'll be struck, or
For *quarter* must pray.



The second escape of Abd-el Kader was from Bugeaud, who pressed him sorely upon approaching a fortified town. They had scarcely got to the walls, when his faithful adherents formed themselves into a ladder, according to the custom of their country, and were scaled by their bold leader. This is the common way in which they take steps to invade a town.



But his last escape was the most remarkable. A party of the French had got him literally into a corner, when by the exercise of that feat known in the vernacular of Astley's as a *trampoline*, he flew right over their heads, to such a distance that he has not been since seen. In consequence of this, the French have instituted a school for military gymnastics, and vaulting, leaping, and ground and lofty tumbling, will be henceforth deemed essential to the proper education of a French officer. When they can do all that Ile Arabs at the present day can—then, and not till then, will Abd-el-Kader be taken.



THE DRAMA AND ITS SUPPORTERS.

Many clever gentlemen, blessed with high-class intellects, write much iron time to time about the Drama—its decline and fall its enemies and supporters. Having been at the theatres every night this week, we have had many opportunities of studying the latter. They consisted invariably of a knobby stick and a white coat; and we therefore present our readers with a portrait of

THE REAL FRIEND OF THE DRAMA.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*C. R.*"—*The Problems received shall have due attention.*
"*A Constant Reader.*"—*We are unacquainted with the Game.*
"*Work.*"—*In the situation proposed, your Pawn has the privilege of taking the advance Pawn en passant.*
"*J. N.*"—*Thanks. They shall be reported on speedily.*
"*R. R. E.*"—*Did you see the enunciation of Diagram 13th, in our last Paper? With the addition there proposed, you will find it easy enough.*
"*An Admirer,*" *Jersey, is referred to the Solution of Problem* 165, *in the present Number.*
"*T. F.*" *Liverpool, can hardly be serious in expecting us to forward solutions of other folk's Problems by post. We should soon have abundant occupation.*
"*C. T. L.*"—"*Robertus.*" *Send your Post-office Orders,* 4*s.* 6*d. each, to Hastings, of Carey-street, who will despatch the* "*Chess-Player's Chronicle*" *by post to you on the morning of publication.*
"*Juvenis.*"—*We have not space to teach you* "*how to Castle,*" "*how to checkmate,*" *and many such like* "*hows*" *Buy Kenny's Shilling Manual, where all these elementary matters are clearly explained.*
"*Edwin,*" *York.*—*We acknowledge all solutions sent.*
"*E. G. D.*"—*The solutions are only omitted occasionally from want of space.*
"*S. B. J. S.*" *Is the position original? If it is, and has not before been published, we shall find a niche for it by and by.*
"*A. M. B.*"—*One player can have two or more Queens on the board at once, as, we believed, every reader of the Chess Column in the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *must know by this time, since it has been repeated fifty times at least.*
"*M. H.*"—*It would not be a journey of some miles to refer to the Number you mention: if you will write out the position, a solution shall be furnished.*
"*Wykeham,*" *Cheltenham.*—*Your own solution is unpracticable; at the third move, Black may check at K E square, and postpone the mate indefinitely. You are equally unfortunate in your suggested improvement of ours; for the* K*t played to* K *5th, as you propose, instead of prolonging, would hasten Black's defeat by two moves at least.*
"*C. F.*"—*Unquestionably an improvement on your previous attempts. No. 1 shall appear shortly.*
"*D. L.*" *The games in the Great French Match appeared in Vol. V. of the* "*Chess-Player's Chronicle.*" *We doubt if you will be able to get them, unless immediate application is made.*
Solutions by "*J. B. W.*" "*G. H.*" "*Flo.*" "*G. A. H.*" "*Sopraclita.*" "*T.*" "*Wilhelm.*" "*C. F.*" "*N. V. F.*" "*A. M. B.*" *and* "*Echeca,*" *York, are correct.*

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 166.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q 2nd	Q to K R 4th	4. Q to K R 8th (ch)	R to Kt 2nd
2. Q takes Q	P takes B	5. Q to Q 4th (ch)	
3. Q to K R 4th (ch)	R to Kt 4th	and mate.	

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 167.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K 7th (ch)	K to R sq	4. R to R 4th (ch)	P takes R
2. B to K B 7th	Q to her 8th (*a*)	5. R to R 3rd (ch)	
3. Kt to Kt 6th (ch)	P takes Kt	mate	

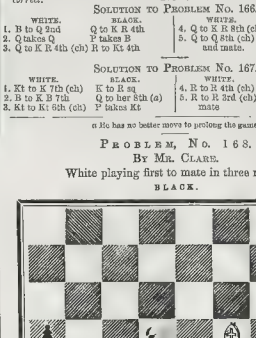
(*a*) He has no better move to prolong the game.

PROBLEM, No. 168.

By MR. CLARE.

White playing first to mate in three moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

CHESS IN GERMANY.

The following Game, played by Correspondence is now pending between Hamburgh and Lübeck.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K P two	K P two	20. K Kt to Q Kt 3rd	K t to Q R 5th (*g*)
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	21. B to K Kt 3rd	Q to K B 2nd (*h*)
3. Q P two	P takes P	22. Q to Q 3rd (*i*)	Q R P two
4. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	23. Q to Q B 2nd	B to K B 4th
5. Q B P one	K Kt to B 3rd	24. Q to Q B sq	B to Q 6th
6. K P one	Q P two	25. Q Kt to K B sq	Kt to Q Kt 3rd
7. B to Q Kt 5th	B to K 3rd	26. Q Kt to K 3rd	Q R P one
8. Q Kt P two (*a*)	B to Q Kt 3d	27. K Kt to Q 2nd	K R P two
9. Kt takes P (*b*)	B to Q 2nd	28 Q to Q R 3rd	Q to K Kt 3rd
10. B takes Kt	P takes B (*c*)	29. Q to Q B 5th	Kt to Q 2nd
11. Castles	Castles	30. Q to Q Kt 4th	B to Q Kt 3rd
12. K B P one	Double P one	31. Q to K R 4th (*k*)	B to Q R 4th
13. P takes P (*d*)	Kt takes P	32. Kt to Q sq (*l*)	B to Q B 7th
14. K to R sq	R to K sq	33. Q to K R 3rd	Kt to Q B 4th
15. B to K B 4th	Q B P one	34. R to K 3rd (*m*)	B takes Kt
16. Q to Q 2nd (*e*)	B to Q B 2nd	35. R to Q B sq (*n*)	B to Q B 7th
17. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd	36. Q to R 4th	K B to Q sq
18. R to K sq	K B P one	37. Q to Q Kt 4th	Kt to Q 6th
19 Kt to Q 2nd (*f*)	P takes P	38. R takes Kt	Q takes R

(*a*) We believe all the White player's subsequent embarrassments may be traced to this move.

(*b*) Taking Pawn with Pawn would now be bad, on account of Q R P 2, immediately or after castling.

(*c*) The doubled Pawn is a decided advantage, as it enables the second players to wrest the attack from the adversary.

(*d*) Here White begged to say Black's Knight looked decidedly malicious. The Knight cannot, we believe, be safely taken. *Cr. pr.*—

13 P takes Kt	P takes Kt	14. Q B P takes P	P takes K P

And White must lose a Pawn, at least if | 15. R to K sq | Q takes P

And has a much better game. From both these modes of play interesting positions arise.

(*e*) The move loses a Pawn; if to K Kt 3rd seems better.

(*f*) It is easy to see White cannot take Pawn with Pawn without incurring greater loss.

(*g*) Kt to K 5th, though not so sound, would probably be preferred in playing over the board.

(*h*) This and several subsequent moves of the second players have in view the preventing the advance of the isolated Q B 3 Pawn.

(*i*) White commences a series of fantastic manœuvres with the Queen as in fact, reduced to the necessity of making useless moves

(*k*) A very bad move, the consequence of which will be seen presently after Black's last move, however, the Queen was forced to this desperate rush across the board, or to retreat at once to her old station at Q B sq.

(*l*) If Q R to Q B 3, the second players win immediately by advancing Q P.

(*m*) It takes K P would be just as bad, *etc. pr.*—

34. R takes K P	R takes R	37. R to K sq Q takes Kt
35. B takes R	B takes Kt	38 Q to Q Kt 3rd Kt to K 3rd
36. R takes B	Q to Q B 7th	39 K B P one (if) Q P one, &c.

If 36 B to Q 4th B to Q B 7th, or Kt to K 3rd, in either case wins for a move.

(*n*) We do not see that this is any better than taking the Rook with the Rook. White here offered to resign, provided the Hamburg players would commence a second game, which, owing to the departure of one of the players, could not be accepted.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

(HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.)

No. 140.—By Mr. Mc G——y.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R 2nd	K at Q 4th	Kt at K 6th	
B at K B 4th		Kt at Q B 5th	
B at Q 3rd		White to play and mate in three moves.	

No. 141.—By Mr. S. B., of Hull.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his 4th	K at Q B 6th	Kt at Q Kt 2nd	
R at K 7th	Ps at K B 5th and	P at K B 3rd	
B at Q R 3rd	Q Kt 6th	White to move and mate in three moves.	

No. 142. By C. S., of the Brighton Chess Club.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at K B 5th	K at Q 4th	R at K B 6th	
Q at her B 3rd	P at Q 2nd		
White, playing first, mates in three moves.			

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A letter from Pisa states that the Italian aeronaut, Orlandi, who has made already four hundred and twenty aerial voyages with continued success, has just completed an entirely new machine, which is proved, with machinery to enable him to have complete control of the balloon in the air, and to guide its direction with certainty.

The Frankfort papers of the 1st instant assert that the Arch-Duchess Maria is about to bestow her hand on the Comte de Trapani, his Sicilian Majesty's brother.

His Excellency Francesco Carboni, the Senior Diplomatist at the Court of Sweden, died at Stockholm at the close of last month, in his 87th year. The deceased was Chargé d'Affaires of the Duke of Lucca, and fulfilled that office thirty years at Stockholm.

At the Sussex Assizes last week there were no less than four actions springing out of family feuds, viz., one by a father against his son, one by a son against his father, one by a son against his mother, and one by one brother against another.

Letters from Naples of the 20th ult. mention the presentation of Mr. Cobden to the King, by whom, and the Neapolitan merchants, he is stated to have been received with much kindness. It was expected that a Royal decree would shortly be promulgated, permitting the free importation of grain into Sicily.

We learn from Munster (Westphalia) that on the 29th ult. the bishop of that diocese, while walking in the corridors of his cathedral, between six and seven in the evening, was struck with apoplexy, and died in a very few minutes. His last words were, "My hour is come. O God! have mercy on my soul!" He was raised to the see only on the 10th of December last.

A fossil cherry-tree was discovered lately in a bed of sandstone, in the Isle of Wight, 700 feet below the level of the earth.

The northern portion of the Newcastle and Berwick Railway, from Treadmouth to Chathill, about 26 miles in length, was opened on Monday, and the trains have been running regularly upon it since, the passengers being conveyed by coach from Morpeth to Chathill, the only portion now wanting to complete the line from London to Edinburgh.

Upwards of 6000 German emigrants have, within the last fortnight, passed through Cologne, on their way to Bremen, Havre, and Antwerp, where they will take their departure for America. The greater part of them seemed to be rather well off. It is calculated that 120,000 Germans will emigrate this year.

The *Augsburg Gazette* states that a chemist of Vienna has produced bread from oil cake—the refuse of the colza seed, after extracting the oil—which is both agreeable and nutritive, and costs only one halfpenny per pound. The process is said to be very simple. Samples of this bread have been supplied to some members of the Imperial family, and found to be excellent.

The German papers contain accounts dated Halberstadt, March 26, which state that on the previous night, the houses were burnt to the ground in Wedrigrode. Seven children and a woman servant have perished; some horses and cattle also have been burnt. Part of the town, called the "Felde," is entirely destroyed, as well as the postal establishment. The fire was caused by the bursting of a new oven at a baker's.

M. Scipio Volpicella has discovered at Naples the column which Robert of Anjou erected to commemorate his interview with Andre, of Hungary, in 1333. According to Vasari, La sculpture of the monument is of most miraculous workmanship for the age. It is probable that the bas-reliefs are from the designs of Petrarch, who sojourned at Naples from 1341 to 1343, and that they were executed by Masuccio.

The extension railway line from North Shields to Tynemouth was opened last week.

The Hamburgh papers announce a decline in the price of grain in that city and also in Holland. A still further diminution in price was expected.

A baker at Berne, in Switzerland, has succeeded in making very palatable bread from Iceland moss. It results from a scientific examination of this bread that, out of 102 parts, it contains 44½ of nutritive matter Bread made chiefly of potatoes is said to contain only 18 in the 100 parts of nutritive matter.

A Paris letter asserts that the King of the French has conceived a scheme for the formation of a railway from Corbeil to Fontainebleau, and he intends to make it at his own cost. This little line will present no engineering difficulty, having no tunnels nor viaducts, and being constructed in a straight line. It could be completed by the spring of 1848. With this new line the passengers would travel from Paris to Fontainebleau within two short hours.

On the 27th ult. a concert was given at Rome for the benefit of the distressed Irish. Adelaide Kemble (Sartoris), in unison with a number of amateurs, German, Russian, and Italian, were engaged in the work of charity; and the Spanish Envoy at Rome flung open the long deserted halls of the once gorgeous palace of his national embassy for their reception. Lord Ward paid for the lights, and Earl Compton sang, as did Countess Calergi, De Rongemont, Prince Wolkonsky, Count Castelbarco, and Miss Bruce, of Mayo.

Nettles were on sale in Preston, at 3d. a pound, during the last week.

The sum of £1000 was realized last week by the three days sale at the Cheltenham Bazaar, for the relief of the Irish poor.

The succession of Catherine Foster, for poisoning her husband, is fixed for Saturday, April 17th. She has confessed her guilt.

The Pope has commissioned a number of artists, from amongst the first in Italy, to execute, partly from original portraits, partly from medals and coins, the likenesses of all the Sovereign Pontiffs, his predecessors (258 in number), that these may be copied in mosaic, to adorn the Basilica of St. Paul, where a similar series perished in the fire. The pictures will afterwards be placed in the Vatican Museum.

The Emperor of Austria has conferred on the celebrated Jenny Lind the title of Singer of the Imperial Chapel.

On the 22nd of March a new theatre was opened at Gibraltar. The construction, the arrangement, and the decorations are said to do great credit to the liberality of the proprietors, and to the skill and taste of the architect, Mr. Brocedo.

A letter from Florence, of the 29th ult., says:—"At no former period has our town contained so many great personages as during the last few days. The Hereditary Grand Duke of Bavaria and the Duchess de Liegnitz arrived on the 22nd, and Prince Oscar of Sweden on the 23rd. The Princess Charles of Prussia is to leave on the 27th. The Turkish Ambassador, Check-Effendi, who obtained such a distinguished reception from the Pope, lately determined to visit Stuggalia, his Holiness's native town, on his way to Vienna. He was received with great distinction by the Pope's family, who gave him a grand dinner.

A mechanic of Carlsruhe has just invented a new locomotive, by which steep gradients of 2 feet in one mile may be surmounted. The adoption of such an engine would facilitate the construction of the proposed line from Carlsruhe to Switzerland.

The Poor-law Commissioners have stated that a vestry has no right to apply the parish rates to opposing a railway project.

An electric telegraph is about to be established along the railroad from Rouen to Havre, by which means Havre will be in direct communication with Paris.

Two little children last week in Plymouth-street, Merthyr, quarrelling for an orange, one, a little girl, became so excited, that she fell into a fit and shortly expired.

At the late Exeter Sessions, one Lee was tried for stealing a razor. After the Recorder had summed up, the prisoner begged to supply an inadvertent omission on the part of the Judge. "Gentlemen of the Jury," said Lee, "if you have any doubts, you are to give me the benefit of them." He was acquitted

A letter from Posen, of the 29th ult., states that the wheat crops throughout the Grand Duchy are remarkably healthy, and present every hope of a good and sufficient harvest.

The number of passengers to and from Boulogne and England, last week, was 1371; of these, 714 were from England—638 and Folkestone, and 76 direct from London; 657 left Boulogne for England, 656 going to Folkestone, and 101 direct to London. The total (1371) exceeds that of the corresponding week last year by 178. The passengers to and from Calais were 299 in number, being 33 more than during the same week last year.

Major Beniowski, the Polish refugee, was tried on Thursday, at the Middlesex Sessions, for an assault upon Mr. Urquhart, at the Freemasons' Tavern, on the occasion of the meeting held there on the subject of the annexation of Cracow. He was found guilty. Sentence deferred to next session.

It is believed in political circles that every effort will be made by the Government to bring the business of the session of Parliament to a speedy termination, with a view to a general election. We hear that it is considered not unlikely that the prorogation will take place some time in June, and the dissolution will immediately follow.

A letter from Leipsic, of the 27th of March, says:—In the course of last year there were conveyed on the German railways 1,544,229 passengers, and 31,584,934 cwt. of goods, which produced a total sum of 34,646,332 francs, which is 6,431,526 francs more than last year, that is about 40 per cent.

The King of Holland is so much better, that no more bulletins will be issued. The French Government has followed the example of England, and for sudden ill French subjects to accept letters of marque, which Mexico has caused to be distributed in great numbers in English, Spanish, and French ports in order to induce persons to arm privateers against American vessels.

The society formed some time back in Posen, for purchasing land, and letting it out at a moderate rate to poor Jews, in order to induce them to follow fixed labour, instead of getting their living by selling pedlar's wares, or other unrecognised pursuits, is continuing its operations with success.

The Dissenters of Bristol have purchased the *Etna*, an old man-of-war, for the purpose of a Floating Chapel, and it was formally opened by a number of ministers. Several sailors were present, and just before the proceedings were concluded, after an allusion had been made to a collection, a thorough Jack Tar sprung up, and, pulling out his purse, pushed his way towards the Chairman, handed it to him, exclaiming, "Here's a shot for your locker."

FOREIGN CORN PORTS.

ROTTERDAM.

The continued scarcity of grain in Europe renders her *entrepôts* of additional interest; and we resume our Illustrative series with a Port of Holland and one of Russia.

ROTTERDAM.

Rotterdam is the second commercial city of Holland: it lies on the north bank of the Maas, about twenty-four miles distant from the sea. It is more advantageously situated than Amsterdam; being nearer the sea; and the canals which intersect it are so deep as to admit of the largest vessels coming up to the quays and warehouses of the merchants. The city is built in the form of a triangle, the base of which extends along the bank of the Maas.

The commerce of Rotterdam, during the last twenty years, has increased more rapidly than that of any town in Holland. The exports and imports are similar to those of Amsterdam. The white Zealand wheat shipped here is of a peculiarly fine quality; and, it is the best market for madder and geneva.

Its ready access to the sea gives Rotterdam a great advantage as a port; and, since the separation from Belgium, it has been rapidly increasing in wealth and population, at the expense of its rival, Antwerp.

"The commerce of Rotterdam now chiefly depends on the connection with Batavia, and that trade at present employs about eighty of the finest merchant-ships in the world, of the burden of from 500 to 1000 tons. They are admirably equipped, and they make the voyage to and from India in nine months, upon the average. An increasing trade is carried on in sugar, coffee, and spices. The West India trade, formerly carried on with Surinam, is almost extinct. The trade in provisions is very great: much corn is brought down the Rhine from the interior of Germany; and, from the upper parts, contiguous to that river, a vast supply of timber for ship-building is conveyed."

The town is not fortified, but is surrounded by a moat; and along the Maas are many fine quays, with stately houses, and long rows of trees. Besides the great Church of St. Lawrence, there are many churches and chapels. The *Stadhus*, or Town Hall, is a large new building, with a composite portico. The Statue of Erasmus, and the house in which he was born, in the Breede Kerk Straat, are among the curiosities of the city.

ARCHANGEL.

The estimated supplies of corn from Russia have recently excited considerable speculation: hence, the history of its Ports is worthy of special notice

Archangel is the principal commercial city of the north of Russia, and lies on the right bank of the Dwina, about thirty-five English miles, where it falls into the White Sea. The harbour is at the island of Sollanbole, about a mile from the town. The bar at the mouth of the river has from 13 to 14½ feet of water: so that ships drawing more than this depth must be partially loaded outside the bar from lighters. The Dwina being a navigable river, traversing a great extent of country, and connected by canals with the Wolga on the one hand, and the Neva on the other, Archangel is a considerable depôt. The principal articles of export are grain, tallow, flax, hemp, timber, iron, potash, tar, and deals, superior to those from the Baltic. The quality of the wheat exported from Archangel is about equal to that from St. Petersburg.

Mr. Macculloch, in his "Commercial Dictionary" (edit. 1844), states "the trade of Archangel to have latterly been declining. It is much influenced by the demand from the more southerly parts of Europe, and especially from England, for corn. When a brisk demand is anticipated, oats are brought in large quantities from the interior, sometimes even from a distance of 1500 miles, in covered barques, capable of holding several hundred quarters."

Archangel is ill-built. In extent, it stands much on a par with Berwick-upon-Tweed. It has eleven churches, most of them built of wood. There is much ship and boat building going on here.

With respect to the Corn supply from Russia, it is remarked in the *St. Petersburgh Gazette*—

"Suffering under the scarcity of grain with which Europe is now visited, in consequence of a two years' failure of her harvests, the most urgently pressed countries of the West look imploringly to Russia, which the world is wont to regard as a rich store-house of corn. To how great an extent Russia has already answered these hopes, the commercial records of the various ports of the empire sufficiently attest. It may hence be imagined what an impression must have been produced, under these circumstances, by the report that the Russian Government had resolved to prohibit the exportation of grain. This report has, happily, turned out to be destitute of foundation. The manifesto of the Minister of Finance, in which it is declared that the Russian Government will not only not prohibit the exportation of corn, but, on the contrary, promote it in every possible way, will, we have no doubt, insure tranquillity on many sides, as it not only disavows the rumour in question, but, at the same time, exposes to view the possibility of considerable exports of corn from the ports of the empire during the ensuing shipping season."

The Easter Fairs.—On Monday the usual saturnalia held at this season commenced at Greenwich, Stepney, Wandsworth, Chalk Farm, the Chalk-road, Islington, and Brook-green, Hammersmith. Richardson's (now Nelson Lee's), Alzar's Crown and Anchor, and a host of minor candidates for histrionic and Terpsichorean fame, occupied their usual positions at Greenwich, which was thronged during the day with countless thousands from the metropolis. Stepney, the next in magnitude, was also equally well attended, and the others received a proportionate share of public favour: the whole of them being under the control of the police, who caused the amusements to terminate precisely at eleven.

Crimes in Gallicia. The *Nazional* has the following from the frontier of Gallicia, under date the 20th of March:—"This neighbourhood has become the scene of atrocious and repeated crimes. At Stanislaw, a village in the circle of Wadowice, a father and mother murdered their four children; the mother hung her daughter, aged sixteen. The want of food, no doubt, was the cause of this crime, so contrary to nature. At Budzow, near Izdenik, in the same circle, a peasant cooked his child that had just died, and ate of it. He himself died shortly afterwards At Andrychon a peasant, having deliberately killed four persons, in order to obtain possession of thirty florins, quietly set about his usual occupation of felling timber. Independently of this, incendiary fires are of frequent occurrence, and we expect all the farms of the nobles will be destroyed, one after the other. The authors of these crimes scarcely conceal themselves, and they are not backward in admitting their crimes. At Cracow and in Gallicia matters are in the same state, want and misery increase, especially in the vicinity of the Carpathian mountains.

The *Journal d'Elbeuf* mentions a fire which took place, on the night of the 30th to the 31st of last month, at an Inn at Orival. The author was certainly not an incendiary by profession A rat, spying that a lantern door against a stable wall was open, snatched the candle, lighted as it was, between its teeth, and carried it off into the hay loft, which was soon in a blaze.

ARCHANGEL.

MDLLE. ALBONI, AS "ARSACE." MADAME GRISI, AS "SEMIRAMIDE." SIGNOR TAMBURINI, AS "ASSUR."

IN THE OPERA OF "SEMIRAMIDE," AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—(SEE PAGE 234.)

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

CUMNOR, BERKS.

THIS parish, about three miles nearly west of Oxford, was originally of great extent, and included both the Hinkseys and Wootton. The village is built on the brow of a hill, commanding an extensive prospect over part of the counties of Oxford and Gloucester. The manor belonged, from a very early period, to the Abbots and Convent of Abingdon, who had a house here which they used as a Lazaretto. At the dissolution of the Abbey, Cumnor Place was granted by the King to Thomas Pentecost, the

CUMNOR.

last Abbot, for his life. This was the house which came into the possession of Anthony Foster, was enlarged by him, and made his residence after the Reformation. The death of the unfortunate Amy Robsart, Countess of Leicester, while under confinement here, has doomed the spot to lasting celebrity. The Hall House, as it was subsequently called, occupied a gentle eminence on the south side of the road towards the eastern end of the village, and abutted on the churchyard. The building, of various dates, was disposed in a quadrangular form, inclosing a court-yard, to which were attached a pleasure-garden and small park of about 26 acres. The Hall, 44 feet long by 21 wide, was in the centre of the west side of the quadrangle. The chimney-piece was ornamented with a shield, bearing I. H. S. between two mitres, and the roof was framed timber. At the northern extremity of this west side was a large room projecting beyond the line of the other buildings. Once this was a spacious chamber, the entrance to which was by a pointed arched doorway in the corner of the quadrangle, opening upon a flight of stone steps carried round a newel, which led to the apartment having but one window, the largest in the whole mansion, and which has been carefully re-erected at the east end of the chancel of Wytham Church, by the Earl of Abingdon. According to tradition, as well as Ashmole's "Antiquities of Berkshire," this was the identical room—"the Dudley Chamber"—occupied by the Countess of Leicester, who was secretly despatched here, by order of her husband, who was then aspiring to the hand of Queen Elizabeth.

The old clerk remembers the house well, having lived there as servant when a boy; he was upwards of eighty at the date of the sketch.

Mickle's touching ballad of "Cumnor Hall," and Sir Walter Scott's picturesque romance of "Kenilworth," will long continue to endear this locality to tourists.

Cumnor Church, called the handsomest Church in the neighbourhood, consists of a nave and north aisle; a chapel, at the east end of the south side, and a chancel with a tower, containing six bells. Against the north wall of the chancel, is the tomb of Anthony Foster; but none of the inscriptions on it mention his death, nor is there any parochial record to prove he died at Cumnor. In the churchyard is the base of an old stone cross. The annexed sketch of the Church was taken from the site of the old Manor House.

E. T. E.

INCIDENT AT THE LATE DRAWING-ROOM.—At the last Drawing-Room a remarkable circumstance occurred. The Turkish Minister brought his wife to Court, not shrouded and veiled up to the eyes, to screen her from the profane gaze of "dogs of Christians," and hurried secretly into the presence of a female sovereign, but hanging on the arm of her Ottoman Lord, and threading her way through the diplomatic crowd in a Court dress, not distinguishable from any other lady, though the Minister, of course, appeared in his national costume.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

No new piece was produced here on Monday, yet no theatre in the metropolis presented greater attractions. Mr. Buckstone's last drama of "The Flowers of the Forest" was performed for the fourteenth time, and was received with increased enthusiasm. It is in characters like that of the Zingara that Madame Celeste is completely at home: her "make up" is most picturesque and artistic, and the like praise may be awarded to Mr. O. Smith. The beautiful acting of Miss Woolgar and Mrs Fitzwilliam, in the first scene of the third act, was, as usual, loudly applauded.

We have engraved this scene, as affording one of the finest situations in the piece. In the foreground is a half-circular Gipsy's Tent, pitched under a row of chesnut-trees, the foliage reaching almost to the ground: a mattress, bundles, &c., and all the economy of the gipsy's tent, being shown. *Bess* (Mrs. Fitzwilliam) is discovered seated at the entrance of the tent, mending a basket; and *Lemuel* (Miss Woolgar) asleep within the tent. *Bess* wakes the gipsy boy, and, after his narration of a frightful dream, and its superstitious interpretation by *Bess*—all strikingly characteristic, especially her trace of "the mark of murder" in Lemuel's hand—he falls on his face, conscience-stricken; *Bess* is dismayed; and at that moment the face of *Cynthia* (Madame Celeste) is seen through the foliage, to the right of the tent, her eyes fixed on *Lemuel* and *Bess*. *Cynthia*'s face is then withdrawn, a withered chesnut branch falls upon the stage, and frightens the guilty youth. At length *Bess* prevails upon him to disclose the cause of his terror; and we have this powerfully acted *rencontre*:—

Lem. Dear Bess, my Bright Bess, I do think if I were to tell you I should be happier and bolder. I will—I can't live any longer with this weight at my heart. You'll forgive me, and excuse me, if no one else will! (CYNTHIA *again appears amongst the foliage.*) Bess, listen, bend down your ear—*I* killed that man! Don't shrink from me yet, don't

[CYNTHIA's *eyes are now fixed with wild intensity upon* LEMUEL.

(*Lemuel* then relates the murder; and this action follows:)

[*Music.*—CYNTHIA *dashes through the foliage, the noise alarms* LEMUEL, *who darts into the tent,* CYNTHIA *follows him, drags him out, he falls on his knees, while she holds him with a firm grasp.* BESS *clings to* LEMUEL.

Cyn. 'Twas *you!* You were the assassin! My father, too, the witness! Come away—you *shall*, and prevent the shedding of innocent blood. Struggle not—try not to escape—you are as safe in my grasp as a bird in the talons of a hawk!

Bess. Where would you take him? Let him be! Take off your hold! What, if he *did* do what he says, we care for none beyond our own people; take him not away! He's of our own blood! Lemuel, dash her to the ground!

Cyn. You cannot move! Your guilt makes you as weak as a child. Come with me, life and death are in my speed, think not to break from me, you know not the misery of madness and despair!

Lem. Bess, save me!

Bess. I will! Break from her and run! Call up the tribe!

Cyn. No, no: you may writhe, you may plunge, but I have you safe! Come away! Come! Come! Come!

[*Music.*—*She drags him off,* L., LEMUEL *struggles violently, while* BESS *clings to him.*

Bess (*as they go off*). You shan't hurt him! Lemuel, put out all your strength. Don't be afraid!

The Drama has been published, and we are happy to find by the author's statement that it is *original*: its story being adapted neither from tale, novel, nor any foreign source; while the manners and habits of the Gipsies, which he has gathered from reading, and the accounts from persons who have been much amongst them, he believes to be faithfully rendered. The casting forth a delinquent gipsy from his tribe is considered the heaviest punishment and disgrace that can be inflicted; while the ceremonial is usually most impressive, and conducted with great earnestness and form, and frequently in the presence of many hundreds of the strange race. This *curse* is given with great effect towards the close of the piece.

Altogether, this is, perhaps, the best drama Mr. Buckstone has ever produced, and we predict that it will have a long career of success. We do not greatly admire the characters of Messrs. Wright and Paul Bedford; they are too much in the *caricatura* style for the other *dramatis personæ*, though comic reliefs may be requisite.

The revived *semi* burlesque of the "Phantom Dancers" followed the melo-drama, and went off as well as ever; indeed, we rarely remember to have seen

SCENE FROM MR. BUCKSTONE'S NEW DRAMA OF "THE FLOWERS OF THE FOREST," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

a piece so completely *revived*; usually, the oftener a performance is repeated, the less it is perfect.

The published drama of the "Flowers of the Forest," is dedicated by Mr. Buckstone to his "friend and old companion," Mr. T. Sidney Cooper, R.A., who was the youthful artist of "a certain Theatre Rural on the Sussex coast," where Mr. Buckstone was "the equally youthful actor of all-work." In the scenes of the "Gipsy Encampment," in the drama, the old white horse and black donkey are the work of Mr. Cooper's hand and brush; and very life like they are. The Dalliance throughout is a warm piece of *bonhommie*.

THE STATE OF THE REVENUE.

The official account of the Revenue for the quarter ending April 5, presents several gratifying results. There is an increase for the year upon every item of ordinary revenue except two, the Stamps and the Crown Lands; and in both the [illegible] quarter even item save two, the Taxes and the Crown Lands; and on these, also, the decrease is inconsiderable.

The increase in the Customs, is, £1,132,002 for the year, and £465,755 for the quarter; in the Excise, £561,372 for the year, and £26,467 for the quarter; in the Post-office, £52,000 for the year, and £4000 for the quarter; in the Miscellaneous, £129,273 for the year, and £1071 for the quarter. The increase on the income of the year is £1,838,168; of the quarter, £463,593.

The general result prompts confidence in the country's resources for struggling against the calamity by which it has been visited.

The comparative statement of the Exchequer charge for the last quarter is calculated to allay undue apprehensions of a monetary crisis, arising out of the arrangements for supplying the destitute districts in Scotland and Ireland. The total income for the quarter is £10,610,417; the total instalment of the loan of eight millions is £960,000; giving a total of £11,621,417. The total charge, including £3,360,000 of advances to Ireland during the quarter, under the Act 9 and 10 Vic., c. 107, is £14,022,636, leaving a surplus of £2,528,781. This surplus, [illegible] 5th January, 1847, gives an available total of £1,904,236. The amount issued, during the quarter just ended, out of the sum granted by Parliament out of the Consolidated Fund for Supply Services, is £5,461,196. So, the probable amount of Exchequer Bills required to meet the charge on the Consolidated Fund during the quarter does not exceed £3,466,960.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER "TWEED," AND SEVENTY-TWO LIVES.

We regret to state that accounts have arrived of the total wreck of the steamer *Tweed*, with the melancholy loss of seventy two lives; out of the entire crew and passengers, seventy-nine persons only having been saved.

It appears that the *Tweed* left Havannah on the morning of the 9th of Feb., for Vera Cruz and Tampico, having on board 1115 bottles of quicksilver, valued at £18,000; sixty passengers; and a supply of coals for H.M. steamer *Hermes*, stationed in the Gulf of Mexico. On the 10th and 11th it blew heavily from the north, and the weather being thick no observation could be taken. At thirty minutes past three, A.M. on the 12th, when the commander considered he was well to the southward of the ship's actual position, the look-out on the forecastle called "breakers a-head." Captain Parsons, who was then on deck, ordered the engines to be reversed, and the helm to put hard-a-starboard. The command was instantly obeyed; but the fore sail, fore-cryaul, and the fore-top-sail being set, and a heavy sea running, the vessel forged a head and struck with such force that the machinery was broken and the engines became unservicable. The ship continued to strike and roll heavily for half an hour, during which period several of the crew and passengers were swept from her decks. The survivors crowded to the port side of the vessel, when two of the cutters were lowered, but so overloaded that they immediately swamped, and but few of those on board contrived to reach the wreck. In a few minutes the *Tweed* separated in two parts, and the survivors were compelled to betake themselves to spars and pieces of wreck, clinging to which they were floated into smooth water, inside a reef, where they managed to secure themselves. When daylight appeared, it was found that the *Tweed* had been drifted, by a strong current, thirty miles out of her course, to the north, and was lost on the Alacrane Reef, which is [illegible] twelve miles long by seven miles broad.

The Admiralty agent, chief officer, and a boat's crew, patched up the mail boat, and sailed for the Campeachy coast, from whence a Spanish brig immediately went to the scene of the wreck, and received the commander and crew who were still on the reef. They were in a wretched condition; no clothes or anything saved. While on the reef the sufferings of the survivors were intense. They were for some time deprived of water, but were amply supplied with wine and brandy, saved as the casks floated by from the wreck; they also saved a barrel of oatmeal and three casks of flour, which they lived upon; and six men [illegible] the wreck. The crew and passengers were swept from her at different times by the violence of the wreck and constructed a stage, on which they remained, some sleeping, whilst others went out in search of food, and at suitable times joining in prayer for Almighty God for his continued mercies.

On the third day the poor creatures found a box of lucifer matches floating, and, after drying them, were able to light fires; and the engineers having [illegible] to cook and make biscuits. This added much to their comfort, though uncertain whether the final boat sent for rescue would ever reach ship or land. Most providentially, however, it fell in with the wreck, and took off the survivors on the reef from Sisal Roads, where, after landing the boat's crew, the brig proceeded to the reef, and, amidst much difficulty, succeeded in taking off several of the survivors, with whom she sailed for the Island of Carmen, where they remained under the [illegible] reef in two boats, brought by the *Emulo*, and got in safety to Perez. The brig then proceeded to Sisal, and, after remaining there seven days, she was chartered for Havannah, where the *Lion* was found on the wreaking. In a few minutes they have arrived, except the Admiralty agent, who was left in hospital at Havannah.

It is worthy of remark, that, had the *Tweed* struck at high water, not a soul would have been saved, the spot being one entirely covered. Providential as the accident may be attributed, first, to the captain not being able to get sights for some days accurately to define his position, a powerful current setting the ship boldly to the north, and a thick mist and haze hiding the reef, each in praise of the conduct of Captain Parsons. Throughout the whole of the trying scene, he did everything it was possible to do to save those who have so unfortunately perished,—never allowing a single one of the many applications to exceed that of his companions in wretchedness—never flagging for one moment in his endeavour to render his valuable services available.

It appears there were only three female passengers, all of whom were drowned. The last five men on the wreck lashed themselves together on a spar, and ultimately three of them reached the reef in safety.

LIST OF PASSENGERS AND CREW LOST IN THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER "TWEED," ON THE 12TH INST.

PASSENGERS.—Mr Buchanan, Mr Xantidon, Gen. Chanler, Mrs Escudino, child, and servant, Messrs Bermeneta, Robinson, Hawkins, Hawkesley, Wilson, Gutierrez, Saavedra, Bermenie Mantpion, Serbran Guzarga, Yurgings, Fox, Portillo, Santo, Carvill, Gonzales, Ladies, Cofer, Mathews, Fannes, Tupois, Mrs. Jones, and son.

CREW.—Mr W. Crake, 4th officer; Mr P. A. Spence, midshipman; Mr. R. Varnell, ditto; Mr. Rogers, carpenter; W. Shotter, carpenter's mate; F. Mahon, quartermaster; Messrs A.B., J. Slade, do; D. Martin, do; J. Furze, do; J. Cove, do; F. Moore, do; H. Horbrow, [illegible] Hall, do; [illegible] Andrews, ditto; W. Wain, ditto; Lock-keeper; [illegible] Stone, fireman; W. Bliss, do; W. Hudson, do; J. Hadden, do; T. Keurp, do; J. Gregson, do; C. Trim, do; J. Newman, do; J. Alcock, do; J. Moody, do; W. Philpott, do; R. Bizen, waiter, G. Adams, do; T. Wilson, do; Mrs. Hawkesley, do; Miss S.E.H., J. Fayne, saloon cook; T. Benson, baker; W. Lee, butcher; W. Dyne, A.S. servant.

LIST OF PASSENGERS AND CREW SAVED IN THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER "TWEED," ON THE 12TH INST.

CREW PASSENGERS.—W. Ellis, Esq. R. N. R. Pope, English; R. G. Purser, Mexican; D. O. Sedward, J. Jones, English; F. Probst, Gorman, F. H. Dimond, American; F. Castro, A. Fleyton, Spanish; T. F. Knox, English; T. H. Espino, Mexican, J. Hernandez, Juan Lobe, J. Miranda, Jose Solet, A. Palacio, Mr. Basel, Spanish.

CREW.—Captain Parsons; A. Gutierrez, J. T. Pira, J. Vargas, J. Sinaco, A. J. Rendulos, F. D. Purke, J. M. Ortez, T. Serafe, D. Schavert, D. Bermea, D. Bermea, Jun., Mr. Smith, Mr. Burt, Fireman; G. Lowes, fireman; T. Wallace, fireman; T. Cox, ditto; S. Harpis, trimmer; J. Hanney, ditto; G. Noyes, O. Hill, D. Wallace; C. Allum; J. Garnett, G. Parker, T. Morton, C. Stuart, storekeeper; G. Cope, waiter; G. Cox, waiter; J. Stewart; H. Nicholson, waiter; Lee, Marlow, waiter; J. Dawson, ditto; T. Ivatt, cook. Mr Quakman and W. Cooper, officer, and engine's boy, were not on board when the wreck took place, having previously landed.

Lieut. John Davies, R.N. Total, 72 passengers saved; 82 crew saved.

The Azacans are a group of small islands, the highest summits of a pretty extensive reef, about 70 miles from the coast of Yucatan, nearly due north of Merida. The spot is considered by navigators the most dangerous part of the Gulf of Mexico, the currents being strong and powerful in that region so frequently to carry vessels upwards of 40 miles out of their course in one day.

BIRTHS.

In Gloucester place, Lady Colthurst, of a son, still-born.——At Spondon-hall, Derbyshire, the Lady of Frederic Arkwright, Esq., of a daughter.——On the 1st inst, the Lady Ashley, of a daughter.——At Hopton Passenger, Bantz, the lady of the Rev. Wm. Webster, Curate, of a daughter.——At Harrow-on-the-Hill, Mrs Webster, of a daughter.——At Northchurch Rectory, Herts, the lady of Sir J. H. C. Seymour, Bart., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Pancras Church, John Peter Theobald, Esq., to Miss Matthews.——At Plumstead Church, Captain Rill to Rose Leigh, only daughter of Basil Heron Goldie, Esq.——At St. Mark's, Regent's-park, Alexander Shaw, Esq., to Henrietta Georgiana, daughter of James Henry Dundas Campbell.——At Balgowney, county Wexford, Robert Shapland Carew, Esq., to [illegible] the late Thomas Gordon.——At Bishop Hatfield, Herts, Captain Adolphus Arkwright, R.N., to Caroline Laura, eldest daughter of the late Major-General Sir Charles Ashworth, K.C.B.——At Brighton, by the Rev Alexander P. Birch, M.A., Henry Mary Hamilton, second daughter of the Rev. the Precentor of Chichester and the Hon. Mrs. Holland.——At Mary-le-bone Church, Thomas Gordon, Esq., to Miss Frances Elizabeth Nicol, T. Howard.——At St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. James Reynolds Young, to Mary Ann, daughter of the late John Urquhart, Esq.

DEATHS.

At 16, Pall-mall East, Mrs. Edward Morton, in her 28th year.——At Blackheath, John Burford, Esq.——In Westbourne-terrace, Louisa Anne, the wife of Major-General Brotherton.——At Warwick-place Highworth Wilts, G. Hon Richard Warneford, relict of Lieut.-Col. Warneford.——At Bonn, Maj.-Henry Jones Grove, K. H. At Shackerwell-house, Captain James Burdett Neal.——At Hazlewood, F. Wilkins, Esq., late of Kinross Warwickshire, in the 85th year of his age.——On the 5th inst., in the 59th year of his age, Baldwin Leuga Dupre, Esq.——On the 5th inst., at Brighton, aged 67, Abraham Goodman, Esq., a son, on the 16th ult., Rosetta, his wife, aged 63.——At Frimley Surrey, Captain Alexander ——Charles Marlesson, Esq., of Pulse-hill. ——At Rottingdean, Thomas Beard Esq., aged 80.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—We have to report this arrival of a very moderate supply of English wheat during the present week, and the stands to-day were scantily filled with samples of both red and white. Owing to the thin attendance of buyers the demand for all the sorts was in a sluggish state at barely previous quotations. Essex and Kent fine descriptions being in foreign wheats, yet the holders refused to accept lower prices. Most of the late large arrivals of foreign barley having been cleared off the trade was steady at our last rates. There was rather more doing in malt, and most of the factors refused to sell, except at a trifle more money. Oats, beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour were very dull but not cheaper.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 3080; barley, 2250; malt, 1050; oats, 260; beans, 1040; peas, 1040. Foreign: Wheat, 2020; barley, 4690; malt, —; oats, 5430. Flour, 2910 sacks. —— barrels

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 72s to 78s; ditto white, 75s to 81s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 70s to 76s, ditto white 75s to 78s; fine, 80s to 86s; grinding barley, 40s to 44s; distilling, 47s to 50s; malting ditto, 50s to 54s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 72s to 74s; brown ditto, 67s to 69s; Kingston and Ware, 75s to 76s; Chevalier, 77s to 78s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 28s to 33s; potato ditto, 33s to 35s; Youghal and Cork, black, 29s to 32s; ditto brands, 34s to 36s; ditto, new, 24s to 26s; Galway, 24s to 26s; grey peas, 38s to 40s; maple, 40s to 42s; white, 42s to 44s; tick beans, 40s to 42s; harrow ditto, 42s to 44s; pigeon ditto, 44s to 46s; Suffolk, 44s to 46s; and peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, Essex, 37s to 39s per 196 lbs; Suffolk, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—There is a full average amount of business doing in clover and tarely seeds, as full prices. Otherwise the trade is in a very sluggish state.

Linseed, English, sowing, 48s to 50s; Baltic, crushing, 44s to 46s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 43s. Rapeseed, 35s to 37s per last. Coriander, 10s to 13s per cwt. Brown Mustard seed, 9s to 10s; white ditto, 8s to 10s. Tares, 5s 6d to 6s 0d per bushel. English Rapeseed, (new) £20 10s per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £13 0s to £13 10s; ditto, foreign, £11 0s to £12 0s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £7 5s to £7 15s per ton. Canary, 7s to 77s per quarter. English, coarse, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; whole, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s. Foreign, rod, —s to —s; extra, —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the Metropolis are from 6½d to 10d, of household ditto, 8d to 9d, per 4lbs loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 72s 1d; barley, 34s 8d; oats, 24s 8d; rye, 57s 7d; beans, 51s 6d; peas, 50s 10d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 75s 6d; barley, 32s 10d; oats, 25s 8d; rye, 56s 3d; beans, 57s 2d; peas, 56s 10d.

The Corn Trade.—[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

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EPSOM FIRST SPRING MEETING, 1847, will take place on TUESDAY, 6th APRIL. The Stakes for the Trial Stakes at One o'Clock—Great Metropolitan Stakes at Two—Two-Year-Old Stakes at Three—Railway Stakes at Half-past Three—and the Surrey Hunt Stakes at Half-past Four.—Admission to the Grand Stand, Half-a-Crown.

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This is proposed to be effected by the erection of dwellings at a distance of from four to eight miles from London, which will consist of a house, or set of houses, or cottages to each lot or acre, in healthy and pleasant situations, giving to each resident a good garden, and inciting in every instance habits of industry, regularity, economy, and comfort.

In laying out these villages, it will be the object of the Association to render them in every way attractive and desirable for their occupants. It is proposed to build in each village a church and school rooms, and to include lecture rooms, libraries, and reading rooms, with the grounds for recreation and manly exercises, &c., baths and wash houses, and such other establishments as may be found necessary for the health and comfort of the residents.

Each resident will offer to the classes proposed to be benefited, the best investment of their savings, as in addition to a solid security for 5 per cent., will afford them opportunity of becoming landlord or tenant on the most profitable terms; instead of paying, in the shape of rent, at the rate of 10 to 15, and in some cases, 20 per cent.

It is Committee have the satisfaction of stating, that the Eastern Counties Railway have already most liberally consented to the formation of one of these, and that arrangements are in progress with other companies, and that they are also offered land in most eligible situations on very moderate terms.

The Committee will consider themselves at liberty after the registration of the Company is complete, to commence operations when in their discretion the deposits on a sufficient number of shares shall have been paid up, and the responsibility of the shareholders will be limited to no number of their shares.

[FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO THE

COMMITTEE OF THE SUBURBAN VILLAGE ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN,

I request you to allot me Shares in the above Association and I hereby undertake to accept such shares as may be allotted to me, and to pay the requires deposits thereon, and to execute all necessary deeds when required.

(Name)

(Address)

Profession or Trade)

Reference to Employer or party of responsibility

Detailed Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares, may be obtained on application to the respective Solicitors, or to the Secretary, 9, Spring Gardens, London.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.—STOLEN, on FRIDAY NIGHT, April 2, from the premises of Mr. Ingram, 1, Clifford-terrace, Acton Vale, large BLACK DOG, of the Newfoundland breed. He is a very slight muzzle, but remarkably large, and perfectly black. Any person giving information that will lead to the conviction of the offenders (person or persons) shall receive £20, by applying to the said H. Ingram.—April 3, 1847

PURE ST. JULIEN CLARET, 28s. per Dozen; Pints, 18s.; Imported direct by HEDGES and BUTLER, Wine Merchants, &c., 155, Regent-street, can be confidently recommended. Also, some superior Gordon's Golden Sherry, 36s. per Dozen. On the receipt of a Post-office Order, or reference, will be immediately forwarded

TONIC ALE.—This splendid description of Bottled Beer is now in perfection. It is strongly recommended by the Faculty as possessing peculiar strengthening, promoting appetite, &c. Sold by most first and last Bottlers, secured by Bass's Patent Capsule. JOSEPH STOCKTON, Sole Agent, Stores, No 1, John's-mews, Bedford-row

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by MR. WILLIS. 61, Brewer-street, Golden square. Private lessons on the Piano, Violin, Flute, Violoncello, Harp, Singing, &c. Mr. Willis attends Families and Schools in the Country. Terms and Testimonials may be had on application at the Academy.

PIANOFORTES.—The cheapest house in London to purchase

ELEGANCE and ECONOMY in PAPER-HANGINGS.—French Satins, 2s. 6d. per piece; Flock, 6d. per yard; Panel Decoratives, Flowers or Oaks, as cheap as other Papers. Patterns Free. Established 20 years. W. CROSBY, 32, Lowther Arcade N.B.—Three doors from the Strand entrance.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great attention of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers, or any other house. On receipt of a Post-office Order payable to John Jones, for £4 4s., one will be sent free —Read Jones' Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a Twopenny Stamp.

CARRIAGES.—W. SIMS, 51, Great Queen's-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, presents his, and the public's thanks to the nobility and gentry who have so kindly patronised his Establishment for the manufacture and sale of the best descriptions of Carriages for the last 25 years. He has now the honour of informing them and the public that he has a considerable STOCK of New and Second-hand CARRIAGES of the best quality, and at a Brougham, and Barouche. W. SIMS will be happy to receive the inspection of his stock. Noblemen who are about to purchase carriages to an inspection of his stock

TORTOISE-SHELL COMBS.—J. PROUT, Brush and Comb Manufacturer, 225, Strand, London, respectfully invites the attention of purchasers to his unrivalled Stock of Tortoise-shell Combs; it is at present in fine condition, and, for variety, extent, and superior workmanship, is unequalled. Families residing in the country, and persons going abroad, can furnish themselves at this house with goods that can be depended upon for any climate, and at very moderate prices Orders per post faithfully executed. PROUT'S Brush and Comb Manufactory, 225, Strand, London, near Temple Bar Established 1820.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE, a White Powder for the Teeth, compounded of the choicest and most odoriferous Botanicals of the Oriental Herbal, of inestimable value for preserving and beautifying the Teeth, and strengthening the Gums. Its truly efficient and fragrant aromatic properties have obtained its selection by the Queen, the Court and Royal Family of Great Britain, and the Sovereigns of the Continent. Price 2s. 9d. per box.—CAUTION.—To protect the Public from fraud, the Government Stamp, with the words "A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden," engraved thereon, is affixed on each box. Sold by them, and by all Chemists and Perfumers.

LONDON CARPET WAREHOUSE.—WAUGH and SON, Manufacturers, 3 and 4, Goodge-street (established 1785), invite the attention of the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, &c., to an inspection of their large and magnificent collection of Brussels, Royal Velvet Pile, Axminster, Patent Tapestry Turkey, Patent Felt, and every other description of Carpeting, of Scottish and English manufacture, comprehending the most tasteful and elegant designs, the colours and quality of which may be warranted, as they are manufactured under their immediate inspection. The many patronages and experience they have had, their establishment being exclusively for the sale of the article, purchasers can ensure carpets of permanent colours and durable qualities, and at reasonable prices

PROTOBOLIC HATS—JOHNSON and Co., 113, Regent-street, corner of Vigo-street. Hatters to her Majesty and the Royal Family, Patentees for a new and improved Hat, which, from its peculiar form, and the invention of the springs which is placed in the Crown of the Hat, giving free exit to heat and perspiration, and of a proved expansion, forming a series of small channels in the back part of the leather lining, by which air is admitted. The Protobolic Hat possesses the following advantages:—The action of the springs of air admitted by the perforations in the hat, by the opening and closing of the valves at the pleasure of the wearer—the impossibility of accumulation of heated and vitiated perspiration, the necessity of frequent cleansing, and consequent destruction of heated and vitiated perspiration, and the impossibility of accumulation of heated and vitiated perspiration, and consequent destruction of the hair, by the opening and closing of the valves at the pleasure of the wearer—the impossibility of accumulation of heated and vitiated perspiration, the necessity of frequent cleansing, and consequent destruction of the hair, and consequent baldness, coolness, cleanliness, and durability—and, lastly, their acknowledged comfort to all who suffer from headache, or who are in the habit of taking violent exercise.—Johnson and Co., 113, Regent-street, corner of Vigo-street; and Griffiths and Co., 10, Kensington Regent's-park.

METCALFE and CO.'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH-BRUSH, and SMYRNA SPONGES Dental Inquiries. For cure of the tartar, decay, and tenderness of the teeth, and gums, and for the prevention of the same, Metcalfe and Co.'s new pattern tooth-brush, and Smyrna sponges, are recommended.

HEADS OF THE MONTHS.—DRAWN BY KENNY MEADOWS.

APRIL.

Now through the cloud, where pipes the lark on high
His cheery melody, sweet April comes.
Strewing gay flowers, of many a varied dye—
Flowers, which her breath calls from their winter tombs.
Now beams to heaven the violet's dewy eye;
"The mountain daisy" modestly resumes
Her vesture prim; the primrose censes sigh;
And fragrantly the garden's beauty blooms.
Oh! cheerily the streamlet gurgles now,
Where coo the pigeons in the vocal grove
As April, though a cloud be on her brow,
Smiles, through her tears, the beams of hope and love.
Young Hebe of the months, propitious nymph,
Pour out on earth the fructifying lymph.

At thy approach, mild April, mother Earth,
Opens her bosom for the golden show'r,
Which fills her heart with hope and grateful mirth—
Bringing to Ceres' sons a plenteous dow'r.
From monarch oak e'en to the humblest flow'r
All nature hallows thee. Oh! may no dearth,
No bitter blight, or pestilential power
Sadden the homes of rural toil and worth.
Enough our isles have suffered. Let thy breath
Bear on its balm the boon of healthful life;
May Plenty triumph o'er disease and death,
And stricken lands once more with joy be rife.
We hail thy presence, Hebe of the year!
And oh! propitious be thy smile and tear.

L.

THE GREAT WILTSHIRE COURSING PICTURE.

By the courtesy of the Artists, we are enabled to present our Readers with an Engraving from the Great Wiltshire Coursing Picture, painted by Messrs. Barraud, which was run for at Amesbury, last month. Of the Picture itself, we need say but little, as the reputation of the Painters in this particular line of art is so well known. They have, on the present occasion, been highly successful, both in securing excellent likenesses of a considerable number of those gentlemen who are best known in the coursing world; and in producing a picture which, even to those not conversant with the sport, must be full of interest. Among the portraits which it contains are those of the Earl of Stradbroke, Sir Hesketh Fleetwood, Captains Wyndham and Daintree, Messrs. Goodlake, Biggs, Davis, Graham, Parkinson, Keys, Laurence, and Miller; as well as the portrait of the fortunate winner, Richard Bagge, Esq., of Lynn. The background represents that part of Salisbury Plain, on which Stonehenge stands, and which, independently of its interest to the antiquary, is considered almost unequalled as coursing ground. It is the property of Sir Edmund Antrobus, whose portrait is introduced in the picture, as also those of Sir Francis Astley and Mr. Mills, who, as well as Sir Edmund, liberally afford every facility to the pursuit of the sport over their estates.

The contest for the Picture excited an unusual interest. Sixty-four greyhounds were entered to run for it, twenty-seven of which were brought from Scotland alone, and many from Ireland. The weather was most favourable, which formed an additional inducement to a large number of visitors to share in the sport. On the first day, 32 dogs against 32; and on the second day, the 32 winners were matched against each other. The winners of the day had again to contend, until at last but two were left to run.

The following were the Deciding Courses for the Picture, on Saturday afternoon, March 20, as reported in *Bells Life in London*:—

I.

Mr R. Bagge's be b Twilight, winner of the Bentley Stakes, beat Mr Parkinson's r d Smuggler bit, winner of the Stonehenge Stakes.

Mr W. Etwall's r d Wyandotte, winner of the Derby Stakes, beat Mr Parkinson's f n Scentz, winner of the Druid Stakes.

II.

Mr. R. Bagge's Twilight beat Mr. W Etwall's Wyandotte, and won the Picture.

The Wiltshire Coursing Picture was valued at £300, and formed the chief prize. We understand it is to be engraved on a large scale; and it will, doubtless, be the means of recalling to many a meeting, which, for weather, company, and sport, and the interest it excited, will long be remembered as the *Great Meeting at Amesbury*.

Proposal of Sir John Ross to Reach the North Pole.—The following is an extract of a letter from Capt. Sir John Ross, R.N., to Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N., President of the Royal Astronomical Society: "Sir,—I beg leave to submit the following plan and proposal to the President and Council of the Royal Astronomical Society, for their consideration:—The measurement of an arc of the meridian has long been a desideratum, and the failure of every attempt that has been made at Spitzbergen for this desirable object, as well as the attempt made to reach the North Pole, has been because the summer has been selected for that purpose; whereas the spring should have been the season chosen—namely, the months of April and May for both services, but which could not be put in execution by the means hitherto adopted. I have now to inform the President and Council of the Royal Astronomical Society that I have submitted a plan to the Admiralty for carrying into execution these double and desirable objects, by wintering at Spitzbergen, and employing my officers and crew under the direction of the talented son of the celebrated Professor Schumacher, whom I have engaged for this purpose; while, at the proper season, it is my intention to attempt to reach the North Pole on sledges drawn by Swedish horses, being a modification of the plan proposed first by Dr. Scoresby, and of which that highly talented and well-informed individual has given his most unqualified approbation. And, from the year's experience I have had in Sweden in that mode of travelling, I am safely assert, that there is no other officer in the navy that possesses these advantages so necessary to complete success, of which neither Dr. Scoresby nor myself has the smallest doubt. I have made this statement in the hope, that, when duly considered by the President and Council of the Royal Astronomical Society, they will be pleased to signify to me their opinion on the importance of the objects in question, and such a recommendation for its being put into execution as they may think fit."

Hampshire Wit. A Winchester man, a teetotaller, the other day asked a neighbour if he were not inclining to the Temperance Society; and he replied, "Yes; for when he saw the wine, his mouth watered."

THE AMESBURY COURSING MEETING PRIZE PICTURE—PAINTED BY MESSRS. BARRAUD.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, No. 8, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid. Saturday, April 10, 1847.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 259.—Vol. X.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1847. [Sixpence.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

BREAKING up a chain of historical associations is a process always reluctantly performed; men cling to the things of the past with singular fondness, no matter how inconvenient they become in the midst of changed times and circumstances. Time and the elements that hate all the works of men's hands, and wage continual war with them, are the great pioneers that clear the path in the van of improvement. To Fire, the destroyer of all things, we owe the New Houses of Legislature, in which the future destinies of this Empire, for good and ill, will be decided through ages to come. The feeling that invested the former fabric with so great an interest, still causes many to regret its loss; some, indeed, even in gazing on the purple and gold which now surrounds the pillars of the State, will not be comforted, but mourn over the Old Palace that sheltered the Saxon Monarchy, which, with Edward the Confessor, died beneath its roof, and then opened its doors to the Norman. These are things that, once lost, cannot be recovered; and the spell of antiquity is one of those that "breaks never to unite again." The feeling is more general than might be imagined; the mass of mankind feel a positive reluctance to having their shields scoured; but time and accident compel renovation. To necessity, not reason, we owe the New Houses of Parliament.

It will be long before men are reconciled to them, still longer before they become invested with "associations." The new creation may be better perhaps, in many respects, than the old one; but its interest is of a different kind. We cannot people the modern Hall with the shades of the dwellers who once gave it life; we must accept its convenience and its splendour without the influence that once gave dust and dinginess and narrow ways a spell over the mind, as if a portion of the greatness of the past lingered there—as if the link between us and the antiquity we invest with so many merits and virtues was not wholly severed. But the hour comes, either for decay, or the elements to do their work, and fabrics that have stood piled together, or have grown in incongruous accumulation out of each other according to the caprice and necessity of centuries, disappear in a single night, and the visible records of the history of a nation fade from the eye of men as utterly as the "smoke of the burning." But as the true interest they bore was drawn not from the fashion of the brick and stone that formed them, but from the spirit, energy, and courage of the men who worked there in their day and generation, so we turn forthwith from the past, and with efforts as stout as our ancestors used in like emergencies, create what will be interesting to those who will be to us what we are to the the Barons who drew up the Great Charter, and unconsciously secured the liberty of a people by first carefully getting and keeping every privilege to themselves. We shall become antiquities, and our sayings and doings will hereafter be quoted by the praisers of the past, who will shake their heads over innovations some five or six centuries hence, as the "wisdom of our ancestors;" the idea gives us a new sense of our importance; we are men of the middle ages; we are building for posterity; those who raised Westminster Abbey and the Hall of Rufus did no more; William of Wyckham was but an earlier Barry; we can see ourselves in illuminated books, drawn after the manner of Mr. Pugin's portrait, by Herbert; we shall be studied hereafter, and research will be bestowed on our costume; paletots and Chesterfields will take the place of the doublets and hose, and coats of mail; things may become curious that never possessed grace, and future Strutts and Meyricks may be puzzled as to the possible make of an Aquascutum, and be driven to despair to reconstruct an Antigropelos or an Idrotobolic Hat; Greek will afford them no help, for as education progresses it will become not only a dead language, but a buried one.

Seriously, it is as well sometimes to consider the other side of the question, and to ask what time is bringing us, and what we are ourselves leaving to the future. Regrets for what has vanished are proverbially useless; every age voluntarily separates itself in life and thought from its predecessors, and could not cling to old habits and modes of feeling, even if it would. And the sorrow with which we regard the passing away of old objects—castles on the Rhine, Elizabethan mansions, Houses of Parliament, and the like—is wholly an unselfish one. It humbles us to be made feel so forcibly the truth of the poet's question—

> What is there that will last?
> All things are taken from us and become
> Portions and parcels of the dreadful past.

But as change and renovation are the destiny of the world, it is better not to give the past more power over the present than it deserves, or is entitled to. Wherefore we have succeeded in persuading ourselves, and would endeavour to persuade the reader, that much of what is called the greatness of men and things in the past, is our own mistake, more than their merit. We see them through the mists of time, and glasses cunningly smoked by historians to give their own tinge to events and persons; and men are always ready to give credit to any amount, to any age but their own, to any individuals except their contemporaries.

We have no "great man" sighs a Disraeli, looking towards the East like a Sun-worshipper. What if we do not require great men, and that the mass progresses with a general sense of its own wants and evils, and the remedies for them, that enables them to do the work of their era without the exceptional minds that could impress themselves on the past! Things are sometimes great by comparison with the smallness of what surrounds them; our leading minds are not, perhaps, so much above the standard of the many as some that could be named from former times. But closer examination than is generally given to the actions of the great of the past, will raise strong doubts whether they were so directly commanded by intellectual power as a man who would be great must do at present.

A Wolsey had no hostile majorities to call him to account, and feel the moment his master's avarice was excited, and then he was squeezed dry and thrown away like a sponge. There was no self supporting greatness there. Richelieu ruled by craft and cruelty, the lowest of all human means of influence; the guillotine of the Revolution was little more than a repetition of the basis of his policy which was to kill all he suspected, or who stood in his way; yet Richelieu is reckoned a great man by those who cannot find words to express their horror of the Reign of Terror. One by one the names of history could be stripped of their greatness if they were coldly and exactly judged.

It is possible to believe then, after all, that the roof of the new Houses of Parliament will close over men as able as any that have sat under the shadow of the old one. We do not know that even the Peers may not compete with their fathers, though in former times they made more noise than now the Commons, rising like a tide, have overflowed, and driven them from the exclusive possession of a great deal they once held as their own. There are four or five great lawyers among them, three of whom have filled the office of Chancellor. Open Lord Campbell's "Lives of the Chancellors," and compare either of them with the awfully great men the ancient Lord Chancellors are supposed to have been. Why the talent and learning and toil required to fill the office now would have set up ten Chancellors of the middle ages: in honesty and rectitude the superiority is decidedly with the moderns. We can balance a Marlborough with a Wellington, who has

THE NEW HOUSE OF LORDS.—MR. DYCE'S FRESCO OF "THE BAPTISM OF ST. ETHELBERT," OVER THE THRONE.

(SEE PAGE 245.)

commanded at Paris like Henry the Fifth—another notability of the past.

We are thorough disbelievers in all the croaking about the degeneracy of the age, a practice happily growing out of favour. We can do all our ancestors did, and a great deal more; we can build Houses of Parliament, *plus* Thames Tunnels and Great Western Railways; and but that we have too decided an utilitarian turn for boldness in art where no profit can be made of it, we would answer for it our architects and engineers would produce edifices to which Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's would be but trifling matters. But our energy goes another way, and we are more likely to run a tunnel under the Atlantic than to surpass them. The age of great Cathedrals is gone, Victor Hugo says. We doubt if the age of great Palaces is not gone also. If the people would spend forty millions, they might rival Versailles, and lodge the Three Estates of the Realm under one roof. We have hardly spent two millions on our last great public work, and we are beginning to be frightened. A Railway Company would raise five times the sum in a month or two, and think it nothing extraordinary; and that is the greatness of the age; it is of a different character than of yore, but it is greatness still.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

In the Chamber of Deputies, an attempt has recently been made to repress the Roman *feuilleton*, so obnoxious by its immorality, by making a law that those journals alone should be taxed by Government which had Roman *feuilletons*. This bill was thrown out, it being opined that the proper censors—the readers, and that would be a sufficient guard for their wives, daughters, and young relatives, to prevent the circulation of such immoral works all other means of repression were vain. A voice was heard during the discussion, exclaiming, "The real cure will be found in *cens*." That clever writer, Bibliophile Jacob, professes that the new historical work of Lamartine, "The History of the Girondins," in which a truthful subject is treated with so much ability, and still so fascinating a style, should be entitled the "Decline and Fall of the Roman *Feuilleton*," as it cannot but create a distaste for the prurient trash of the latter's style. In the meantime, the real *feuilleton* of the Press of France is chief instruction and glory in showing itself in the noblest colours. Barring the theatrical *feuilletons*, the only that appear and regard present society figure in *La Presse*. There appear charming *causeries* and delicate satires, signed Vicomte Delamay, but written by the wife of the proprietor—Mdme. de Girardin. She is one of the best poets, and one of the wittiest women of France. She has always a repartee ready. For instance, at the Count de C——'s, the other night, a lady was enquiring, in all the display of things at the Longchamps Promenade (on that stormy day, Friday in Easter week), what she considered had been best and most appropriately worn? "Umbrellas!" drily answered Mdme. Girardin. Her last *feuilleton* has created immense sensation in Paris: it contains the most spirited attack on the prevailing vanities of the ladies of Paris; and as to admonition it joins ridicule—the chiefest weapon of our country, her triumph has been complete. She first attacks the blue-stocking mania, and next the artificiality of our fair Parisians. Portraits are executed in her descriptions. The fashionable leaders and their imitators are in a panic. All the literary ladies have set to professing they possess no knowledge. All the young ladies are become absurd of Nature. May they fulfil intimately the description of Madame Girardin, who says that the prototype of a real lady is to be always natural and unaffected, and to wear her talents, her accomplishments, and her learning, as well as the newest and finest dresses, as if she did not know she had them about her. They could have no better Mentor than Madame de Girardin, who knows the Parisian sisterhood so well—and goes about uttering such awful truisms as the following she let off at a *soirée* the other night: "In Paris pretty women kiss one another on coming into a room, because it is a graceful custom: they do the same on going away, because they are delighted to lose sight of one another."

While at such are the lessons given by pen, and in joke, there are some here imparted by Providence, which are of the most serious nature. The misery raging in Paris, and in the country among the peasantry, is pretty appalling. The Bureaux of Charité are besieged by immense crowds of respectable persons, soliciting bread at the reduction of a few centimes, whilst in the provinces the peasants go armed and dread by force, by fear and by right. Death, last week, the money drawn out of the saving banks exceeded by 400,000 francs the sum deposited in them. The middle classes participate in this suffering the proof of which is, that there were, the last week, fifty-nine bankruptcies recorded. Still, strange to relate, the current of things in the sphere above appears nowise to change. Marriages are announced on all sides in the fashionable world; the most interesting to its votaries is that about to be made Salvati, third son of Prince Borghese, and Mdlle. de Fitzjames, daughter of the Duke and orator of that name, and one of the last descendants of the house of Stuart.

At the same time, never were more new dramas of every description given at the theatres. In vain even the Government journal, the *Lebatz*, draws the most sombre description of the misery regards food; the remedy for all in France is oblivion of hard facts in soft heedless pleasures; even in the ... of the Revolution, when no man or woman knew how long he would keep his or her head on his shoulders, it became the fashion to wear one's hair, *à la victime*—that is to say, short cropped ready for the guillotine—and in this costume every one danced. The Grand Steeple-Chase has made every one here horse-mad for the time. The head mad, I beg to suggest respectfully, were not your countrymen; 1500 came to Paris to witness this performance, which took place in the most inclement of weathers, in the most swampy place near Paris. I am heart and soul opposed to steeple chases, in which men expose their lives wilfully, and, at the same time, torture the noblest of the animals given to us for our use by Providence. But, if such mad-cap perpetrations must take place, surely you manage these things too well in England to heed crossing the Channel to see them here. If there were some benefit to interns inant good understanding in the mixture of English and French gentlemen (and they united even as umpires of the day, Sir Wm. Massey Stanley being one judge, and Baron Leconteulx his colleague) the good effect was destroyed by the very natural victory or your countrymen over the ill-managed steeds of our Parisian horses, and over the *acrets* they buy in England for racers and hunters. What is certain is that you will never render us sportsmen of your school. We ... the natural denizens of towns; you, of the country. The first idea of an Englishman when he grows rich is to get out of town—out of London for as ... or eight months of the year; the first use of newly-acquired capital ... by a Frenchman is to secure himself a permanent abode in Paris. Louis XIV. once said "*L'Etat c'est moi!*" Paris now says, "*Paris c'est la France!*"

FRANCE

It will be seen by our Spanish news that considerable sensation had been ... at Madrid by the departure of M Concha, who was reported to be charged with the mission of endeavouring to induce Maria Christina not to return to Madrid for the present. M. Concha has arrived in Paris, a fact which, of course, is looked upon as one of significant importance

A private letter from Paris ... M. Concha arrived here yesterday ... Christina (through the Chargé d'Affaires of Spain), and his desire to be received by her Majesty. "In what character does he come?" she asked; "if in a public one, I will receive him—even in your presence if as a private individual, I shall be at home for him at ten o'clock to night." He presented himself on Monday night, indicating that his mission was a private one, and, in fact, such it was. He came to advise that she should relinquish her reported intention to return to Spain."

An accident happened on Monday, on the Rouen Railway, a few yards from the bridge of Asnières. An express engine ran into a luggage-train containing passengers, which had stopped near the bridge for the purpose of gathering the passengers' tickets. There is a curve just at this portion of the road, and the express engine, not seeing the luggage-train with fearful speed into it. The shock was ... She. One of the third-class carriages was smashed, and the persons in it thrown on and wounded, more or less seriously. Many were only bruised; but the number of wounded was six, having legs and arms broken, besides other injuries. As for the train itself, the carriages had all been forced into a heap by the concussion. Curious to say, the engineer and stoker of the express engine received no hurt

The illness of Lord Cowley has again taken an unfavourable turn. Great apprehensions are entertained as to his recovery.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Deputies on Monday, the Minister of Public Instruction introduced his long promised bill, relative to the system of secondary instruction

Countess de Brosson has arrived in Paris, from Madrid. She is accompanied by part of her household, and by her infant son, who was created Duke de Santa Isabel, by the Queen of Spain.

On Monday the letters patent whereby the Duke de Rianzares (M. Munoz) has become a naturalised Frenchman, under the title of the Duke de Montmoro, were enrolled in the Cour Royale. M Moreau de la Rochette was also admitted to take the oaths prescribed by the Charter on his being created a Baron

The Chamber of Deputies voted on Monday, by a majority of 219 to 27, the project of law authorising the Government to return by gradual instalments to the railway companies the guarantee funds deposited in its hands in proportion to the progress made in the works

Count de Montguyon, Peer of France, died last week, after a long and painful illness. He was formerly Chamberlain of the Emperor Napoleon, and in 1830 was a member of the Chamber of Deputies, in which capacity he took part in all the events of the Revolution of July

General Donmerc died at Paris a short time ago, at the advanced age of eighty He served in all the campaigns of the Republic and the Empire, and particularly distinguished himself as Colonel of the 9th Cuirassiers at the battles of Eylau, Friedland, and Wagram, at which last he was promoted to the rank of General of Brigade.

A grand dinner was given at the Tuileries last Saturday. Among the company were the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, the Marquis and Marchioness of Aidesbury, Earl and Countess of Hardwicke, Lord and Lady Granville, Earl and Countess Wilton, Lord and Lady Holland, Mr and Mrs Standish, Count Kelmansegge, Hanoverian Minister to the Court of St. James, Colonel Romilly, Miss Barrington, Dr. Hawtrey, General Fox, Lady Mary Fox, Count Louis de Noailles, &c.

Late on Sunday night the French Government received despatches from Algeria, bringing the intelligence that Abd el-Kader had again made his appearance within four days' marsch south of Miserah: that he had already been joined by several tribes Immediately on the arrival of this news, M. Hamon, sous-chef of the cabinet of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, was ordered to start for Tangiers on a special mission. He went by Madrid, to which city he took despatches

We are sorry to find that there has been a reaction in the corn markets in ... once, and that the price of grain has again risen. "In all the markets of the ... radius of supply," says *La Réforme*, "another strong rise has just declared ... If in grain. It varies generally from 2f. to 4f. per hectolitre. In not one of the markets has there been a sufficient supply for the local consumption. On other points beyond the radius there has also been a decided rise. Another decline in the Paris radius has reached for a month past on the most extreme points, it is to be feared that this fresh rise will also act on the departments where, in general, the supplies of wheat brought to the markets have continued feeble. On the other hand, it is unfortunately certain that our ports, far from being over-supplied with grain, have seen the arrivals materially diminish."

The *Journal des Débats* publishes an interesting analysis of the new Customs Bill, presented to the Chamber of Deputies by the Government. It says: "The bill on the Customs, presented on the 21st ult., to the Chamber of Deputies, by the Minister of Commerce, is a modest proposition in itself, which, however, possesses an essential character. It is a step in the path of Free-Trade. The modifications that it makes in the system of the Customs are of no great importance, but they are in the sense of liberty. Prohibition is suppressed with respect to a small number of articles, none of which are remarkable. They are as follow:—"Grand chicory, worked-crystal, curcuma in powder, tannin, and those specially specified in the tariffs, hair-twine, other than that of goats, cows, and dogs, nankeen by foreign vessels (the entry was permitted by French ships), different secondary chemical articles, hardware goods other than those described as mercery, tissues of *bourre de soie*, Cachemire fashion, tissues of Cachemire fabricated by the spindle in countries out of Europe, tissues of horsehair not mentioned in the tariff, tissues of the bark, wool, or nettles, &c.; tissues of silk, tissues of Silk of India, and of countries out of Europe, not imported directly (the direct importation was permitted). Each of these prohibitions is replaced by a high duty. The duties are not considerable in themselves, none of which has scarcely greater importance; lastly, and what is more serious, what is the really practical part of the bill, 398 articles have been struck out of the tariff With the exception of about 20, they are all pieces of little interest."

SPAIN

A most intense sensation has been created in the capital by the unceremonious dismissal, by the Queen, of several individuals connected with the Royal Household. The ceremony resembled a constitutional. The disgraced courtiers were the Marchioness de Santa Cruz, Camerara Mayor; Don Pedro de Egana, Intendiente of the Palace; Don Rubianes, Commandant of the Halberdiers; Colonel Gunse, a Lieutenant of the same corps; and the Count de Cumbres Altes, a Gentleman of her Majesty's Chamber. Various statements are given in the Madrid papers of the causes of this domestic commotion. Some ascribe it to the Queen's anxiety to rid herself from persons under the immediate influence of her mother and the French Court; others allege that her Majesty had the more readily dispensed with their services, because her Royal Consort highly approved of them. That M. Pacheco and his colleagues of the Ministerio, was, however, owing to the dismissal of the above-named Palace dignitaries, seems quite positive. The Marchioness de Santa Cruz and the Count de Cumbres Altes behaved so insolently to the Queen, that the Ministers were forthwith summoned to the Palace. General Mazarredo and M. Salamanca were the only two who could be found. They immediately attended, and insisted upon the commands of the Queen being at once complied with. The result was an explosion of indignation from the Marchioness of Santa Cruz, which the two Ministers bore with the patience of gallant gentlemen when attacked by a lady. The resistance of the Count de Cumbres Altes, who, as the principle of the Ministerio, was, however, obliged to be borne so meekly. Having expressed himself in a disrespectful manner with regard to the Queen personally, and his companions M. Egana and M. Rubianes having joined him in declaring that they would not obey the orders of La Reine Regin, he was told that there was placed in arrest. M. Egana, however, has written a letter to one of the Madrid papers, denying the statement, in regard to the arrest, so far as he was concerned. The affair was ultimately arranged as follows. M. Egana and M Rubianes consented to surrender their places at discretion, the Count de Cumbres-Altas was deprived of his, and moreover ordered to depart for Valencia, to which place he was sent off at once, under a guard of soldiers; and the Marchioness of Santa Cruz was prohibited with her husband from She gave up her place, but retains her salary. The Countess of Montijo has been appointed Camerara-Mayor instead of the dismissed Marchioness.

Since the above was written, another change in the Spanish Court more frequently than ever in public, the absence of her Consort being much remarked, although she was often accompanied by his father, the Infante Don Francisco de Paula.

The Queen, accompanied by her sister, gave the bull fight on the 5th inst. It was the first of the season. She was very simply and appropriately dressed, with a white mantilla, and a rose in her hair, and looked remarkably well. She was cheered to the echo by the vast assemblage of spectators, as she took her seat beside the Plaza de Toros—"Viva la Reina Hire! Viva la Reina Constitucional!" were shouted on all sides, and the Queen several times stood up and bowed in return. The performances kept every one in great excitement, and many of the bulls were shocking bad ones; and though an extra one was brought forward, making seven in all, there was not a single horse killed in the ring. The vast enthusiasm displayed by the Queen's subjects on her appearance in public ... re, and the marked change in the popular feeling must be very grateful to her, as it shows that the people appreciate her firmness and liberal spirit

The public mind was greatly excited throughout Madrid on the day of the 7th by the following circumstance:—A Cabinet Council had been held in the Palace on the 6th, in consequence, as was reported, of intelligence which was received by the Government from Marseilles, that Queen Christina was to leave Paris for Madrid on the 8th inst., and that the object of her voyage was to cause Queen Isabella to be declared incapable of directing the affairs of the State, and to transfer the Sovereign power to the Duchess of Montpensier, as Regent. The Government, it was said, immediately decided that Queen Christina should not be allowed to enter Spain, and that General Don Manuel de la Concha should be despatched immediately to Paris, with orders, in case he should meet the Queen-mother on the road, to persuade her to return, seeing that the gates of Madrid would be closed against her; but that, in case she should persist in entering Spain, then Gen. de la Concha should produce his full powers and arrest her What is certain is, that immediately after the Cabinet Council in the afternoon of the 6th, Gen. de la Concha was sent for by the Ministers, and started immediately for Paris, accompanied by Don Joachim de Zayas, the Commandant of the Riaimayor

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 8th, contains a Royal decree dated the 5th, declaring that M. Francisco Martinez de la Rosa ceases to be Ambassador, Extraordinary, Plenipotentiary to the Court of France, and another decree, also of the 5th, nominates General Narvaez, Duke of Valencia, to the post. Two other decrees of the same date nominate D. Lopez de la Torre y Gil, Ambassador at Lisbon, and appoint M. Gonzales Brave, member of the Royal Council, in his place.

On the 7th her Majesty went out in an open carriage and pair, which she drove herself. She was accompanied by her sister-in-law, the Princess Josephine, daughter of Don Francisco de Paula, and Don Francisco rode by the side of the carriage on horseback. A large crowd had assembled in front of the palace when her Majesty left it, and she was received with loud shouts of "Long live the Constitutional Queen." In the evening her Majesty went to the theatre with her sister-in-law, and she was received there also with acclamations. The King was not with them on either of these occasions.

General Serrano has been permitted, as his own request, to leave Madrid for Andalu ia, until his health is re-established, and until the proceedings taken against him shall be brought to a close.

It is stated that M. Salamanca, the new Minister of Finance, is engaged on a gigantic measure for the regeneration of public credit. He contemplates selling all the church and monastic property in the kingdom, and applying the proceeds to the payment of the interest due on the debt in the first instance, and to the extinction of the debt itself afterwards. The clergy are to be indemnified by a revenue amounting to three per cent. on the capital realised by the sale of the church property.

Bayonne letters of the 9th inst. state that M. Olozaga had left in the morning for Madrid.

PORTUGAL

Accounts have reached us from Lisbon to the 5th, and from Oporto to the 8th inst. The news received is of no decisive character. There is, however, nothing of importance. No change of any consequence had taken place in the position of the belligerent parties. There had been indeed some movement of troops. An expedition sent to the Algarve had landed, it was said, at Faro, and was about to march to Evora, to join the Conde Mello; and in Oporto itself some misunderstanding had arisen between bodies of the insurgents, but it was only slight, and soon arranged. The principal feature, however, of the news is, that the Queen's cause seemed to lose ground, and that its weakness was too palpable to be concealed. There was some rumour of concessions to the people of Oporto, to the exclusion of that portion of Lisbon that belongs to the Miguelite party, but there was little likelihood that the terms of the Royalists would be accepted if offered, and the cause of the insurgents only seemed the more improving. The blockade of the Douro was rendered more complete by the arrival of arms and ammunition for the Junta, had entered in defiance of the Royalist squadron, and another vessel with arms despatched to the popular General, Sa da Bandeira, had left in a similar manner.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The *Hibernia* has arrived at Liverpool from Boston and Halifax, bringing the usual mails of the last mail, and important accounts of a severe engagement between the American forces, under General Taylor, and that of Mexico, under Santa Anna

The scene of the action was at Buena Vista, a hacienda about six miles west of Saltillo. The fighting commenced on the 22nd of February, and ended on the 23rd. Santa Anna retired to Agua Nueva, a distance of ten miles.

The accounts come simultaneously from American and Mexican sources. The American statement is from Dr. Turner, of the United States army, who came from Monterey to Matamoros, and there published the intelligence, which came thence to New Orleans in a sailing vessel. Dr. Turner states in substance that the Mexicans lost from 4000 to 5000 men on the field, Santa Anna's adjutant general, and many officers and men, being taken prisoners. The American loss was said to be 700 killed and wounded. Among the killed are Colonels Yell, of Arkansas; H. Clay, jun., of Kentucky; and 60 other officers. The estimate of the number of the opposing forces, about 20,000 Mexicans to 5000 Americans, is not stated differently by this account. Subsequent to the action Santa Anna retreated to Agua Nueva to refresh his troops, and Taylor remained master of the battle field. The Mexican account is from the pen of Santa Anna himself, and is as follows:—

"Camp near Buena Vista, Feb. 23, 1847.

"Excellent Sir—After two days of battle, in which the enemy, with a force of 5000 to 9000 men and 26 pieces of artillery, lost five of his positions, three pieces of artillery, and two flags, I have determined to go back to Agua Nueva to provide myself with provisions, not having a single biscuit or a grain of rice left. Thanks to the position occupied by the enemy, he has not been completely beaten; but he left on the field about 2000 dead. Both armies have been cut to pieces, but the trophies of war will give you an idea on which side has been the advantage.

"We have struggled with hunger and thirst during forty hours, and if we can provide ourselves with provisions we will go again to charge the enemy. The soldiers under my command have done their duty and covered the honour of the Mexican nation with glory. The enemy has seen that neither his advantageous position, nor the broken nature of the ground, nor the rigour of the season (for it has been raining during the action), could prevent the terrible charge with the bayonet, which left him terrified.

"SANTA ANNA."

The *Matamoros Flag*, of March 23, has the following version:—General Taylor, while at Agua Nueva, twenty-two miles from Saltillo, with 5000 men, was attacked on the 22nd ult., by a Mexican force of 15,000. Finding that he could not maintain his position, he made good his retreat to Saltillo, covering his waggon train. Here a severe engagement took place in the streets, in which the Mexicans suffered a heavy loss. After destroying what of the public stores he could not transport, he continued his retrograde movement on Monterey until he reached the Rinconada Pass, where he was again attacked, but successfully defended himself. Here all the rumours, reports, and letters leave him. Once in Monterey, and he would be safe; but his ability to accomplish this march was altogether problematical, as the Mexicans were swarming in every direction.

IRELAND.

THE WHEAT AND POTATO CROPS.—The Irish papers give very favourable reports both respecting the wheat and potato crops. The *Carlow Sentinel* says there is every reasonable ground for anticipating a good harvest. More than the ordinary breadth of wheat is sown, and, even at the present moment, there is a greater quantity of land under tillage than last year. The farmers are planting potatoes generally, and seem to have little, if any, apprehension of failure. The *Cork Reporter* says it has learned from various sources that no symptoms of disease in shoots or sets of potatoes are as yet discovered. The indications are promising, so far as the present healthfulness. The potato has not for many years been known to sprout more vigorously. The *Kerry Examiner* has a paragraph to nearly a similar import, and private letters express surprise at the quantities of seed potatoes now forthcoming.

RELIEF WORKS IN IRELAND. A return just presented to Parliament, shows that the gross total number of persons employed on the relief works in Ireland, during the week ending the 27th of March, 1847, amounted to 679,023, and the total cost, &c., to £286,315.

M JULLIEN'S QUARREL AT DUBLIN.—M. Jullien has recently been entertaining the citizens of Dublin, at the Music-hall, Abbey-street, and has got into a quarrel. On the night of yesterday week, Herr Pischek, with M. Jullien, was called on to repeat a song. The leader refused to permit him—the audience got angry, and M. Jullien called them "a sixpenny mob." They retaliated by groaning, hissing, and finally broke some of the benches. Next night the "sixpennies"—by the by, the admission is a shilling—mustered in great force, and though M. Jullien was all submissiveness as to encores, yet as he did not apologise he was attacked. A rotten egg was broken upon his forehead, and, as he turned round, an orange struck him on the cheek. Some of the disturbers were removed by the police, and quiet was restored.—On Monday morning, Mr. Henry Watson, attorney's apprentice; Mr. Henry Mc. Intosh, medical student; and Mr. John Treacy, ..., College, were charged, at the Dublin Police-Office, with violence and disorderly conduct at the Music Hall on the night of last Saturday. Two policemen deposed to the disturbance on that Saturday night, and that the prisoners were aiding and abetting. The charge against Tracy was not proved. Dr. Kelly said he should fine Mr. Watson 30s., or fourteen days' imprisonment, and Mr. Mc Intosh 10s., or one day's imprisonment. Dr. Kelly added that if Mr. M'Intosh had proceeded against them for injury done him by their conduct, the consequence would be much more serious Mr. M'Intosh said he had no wish to punish the parties further, as he had suffered the real injury and loss from their unreasonable conduct. He feared it would be hard to get M. Jullien to form another engagement in Dublin Dr. Kelly: The same motive that induced M. Jullien to come to Dublin on this occasion, namely, pecuniary profit, would bring him back again—namely, self interest. Although he was obliged to punish these young men for transgressing the law, yet he would not hesitate to say that anything more insolent or in worse taste he never heard than that M. Jullien should stigmatise an audience, or any part of it, who came to patronise and support him, as a "sixpenny mob"

MURDER BY A BOY.—The following is an extract of a letter dated Drogheda, April 12: "A shocking murder of a boy was committed on Friday night last. Sir Alan Bellingham has a number of boys employed in trifling works on his demesne; one of them was discharged about 15, the other 12; they got their wages on Friday night, the younger receiving about 7s. The elder, who had been engaged in laying or cutting down quick hedges, was seen in the yard on Saturday evening sharpening a billhook, which he had been using at his work, and, being observed to laugh while engaged in the operation, he was asked the reason, but gave no answer. The younger boy did not go home that night, and was not identified as the one charged the preceding evening by the elder boy, together with a knife. The mother of the supposed assassin admitted that for some time back her son was afraid that the murdered boy would discover what he only knew, that he (the alleged murderer) was the culprit of stealing eggs from Sir A. Bellingham's poultry-yard. The young miscreant was committed to Dundalk gaol on the capital charge.

DREADFUL MURDER AND ARSON.—On Saturday night week two murders were perpetrated at Kiltankin, in the county of Tipperary, within eleven miles of Cahier. A man named Michael Brien went to Clogheen, to sell oats, and, having disposed of it, he returned home. In the evening, two acquaintances of his, named William and Lawrence Cull, came to his house, and, after remaining some time, they departed. Brien and one of his daughters went to bed, and another daughter, aged ten years, remained sitting by the fire. In some time after, the Culls re-entered the house, and took their seats by the fire. The daughter who had gone to bed meanwhile fell asleep, but was soon aroused by the crackling of fire. She immediately got up, and found her sister burned to death. She then called her father, but he made no reply, and, being almost suffocated with the smoke, she left the house. In a short time, it was ascertained that the latter was also dead. The price of the oats we have spoken of. An inquest was held on Monday. Doctor Bagwell examined the bodies, and found two ... were fractures on Brien's head. A verdict in accordance with the facts was returned, and both the Culls have been committed.

MELANCHOLY STATE OF THE COUNTY OF CORK The *Cork Reporter* gives the following lamentable sketch of the state of the southern and western baronies of that extensive county:—"The climax of poverty and misery has arrived. The peasantry are absolutely rotting off the surface of the earth. The living are swept off in the south-western baronies by pestilence, and the dead lie unburied, emitting away in this warm season where they drop and die. The unfortunate beings who took refuge under the bridge at Ballinhassig, died there, and there still their bodies lie, none venturing to approach them. On the verge of the coach road, that runs in that neighbourhood, a body lay exposed for days; and the highways, dykes, and cabins of the south and west are darkly dotted with corpses blackening in the sun, or filled with masses of reeking putrefaction." Yet, according to the Government circular, issued on Saturday, all the relief works are to be stopped on the 1st day of May next.

A Correspondent has forwarded for our Engraver the annexed sketch of the manner in which Pay Clerks travel in the county of Kilkenny

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY

The House of Commons resumed its sittings to-day. It was chiefly occupied with the affairs of the army

NEW MEMBER.—Lord Charles James Fox Russell took the oaths and his seat for Bedfordshire.

MEDICAL OFFICERS IN THE ARMY.—On the order of the day for going into Committee of Supply, Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS called attention to the grievances of medical officers, surgeons, and paymasters of regiments, who have not been included in the warrant issued in July, 1846, for an improved retirement to a limited number of medical officers, and all officers of regimental staff, to extend to them in limited numbers the benefits conferred by warrants dated 1840, to limited numbers of officers of all other branches and arms of the service.—Mr. FOX MAULE declared he disliked the arrangement as recently made by his predecessor in office, upon the cases brought forward by the honourable and gallant officer. The motion was not carried any further.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF SOLDIERS.

Sir DE LACY EVANS moved an address to the Crown, for an inquiry into various subjects connected with the Army, particularly as regarded soldiers' rations; commuted pensions; barrack-accommodation, and decent quartering of married non-commissioned officers and privates; claim of old Peninsular officers who had sold their commissions, to the medal; and that of retired officers to the advantage of the brevet, from which they had been excluded. Also, as to the expediency of modifying the system of promotion by the purchase and command of regiments; and why it was that general officers of the Engineers, Artillery, and the East India Company's Army were ineligible for appointments on the general staff without their services might be available. Also, as to the warrant of the 1st of May last, regulating the pay of the higher class of officers, and the system pursued in respect to the Military College of Sandhurst.

Mr. FOX MAULE declined to follow the honourable and gallant General through the multitud.nous details upon which he had touched - details which embraced every alleged abuse in the service, and every claim advanced on behalf of the Army. The right honourable gentleman recapitulated the several measures which have lately been taken to improve the condition of the Army and to promote the efficiency of the military service.

Colonel LINDSAY, Mr. Hume, Mr. Williams, Captain Pechell, and Mr. Ward addressed the House, after which the motion was withdrawn, and the House went into Committee of Supply.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.—As soon as the House went into Committee, the Government brought on the Navy Estimates. The sum of £43,270 having been proposed for wages to artificers employed in the establishments abroad, Mr. WILLIAMS drew attention to the inefficient state of several of the ships in commission, and said the annual estimates were much swelled in amount as regarded the naval department, by a system of gross jobbing in the dockyards. Lord JOHN RUSSELL admitted that the dockyards had too often been the scenes of very wasteful expenditure, and gave very credit to the Government for the exertions it was making to put a stop to a system of extravagance alike injurious to the revenue and to the public service. Our naval architecture was decaying, and he thought that none but scientific men should be employed as officers in the dockyards.—Mr. WARD said that the subjects adverted to were receiving the serious attention of the Government.—Sir C. NAPIER was glad that Government had become alarmed at the steam-in question, and that its attention was directed to a remedy.—Captain GORDON was sorry that the School of Naval Architecture had been abolished, and hoped the Admiralty would consider the propriety of having it re-organisation.—Mr. HUME condemned the whole system of Sir William Symonds, and said he believed he had never built a good ship, nor one which had at all answered to its lines of flotation. It was contrary to common sense to allow such a state of things to continue, or to imagine that ship-building was the only art in the world to which science could lend no sort of assistance.—Captain BERKELEY denied that Sir William Symonds had ever built a good ship of war, though he admitted that he had failed in his construction of line-of-battle-ships. He had done good service in getting the country out of the old plan of ship-building, although he had carried his own plan too far. The committee of reference now recommended the adoption of a medium between the old system and the new. After some observations from Lord INGESTRE, Sir C NAPIER said he confined his condemnation of Sir William Symonds's ships to his line-of-battle ships and steamers.—After a short conversation, in which Captain Pechell, Mr. Hume, and Captain Plunkridge took part, the subject dropped.

The House was engaged till past one o'clock in the morning in the discussion of the various estimates proposed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. TUESDAY.

The House sat for only about three hours, and the business was not important.

THE DUKE OF GREECE.—Lord JOHN MANNERS gave notice that, on the 27th inst., he would bring the condition of Greece before the House.

THE GOVERNMENT EDUCATION MEASURE.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE gave notice that, on the proposal for the Education vote in the Miscellaneous Estimates, he would move that, previous to any sums being voted to carry into effect the Education scheme proposed by the Government, a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of not proceeding with the said scheme until the public mind was consulted, and to report whether the regulations contemplated would not confer undue influence on the Crown, and invade the constitutional functions of Parliament, and the civil and religious rights of the people.

REGISTRATION.—Mr. WALPOLE obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law for the registration of persons entitled to vote in the election of Members of Parliament for England and Wales, pursuant to suggestions contained in the report of the Committee on Votes of Electors.

EXPENSES OF THE NEW PALACE AT WESTMINSTER.—Mr. HUME moved for a return of the various expenses incurred in the erection of the New Houses of Parliament.—Mr. BALFOUR seconded the motion. He believed that before the building was completed, a sum of not less than £2,000,000 would be expended, and he thought that it was high time that Parliament should exercise some control over the expenditure of so large a sum of money.—The motion was agreed to.

FEVER (IRELAND) BILL. This bill was, with some amendments, read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned soon after seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met to-day at twelve o'clock, and sat till six.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL.

On Mr. WATSON's motion to go into Committee on the Roman Catholic Relief Bill,

Sir R. INGLIS moved, as an amendment, that the House should go into Committee that day six months. The hon. baronet deprecated in the strongest terms any further concessions to the Roman Catholic Church, and all direct encouragement such as that proposed by this bill to the Jesuits. He considered this measure to be one designed to undermine and subvert the Established Church, and which would imperil the right of the present Royal Family to the throne of these realms. Considering the small majority by which the second reading had been carried, he did not think he could be charged with any factious opposition by dividing the House on the question to go into Committee.

Mr. LAW seconded the amendment

The EARL OF ARUNDEL, in supporting the motion of Mr. Watson, said that a struggle was going on between Catholicism and Protestantism, and he had no doubt of the result. He had no doubt but that ultimately Protestantism would become extinct, and that Catholicism would be in its ascendant long after the Church of England had passed away and had been forgotten.

Mr. PLUMPTRE said the noble Lord had spoken out very plainly, and he honoured him for having done so. The Protestants of the kingdom would now understand the contest, and be prepared to meet it. As to the result he had no doubt, for Protestantism was founded on a rock which could not be successfully assailed.

Lord H. VANE thought he could be charged with any factious opposition by declining the House on the question to go into Committee.

Several other hon. members spoke for and against the bill,

Mr. WATSON replied to the objections urged against the bill, and the House divided—

For going into Committee	148
Against it	187
Majority against the bill	—39

The House adjourned at six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

NEW MEMBER.—Mr. Finney took the oaths and his seat for the Eastern Division of Somerset, in the room of the late Colonel Gore Langton.

THE GOVERNMENT EDUCATION MEASURE.—A great many petitions were presented on the subject of the Government plan of education.—Sir J. GRAHAM intimated that it was intended not to afford any aid for the purposes of education where the authorised version of the Bible was not used.—Lord J. RUSSELL entered into a short statement of what was intended to be done by the Committee of Education in accordance to the minute which they had issued in 1846; a minute was then agreed to in relation to the National Societies' Schools, and the British and Foreign Societies' Schools, and on other subjects relating to education, which minute he noble friend the Marquis of Lansdowne was prepared to carry out. In coming to this resolution, it did not preclude the Educational Commissioners from coming to and issuing other minutes and regulations if they thought it advisable so to do.—Mr. T. S. DUNCOMBE said the question created much interest in the public mind. He therefore wished to ask the noble Lord if he intended to proceed with the education scheme on Monday next. Lord J. RUSSELL said, it certainly was his intention to proceed with the resolutions relating to education on Monday next.

WRECK OF THE "THETIS."

Viscount INGESTRE moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the circumstances relative to the recovery of treasure and public stores sunk in her Majesty's late frigate *Thetis*, off Cape Rio in 1830. He did not want the Treasury to pay away money as a gift, but to render up that which had been unjustly obtained from a body of men who exerted themselves most laudably in saving a vast amount of treasure from the wreck of her Majesty's frigate *Thetis*. She was sunk in water from six to thirteen fathoms deep; and, had it not been for the exertions, bravery, and mechanical skill of Captain Dickenson, £137,000 would have been lost. It was his intention so long ago as 1844 to have brought this subject under the attention of the House. But he was prevented by his hon. and gallant friend the Member for Ripon, who was of opinion that discussion might prejudice the cause, as he believed that the Board of Admiralty would do justice to those brave men.

Captain PECHELL thought this to be of all the cases he had ever heard the most extraordinary. One of her Majesty's ships, when on a cruise, was wrecked on a dangerous coast, and the stores and specie on board were at risk. The Admiral on the station gave orders that every exertion should be made to save the specie and stores, and Capt. Dickenson was the officer who had the duty in charge, and who had exerted himself in a manner the most exemplary. After several months' sufferings and privations of the severest kind endured by the crew at work in the wrecks, a very considerable sum of money was saved from the ship. The Board of Admiralty handed over one-third of the whole to Captain Dickenson and his officers, who felt in some degree satisfied with the decision. But now came a most extraordinary charge: the Board sent in a bill, which [illegible] tax. The other night the excessive charges and extortion of the Admiralty Ecclesiastical Courts had been exposed, but he would say this bill of the Board of Admiralty, of 1831 and 1832—he did not know who they were—was of a worse character. It was not only abominable extortion, but gross robbery. (Hear, hear.) Thirteen thousand pounds were charged for the wear and tear of these vessels, and they also charged for the time the ships were employed on other service for the victualling of the men.

After some discussion the motion was rejected on a division, by 53 to 32.

THE ARMY SERVICE BILL. The remainder of the evening was occupied with the consideration of this Bill, the third reading of which was carried on a division.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COMMENCEMENT OF EASTER TERM.—Easter Term commenced on Thursday morning, but it was not attended with the ancient ceremony of the Judges, Queen's Counsel, and other dignitaries of the law, breakfasting with the Lord Chancellor, and afterwards proceeding to Westminster Hall in state. The old custom of the Sergeants and Queen's Counsel appearing in full bottomed wigs and Court dresses on the first day of every term has also been dispensed with, and on this occasion the Judges and barristers of all the courts appeared in their usual forensic wigs and gowns. Nothing of importance occurred in any of the courts

THE GREAT WESTERN AND THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANIES.—A long argument has taken place in the VICE-CHANCELLOR'S Court, in a case, Wrigley v. Alston, between the Great Western Railway Company and the North-Western Railway Company, or rather between their respective partisans in the Birmingham and Oxford Junction Railway Company. The case was first brought before the Court on the 1st and 2nd instant. It was introduced upon the demurrer of the Birmingham and Oxford Railway Company to a bill by five of the shareholders against the Company and its Directors, complaining that the Directors had refused to allow four of their body to retire in the month of February last, in the order of rotation in which that number should have retired, under the provisions of the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act; and that the present Directors were therefore an illegally constituted body, and that they were prosecuting a bill now before Parliament for the sale of the Company to the Great Western Company, whereas the great body of the shareholders were opposed to that measure, and supported an union with the North-Western Company, which the Directors resisted. To this bill the Company and the Directors severally demurred. The argument upon the demurrer of the Company turned upon two points; first, the constitution of the bill by a few shareholders in their individual capacity; and secondly and principally, the construction of the two acts of Parliament, the special act for this Company and the General Companies Clauses Consolidation Act, the two acts being irreconcilable in their language upon the subject of the retirement and rotation of Directors.—The Vice Chancellor, on Tuesday, recapitulated all the points of the argument, and gave his judgment that the demurrer must be overruled.

COMMITMENT UNDER THE NEW SMALL DEBTS ACT.—At the WESTMINSTER COUNTY COURT, on Tuesday, an order of commitment was made under the following circumstances. The defendant, Mr. Francis Blackall Jones, a gent.eman residing at the Palace Chambers, St. James's-street, was formerly summoned to this Court for a sum of £3 17s. 9d., due to the plaintiff, and not appearing, judgment was given, and an order made upon him for payment of the debt and costs, amounting together to the sum of £4 6s. 9d. This order the defendant took no notice of, and under the new act the plaintiff took out a fresh summons against [illegible], which came for hearing on Tuesday. The defendant, although personally served with the fresh process, which is required by the act, did not attend, and the plaintiff applied to the Court for his commitment under the 98th section. The learned Judge said that, as the first application for a commitment under the new act, on an unsatisfied judgment, it would not be out of place to read the 98th section, so that defendants might know the power invested in the Judge. The learned gentleman then read the section, which, after giving power to plaintiffs to take proceedings against defendants on unsatisfied judgments, goes on to state that the Judge shall have power to examine the defendant upon oath as to his means and expectations at the time he contracted the debt, and that if the party so summoned shall not attend or shall not give sufficient excuse, or refuses to be sworn before the Judge, or in the opinion of the Judge has obtained credit under false pretences, or has wilfully contracted such debt with intent to defraud, the Judge shal. have the power to commit such person to the common gaol or House of Correction, or any prison that may be approved of, for any period not exceeding forty days. The defendant stands committed for forty days, but under the 90th section he can release himself before that term expires, if he pay the debt and costs. This imprisonment will not release him from the payment of the debt.

COUNTRY NEWS.

EAST SOMERSET ELECTION.—Mr. Finney was on Saturday last elected, at Wells, for East Somersetshire, in the room of the late Colonel Gore Langton. There was no opposition. Captain Scobell nominated Mr. Finney, and the Hon Major Boyle seconded the proposition. Mr. Finney, in his speech of thanks, expressed himself hostile to the principle of Protection.

REPRESENTATION OF EAST SUSSEX.—Viscount Cantilupe has issued an address to the electors of the Eastern Division of Sussex, declaring himself a candidate at the ensuing election. He holds himself unpledged; is an advocate for religious toleration; and is prepared to support the repeal of the Malt-tax

ANDOVER ELECTION.—Mr Chubb has issued an address to the electors of Andover, announcing his intention of appearing as a candidate for the representation of the borough upon a Dissolution.

STATE OF LIVERPOOL.—The person employed by the parish authorities of Liverpool to provide coffins for the poor creatures who are dying daily from starvation or fever, states that he supplies more than 200 of these fragile tenements every week. He further stated that he received an order for 36 dozen on Thursday (last week).

From the 1st of February to the 6th of April, there arrived in Liverpool, from Ireland, 48,812 persons. There are now on the parish books 11,000 Irish getting relief. The number of emigrants expected in January is 29,000.

SHEFFIELD.—The Town Council of Sheffield, a ter a very long debate, resolved on Wednesday, by a majority of 38 to 10, to petition the House of Commons in favour of the Government Plan of Education. The Mayor spoke in favour of the petition, but, according to the usual custom, did not vote, or the majority would have been 39, or about 3 to 1.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A MAGISTRATE AT DEVIZES.—A Coroner's inquest was held at Devizes, on Monday, before Mr. Whitmarsh, on the body of Mr. E. F Colston, in Roundway Park, a magistrate for the county of Wilts, and a justice of peace for Devizes, who met with his death under the following distressing circumstances From the evidence it appeared that on Friday morning the unfortunate gentleman went into the park to see the labourers who were at work. He was last seen by a workman proceeding in the direction of some newly formed fish ponds, and in the course of an hour the man passing the fish ponds perceived something in the water, which he discovered to be a corpse, and on obtaining assistance it was got out and identified. Mr. Jones, a surgeon, was in attendance, but life had fled. It was explained to the jury that the course the deceased took to the ponds led over a bank more than 20 feet high, and either from apoplexy, to which he was predisposed, or from giving way, he must have fallen down into the pond. The jury, in the absence of positive evidence, returned a verdict of "Found dead." The event has created the deepest sensation in the neighbourhood.

STRANGE SUICIDE OF TWO LOVERS, AT LEEDS.—The *Leeds Mercury* gives an account of the suicide of a young man and woman in humble life, which was committed after the approved French model. The two suicides were named Joseph Bolland and Maria Wilson, the former 19, and the latter 17 years of age. On Wednesday morning (last week), they left their home, and made a round of visits to their friends. They breakfasted with one relative of the deceased female, took tea with another, and spent a cheerful evening with a party of young companions. These they represented as farewell visits to each, clinging to their relatives that they were going on tramp to Harrogate, and to their companions that they were going to France, where employment had been offered them. With the latter they seem to have had an evening of unbroken enjoyment—eating, drinking, and singing, with all the incidents of a merry-making. In the morning they intimated to their relatives a probable farewell for ever; in the evening, they left their companions with embraces of affection and pledges of friendship, and within half-an-hour rushed together to a watery grave, and were found on the morrow clasped in each other's arms, in the river Aire, and bound together by handkerchiefs that had previously been the reciprocal tokens of affection. At the inquest, the jury returned a verdict to the effect—"That the two deceased persons destroyed themselves, and were at the time in a sane state of mind."

SCOTLAND.

THE CALEDONIAN RAILWAY STATION.

The foundation stone of the Caledonian Railway Station, at the Edinburgh Terminus, was laid with Masonic honours yesterday week, by Grand Lodge of Scotland, his Grace the Duke of Atholl, grand master mason, assisted by the other officers of the Grand Lodge—in presence of the Lord Provost and magistrates of Edinburgh, and the directors of the Caledonian Railway.

When the ceremony had been lowered into its place, and the usual masonic ceremonies had been gone through, the Duke of Atholl addressed the assemblage. His Grace congratulated the directors of the Caledonian Railway, his brother masons, and the inhabitants of Edinburgh generally, on the work they had thus commenced. He need not enter on the merits of the Caledonian Railway; they would speak for themselves and no words of his could enhance the merits of such an undertaking, which would open up a direct and speedy communication between England and Scotland.

Mr. John Stephenson (the contractor) addressed a few words to the assembly, and expressed a hope that by the end of this year, or at all events very early in the beginning of next, passengers would be able to leave Edinburgh in the morning, and dine at London on the same day.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It appears from the report read at the meeting of the shareholders of the Paris and Strasburg Railway a few days ago, that the sections of Paris to Epernay, 87 miles; Nancy to Metz, 36 miles; and Surreburg to Strasburg, 44 miles; will be opened during the summer of 1848

According to private accounts from New Orleans there had been a skirmish in New Mexico, on the 25th of December, between a United States force of 600 men, under Colonel Doniphan, and one of 1100 Mexicans, ending in the defeat of the latter. The Mexican troops were from Chihuahua

The New York papers mention that the winter at Santa Fé was the coldest ever known in that region. Nine United States soldiers had been frozen to death in that town; and it was feared that a body of 120 teamsters, who had left Santa Fé in November for the United States, had perished from the inclemency of the weather. Typhus fever had also swept off the men daily.

The German newspapers state that Professor Schonbein, the inventor of the cotton-powder, has discovered a new composition which produces the same effects as the inhalation of ether, without causing any danger. The nature of the new invention is not described.

We hear from Constantinople that on the 22nd ult. the newly-constructed Government silk manufactories at Brussa, were consumed by fire. It is supposed the damage exceeds £300,000.

It is the intention of the Directors of the Great Western Railway to set apart one division of a first-class carriage in every train for the exclusive accommodation of ladies who travel without a male companion.

The two young men, Lawrence and Schnitz, who were last week examined at Marlborough-street on a charge of picking the pocket of Miss Hammond in an omnibus, have since been convicted at the Central Criminal Court, and sentenced to seven years transportation.

A grand exhibition of works of the Fine Arts is to be opened at Amsterdam on the 3rd of May. Foreign artists will be allowed to exhibit.

The municipal authorities of Berlin having announced to the King of Prussia their desire to give a grand banquet to the members of the Diet, his Majesty replied that with the misery that existed, it would be better to spend the money in more useful objects. It is consequently believed that no *fête* will be given.

Mr. Brooke, so well known as the enterprising traveller and successful settler in the Indian Archipelago, has been appointed Commissioner and Consul-General from England to the Sultan and Independent Chiefs of Borneo. Mr. Brooke will reside at Sawarak.

There was a riot at Rome on Palm Sunday, on account of the dearness of provisions. A mob of 600 persons attempted to pillage the bakers' shops. There was a great outcry against Cardinal Gizzi, who had not prevented the exportation of corn.

The foundation of a grand new theatre near the Körnthmer-Thor, at Vienna, has been laid. The theatre is to bear the name of the National Theatre, and is to be fitted up on a scale of great magnificence. It is to be finished in two years.

The *Plymouth Journal* notices that in several towns potatoes have become plentiful, and the greater portion of fair quality. Prices at Salisbury were on Tuesday week full 4s. per sack lower than the previous week.

The late Member for Canterbury, James Bradshaw, Esq., who died on the 4th ultimo, had executed his will on the 27th of January previous, appointing his wife (formerly Miss Tree) sole executrix, and leaving her all his property of every description. The personalty was estimated at £30,000

A new and simple mode of producing insensibility to pain, by the use of ether, was tried with success last week by a dentist at Macon (France). A young and very nervous woman, having two of her molar teeth taken out, he inclined her head over a large basin, into which he had put about an ounce and three quarters of ether, and in less than three minutes the desired effect was produced by the vapour entering her mouth, and the operations performed without her feeling the least pain.

The Cobden fund, according to the lists published at Manchester, now amounts to nearly £70,000.

At Liverpool alone, within the month just closed, and chiefly towards the close, bonds 186,164 bushels of peas and beans, upwards of 127,000,000lbs. of bread stuffs were imported from foreign countries

The Members of the Committee of the Orleans and Vierzon Railway last week visited the works from Orleans to Bourges, which were found to be pushed forward a state as to leave no doubt that this portion of the road may be opened on the 1st of July

Last Saturday the cargo (guano) of the *Oregon*, from Patagonia, the first vessel which entered the Birkenhead Dock, was offered at public auction. There was a spirited competition for the first lot, which was sold at £9 5s. per ton, including bags. About 60 tons were sold altogether, down to £5 12s. 6d.

A letter from Constantinople mentions that the Sultan upon hearing of the sufferings of the Irish, caused to be handed to the Hon. Mr. Wellesley £1000, to be disposed of by him as he may think proper towards their alleviation

Letters from Alexandria of the 29th ult., announce that on the 22nd upwards of 40 vessels laden with corn sailed from that port, mostly bound for Malta and Gibraltar

A very lamentable description of the island of Madeira is given under date of the 20th ult. There was a very great scarcity of food, which was exorbitantly dear, and there had been many deaths from starvation. There had been a fine rallying cry of the rioters "Sustain the Queen and Her Majesty." It was feared that there would be a complete famine before bread could be obtained from England.

The correspondence from St. Petersburg of the 28th ult. refers to the perfect glut of wheat in the markets of the Russian capital. There was on hand a superfluity of supply sufficient to load 900 or 1000 vessels. In the markets of Russia foreign orders to the extent of 3,000,000 of hectolitres had been executed.

A letter from Breslau, of the 3rd, says:—"In the month of March, 1846, Mr. Ronge was condemned to a month's imprisonment, for having preached at Magdeburgh without the permission of the authorities. The day before yesterday Mr. Ronge rendered himself a prisoner. Upwards of 2000 persons accompanied him on his passage, crying 'Ronge for ever!' 'Religious liberty for ever!' but this demonstration gave rise to no disturbance."

The Emperor of Russia has just given orders that the works of the railway from St. Petersburgh to Moscow shall be pushed forward with the greatest activity, and that the number of workmen at present employed shall be increased to 60,000 soldiers. It is stated that this great railway will be entirely comp eted in the course of the autumn of next year, and, perhaps, even sooner.

A letter from Naples, of the 29th ultimo, states that the poor of that city are suffering dreadfully from the high price of provisions, and that when the King appears in public he is surrounded by objects of misery imploring for relief, which he bestows with a liberal hand.

On the 17th ultimo, Suetozer, son and heir of the reigning Prince Alexander Karageowitz, of Servia, died at Belgrade, in his 7th year. There is another son living.

On Tuesday, the metropolis was completely glutted with mackerel, to such a degree was the supply that six and eight were sold for a shilling. Towards evening the prices were reduced, when twelve, and, in some instances, fourteen, were sold for the same amount. The principal portion arrived from Teignmouth by the South Devon and Great Western Railways, and the remainder were sent up from Brighton and Southampton.

Arrangements are being ma le by the Postmaster-General for causing all letters to be stamped with the dated stamp of every office through which they pass. Hitherto they have been posted and stamped where they have been delivered. The new arrangement will facilate the detection in any particular office at which any delay or error in the transmission of correspondence may occur.

A shepherd in the county of Caithness lately lost two or three of his master's sheep, and, being determined his employer should not be a loser in the matter, stole the same number from a neighbour, for which he has just been committed to the gaol of Wick.

By the *Bellona*, arrived in the Clyde, we have news from New York to the 17th ult. The only intelligence of interest relates to a report which had reached that city from Pernambuco of hostilities between the blacks and whites at Maseios. Little credit was given to the report.

During the week ending on Sunday last, the number of persons passing and repassing between England and France, was—At Boulogne, 1373; at Calais, 840; total, 2213.

The Prince of Leiningen is detained at Munich, owing to indisposition. His Highness is about to proceed to London in order to accompany his augnst relative, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, to Germany in the course of the summer.

The Swiss journals contain a manifesto by the seven Catholic Cantons, remonstrating against the suppression of the convents under the decree of the Grand Council of Argau of 17th January, 1841. The schism between the majority and minority of the Confederation becomes daily more and more wide, and everything presages serious events.

A distressing event, connected with the loss of the *Tweed*, occurred at Southampton last week. A poor woman, the wife of one of the crew of that ill-fated vessel, the mother of six children, dropped down dead on being told abruptly by a neighbour that the *Tweed* was lost, and that all hands had perished. What renders the circumstance the more affecting is, that the husband arrived safely at Southampton in the *Avon* packet, being one of the persons whose lives were so providentially saved.

Sir W. Gossett has not yet sufficiently recovered from his late indisposition to resume his official duties in the House of Commons. The hon gentleman a few days since left Hastings and proceeded to Leamington, where he is now residing, for the benefit of his health.

The following arrivals of potatoes from foreign countries took place in one day at the commencement of the present week.—From Hamburg, 16 baskets; from St. Sebastian, 2879 quintals; from Harlingen, 159 bags; from Rotterdam, 35 tons weight; and from New Orleans, 80 barrels.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

We this day present to our readers two Illustrations from the charming ballet of "Thea," first produced, two or three weeks since, at Her Majesty's Theatre, and performed on Saturday and Tuesday last. The one is the portrait of Marie Taglioni. It is a good resemblance, and will give some idea of the marvellous grace and elasticity which have already raised this young girl to so high a rank in her art, while she yet preserves that almost infantile ingenuousness of face and look, which imparts to her performance a triple charm. The other represents the final scene of the ballet, which is as novel in effect as it is beautiful. Marie Taglioni, Rosati, and Paul Taglioni, are encircled by flowers, while the attendants of the Floral Goddess are twining gay garlands on either side. The most remarkable effect is that produced by the gradual advance of the whole group to the front of the stage, the illumination increasing till the whole is enveloped in a perfect blaze of light.

MDLLE. MARIE TAGLIONI.

This theatre, which re-opened its portals on Saturday last, was to have commenced its after-Easter campaign with "L'Elisir d'Amore," but the great basso, Labache, who was to have made his reappearance that night, was seized the day before with a cold, which rendered his execution of the part of *Dulcamara* impossible; and by an admirable piece of operatic management, Verdi's new opera, "I Due Foscari," promised for a week later, was substituted for the "Elisir," and got up with a perfection, and performed with a spirit and *ensemble* which bore no trace of the hurry in which its performance was prepared. To each and all of those who took a part in the opera, the greatest praise is due; the least unwillingness or want of zeal on the part of any, would have had a fatal effect; but actors, choruses and orchestra, stage dressers, and mechanics, were all equally *au fait* in their several vocations, and seemed to have leagued together to prove the efficacy of the present system of management at this theatre.

The plot of "I Due Foscari" is taken from Byron's well-known play; and closely adheres to the facts as they are given us in the history of Venice. It is a truly Venetian subject—a story of cold-blooded tyranny and oppression on the one hand, and of helpless and persecuted innocence on the other, to which the grave and solemn character of much of Verdi's music is well adapted; while its dramatic power gives an effectiveness to the whole, which the anti-dramatic genius of Byron had left wanting. The treatment of "I Due Foscari" is, in many respects, different from that of the other of his operas (especially "Nino" and "Ernani") which have been brought out here. The bringing into prominence of the solos and duets, and the consequent distinction of importance of the choruses and concerted pieces, are more in accordance with the general practice of Italian composers, and likely to be more generally popular. For ourselves, though we greatly admire the fine *morceaux* interspersed throughout this opera, we cannot concede that they should take precedence of those masterpieces of composition, the finales and choruses of "Nino" and "Ernani," in which the genius of the composer has taken its loftiest flight. He has, however, shown in "I Due Foscari," that he possesses genius for the lighter and more popular style of composition, as well as for that generally thought to be his forte; and that he can write *tunes* to compete with any of the Donizettian school. As a dramatic work, "I Due Foscari" appears to us far more complete and more impressive than any of the other operas of Verdi's given here.

The most important character in this opera is that of the old *Doge*. Powerless, though with all the semblance of power, unable to stretch forth a hand to save his innocent son from exile and death, and even compelled to join in his sentence obliged with his own hand to seal the unhappiness of himself and those he loves best—and then, and only then, stripped of that rank and dignity to which he has sacrificed everything else—this character is an essentially dramatic one; and never could it find a more admirable impersonator than Coletti, whose performance throughout this opera is surpassingly excellent. From the beginning to the end the character is faultless sustained by him: in his hands, the old Venetian noble never, in the moments of the greatest passion, forgets his stately pride and dignity of deportment. The exquisite feeling with which he sings is undisfigured by a taint of exaggeration; and in the last scene he winds up the enthusiasm of his audience to the highest pitch. Seldom do we hear a burst of admiration so spontaneous and universal as that which interrupted his song in this scene, in which his splendid voice—so clear, so full, so steady, and so entirely under his control—produced an effect not easily to be forgotten. The qualities which Coletti displays in this opera—the power of voice, the admirable taste—are available for every part, and he has already evinced them in "Nino" and "Lucia," but here they display themselves with more than their wonted effect, the music, as well as the character of the part, being specially adapted to him. His very appearance was worthy of study: he wore his splendid and excellently chosen dress with a dignity that had nothing of stage-trick about it.

The part of the *prima donna* in this opera is, though an arduous, not exactly an advantageous, one: it was, however, selected for the *début* of a lady who has already appeared at concerts in England, and is well known on Continental stages in Germany and Italy—Madame Montenegro. It must have been no inconsiderable trial of nerve to this lady to make her first appearance before the fastidious audience of this great theatre a whole week before the time specified for her *début*: and no one could wonder at the extreme tremor and emotion under which she was clearly suffering throughout the opera; surmounting it, however, at intervals, as, for example, in the fine duet with the *Doge*, the quartet in the second act, &c.; sufficiently to give evidence of great musical feeling and science, of considerable facility of execution, and of the possession of a voice which, though apparently somewhat unequal in point of tones, possesses notes of remarkable sweetness, and of a most touching quality. Her genius as an actress is unquestionable; she is full of energy, and, in person, is dignified, commanding, and graceful. Her costume was splendid, and most true to the Venetian type; as, indeed, were those of all the personages on the stage.

These were the impressions produced by the first night's performance. On Tuesday, however, her tremor having partially subsided, she gave evidence of a skill and taste, and an impassioned feeling, which raised her tenfold in the opinion of the audience. And here let us add that, admirably as "I Due Foscari," went off the first night, on Tuesday it was given with a spirit which threw the Saturday performance quite into the shade. If the artists engaged in it had been for years in the habit of performing it together, they could not attain a more complete *ensemble*.

By common consent, Fraschini is allowed to have sung the part of *Jacopo* more finely, as a whole, in this opera, than any other in which he has appeared on our Anglo-Italian stage. In the other operas in which he has performed, his voice has truly, at intervals, come forth splendidly, but his performance has been unequal. Here he sings admirably throughout, while he seems to have conquered that apparent difficulty in the eliciting of his notes, which he occasionally evinced before—the consequence, probably, of a first acquaintance with our English climate.

His voice is apparently indefatigable; he never seems, like most great tenors, to manage or keep it in reserve for the moments requiring special effort; from beginning to end, he gives forth the full volume of voice, which, in spite of this, never fails at the critical moment. The enthusiastic energy which characterises his singing, finds full scope in this opera, in which he called forth, throughout, the warmest applause.

It is difficult to witness anything more dramatic or more dramatically executed than the quartet of the second act, in which *Jacopo* and *Lucrezia* denounce *Loredano* for his malignant persecutions, and the old *Doge* endeavours to reason his exasperated son and daughter into prudence. Here the well known energy of the *Tenor della Malebranca* produced an electrical effect; and he was admirably seconded by Montenegro, whose dramatic genius displayed itself in a remarkable manner.

This quartet produced an immense effect. On Saturday it was repeated, amidst enthusiastic applause; and it was rather the fault of the artists than of the audience that it enjoyed not the double *encore* still lately a most unusual honour. In consequence of the numerous *encores* was not complied with.

Novelties succeed each other so rapidly that our space fails us to do justice to the remaining features of the performances of the past week, and especially to the *rentrée* of Mdlle. Lucile Grahn, who seems to gain in spirit and in elasticity of movement every time we see her. Her Bacchante is a truly classical and poetical delineation of a subject, which, brought into the sphere of *realism*, would be anything but attractive. We have many times noticed the admirable grouping in this divertissement, which strikes us with renewed force on every fresh performance.

Mdlle. Grahn likewise appeared in a new ballet on Thursday, another composition of Paul Taglioni. The following is the ground-work of the plot:—

Orithea, an Amazon Princess, conquers in battle *Alcesta*, a young and valiant warrior, whom she takes prisoner, and with whom she falls in love. The Queen of the Amazons indignantly opposes a union which will rob her of the bravest of her female warriors, until she discovers in *Alcesta* a long lost son and the ballet concludes amidst universal festivity.

The ballet was preceded by "I Puritani," with a cast including Castellan Gardoni, Lablache, and Coletti.

TABLEAU FROM THE NEW BALLET OF "THEA," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE

THE NEW HOUSE OF LORDS.

DRAWN AND ENGRAVED BY JOSEPH LIONEL WILLIAMS.

SPECIMEN OF PANELING.

THE Rebuilding of the Houses of Parliament, or "the Palace at Westminster," is the most important architectural work which has been undertaken in this country since the re-edification of St. Paul's Cathedral. So colossal a pile of building has not been erected in London since that period; nor so magnificent a specimen of Gothic architecture in England since the construction of Henry the Seventh's Chapel. And, it may be added, that in arrangement, detail, warming, and ventilation combined, so perfect a structure was never before planned, as far as can be judged from the recorded art of past ages, or the experience of our own time.

The progress of the noble work has, from time to time, been chronicled in our pages; though but thrice by illustration. In the first volume of our Journal will be found an Engraving of the state of the building in December, 1836; in our third volume, (No. 174,) is the amended Plan of the Principal Floor; and, in the eighth volume, (No. 195,) is a series of Sketches of the exterior of the building, with its state about fifteen months since. We have now a more pleasing picture to present to our readers—the completion of a portion of the magnificent interior—the New House of Assembly for the Peers. This, it is true, is but a portion of the architect's labours, as a single glance at the Plan will prove: it is, however, the most elaborate specimen—the artistical nucleus, as it were, of the superb and stupendous whole; and, on its successful completion, the architect will, undoubtedly, receive the congratulations of the Government and the nation. His progress has been beset with difficulties surmountable only by genius of the highest order; the retrospect would, however, be of less interest to our readers than the details of what is here accomplished; and this, after a few data, we shall proceed to describe.

The old Houses, Libraries, &c., were burnt down October 16th, 1834, strangely replying to the question of Sir John Soane six years previously, while contemplating the length of lath and plaster—"Where would the progress of a fire be arrested?" Temporary accommodation was then provided among the ruins or the sitting of the Houses; but many months elapsed before the plan for rebuilding was matured. This being decided on, 97 sets of designs, containing not fewer than 1400 drawings, were furnished in four months; and Mr. Barry was, at length, selected as the successful competing architect, in the spring of 1836. It was not, however, until January 1, 1839, that the excavation for the river wall was commenced; and the building of the wall in March following. The Speaker's House and Parliamentary Offices were begun in 1840; but it was not until the middle of 1841, that any important progress had been made in the superstructure. Reference to our No. 195 will afford the reader a glimpse of the state of the works in January, 1846.

We shall now describe specially the portions of the House of Lords which we have *this week* Illustrated: the details being from our Artist's notes made during his frequent visits to "the House."

THE EXTERIOR.

THE exterior of the House of Lords presents no enriched architectural features; but its massive walls are well proportioned, and please the eye by their solid appearance. As seen from the House Court, the exterior shows a low and boldly embattled portion, resting on an arcade of flattened arches, with windows of square form, traceried, and having moulded weather-tables; a string-course, with pateræ, runs along above the windows. This portion serves as the Corridor of the House, and projects many feet from the side of the main building. Above this, the six finely-proportioned and traceried windows of the House are seen, and between each a plain massive buttress. The windows have weather-tables; and a string course, with pateræ, decorates the walls above the windows. Lofty battlements crown the whole.

THE INTERIOR.

(See the two large Engravings at pages 248 *and* 249.)

The Interior of the House of Lords is, without doubt, the finest specimen of Gothic civil architecture in Europe: its proportions, arrangement, and decoration, being perfect, and worthy of the great nation at whose cost it has been erected. Entering from the Peers' Lobby, the effect of the house is magnificent in the extreme; the length and loftiness of the apartment, its finely proportioned windows, with the gilded and canopied niches between them; the Royal *truly* Royal Throne, glowing with gold and colours; the richly-carved paneling which lines the walls, with its gilded and emblazoned cove, and the balcony, of brass, of light and elegant design, rising from the canopy; the roof, most elaborately painted; its massy beams and sculptured ornaments, and pendants richly gilded, all unite in forming a scene of Royal magnificence as brilliant as it is unequalled

The House of Lords is 90 feet in length, 45 in breadth, and of the same height. In plan, the House is divided into three parts; the northern and southern are each considerably smaller than the centre, which constitutes the body or floor of the House, wherein are the Woolsack, Clerks' Tables, &c.; and on either side the seats for the Peers, in rows. The southern or lower part of the House in which the Throne is placed, and is also for the accommodation of distinguished foreigners, and others; whilst the northern has the Bar for its boundary, and is for the accommodation of the House of Commons, when summoned to the Upper House, to attend her Majesty or the Royal Commissioners; and where, also, counsel stand during judicial investigations. The House is lighted by twelve lofty windows, six on each side; each divided by mullions and transoms into eight lights; the upper rows subdivided, and all filled with quartrefoil tracery. The splay of the jamb of the windows is ornamented by painting; the words "Vivat Regina" being many times repeated round them, having between each word a quatrefoil, alternately blue and red. The windows will all be filled with stained glass, representing the Kings and Queens both Consort and Regnant—of England, standing under canopies of elaborate design. One window is already put in, and the effect is remarkably gorgeous. It shows figures of William the Conqueror, his Queen Matilda, William the Second, Henry the First, his Queen Matilda of Scotland, and Stephen and Queen Matilda and King Stephen and his Queen Maud. The style of colouring is that which was in fashion from the middle to the end of the fifteenth century.

At both ends of the apartment are three archways, corresponding in size and mouldings with the windows; and on the surface of the wall, within the arches, frescoes will be painted. The arch over the Throne is already filled by Mr. Dyce's fresco, "The Baptism of St. Ethelbert." The archways at the northern end of the House are very deeply recessed, thus affording space for the Strangers' Gallery. Between the windows, the arches at the ends and in the corners of the House are niches, richly canopied; the pendants within which are supported by demi-angels holding shields, charged with the armorial bearings of the Barons who wrested Magna Charta from King John, and whose effigies, in all eighteen, will be placed in the niches. The demi-angels, pillars, pedestals, and canopies, are all gilded, and the interiors of the niches are elegantly diapered. Above the niches are corbels, whence spring spandrils to support the ceiling. These spandrils are each filled with one large and two small quartrefoils, deeply moulded, and having roses in their respective centres. Similar quartrefoils fill the spandrils over the windows, and all are elaborately gilded.

THE CEILING.

The Ceiling is flat, and is divided—by tie-beams of great bulk, on each face of which is sculptured "Dieu et Mon Droit," twice repeated into eighteen large compartments; these are each again divided, by smaller beams, into four, having in their centres lozenge-formed compartments, deeply moulded. Different devices and symbols, carved with the utmost delicacy of touch, fill the lozenges, and all of them are gilded. Amongst the devices, and immediately over the Throne, is the Royal monogram, crowned, and interlaced by a cord, the convolutions of which are so arranged as to form loops at the corners; which similarly crowned and decorated, the monograms of the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert fill the lozenges over their respective seats. The cognizances of the White Hart, as Richard the Second; the Sun of the House of York; the Crown, in a bush, of Henry the Seventh, the Falcon, the Dragon, and the Greyhound, are in some of the lozenges; whilst the Lion passant of England, the Lion rampant of Scotland, and the Harp of Ireland, fill others. Sceptres and orbs, emblems of regal power, with crowns; the scales indicative of justice; mitres and crosiers, symbols of religion; and blunted swords of mercy; add their hieroglyphic interest: while crowns and coronets, and the ostrich plumes of the Prince of Wales, form enrichments more readily understood, and equally appropriate. These devices are encircled by borders, some of roses, others of oak leaves; but the greater part with foliated circles, having cords twining round them and the symbols in admirable intricacy; and *all* of them are most elaborate in workmanship; indeed, so minute in detail, that an opera-glass is required to detect *all* their beauties. In the vacant corners between the lozenges and the mouldings of the beams, the ceiling is painted of a deep blue, and surrounded by a red border on which are small yellow quatrefoils. Within the borders are circles, Royally crowned; and from them proceed sprays of roses, parallel to the sides of the lozenges. The circles contain various devices and shields: amongst the former are the rose of England, the pomegranate of Castile, the portcullis of Beaufort, the lily of France, and the lion of England; and in the latter are the fanciful armorial bearings of those counties which ages since composed the Saxon Heptarchy. Where the lozenges are filled with the mitre, the circles are gules and charged with a cross; and issuing from the circle are rays, instead of sprigs of roses. At the intersections of the tie-beams are massive pendants, moulded, and carved to represent crowns; and lesser pendants, or coronals, similarly carved, are at the centre of each tie-beam: whilst richly carved bosses are placed at the junctions of the smaller ones. The under surfaces of the pendants are sculptured to represent roses. The whole are gilded and enriched by colour. The ceiling is, as may be inferred from this imperfect description, most striking in its appearance; the massy tie beams, apparently of solid gold, so richly delight as they are with that precious metal, and the minute carving which fills up the lozenge-formed compartments, aided by the glowing and harmonious colours of the devices, painted on the flat surface of the ceiling—all produce an absolutely imposing and gorgeous effect.

THE PANELING.

Below the windows, the walls of the House are covered with oak paneling, elaborately wrought.

From the floor, about three panels high, the pattern of the paneling is the style termed "napkin;" having, in the angles formed by the folds of the drapery, at the upper and lower parts of the panel, V.R., with an oak wreath and cord intertwining. The fourth row of panels from the floor has open arches, with crockets and finials; quatrefoils and tracery subdivide the arches, whilst in their bases runs a beautiful flower ornament. At every third panel is a pillar exquisitely wrought, and crowned with a small bust of one of the Kings of England. The busts of the very earliest Kings are, of course, imaginary: but those for which authorities could be found, are perfect specimens of portrait carving in wood, so truly is the resemblance between them and the originals carried out, in every little point. The pillars in the southern division of the House, have pedestals affixed to them, on which are lions, sejant, holding shields emblazoned with the arms of England. Between the other panels are very slender angular-shaped pilasters, wrought in delicate workmanship. Above the panels, between each bust, runs the following inscription—"God save the Queen," in open worked letters of the Tudor character: above this runs a pierced bratishing of trefoils, of great lightness of design and delicacy of execution. A canopy springs from this bratishing, and is supported by moulded ribs arching from the pillars and pilasters. The upper parts of the spaces between the ribs are filled with richly traceried arches and quatrefoils; and the surface of the canopy is gilded, and decorated with the armorial bearings of the various Lord Chancellors of England, from Adam, Bishop of St. David's, in 1377, to the present Chancellor, Lord Cottenham. These escutcheons present a remarkably rich and antique decoration; and, since all are helmeted, crested, and mantled, the variety of colours so displayed, the mantlings partaking of the chief colour in the shields, is very striking. The arms of the various Sovereigns under whom the Chancellors have held office, are also painted in all their glowing emblazonments.

At the northern end of the House, the episcopal arms fill the spaces of the canopy. The front of the cove, or canopy, is moulded, having trellage in its lower moulding, and at every space corresponding to the pillars of the paneling is a small carved pendant: above it is a lion's head in strong relief, and thence spring the standards to the brass railing of the Peeresses' Gallery. This railing is of simple but exquisite design; having a series of roses, deeply wrought and foliated, running along its base. The standards are partly twisted; and between each runs a twisted rail, supported by segments of arches, foliated. A twisted rail passes along midway between the base and the top: and where all the rails and arches join each other, knobs, richly enamelled with colour and gilding, give features to the latter: they support a cornice with pateræ, and embattled. Above the cornice, a richly carved, foliated bratishing runs all round the House, whilst at intervals, corresponding to the pillars, tall finials give diversity to the outline From the finials at the angles of the windows rise the massive branches for the gas lights: they are of bold and graceful form and terminate in a coronal, whence the light issues.

THE THRONE

The centre of the southern end of the House is occupied by the golden Throne, and on either side of it, below the Peeresses' Gallery, is a doorway, the spandrils of which are highly enriched, leading into the Victoria Lobby. We shall defer our description of the wonderful variety and beauty of the decorations of the Throne till a succeeding number, when we shall give a complete representation of it; for to attempt to convey an idea of the details without pictorial help would be futile. Two candelabra, of most exuberant richness of design, stand on either side, a few paces in front of the Throne, and these we shall illustrate, in picture and words, in our next.

THE REPORTERS' GALLERY.

The northern end of the House has the Reporters' Gallery over the principal doorway in its centre; and, on either side, three small arches under the Peeresses' Gallery, each of them, having a sunken panel above the arch, containing symbols

EXTERIOR OF THE NEW HOUSE OF LORDS, FROM THE HOUSE COURT.

of the Virtues, &c., held by angels. The Strangers' Gallery is above the Reporters', and, as before-mentioned, is placed in the recesses of the great arches.

The Reporters' Gallery is most convenient, both in its arrangement and ease of access, the comfort of the gentlemen of the Press having been well studied. The Gallery is approached by a staircase on the west side of the Peers' Lobby. From the floor of the House, the appearance of this Gallery is eminently beautiful. It projects several feet from the wall, and is supported by five arches, three in the front, and one at each end; the central arch in the front being of wider and loftier span than the others, which have small bas-reliefs of angels holding wreaths, within which are symbols of two of the virtues, in sunken panels above them. Above the arches springs a canopy similar to that round the other parts of the House, divided into compartments, traceried and gilded also; the compartments over the centre door having within them the coat armour of the Saxon, Norman, Plantagenet, Tudor, Stuart, and Hanoverian houses, painted upon shields; whilst in the compartments over the side doors are the arms of the Archiepiscopal sees, and some of the Bishoprics, in continuation of the series of Episcopal arms, emblazoned at this end of the room. The front of the Gallery is divided into three compartments, by buttresses, which are carried up in panels and crowned with poppy heads, to correspond to the doorways beneath; within them are sunken panels most beautifully ornamented with deeply sculptured arches and quatrefoils, and gilded; in lozenges of decorative form and foliated, the badges of different Sovereigns of England are painted, whilst at the lower part of the panels a foliated bratishing is introduced. There are two ranges of seats in the Reporters' Gallery, and the front one has accommodation for ten persons, for whose use inkstands are sunk in a shelf. The arches under the Gallery, and the three small arches on either side of it, are hung with the richest and brightest red velvet; and a desk, the face of which is exquisitely enamelled, in colours, stands on a bracket in front of the Gallery. The case is beautifully carved, the central front gable crocketed and finialed; whilst small buttresses, with pinnacles are on either side.

THE BAR.

The Bar is about nine feet wide and three deep; and, on its outer and inner fronts and sides, it is ornamented by small sunken panels, having two rows of quatrefoils and arches wrought within them. At each corner of the Bar is a massive post, having on its outer faces the monogram, V. R., within quatrefoiled circles; and a narrow panel with pateræ, likewise on each face. The angles of the posts are ornamented by a reversed ogee moulding. The two lesser posts of the bar are crowned with small figures of the lion and unicorn holding shields; and the two outer are terminated by a cap, having battlements wrought on it.

Affixed to the wall, on the right hand of the Bar, is the enclosed and elevated seat of the Usher of the Black Rod: it is paneled and decorated in corresponding style with the extreme ends of the Peers' seats, which have panels of extremely intricate design, of vine, rose, and thistle patterns, beautifully sculptured and pierced, let into them. The extreme ends of the seats rise in steps, corresponding to the steps on which the seats are elevated, and at their corners are badges of some of the Royal houses of England; the white hart, dragon, greyhound, &c. These figures are beautifully carved.

THE CORRIDORS.

On each side of the House are two doors, one near either end, leading into corridors. The doors are paneled in the lower part, and filled with open worked arches in the upper, which are glazed with plate glass.

The Corridors are very handsomely paneled, and ceiled with oak, and extend the whole length of the House. Their appearance is singularly rich and effective, the warm colour of the paneling harmonising thoroughly with the stained glass and the rich blue of the carpet: the windows are square headed, divided by mullions, and traceried. The glass is richly diapered; and in labels running diagonally, the motto "Dieu et Mon Droit" is many times repeated. In recesses opposite to the windows are seats cushioned and covered with red leath r. In the recesses, also, are branches for gas, and opposite the doors leading from the House, globe lights hang from the ceiling.

Above these principal Corridors are others, destitute of decoration, whence ingress is obtained to the Peeresses' Gallery. This upper Corridor is lighted by small quatrefoil-shaped windows, and gas-lights are pendant from the roof.

CANDELABRA, FURNITURE, &c.

Two magnificent Candelabra of brass rise from the posts at the end of the Peers' seats. They are about twelve feet and a half high, and consist of a shaft, ornamented with a leaf pattern, and supported at the sides by short pillars, crowned with *fleurs de lis*; at about eight feet from the ground, the shaft has eight flying buttresses projecting from it, each with tracery and pinnacle work, and from them, in graceful curves, spring out branches, with sockets for lights. Oak trellage is with fantastic circumvolutions about the branches. Above this series of lights, four others, of lesser dimensions, add their intricate forms to the general richness, and the whole is crowned by a single light, rising from the centre. The workmanship of these Candelabra is most elaborate, and is worthy of their exquisite design.

The seats for the Peers are extremely comfortable, being thoroughly well stuffed. There are four rows of seats, each disposed in three ranges, so as to allow of free passage up the alleys that run between the ranges.

The carpet is of deep blue, ornamented with roses in gold colour.

MR. DYCE'S FRESCO

(See the front page of present No.)

Mr. Dyce's fresco of "The Baptism of St. Ethelbert" is a fine specimen of his great abilities. It represents the King, a semi-nude figure, but crowned, kneeling before St. Augustine, who is attired in an alb, and over which is a mantle, gilded. St. Augustine has a small portion of his left hand, and with the right seems to the act of pronouncing benediction. A youthful monk on his right hand holds an open book. An attendant is about to place the Royal mantle on Ethelbert's shoulders, and the Queen, Bertha, wearing a circlet, is looking on the ceremony with an expression of intense interest. In the background, in an elevated part of the Chapel, is a mingled group of men, women, and children, all apparently watching the ceremony with the deepest attention. The artist has, on some steps leading to the elevated portion before mentioned, is haranguing the people, and evidently persuading them also to embrace Christianity and be baptized.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The representations we give this week illustrate the Interior of the House of Lords, in its chief points. In the view from the Bar, the exquisite details of the Throne may be seen in the centre of the Illustration; and above it, a faint idea of Mr. Dyce's fresco. The ceiling is detailed in all its minutiæ, as far as it could be given without the charge of confusion. The details of the Bar, the candelabra, &c., are faithfully rendered; and the paneling, Peeresses' Gallery, doorways, &c., are as carefully elaborated as their small size would allow.

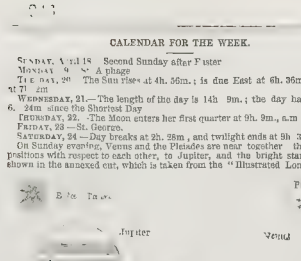
The other view, of the Reporters' Gallery in the New House, shows the Reporters' Gallery, with its intricate details; the Strangers' Gallery; the roof, from another point of view, in detail: the Woolsack, and seats for the Peers; the Bar, with its lights, &c.; and the richly-carved panels at the ends of the Peers' seats: and thus it will be seen, ALL the principal features of the House, and many of its lesser beauties, are elaborated and shown. The other Illustrations speak for themselves.

To Charles Barry, Esq., our most especial thanks are due, for the great readiness with which he has granted our Artist free permission to make as many drawings as we might require for a complete Illustration of this national building. To

(Continued on Page 247.)

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 18 Second Sunday after Easter
MONDAY, 19 A phage
TUESDAY, 20 The Sun rises at 4h. 36m.; is due East at 6h. 36m.; and sets at 7h. 2m.
WEDNESDAY, 21.—The length of the day is 14h 9m.; the day has increased 6. 24m. since the Shortest Day
THURSDAY, 22. The Moon enters her first quarter at 9h. 9m., a.m
FRIDAY, 23.—St. George.
SATURDAY, 24.—Day breaks at 2h. 28m, and twilight ends at 9h 30m.
On Sunday evening, Venus and the Pleiades are near together their relative positions with respect to each other, to Jupiter, and the bright stars near, are shown in the annexed cut, which is taken from the "Illustrated London Almanack." After Sunday, Venus will be moving to a point between Beta Tauri and Jupiter These objects form a beautiful group at present



TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 24

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
56	4 18	4 39	5 0	5 22	5 44	6 6	6 30	6 57	7 25	7 55	8 24	9 14	9 49

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Subscriber*," Brighton.—*The cause of the late insubordination in Heriot's Hospital was not the "Monitor System." It arose out of a series of petty discontents among the boys, the grounds of which were never very clearly explained. Fifty-two were expelled; but, after an enquiry by the Lord Provost and the Hospital Committee, twenty-three of the lads were restored. Most of, if not all, the young rebels were subsequently forgiven, and re-admitted. None of the teachers were dismissed*

"*Mr. G.*" *is thanked for the offer of the Wailing-street Antiquities; though we have not room to engrave them. The Sketch shall be returned if the requisite address be forwarded*

"*Organ.*" *There is no authority for altering the spelling of the names in question.*

"*W. B.*" *is thanked for the offer of the Series of Papers; but, we have not room for such subjects*

"*Pedagogus*" *should apply to Messrs. Souter and Law, School Library, Fleet-street*

"*T. R. J. H.*"—*We do not entertain questions as to Billiards.*

"*A Constant Subscriber*," Dublin.—*Mr. Buckstone's new drama, "The Flowers of the Forest," is published at One Shilling.*

"*A Friend at Home*."—*We do not see the probability of a single suggestion further altering the object in view*

"*J. W.*," Wolverhampton *Miss Acton's "Modern Cookery," price 7s. 6d., is a capital work.*

"*O. G.*," Dublin, *should consult Murray's "Hand-book of France," for much information that may be useful to a person about to settle in that country.*

"*Ignoramus*," Liverpool, *is correct in his surmise.*

"*W. C. H.*" *is thanked; but, we have not room for the Lines.*

"*A. B. J.*" Dover-street, *should submit the MS., fairly copied, to a London Publisher: the real name will be required by him, though it may not, of necessity, be published.*

"*S. B.*"—"*Taylor's Short-hand, improved by Hardcay.*" *Our estimate of Phonography is stated at page 105 of the present Volume.*

"*Verdun*," United Service Club *Thanks.*

"*M. A. S.*" *Iberia can be had at Chap. Lords is reprinting, and will be ready very shortly*

"*Liberator*" *will see that the late Steeple-Chase, in France, is not a fit scene for illustration in our pages*

"*A. Z.*" *had better submit the case to a Solicitor.*

"*A Practical Potter.*"—*Such information as our Correspondent desires respecting London Sights is given in our Journal at holiday seasons; and incidentally, as novelties arise.*

"*Inquirer.*"—*A good copy of Boydell's Edition of Shakspeare may be bought for Ten Guineas.*

"*I [illegible] Gentleman.*" *The Garrick Correspondence, published a few years since, is stated in part by Mr. Upcott.*

"*L. L.*" *To loosen a tight stopper, set the decanter up to the top of the neck in hot water. We must decline replying to the second question.*

"*A Lady Subscriber.*"—*The price of "The German Christmas Eve" is 10s. 6d*

"*P. P.*" *The right of nominating to the living of St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard-street, is exercised by the Chancellor alternately with the Goldsmiths' Company For further details, see Godwin's "Churches of London," vol. ii.*

"*Kingston.*" *We cannot undertake to inquire as to the responsibility of Advertisers*

"*A. B.*"—*The opening Paisley Athenæum was to be celebrated by a Soirée on Tuesday last; Provost Murray, President, in the Chair.*

"*A Correspondent*" *is thanked for the Sketch, &c. of Bluefield, the capital of the Mosquito kingdom; but, the subject does not appear to possess any immediate interest*

"*D. E.*" *Fareham. Thanks*

"*G. T. N.*," Liverpool. *The first subject suggested has already been copiously illustrated in an early Volume of our Journal. The second subject is but an unpicturesque one. Our Correspondent is thanked for his reminders*

"*Canalicus*," Greenwich.—*We have not room for the suggested changes*

"*A Disputant.*"—*Innate Ideas are ideas or principles supposed to exist in the mind from the first moment of its existence, and to be developed along with it. Locke, however, has taken much pains to refute this doctrine.*

"*R. W.*," Brecon.—*There is a Philological School Society at 38, Gloster-place, Newroad.*

"*Pecator*" *should consult the explanatory pamphlet on the Government Education Scheme, published by Murray.*

"*A Correspondent.*"—*The remaining Prisons in London and Southwark in which Debtors are confined are the Borough Compter, Whitecross-street Prison, the Queen's Prison, the Surrey County Gaol, and Westminster Bridewell.*

"*J. F. R.*" *The Metropolitan Police Force consists of 18 Superintendents, 13 Inspectors, 487 Sergeants, and 4181 Constables*

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*Drawings on Wood, for Engraving, are made in pencil, and occasionally strengthened with Indian ink*

"*Pious*," Bedale *Mr. Paul, 41, Tower-street, Westminster.*

"*The Lines by Tyro.*"—*We have not room*

"*A Constant Reader*" *is thanked; but we have not room for the Riddle. Lord Rosse's Leviathan Telescope is engraved in No. 155 of* THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

"*B. L. No lady can bear a crest. A son cannot quarter his mother's arms unless she was an heiress; nor can he introduce into his shield any device to mark his descent from his maternal ancestors.*

"*Anglesea.*" *Of the House of Hanover*

"*A Subscriber from the Beginning*" *will find his query answered above.*

"*A subscriber.*" *A son is entitled to use his father's crest at any period of life*

"*C. D. Sir William Segar was made Garter King of Arms in 1603, on the removal of Sir William Dethick in that year.*

"*A Constant Reader.*" *The Comet was visible all day on the 30th ult.: it was observed by Mr Hind himself, and was seen by two gentlemen, one in Anglesea, and the other in Devon, who found it from the plans we gave in our Paper of the 27th. The day was cloudy; or, probably, it would have been seen by many persons with the naked eye*

"*H. M.*," Albany. *The "predicted" Coldest Day was Jan. 20, 1838.*

"*T. J. L.*"—*Apply, with the old Almanacks, to Mr. Maynard, bookseller, 8, Bartlett-court, Leicester-square.*

"*A Subscriber to the Art-Union*," Edinburgh. *Prizeholders receive intimation of the fact by next post; and are allowed to select for themselves. The Engravings for the current year are complete, and are about to be electrotyped*

"*A Constant Subscriber*" *had better consult a Sol olor, or a Brahor*

"*C.*"—*The Peninsular Medals are in preparation; but we cannot name the time for their distribution*

"*T. F.*," Brighton. "*Walker's English Dictionary*," *improved edition, printed in Scotland*

"*James*" "*The lady is an accomplished dunsense.*

"*Farmer Lea*." "*The Penny Magazine*" *is no longer published.*

"*A Constant Subscriber.*"—"*Semivamde*" *is five syllables. "Hide" is an old law term for a quantity of land, not exactly known; but, probably, determined by local usage*

"*X. X.*"—*Moisten with a teafon of lee. sprus of wine, a teaspoonful of muriatic acid, and a pint of water.*

"*Curious*," "*Lassy*," *and "E. S.," Welton.—We cannot spare room to reply to your inquiries.*

"*An Old Subscriber*" *The paper shall be sent, on receipt of the remittance.*

"*P. C. P.*" *The Panorama may be purchased. The s is pronounced in both names.*

"*R. W.*," Manchester. *We cannot interfere with wagers.*

"*Alexander.*" "*Hand-book of Anatomy for Artists*," *published by Highley and Co., Fleet street.*

"*A Constant Subscriber.*" *The husband will be liable*

"*A Coal Engineer*," *Ilfracombe The paragraph in our last, relating to the Locomotive to work up Gradients, was copied from another Journal: 1 in 22 is, probably, intended*

"*B. H. C.*," Bristol.—*The price of the only edition of Joanna Baillie's Dramas is 36s in 3 vols*

"*Bramboche*," Bristol. *Apply to a respectable Dentist.*

"*Remonontarus*." 1. *A Restaurant—whose price varies from 10 to 26 guineas.* 2. *We do not know.* 3. *If the observations of stars were made between the years 1800 and 1840, the Astronomical Society's Catalogue will be the best; but, for all observations taken after 1840, the constants in the British Association Catalogue should be used in their reductions*

BOOKS RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Chess-Player's Magazine, Nos. 1 to 3.—— Dr. Readers on the Remediable Evils of the People.——Burns' Cabinet Library for Youth, 3 vols

Music.—The Sea Nymph's Song.——Happy Days Gone By.——Within a Mile of Edinburgh. Lanier's Promenade Waltzes.—— The Ivy Green, by Czerny. ——The Fontainebleau Quadrilles.——Henri Herz; Six Grandes Valses.

*** The Ceiling of the Royal Italian Opera will be engraved next week; with the Ceiling of Her Majesty's Theatre.

THE NEW HOUSE OF LORDS.—Next week, we shall resume our ILLUSTRATIONS of this Superb Edifice, with a View of the PEERS' LOBBY and the BRASS GATES, which it has been found impossible to complete in time for the present No. The No. for next week will, also, contain the VICTORIA LOBBY; the ROYAL THRONE, CANDELABRA, State Furniture of the House, &c.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1847.

WHEN the Government included the City of London in its measure relating to the Health of Towns, it is to be presumed it reckoned on a noisy, if not a strong opposition. Lord Morpeth, taking a step in advance of Lord Lincoln, has ventured to subject the "Great Metropolis" to the system proposed for the rest of the kingdom; and the wrath of the authorities is extreme. The parochial mind of Marylebone, and the corporate intellect of the Common Council, are alike arrayed against cleanliness; both bodies being, to use *Hamlet's* phrase, "spacious in the possession of dirt," are quite unanimous in defence of it, and the vested interests connected therewith; one spirit of Sir Peter Laurie informs the Parish Vestry and the Corporation; and, for gutters choked, sewers full, and streets unswept, there will be no lack of champions. The poor of Marylebone are "comparatively healthy;" and, in twenty-five years, the Corporation of London have spent £70,000 in widening streets; what more can an unreasonable world require? Has it not, also, dug sewers in profusion, in the North of the Town—indeed, more than are used; and, (there being money to be made by it), does it not pave and unpave all the great thoroughfares, on an average, twice a-year? A Government that can interfere with such competent and zealous functionaries must be possessed by the very demon of intermeddling, and is to be resisted at all hazards. So, the old cries that have been used against every improvement in the bloodiest laws and most hateful systems, are raised against sanatory regulations. Cleanliness is pronounced unconstitutional; freer supplies of water are un-English; the application of modern science in the battle with old physical evils, is a dangerous innovation. We frequently hear of the dust of antiquity as a venerable and respected thing; but mere dirt, however old, should not be allowed any immunity from broom and shovel. As the wisdom of our ancestors was not called on to deal with two millions of people crowded together in one city, it cannot furnish us precedents; and in this, as in many other things, we must act for ourselves, by our own experience. An old has to be gained, and for that there must be means; from taking those means, we must not be scared by the exploded outcry of "unconstitutional." On the contrary, pure air, and good water, and clean dwellings, are among the most constitutional of earthly things.

We hope the Government will persist in subjecting the City of London to the provisions of the Act, such as they may be after the supervision of Parliament. Nothing has injured the Metropolis so much as the continual exemptions it has claimed and extorted by the weakness of successive Governments from the changes that have affected other Corporations and communities. It is difficult, doubtless, to "put a hook in the nose of Leviathan," and those who do it must expect a hard struggle with the monster, that never shows any activity except when there is an attempt to make him move. The Corporation of London is an overgrown obstruction, crusted all over with ancient abuses, that have grown up through centuries of undeserved forbearance on the part of those whose duty it is to lop and prune in behalf of the common good. Every measure touching its own improvement, the City of London resists, contending that it governs itself, which is a fact; and that it does it well, which is a fiction. It was exempted from the Corporation Reform Act, and what is the consequence? Its Corporate offices are carefully shunned by the merchants and the best class of traders of the City, and fall into the hands of small hustlers of the parish vestry stamp, or "parlour orator" school-men, of whom the least that can be said is that they are unknown; if heard of at all, it is too often in connection with some squabble or dispute, from which the highminded and honourable turn away with something like disgust. At the present moment, we firmly believe the "Corporation" is far beneath the average of the intellect, principles, and opinions of the City, instead of being what it once was, and still ought to be, the representative of them. Nothing can stand still in a world of movement without degenerating, and society has left the Corporation of London behind in its progress. By degenerating, it loses its position in public opinion, which, after all, is the great source of preeminence; this is the reason the Corporation of London no longer "leads," as it undoubtedly might do; its small factions and anomalous constitution, throw it out of men's sympathies; other matters we need not allude to, deprive it of men's respect; and the public is not at all surprised to see it array itself against a measure imperatively called for. It is consistent with itself in that opposition, but it will not avail.

THE refusal of the agent of the Cunard line of American steamers to give a berth to Mr. Frederick Douglas, a coloured gentleman, after he had duly paid for the accommodation, has excited some attention. It is one of the very few instances in which the feeling the American entertain for all men of the Negro race has been exhibited in England, where it is nearly incomprehensible. The only tests men are put to in society here are personal manners and deportment; the only distinctions recognised are those of rank, wealth, and education; the treatment a man meets with depends wholly on his conduct as an individual. A Peer misconducting himself in a drawing-room would be shown down stairs; if in a public place, he would be lodged in the station-house; if he disgraced himself as a member of society, he would be "cut" by all decent people over afterwards. And putting a social ban on any one race or class, without distinction, is a thing unknown, save in the land that places the equality of the rights of man among the fundamental principles of its constitution.

In the present case explanations of the fact have been given by the Liverpool agent of the Company, and Mr. "Charles M. Burrop (of Asgill, Virginia, United States), Head Manager of the Cunard Company of Liners." The first throws the exclusion partly on the personal conduct of Mr. Douglas in a former voyage, when he was the cause, "whether intentionally or unintentionally on his part, of producing, by the observations he made use of, serious disturbance on board, which required the authority of the Captain to quell." It is easy to perceive of what nature those observations were; and if he disturbed the peace and good order of the ship it is a fair and substantial reason for a regulation of some kind, to be decided by the circumstances. But the "Head Manager," from "Asgill, Virginia," says not a word of the alleged misconduct, and throws the whole exclusion on the aversion to the Negro race, which he paints with all the vividness of the latitude of "Virginia." We rejoice in the conviction that no Englishman could write so unchristian, so disgusting a letter: if there is anything in it worse than its flippant arrogance, it is the effrontery with which he asserts that the antipathy of race is as strong in England and among Englishmen as in America. We totally deny the fact. A man of colour in England is on the same level precisely as those of his own rank in fortune and education: he is excluded nowhere merely on account of his race. We have seen Mr. Douglas, who could not be admitted to the saloon of the American liner, moving in an elevated section of London society on terms of perfect freedom and equality. And as the matter is so completely a personal one, we may state that Mr. Douglas is not a Negro, nor black; he is of the mixed race, the white preponderating, and he is a gentleman in manners and education.

We do not believe that any Englishmen would behave differently in their own houses and places of meeting, and on board a steamer: that some may have become tainted by a long residence in America, and that others might be led to "do as others do," is possible; but the statement in Mr. Burrop's letter is incredible of any English gentleman. The objection raised upon the sense of "smell" is a very old and very contemptible one; the lazy, the poor, and the dirty of all races are alike: there is many a white man with whom we should wish to avoid close contact, and of whom we should carefully keep to windward in summer; but the antipathy is no stronger than soap, water, and clean linen would remove. We would match a dirty Spaniard, Italian, or German, for variety and intensity of odour, against any Negro Virginia could produce; but a Spanish, Italian, or German gentleman is not therefore to be excluded from society. It was an old opinion that the Jews carried a bad smell with them; and they were once under a social ban; so the assertion seems to be made only of proscribed races—any reason for oppression being welcome to the tyrant. But, as the Jew rose in the social scale, his curious theme smell departed; Christians sit at the banquets of Baron Rothschild totally unconscious of the existance of a popular belief that Sir Thomas Browne thought it worth a chapter in his "Vulgar Errors" to expose. If mere colour is the cause of the exclusion, what would Americans say to the honours and titles given to the Rajahs of the East, and the native merchants and bankers of India, the Mohun Roys, and the Dwarkanath Tanjores; instead of sitting at the tables of the rich and noble, and being made Baronets, they would, in the Land of Liberty, run a smart chance of being tarred and feathered. But we believe there is a curious inconsistence in America on this matter of colour; while any tinge of Negro blood is hated and despised, any mixture of the native Indian race, though equally dark, is rather a subject of pride, and is highly esteemed!

Since writing the above, it has been proved that no such person as "Mr. Charles M. Burrop, of Asgill, Virginia, U.S.," is known to the Company; the letter is, therefore, an impudent calumny on Englishmen; but such sentiments deserve denouncing. The Company will permit no such scene to occur again.

THE WEATHER.

The past week has been fine and seasonable, with the temperature a little above that of the season: occasional showers of rain have fallen, and vegetation has advanced considerably.

Friday was windy, the sky about one half covered by cloud, and its average temperature was 46°; this day was followed by a warm night. Saturday was fine with sunshine in the morning: the sky was principally cloudy during the day; some rain fell during the afternoon; its average temperature was 46½°. Sunday was a cloudy day with gentle rain falling frequently; its average temperature was 50°; this day was followed by a very warm night Monday rain was falling early in the morning; the sky was principally covered with cloud during the day; its average temperature was 55°, being the warmest day since 1846 (Oct. 16). Tuesday, rain was falling early in the morning, the day was cloudy throughout, but the wind was principally from the East, and the evening was cold; the average temperature of the day was 45½°, being 12½° less than that of Monday. Wednesday, the morning was bright and fair; the day, however, was cold. The sky was nearly covered by clouds all the day; its average temperature was 43°. Thursday was a cold day, the wind being principally from the East; some hail and rain fell at different times during the morning; the average temperature of the day was 43½°. The average temperature of the week was 47½°, being something above that of the season.

The extreme thermometrical readings each day were

Friday,	April 9,	the highest during the day was 53½ degs., and the lowest was 39 degs.	
Saturday,	April 10	.....	36
Sunday,	April 11	56½	.....
Monday,	April 12	55½	47
Tuesday,	April 13	51½	39
Wednesday,	April 14	51	35
Thursday,	April 15	52½	34½

Blackheath, Friday, April 16, 1847. J. G.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

RETURN OF THE COURT TO LONDON.

On Monday afternoon the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal children, returned to Buckingham Palace from Windsor. The Queen, it is understood, does not intend returning to Windsor Castle before the 1st of June (Ascot Races); but it is probable that her Majesty and the Royal family will pass a week or two at Claremont previous to the birthday drawing-room.

The Queen and Prince Albert visited her Majesty the Queen Dowager, on Tuesday, at Marlborough House. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the Countess of Mount Edgecumbe, Hon. Miss Kerr, Hon. Miss Cavendish, Lord Byron, Major-General Wemyss, and Captain the Hon. A. H. Gordon, honoured the performances at her Majesty's Theatre with their presence in the evening

Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, Lord John Russell, Earl Forfescue, Earl Spencer, Lord Wilcoughby de Eresby, and several of the ladies of the household, visited the new Houses of Lords, on Wednesday, shortly after twelve o'clock, for the purpose of viewing that part of the new Palace at Westminster, previously to its being taken possession of by the Peers on Thursday evening.

HER MAJESTY'S DRAWING ROOM.

The Queen held her second Drawing-room for the season on Thursday. Shortly before two o'clock her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, and attended by a general of the great Officers of the Household, left Buckingham Palace, and, escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards, proceeded through the Park to St. James's Palace.

The Drawing Room was attended by the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, Great Officers of the Household, and Members of the Cabinet, who arrived in state The attendance of the Nobility and Gentry was very numerous, and the splendour of the equipages and liveries of the servants attracted general attention.

The day, though cold, was rather fine. A great number of persons congregated to witness the pageant, who loudly cheered the Sovereign and her illustrious Consort as they passed from Buckingham Palace to St. James's. Her Majesty appeared in excellent health.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—His Grace's son (the Marquis of Douro) intends next month to visit the Scottish estates of his father-in-law, the Marquis of Tweeddale, in the county of Haddington. He will be accompanied by the Duke of Wellington, who will remain at least one day at Berwick, in order to enjoy the society of a distinguished military character in the vicinity, whose gallant conduct in Spain very speedily secured him his Grace's approbation and patronage.

Sir ROBERT PEEL. Sir Robert Peel arrived in Blackburn last Monday night, per railway The Right Hon. Baronet travelled in an open carriage placed on a truck, and was only attended by a single servant. He passed the night at the hotel.

DEATH OF THE DOWAGER LADY BROWNLOW. The Dowager Lady Brownlow expired on Tuesday afternoon, at her residence in Hill-street, after a short illness, in the 81st year of her age. The deceased lady was only daughter of the late Sir Henry Banks, and married, on the 31st of August, 1775, the late Lord Brownlow.

PRESENTATION OF PLATE TO VISCOUNT TORRINGTON. A very splendid service of plate, to be presented to Lord Torrington by the proprietors of the South-Eastern Railway Company, in testimony of the regard for the services he has rendered them as a director, &c., has been completed at the manufactory of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell. It is valued at 3000 guineas, and includes, besides the usual service for the dinner table, candelabra, and costly ornamental decorations. The designs of these, and of some of the other pieces, are peculiarly chaste and finely modelled. The four seasons are introduced, together with the forms of birds and sylvan animals. The whole of the designs are by Mr. Brown.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their Lordships met again to day, but the sitting was a very short one, and was almost entirely confined to the presentation of petitions.

The Army Service Bill was introduced by Earl Grey, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday week

The House adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. FRIDAY.

WRECK OF THE "TWEED."—In answer to a question by Mr. MUNTZ, Lord J. RUSSELL said, Lord Auckland had taken into his consideration the gallant and generous conduct of Bernardo Campe, captain of a Spanish brig, in his endeavours to afford assistance to the passengers and crew of the unfortunate *Tweed*, and his Lordship had recommended that the captain should have presented to him a sum of £500, as a reward for his noble services; which recommendation her Majesty's Government intended to carry into effect. (Cheers from both sides of the House.)

POOR RELIEF (IRELAND).

Lord J. RUSSELL moved the order of the day for the third reading of the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill

Mr COLEY opposed the bill, particularly objecting to the measure of out-door relief

Lord Jocelyn, Mr. Trelawney, and Sir Walter James supported the bill.

A long discussion ensued, in which several Irish members took part, but the arguments were chiefly a recapitulation of those used at the earlier stages of the bill

Sir G. GREY made a short speech, in the course of which he said it was not necessary to go at length into the subject, as there was a general feeling in favour of the bill, and the objections already made to it had been fully discussed. He admitted that out-door relief would not cure the evils complained of in Ireland, but contended that such a measure as the present would induce the landowners and occupiers to use their exertions to procure employment for the poor.

Lord G. Bentinck, Mr. Labouchere, and Mr Goulburn next addressed the House. The debate proceeded for a long period, and, ultimately, the bill was read a third time and passed.

The Landed Property (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

EPSOM SPRING MEETING. FRIDAY.

The Derby Stakes

Gabbler	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rob Roy	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tragical	..	..	..	..	..	3

The Great Metropolitan Handicap

Mr. Gregory's Clermont	..	..	..	..	1
Mr. Moore's Woldog	..	..	..	..	2
Lord Chesterfield's Bro. to Stitch	..	..	..	..	3

Won by a neck.

The Two-year-olds Stakes.

Antelope	..	..	..	..	1
Chippeway	..	..	..	..	2
Grist	..	..	..	..	3

Won by a length.

ANOTHER FATAL STEAM-BOAT ACCIDENT.—We are sorry to say that an account has been received at Liverpool, stating that the steam-ship *Orana Vita*, Capt. Baden, which left that port on Tuesday evening for Drogheda, whilst on her voyage, about half across the Channel, took fire Sixty-nine were saved in either the boats or a small sloop, which rendered assistance, and arrived at Dublin on Wednesday. The captain, with, as is supposed, several others, were lost. The *Orana Vita* was burnt to the water's edge, and the body of her unfortunate commander was afterwards found floating in a life-preserver, but dreadfully burnt. It is stated, that at least seventy-four were on board when the steamer left the river. The accounts so far received are exceedingly meagre.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

OPENING OF THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

A most important event took place at Berlin on Sunday last—the opening of the United Diet of Prussia, by King Fredrick William the Fourth. The ceremony was a very grand and magnificent one. The arrangements for the admission of the several Courts of the assembled Parliament (as they are henceforth to be called) were provided; and the Royal Speech was delivered in the Great White Chamber of the Palace, in the presence of the whole Diet, the Royal Family, the diplomatic body, and of all that is most illustrious in the kingdom.

The Speech in which the King inaugurated the Assembly was a long and remarkable one. His Majesty commenced by congratulating his subjects upon the occasion which had called them together, and after an eulogium upon his deceased father, explained the reasons why the promised Constitution had been so long delayed. His Majesty then made this profession of his Constitutional feelings and desires:—

"As the heir of an unweakened Crown, which I must and will hand down unweakened to my descendants, I am perfectly free from all and every pledge with respect to what has not been carried out, and, above all, with respect to that from the execution of which his own true paternal conscience preserved my illustrious predecessor. I will not, however, conceal from you that all the separate parts; an edifice of justice has been built upon it, oaths have been sworn on it, and it has, all unfinished as it is, maintained itself as a wise law for twenty-seven years. From which I proceed, with the firm heart, indeed, but with the freedom of my kingly prerogative, to its final completion. I am, however, the irreconcilable enemy of all arbitrary proceedings, and must have been a foe, above all, of bringing together into one body an only fictitiary assembly of Estate Orders, which should deprive the noble creation of the King, my dear father, I mean the Provincial Diets, of their value. It has been therefore, for many years, my fixed and immovable resolve to let no assembly, ordained by law, by the fusion together of the Provincial Diets. It is formed; I have recognised your claim to all the rights flowing from that law; and, far beyond—far beyond all the promises which my father, of blessed memory, I have granted you, within certain necessary limits, the right of granting taxes—A right, gentlemen, the responsibility of which weighs far more heavily than the honour which it conveys. In no case, in this assembly will new debts, or important periods in the existence of our State, which are treated of in my patent of February 3rd. As soon as those periods occur, I will assemble the Diets on each separate occasion round me, in order to deliberate with them for the welfare of my country, and to afford them an opportunity for the exercise of their rights. I have, however, reserved the express right of calling together these great assemblies on extraordinary occasions, if I deem it good and profitable, and I will do this willingly and at more frequent intervals, if this Diet gives me the proof that I may act thus without prejudice to higher Sovereign duties."

The points touched upon in the course of the King's Speech may be summed up thus: His Majesty alluded to various local measures of improvement, and proclaimed the principle of complete religious freedom to all sects; he grants the publicity to proceedings in the civil and criminal courts of justice; and the Prussian Envoy at Frankfort has been instructed to bring before the Federal Diet the question of the liberty of the press, with a view to the complete execution of the pledge contained in the 18th article of the federal compact of Germany.

Entire freedom has also been secured to the publication of the debates, with the names of the speakers

His Majesty thus enunciated his views as to the relations between himself and his people:—"Noble Lords and trusty Orders,—I am forced to the solemn declaration that no power on earth will ever succeed in moving me to change the natural, and in our case, a providential relation between Prince and people into something merely conventional or constitutional, that, once for all, I will never suffer a written sheet of paper to force itself in, as it were a second providence, between our Lord God in Heaven and this people, in order to rule us with its paragraphs, and to replace by them our ancient and time-hallowed trust reliance on each other. Between us be truth. From *one* weakness I feel myself entirely free: I have not the idle ambition to be—who could do so?—the author of history aright? I strive alone to fulfil my duty so as to satisfy my understanding and my conscience, and to deserve the thanks of my people, even though it be never my lot to obtain it."

A satisfactory picture is drawn of the national resources:—"The extinction of the national debt is progressing. The taxes are diminished, the finances are put in order, so as to day the happiness to offer the provinces, for the use of their treasuries, a donation of 2,000,000 rix-dollars."

His Majesty made a touching and solemn avowal in reference to religion:—"One avowal I am in these days unable to suppress, bearing in mind the frightful attempt to defraud my people of its holiest jewel—its faith in the Redeemer, Lord and King of itself and of us all. This avowal is as follows—(here his Majesty arose, and spoke the words standing, and with right hand uplifted):—'I and my house, we will serve the Lord.'"

Then follows an eloquent passage indicative of the mode by which the King formed his opinion of his people:—"Noble Lords, I do not exhaust the feelings of my people in the green gates and huzzas of the festivity; still less in the praise and blame of the press, or in the doubtful, sometimes criminal, demands of certain addresses, which are sent to the Throne, and States, or elsewhere. I have read them with my own eyes in the touching thanks of men for benefits scarcely promised, and scarcely begun; here, where broad districts of land stood under water; there, where gaunt poverty recovered from hunger. In their fine joy, in their wet eyes, did I read their feelings three years ago, when the lives of myself and the Queen were so wonderfully preserved. There is truth—and in my words is truth—when I say it is a noble people; and I quite feel the happiness of presiding over such a people. And your hopes will understand me, and accord with me, when in this great house I urgently call upon you:—'Be worthy of this people!'"

His Majesty then professed his ardent attachment to his people in these terms:—"I remember the axiom of a Royal friend, 'Confidence excites confidence.' That is this day my happiness. That my confidence in you is great I have proved by my words, and sealed by my act. And from you, my Lords, I expect a proof of confidence in return, and, in the same manner, by acts. God is my witness, I approach you as your true friend, best, and most faithful friend; and I firmly believe that, amongst the hundreds before me, there is not one who is not resolved at this moment to preserve that friendship."

His Majesty concluded his remarkable speech as follows:—"So, then, Princes, Counts, and Lords, dear and faithful orders of Nobles, Burghers, and Commons, while you proceed with God's help to your task, you will, I am certain, in this moment, when all Europe is gazing on you, and through all the future labours of the Diet, prove yourselves true Prussians; and that one thing, believe me, will not be absent namely, God's blessing, on which all things depend. Out of our unanimity it will descend on the present and future generations, and I hope on all our glorious German fatherland in one broad stream, beside which we may dwell in peace and safety, as by the sea-shore of the blessing-bringing waters that encircle the earth. And now once more, and out of the fulness of my heart, welcome!"

FRANCE

The *Courrier Français* contains the following rather doubtful information:—"A letter from St Petersburgh, dated the 2nd, announces to us that the Emperor of Russia is seriously ill, and that his journey to Warsaw is indefinitely postponed. This fact is certain, but it is kept within the walls of the Winter Palace, but has, no doubt, already come to the knowledge of M. Kisseleff. This news, the authenticity of which we guarantee, perfectly contradicts the letters in the *Presse*, which announced the approaching arrival of Nicholas in Paris."

Mr. O'Connell arrived at Lyons on Sunday last.

The three unhappy men who were condemned to death at the assizes at Buzançais, for the part they took at the riots some months back, were executed on Monday last, notwithstanding the appeal made in their behalf, both by the Press and by many humane persons. No less than four regiments of soldiers were necessary to keep the crowd away from the scaffold.

POLICE.

FORGERIES ON THE LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

A young man of very respectable appearance, named *Horatio Nelson West*, was brought before the Lord Mayor, at the MANSION HOUSE, on Tuesday, charged with having been concerned in forging a great number of documents, purporting to be shares in the London and South-Western Railway Company. Another person, named *William Farmery*, was also put to the bar at the same time, upon suspicion of having been concerned in this offence.

Mr. Clarkson, the barrister, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Humphreys attended for the prisoner West. The second prisoner was undefended.

The learned counsel for the prosecution briefly stated the case, which, he said, would be brought forward at the instance of the Directors of the Company. Application had been made to the proprietors of the New Money Market by letter, addressed from Portland-place, to sell a number of shares, and it was strange enough that those shares were found to be forged upon the discovery of another offence, committed by the perpetrator, who received in payment of a cheque £40 more than he was entitled to, and appropriated that sum to his own purposes.

Mr. James W. Stevens, partner with Mr. Luke James Hansard, said:—"On the 8th of March, about three or four o'clock in the afternoon, I received a letter by the hands of a messenger, a person of shabby appearance, enclosing fifty shares in the London and South-Western Railway Company, and purporting to come from a gentleman named Craven, of Portland-place. In consequence of the directions contained in that letter, I got the shares verified the following morning at the office of the Company, and they were disposed of by Dr. Henry Clark, of Southampton. Observing there was no number mentioned in the letter, I asked the messenger what number it was in Portland-place, and he without any hesitation said, 'No. 11.' On the 8th of March the same messenger brought the letter I produce, purporting to be from the same gentleman, and requesting to know whether the fifty shares had been sold; and I sent him back an answer stating that the sale had taken place according to the instructions. About a week after I produce, purporting to be from the same gentleman, and requesting to know whether the fifty shares had been sold; and I sent him back an answer stating that the sale had taken place according to the instructions. About a week going to post the letter advising him of the sale, the same messenger came and handed me another letter, requesting the amount of the proceeds. I wrote an answer, stating to him that we had not as yet received the proceeds of the sale, but that as soon as we received the money we would forward it to him. On the following morning we received another letter, stating that Mr. Craven expected when he sent to us that we were agents in cash transactions alone, and requesting that a cheque for the amount should be at once transmitted to him. As I received intimation that I might have the amount that day, I determined to call myself at Portland-place and leave the cheque for Mr. Craven, and just as I was going out of my office for that purpose I met the messenger at the door, put a cheque for £259 7s. 6d. into an envelope, sealed it, directed it, and gave it to the man to convey to his master. On the following day the clerk of the banking-house at which the cheque was paid, called, and said he had overpaid the cheque £40. In consequence of this communication, I was induced to send for the prisoner West, who called twice at my office, but I happened to be out. In about a week, however, I saw him, and I asked him from whom he had obtained four £10 Bank of England notes, which I named to him, and I told him that our bankers had paid that amount too much, and that the notes had been traced to his possession. He said that the second prisoner, who stands next to him at the bar, and one Mr. Wilson, whom he did not know, came to his office to transact railway business, and that one or the other of them gave him the notes, as the second prisoner owed him some money in another transaction. I pressed him to say which of them had given him the notes, and he said the second prisoner. West gave back the £40. I told him, 'Why do you trouble yourself about it, and why don't you make the second prisoner pay you what you have given up?' He said 'This Mr. Wilson is one of the Hall of Commerce chaps, and I know nothing about him, and I do not like his appearance,' or something of that kind. I asked him 'If he had any objection to walk with me.' He said 'he was perfectly willing.' I wished West to identify Wilson, and he walked with me to the Royal Exchange. I told him we had sent the shares to the Company, and found they were genuine, and therefore we had nothing more to do with it.

Daniel Forrester, the officer, stated that, in consequence of the information which he had received about the overpaid £40, he took some steps in the case, and he received information from Birmingham, which induced him to look after West. He found that there had been an exchange of money at the bank, part of which was of the sum drawn from the banking-house of the late witness for gold. West said he had received the £40 of the second prisoner and a man named Wilson, and the second prisoner came into West's office at the time, and said he did hand some money to West, as that he and Wilson had some joint money transactions, and he had received change from Wilson, and gave it to West, to whom he owed it. In the course of conversation with West, witness was told by him that he had been at Ely, but that he had not been at Birmingham for two years and a half. Witness said to him, "Mr. West, you have been at the post-office in Moor-street, for letters in the name of Perry," and he denied it. He said he had been there, and he had bought a knife and a ring there. The man from the post-office at Birmingham identified him as the person who had called for letters in the name of Perry

Mary Ann Dingley, of No. 124, Moor-street, Birmingham, said: I know Mr. West by the name of Perry, and he came and lodged in my house from the 15th March, with the exception of one single night, the 26th, to the 2nd of April.

Mr. John Brown, in partnership with Mr. Thomas Price, shareholder, said: I received a letter from a person of the name of Perry, requiring us to sell some shares, and we sold them; and, on the 22nd March, we remitted to J. Perry, 124, Moor-street, Birmingham, bank notes to the amount of £140; one, No. 94538, of £100, is one of the notes. The shares produced, Nos. 1411 to 1415, are parts of those which we sold for Mr. Perry.

Mr. Alfred Morgan, treasurer to the London and South-Western Railway Company, looked at the shares produced by the last witness, and stated that they were forgeries. The five shares purport to be £50 shares. A great number of forgeries had been detected, to the amount of £2500

Mr. Charles Morgan, solicitor to the Company, said he had reason to believe that he should soon have very important witnesses to produce to show the ramification of the system of fraud.

The prisoner Farmery said whatever fraud might be proved, he had nothing to do with it. He begged to be allowed to put in bail. He did not care about the amount. He had certainly been unfortunate enough to engage in shares, to have many dealings in them; but of dishonest dealing he solemnly protested he knew nothing. If he had been imposed upon now he could not help it. He had a house full of children, and he hoped he should not be left to starve. He did not want to skulk

Mr. Humphreys did not object to a remand in the case of his client West.

The Lord Mayor said that he should remand West till next week.

Farmery underwent another examination on Wednesday, when some evidence was produced against him of such a character that the Lord Mayor ordered him to be remanded, and refused to take bail for his appearance.

GOODS STOLEN FROM THE LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

On Monday, Mr. Rawlinson was occupied, at MARYLEBONE OFFICE, for nearly two hours in the investigation of a charge against a number of persons who had been taken into custody for having been concerned in stealing property to the amount of nearly £600 from the goods warehouse of the London and North Western Railway, on the morning of the 5th inst. The property, which was nearly a ton and a half in weight, consisted of silks, satins, and a variety of Manchester and other drapery goods.

The names of the prisoners were *John Freer, William Martin, Henry East, Samuel Freer, John Cheny, Joseph Taylor, James Taylor, Joel Taylor, Joseph Cooper, and William Pelin.*

A great deal of evidence was given, from which it appeared that several of the prisoners had carried off from the terminus a quantity of goods in a van, and that they had no right whatever to do so.

Other evidence was gone into touching the robbery, and the six prisoners first named were remanded till Tuesday next; the remaining three were discharged on their promising to appear on the day named.

On Tuesday *Charles Austin*, a well-dressed young man, was charged by Sergeant Dubois with being one of the principal receivers of the stolen property. Having taken him into custody, he searched his lodgings, where he (Dubois) found several watches, together with a number of duplicates for property of different descriptions, to a large amount. The prisoner, who said he knew nothing about the robbery, was remanded with the rest of the prisoners.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Tuesday evening week, a festive party given by Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzmaurice, at his residence, in Berkeley-square, Cheltenham, was shocked by the awful and sudden death of one of the guests, a young lady named Quinelar, who had formerly been a governess in the family. The deceased had after supper danced a quadrille, and had just partaken of an ice, when she suddenly fell, taken back, became speechless, and in a few minutes afterwards was present as one of the party she expired within a few minutes. Death was caused, it is presumed, by effusion of blood on the brain An inquest was held by the deputy-coroner, when the jury's verdict was "Died by the visitation of God."

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—About nine o'clock on Monday evening, as Mr. Collier of No. 31, Upper Marylebone-street, was returning by the footpath leading from Hampstead Church through the fields to the Swiss Cottage, he was stopped by four men, who bound his hands and feet with cords, and took from his trousers-pocket £1 17s. 6d. in gold and silver, and also a parcel of lace, with which they decamped, leaving their victim bound hand and foot. Mr. Collier is only able to describe two of them, viz., one about 30 years of age, thin, dressed in knee-breeches and stockings, and a hat: he was an Irishman. The other, about 45 years of age, middle height, and stout, dressed in flustain, and had a black mask on his face.

THE NEW HOUSE OF LORDS.

(Continued from Page 245.)

Mr. Quarm and Mr. Crace also, we are much indebted, and here acknowledge our obligations

In our next Number we shall describe and illustrate the two magnificent Lobbies of the House, the Victoria and the Peers', but are concluding this portion of our account, we must not omit to mention the names of some whose efforts have so ably seconded the master mind of the Architect. The decorative portion of the ceiling, the armorial blazonries, and other polychromatic ornaments, attest the skill of Messrs. Crace in sumptuous enrichment: the architectural members, the angels holding shields, &c., were modelled by Mr. Thomas; while the brass Gallery, the Candelabra, and indeed, all the brass work, of beautiful and elaborate detail, are by Hardman, of Birmingham, who has also furnished the exquisite stained glass of the windows. To Mr. Quarm, the Clerk of the Works, the greatest economia are due for the skill he has displayed in superintending the erection of this, LITERALLY ROYAL PALACE OF WESTMINSTER

Next week, we shall describe Mr. Barry's mode of Warming and Ventilating the House; together with various objects which the extent of the above details precludes our inserting in the present Number.

On Tuesday evening there was an experimental illumination of the House, which was perfectly successful.

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY.

The fittings of the House, save a few minor points, were finished by Tuesday evening; and by Wednesday, at noon, the superb edifice was prepared for the inspection of her Majesty. Mr. Barry had received notice of the Royal visit, as had Hkewise Sir Augustus Clifford, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod: and Mr. Pulman, the Yeoman Usher, who likewise holds the office of Norroy King-at-Arms At twelve o'clock, three of the Royal carriages arrived at the Queen's entrance, and her Majesty alighted, with her Ladies in Waiting, together with the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, &c. Prince Albert accompanied the Queen; and, it was evident to all present that her Majesty was hardly prepared for the graceful, chaste, and subdued magnificence of Mr. Barry's *chef-d'œuvre*. The Queen inspected every portion of the House, and, says the *Times*, "took up her station for a few minutes in almost every point of observation from which the House could be viewed, and from each successive inspection appeared to derive unalloyed satisfaction: no term of praise seemed too strong to bestow upon the architect who designed and the artists who executed this superb portion of the edifice. The best proof of the interest and pleasure which it afforded to the Queen was to have been traced in the evident delight with which she traversed all the completed portions of the building. Over the Throne there is a small private box—we know not how otherwise to describe it—in which, during the deliberations of the House, two or three ladies might ensconce themselves. Her Majesty very leisurely examined it, and for some time placed herself within it. This private view taken by the Queen lasted from twelve o'clock till about a quarter past one; when she departed in the same unpretending manner in which she arrived, without any state or ceremony

"The persons present were strictly limited to the attendants of the Court, to half a dozen officials connected with the House of Peers, to the architect, Mr Barry, and to Mr. Grissel, of the house of Peto and Grissel, who are the principal contractors for the works. Mr. Barry, as might be expected, attended her Majesty over every part of the building, and appeared to receive from the Queen every mark of the most gracious condescension."

OPENING OF THE HOUSE.

On Thursday, the magnificent Chamber in the new Palace of Westminster, appropriated as the place of meeting for the upper branch of the Legislature, was occupied for the first time by their Lordships. The House assembled at half-past four o'clock; and, on our admission after prayers, we found a considerable number of Peers already present. The Lord Chancellor had taken his seat on the woolsack, and was in conversation with several noble Lords; while groups were standing here and there, surveying the noble apartment, and conversing with each other on the effect of its general appearance. early a quarter of an hour elapsed before any business was attempted; all present being engrossed in the contemplation of the truly gorgeous spectacle which had opened before them.

Before five o'clock the number of members in attendance had become much greater than usual. The Duke of Wellington entered the House exactly at that hour, dressedin full military uniform, but wearing a close cloak above, and took his seat on the cross bench-, nearly in the same relative position to the woolsack as that ordinarily occupied by him in the old House. Lord Brougham arrived at about the same time as the noble Duke; and soon after, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl Grey, and other members of the Government took their seats on the Treasury Bench. Lord John Russell was present for a short time in the body of the House, and, afterwards, also in the alley for Members of the House of Commons. The Episcopal Bench was much better filled than usual; and the steps of the THRONE (which was uncovered) were crowded with the sons of Peers and distinguished strangers, while in the galleries allotted to the members of the House of Commons a considerable body of gentlemen from that House were seated. The Strangers' Gallery had also its quota of visitors; and, as a matter of course, the gallery, set apart for the accommodation of reporters, was filled with the representatives of the press. It is not our part here to describe the appearance of the new House; but we may be permitted to say that but one feeling of admiration pervaded all who had the privilege of being present on this interesting occasion.

Prayers were read by the Bishop of St. Asaph.

Shortly after the Lord Chancellor had taken his seat on the Woolsack Lord CAMPBELL rose for the purpose of addressing the House. His Lordship, however, was, by an accident, deprived of the honour of being the first person to bring forward any business in the new House, for, before he could commence his address, the Usher of the Black Rod announced a

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, whereupon Mr. Greene and other members were called in and brought up several bills. This was the first public business transacted in the new House of Lords.

GOVERNMENT EDUCATION SCHEME Lord CANBELL presented a petition in favour of the Government Education Scheme. The petition stated that the plan was likely to be of service to the country.

Lord REDESDALE presented petitions against the new LAW of Settlement; but the designations of the petitioners were not heard in the gallery, in consequence of the conversation carried on in the body of the House.

Lord LETTELTON presented petitions against the new LAW of Settlement, and praying for the establishment of a national rate for the support of the Poor.

The Marquis of RICHMOND presented a petition from Aberdeen against any alteration in the Navigation Laws. The noble Duke also presented petitions from places in the count of Suffolk, and elsewhere, against the new Law of Settlement.

Lord FORTESCUE presented petitions for the abolition of capital punishments.

Several noble Lords, who were not at all heard in the gallery owing to the conversations in the House, and the ear being unaccustomed to the echo, also presented petitions.

Lord BROUGHAM came to the table to present petitions, but finding that he could not make himself heard, he turned round towards the members of the House of Commons who were assembled below the bar, and said, that unless there was immediate silence, he would state to the House that there were strangers present, and he would move that the space below the bar be cleared. (A laugh.) He had a question to put to the Government, and it was of pubac importance that he should be heard. He had to present a petition from Liverpool, complaining of the increasing influx of Irish paupers into England. The noble Lord then put a question to the noble Marquis, the President of the Council, respecting the intentions of the Government on the subject, but the precise terms of the question were not collected in the gallery. The noble Lord also presented several petitions against the Government Plan of Education. He was understood to say that he did not altogether concur in the prayer. He then presented a great number of petitions with the contrary prayer, in favour of the Government measure

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, who was very imperfectly heard, apparently in consequence of the most distinct speakers being unable to accommodate their voices sufficiently to the enlargedarea and altered structure from that in which they had been for years accustomed to speak, defended the course taken by the Government in respect to Irish relief and the question of national education.

Lord BROUGHAM made some observations in reply, which were, for the most part, inaudible, and, it appeared, from the same cause.

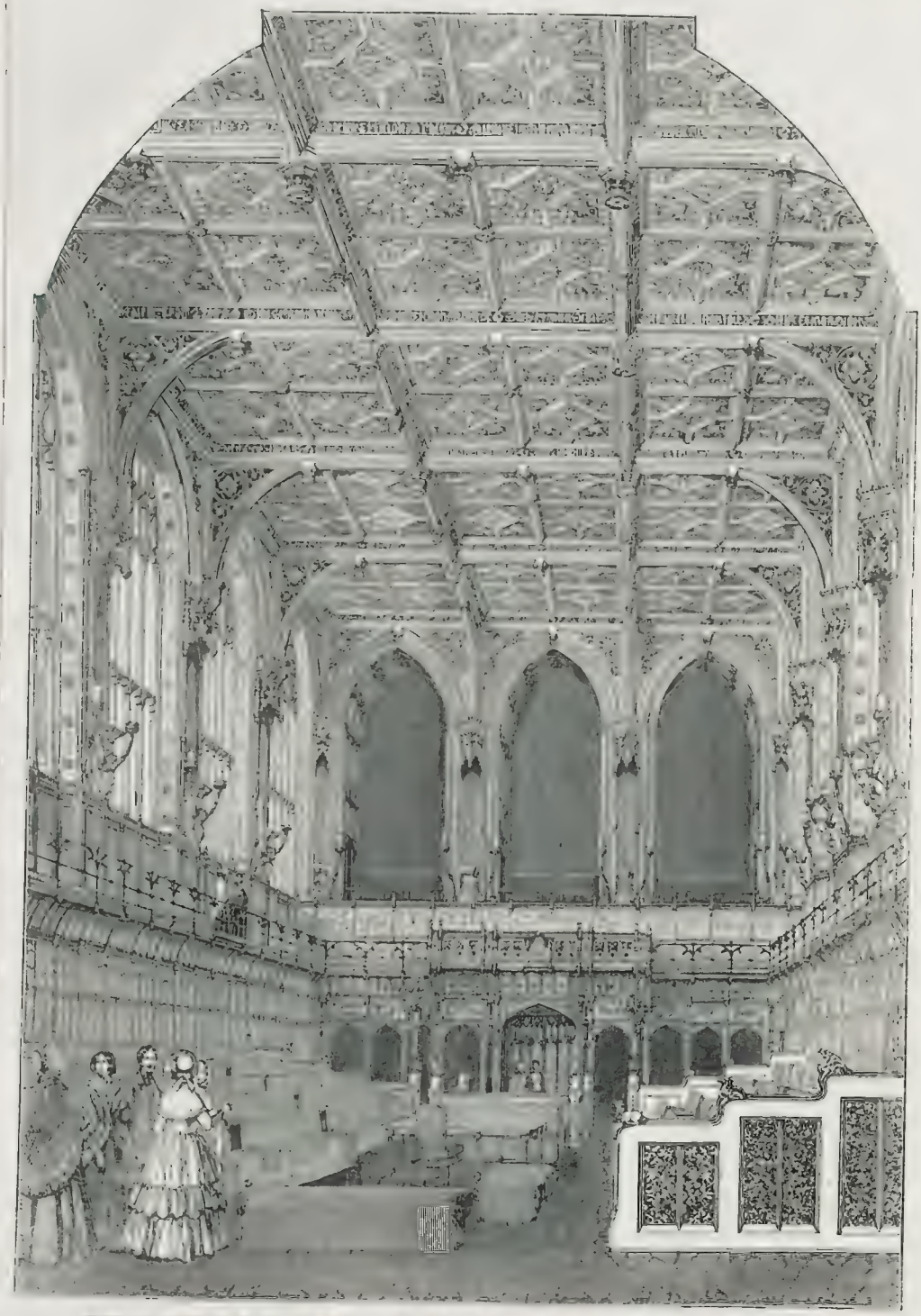
Lord BEAUMONT said that whilst it was required that the children of Roman Catholics should read the version of the Bible called the authorised one in the public schools, the Roman Catholic clergy would not consent to the attendance of those children in such schools. The effect of this scheme of the Government would be to tax the country at large for the support of a system of education from which one class of the people would be totally excluded

Lord STANLEY presented a great number of petitions against the Government measure of education, but stated that he did not agree with the petitioners

After a few words from the Marquis of LANSDOWNE in explanation, the conversation dropped.

No business was transacted but the presentation of petitions, and the House adjourned at an early hour.

(See the Engravings on the two following pages.)



INTERIOR OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS

From the South.

NEWSPAPER

INTERIOR OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS

From the Bar.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

After three performances of Rossini's "Semiramide," Donizetti's "Lucia" was produced on Tuesday, to introduce an entirely new *troupe*, comprising Madame Persiani as the heroine, Salvi as *Edgar*, Ronconi as *Ashton*, and Formisi as *Bide-Bent*. We may also mention that the insignificant parts of *Buckhurst* and *Raymond*, were filled by Lavia and Tilli, two excellent second rate tenors, thus accounting the pledges in the prospectus of a perfect *ensemble*. The execution of Donizetti's masterpiece was a second lyric triumph, and if it cannot be called perfect, it was only because of the severe heartsores of Ronconi, for whom an apology was made at the end of the first act. Madame Persiani's *Lucia* is European in fame. It is distinguished, not only for the marvels in executive power, but also for its exquisite sensibility and refinement of style. Her voice seems to have gained in volume. Her taste and fancy in the choice of ornaments are well known, and never did she execute more daring feats than at her return on Tuesday She was welcomed with enthusiasm; and the applause bestowed throughout the opera was unbounded. The opening cavatina, the duo with *Edgar*, the touching scene of the signing of the contract, and the finale scena were well sung and acted.

Salvi, the new tenor, created the most powerful sensation, and at once established himself in public favour as an artist of the first rank. He is tall and commanding in figure, with regular and handsome features. His organ is of extensive range, and flute-like quality. His use of the falsetto is so exquisitely managed that it appears part and parcel of a natural voice. In *note voce* passages, there is a finish and delicacy in his execution than we have never seen approached by any artist. As an actor, he is fervent, dignified, and impressive; looking more to the general effect on the whole, than to those points of startling power. Thus the light and shade in the malediction scene was beautifully conceived; and in the prostration of mind, and breaking of the heart, of the "Fra Poco," Salvi exercised an influence over his audience, the result only of genius of the highest order

Ronconi has yet to be judged as a singer, but his histrionic ability was unquestionable; his look of defiance, at the finale of the second act, at *Edgar*, was very effective.

Polonini, the new basso, has a rich sonorous organ, and is an excellent musician, rendering essential service in the concerted pieces.

The orchestral accompaniments and the choruses were executed to perfection, and, taken altogether, this performance of "Lucia" was one of the best we have ever heard. The *mise en scène* was beautiful. The castle by moonlight, in the last act, by Grieve, was received with several rounds of applause.

The opera was repeated on Thursday evening, and Tamburini was announced for his original part of *Ashton*, in place of Ronconi, who has not yet recovered from his hoarseness; but, on the morning, Tamburini, affected by the rigours of the climate, was seized with an attack of relaxed throat, and *Ashton* was then given to Signor Ley. It is fortunate that the strength of the company can provide for any contingency.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

On Friday night, Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was performed for the first time in London, at Exeter Hall, but at our hour of going to press, we find it impossible to give a notice, until the ensuing week, of its reception. We were present, however, at the rehearsal on Wednesday evening, and are thus enabled to vindicate the principal alterations the gifted composer has made in his work since its triumphant production last autumn at the Birmingham Festival. On the entrance of Mendelssohn into the orchestra on Wednesday night, he was tremendously cheered by the amateurs and artists. The changes will strike the latter more than the former; in numerous instances the alterations are very slight, not affecting the form nor the ideas, but simply technical improvements. The latter part of the chorus, "Help, Lord," has been rewritten. At the close of the recitative chorus, "The deeps afford no water," there is a little alteration. The air, "If with all your hearts," sung by Mr. Lockey, is slightly altered. The latter part of the double chorus, "For He shall give his angels charge," has been rewritten. The recitative, "Now Cherith's brook" (Miss Dolby) has been slightly altered. The recitative and duet, "Give me thy son," (Miss Birch and Mr. Phillips), has been re-written, although the general features of the first version may be traced throughout; the latter part in duo "Thou shalt love the Lord," is new. The chorus, "Blessed are the men," may be almost considered as re-written, though still the character of the first version remains. The recitative and chorus, "As God the Lord," has been slightly altered. The chorus, "Baal, we cry to thee," is as at first. The recitative and air, "Draw near" (Phillips) has been altered. The quartet, "Cast thy burden," are entirely new as to words, and the notation has been altered slightly, but the characteristic traits remain unchanged. The recitative, "O thou, who makest," has been slightly changed. The chorus, "The fire descends," has been greatly altered in detail, without change in the character. The air, "Is not his word," has been re-touched, as also the air, "Woe unto them," both sung by Phillips. The recitative, "O man of God" (Lockey), is new, but the chorus of thanksgiving, after the miracle of the falling round, remains unchanged in all its glory.

In the second part, the air, "Hear ye, Israel," in B Minor, three-eight time, sung by Miss Birch, has been re-constructed in many parts, and portions are new, although the general ideas remain. The chorus, "Be not afraid," appears in a new dress, but is of the same fashion as the former. The recitative, "The Lord hath exalted," is altered. The solo and chorus, "Have ye not heard," the conversation between the Queen and the people, has been re-written, as also the chorus, "Woe to him." The recitative, "Man of God," is new. The air, "It is enough, O Lord," (Phillips), has been re-written upon the plan of its first version. The recitative, "See, now he sleepeth," has been altered. The trio, "Lift thine eyes," (Miss Kirkham, Miss Duval, and Miss Dolby), is new; it was sung as a duet formerly. The chorus, "He watching over Israel," has been slightly retouched. The recitative, "Arise, Elijah!" has been newly written. The air, "O rest in the Lord," (Miss Dolby), is not touched. The recitative of *Elijah*, "Night falleth," has been altered, and the chorus, "Behold! God the Lord passed by," retouched very carefully. The recitative, "Above him," is new, and beautifully introduced for the following quartet (Miss Birch, M ss Kirkham, Miss Dolby, and Miss Duval), "Holy! holy." The chorus, "Go return upon thy way," is new. The air, "To the Mountains," (Phillips), is very little changed. The chorus, "Then did Elijah," is altered here and there. The air, "Then shall the righteous," (Mr. Lockey), is as at first. The recitative, "Behold! God hath sent," has been slightly altered, as also the chorus, "But the Lord." The lovely quartet, "O come every one," is as before; but the concluding chorus, "And then shall you light," are entirely new, both as to words and music, ending in a grand fugal climax.

Mr. Bartholomew, the author of the English version, has had an onerous task to fit the words to the new notation, but he has adhered very closely, with great skill, to the scriptural texts. Standigl, Miss Hawes, and Madame Caradori are not included in the present cast, as at the Birmingham Festival—Phillips, Miss Dolby, and Miss Birch replacing them.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The great feature of the third scheme was the C Minor Symphony of Beethoven, which was executed with unprecedented vigour, the new readings of Costa telling to the manifest advantage in the certitude of the attacks. The introduction of Mozart's Symphony in D, op. 88, for the first time at these Concerts, was a wonderment that such a work should have hitherto passed unheeded. The Andante is one of the loveliest of movements, brimful of elegance and melody: it was rapturously encored. There is no minuet and trio in this work: the third is, with its wonderful imitative parts so closely worked, and its melodious imagery, again raised a demand for a repetition, which, however, the Conductor did not comply with, as it was an overwhelming demonstration only excuse, the Minuet and Trio being one of the overtures were the picturesque "Preciosa" of Weber, and the lovely "Lodoiska" of Cherubini: both went with the highest precision. Spohr's Concertante in A, op. 48, for Two Violins, played by Blagrove and Willy, was the one given last season by Sivori and Sainton. The Andante was finely rendered, but the Rondo lacked high finish and certainty. Blagrove and Willy are two of our best violinists, unquestionably; but neither school is one of the great order. Spohr's Quintett's fourth Pianoforte Concerto in F Minor, op. 19, was welcomed as an old friend. It was delightfully performed by the accomplished composer, especially in the Barcarola, a poetical movement, ludicrously scored, the flute bit, so finely interpreted by Ribas, being quite a gem. The vocal selection comprised Rossini's duo, "Dove Vai," sung by Manvers and F. Labische; Beethoven's terzetto, "Tremate," by Mdme. Caradori Allan, Mr. Manvers, and Signor F. Labische; and Auber's scena, "Plaisirs du rang Suprême," by Mdme Caradori: but the instrumental performance seemed to kill everything on this occasion.

THE MUSICAL UNION.—At the second meeting on Tuesday afternoon, at Willis's Rooms, Onslow's Quintet in D No. 5, for two violins (Deloffre and C. Ribas), viola (Hill), and two violoncellos (Platti and Pilet), was charmingly played, Platti disengaging himself in the larger, and Deloffre in the minor and trio, well sustained throughout by the other able executants. Lindsay Sloper, aided by Deloffre and Pilet, gave an artistical reading of Beethoven's Trio in E flat, op. 70. Mozart's Quartet in D, No. 19, concluded this fine selection

MUSICAL ARRIVALS.—The two brothers Helmsberger, sons of the Philharmonic and Opera Leader in Vienna, have arrived in London; both are distinguished violinists. Standigl, the great bass, came to town with them, accompanied also by Hoelzel, the composer and vocalist, and Mr. Gregg, an English basso. Pischek is now on a tour with Julien, and has sang with immense success in Dublin, Liverpool, Manchester, &c. Mendelssohn's pupil, Joseph Joachim, the young Hungarian violinist, arrived on Monday. Madame Dinglestadt (Jenny Lutzer,) will make her *début* at the Ancient Concerts, on Wednesday next. Mademoiselle Modena de Bondi, the niece of Madame Garcia, the mother of Malibran and Viardot Garcia, has arrived in London for the season. Vieuxtemps, the violinist, has also arrived. Willmers, the Danish Pianist, is expected daily

MR. WILSON'S SONGS OF SCOTLAND.—On Monday night at the Music Hall, Store-street, this great illustrator of Scottish melody, began his agreeable entertainments for the season, and the crowded state of the room proved his undiminished popularity

AMATEUR MUSICAL SOCIETY.—The programme for Friday's Concert included Ayda's Symphony in C letter Q, and Mendelssohn's A minor, Weber's "Oberon" overture ,Sterndale Bennett's "Nafada," and Rossini's "William Tell," and a election from Meyerbeer's "Robert," arranged by Negri.

MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

On Monday will be the fourth and last of the Historical Concerts at Exeter Hall; the fourth meeting of the Beethoven Quartet Society, and the 109th Anniversary Festival of the Royal Society of Musicians, at Freemasons' Hall, Lord Salomon in the chair; a host of vocal talent will be heard on the occasion.

On Wednesday will be the second concert of Ancient Music, under the direction of the Duke of Wellington, and conducted by Sir H. R. Bishop

Made. Viardot Garcia has created an extraordinary sensation in Berlin by singing in German, in one evening, the two parts of *Alice* and the *Princess* in Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable." She undertook the task in consequence of the sudden illness of Mille. Tuczek

The Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, has signed a contract with the gifted sister of Malibran, for the ensuing season. In securing Viardot Garcia, the new enterprise has acquired a treasure, for she is equally great in soprano and contralto parts.

Berdias, the new tenor, of the Académie Royale, Paris, has been favourably received, but it is not a startling talent. Meyerbeer quitted Vienna on the 2d for Berlin, and will go from thence to Paris, to superintend the production of his works. He has been offered *Monsieur Lind* engagement from the French, but his absence has been received enthusiastically in St. Petersburg. A Spanish troop of comedians and dancers have appeared in Paris, and have engaged Drury Lane Theatre at the close of the present season. Mr. and Mdme. Ourry, the violinist and pianist, after a career of immense success in Italy, have returned to London for the season.

THE VELASQUEZ PORTRAIT OF PRINCE CHARLES.

A splendid historical picture is now exhibiting at 21, Old Bond-street; which its fortunate possessor maintains to be the "lost portrait" of Prince Charles (afterwards Charles I.), painted at Madrid, in 1623, by Velasquez. The romantic expedition of Charles and the Duke of Buckingham, to Madrid, to settle the affair of the marriage of the Prince with the Infanta of Spain, will, doubtless, be remembered. During the Prince's stay at Madrid, he sat to Velasquez for his portrait; it has long been considered as the "last picture," and *supposed* to have followed the fate of Buckingham, its possessor. The owner of the present picture, however, states that documents in his possession prove the identity of the picture with the "lost" treasure.

Be this as it may, the Portrait has the characteristics of the natural style of "the painter of men," as Velasquez has been emphatically called from his comparative weakness in the ideal female beauty. It is decided in its unity, over and above the proofs of drawing, composition, and colouring, and magical effect of its reputed painter.

The Prince wears a brilliant suit of armour; his right arm rests upon a large globe, the hand bearing a baton; the left hangs over the side of the chair, and the face is seen in a three-quarter view; and, above and behind the figure is a rich yellow damask drapery, striped with red, "the national colours of Spain"

The figure—three-quarter is remarkably graceful in the attitude: the head is powerfully painted, and bespeaks the flower and prime of life. The rich auburn hair falls in luxuriant tresses; and the hands display consummate skill The background is a spirited episode of war—a citadel and a fierce conflict of cavalry.

If the signs of Velasquez are rare in England; but the exhibition of this Picture will, in all probability, lead to a decision of its identity, over and above the proofs in the owner's possession. In the meantime, this single Painting, possessing the leading characteristics of one who equalled, if not excelled Titian, is a sterling treat for the lovers of pure Art; it is worth a whole "Exhibition" of yesterday novelties.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL AND THE GOVERNMENT MEASURES.—At a Court of Common Council held on Monday, Deputy Peacock brought up the Report from the Commissioners of Sewers upon the subject of the Health of Towns Bill. The Report alluded to the steps taken by the Commissioners upon the subject. There had been no neglect on their part, but, in the course of the last sixteen years, they had caused new and capacious sewers to be built, at a cost of about £200,000, thereby providing drainage to such an extent, that there were within the area of the City's boundaries about 48 miles lineal of public sewers. The drainage for the adjacent districts had also been well attended to. The Report proceeded to point out what had been done to promote cleanliness, and add to the general salubrity, and called upon the Court to endeavour to procure the exemption of the City from the operation of the bill. The Court has also been occupied with the Government measures of Education. Mr. Francis Bernock submitted a motion for an address to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to exercise every legitimate influence vested in the Crown to urge forward in Parliament such measures as shall provide for the general education of the people. During the discussion various statistics were brought forward to show the deficiency of schools, and a general argument arose upon the whole subject of Education. The debate was adjourned.

EAST INDIA HOUSE DIRECTORS.—On Wednesday a ballot was taken at the East India House for the election of six directors in the room of Mr Henry Alexander, Hon. William Henry Leslie Melville, Major James Oliphant, Mr. John Shepherd, Mr. Francis Warden, and Sir William Young, Bart., who go out by rotation. At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutators, who reported that the election had fallen on Mr. William Henry Haworth Bayley, Mr. Russell Ellice, Major-General Archibald Galloway, C.B., Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., Mr. Ross Donnelly Mangles, M.P., and Mr. John Masterman, M.P.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—On Tuesday there was an election at the Bank of England for members of the Court of Direction, and the following gentlemen were placed on the list for the year ensuing:—Governor, Mr. W. B. Richards; and Deputy-Governor, Mr. James Morris; eighty-eight proprietors having voted for those gentlemen. The usual formalities were entered into upon taking the oaths of office, &c. On Wednesday the proprietors again assembled to elect the twenty four directors, and, upon the announcement of the ballot, it appeared that the house list was adopted. Messrs. Gribble, Cazenove, and two others acted as scrutineers; twenty-three of the directors having of the votes of 765 proprietors, and one director having 104 votes. Mr. J. Cook, who also put up, had but one vote.

SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY EXTENSION.—On Thursday the whole of the houses in the Westminster-bridge-road, and the Lower and Upper Marsh, Lambeth, were entirely demolished, so that the whole line of extension to Waterloo bridge, with the exception of a few houses in York-street, is now entirely cleared, and the viaduct on which the trains will run, complete as far as High-street, Lambeth.

THE GOVERNMENT MEASURE ON EDUCATION.—There have been several demonstrations in the metropolis during the week, for and against the proposals of the Government for the spread of education. On Wednesday there was a very large meeting of influential persons convened to the measure at the Freemasons' Hall. Lord Ashley was in the chair; and the Bishops of Norwich and St. Asaph, Mr. Labouchere, and other eminent individuals, spoke in support of the plan. A strong petition to Parliament in its favour was adopted. On the motion of Mr. Hoare, the banker, a vote of thanks was passed to Lord Ashley. A general conference of the opponents of the measure was held on Tuesday and Wednesday at Crosby Hall, at which many of the leading Dissenters were present. Various resolutions, deprecatory of the proposals of the Government, were agreed to. On Wednesday night, a meeting of the inhabitants of Finsbury took place, to oppose the Government scheme of education. Resolutions to this effect were carried by a majority, though not considerable as was evidently anticipated.

THE NEW STREET FROM BUCKINGHAM PALACE TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—On Wednesday the demolition of the first part of the houses in Tothill-street, Dean-street, and the Almonry, Westminster, in the neighbourhood of the proposed street from the new House of Lords to Buckingham Palace, was commenced.

CHEAP TRAVELLING IN THE METROPOLIS.—On Monday, omnibuses commenced running from Battersea-bridge to Hounslow, a distance of upwards of nine miles, for sixpence. The *Ant* and *Bee* steam-vessels, running from London-bridge to the West-end, reduced their fares to one halfpenny; and the Citizen Steam-boat Company have also commenced to ply their vessels to Hammersmith, Wandsworth, and Putney, at reduced fare.

NIGHTLY SHELTER OF HOUSELESS POOR. On Monday, the committee of the above association, for the nightly shelter and asylums for the past season, made a report of the number of unfortunate individuals who, since its opening on the 14th of December last, availed themselves of the shelter thus afforded during the very severe weather. The parish of St. Giles alone, 1,960 men, and children have participated in its benefits, amongst whom upwards of 300,000 ratio [illegible] tributed. The expenses of the past year, from the vast number of applicants, were greater than any preceding year since the establishment.

HEALTH AND MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The deaths returned by the registrar-general for the week ending Saturday last were 1081, being an increase of 47 on the preceding week, and 127 in excess of the weekly average of five springs. This result is to a certain extent attributable to the unusual coldness of the weather at the commencement of the present month, and tends in likewise to the ascertained influence of atmospheric circumstances on certain forms of disease. As regards locality, the excess of mortality over the spring average was greatest in the south and west districts, but was shared by all the groups of districts into which the metropolis is divided by the registrar-general

A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH. On Monday, Mr. Joseph Pay held an inquest at the Blue Lion, Broadway, Blackfriars, on the body of [illegible] Mary Wall, aged forty-four, who se death occurred under the following frightful circumstances:—The evidence proved that the deceased, who was the wife of a respectable sailor, living at No. 4, Brondway, had been very much addicted to drink; in short, so great was her propensity to drinking that she would borrow money from any one that she knew, to purchase gin with, and on Saturday last she obtained 6d. from her landlord in this way, and sent a little girl to fetch some gin. Having been drinking previously, she became quite inebriated, and, as it is presumed, while in the act of removing a sheet from the fireplace, which was hanging to air, fell down, when her dress became ignited from a red-hot cinder, and before assistance came forward she was completely burnt to death; her features being so frightfully distorted, that it was difficult to conceive that the body was the remains of a human creature. A verdict of "Accidental death" was recorded.

FIRE IN THE EDGWARE-ROAD.—On Monday night, at ten o'clock, a fire broke out in the New Small Debts Court, 112, Edgware-road. Although engines soon arrived on the spot, two hours elapsed before the fire could be extinguished. By that period the whole of the upper portion of the building was destroyed, and the lower part nearly burnt out. The books and the records of the houses in Chapel-street are damaged, but fortunately not to any great extent. The premises numbered 111, in the occupancy of Messrs. Howitt and Co.'s silk mercers, have also sustained some damage; and those belonging to Mr. Hedges, harness maker, No. 109. The whole of the parties are insured. It appears that some workmen had been employed during the day, in getting the Court ready for opening on Wednesday, and it is supposed that they must have left the fires improperly extinguished.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*C. P.*"—*Tickets for the Annual Festival of the Yorkshire Chess Association are procurable, we should think, both at Leeds and York. A very powerful muster is anticipated, several players of eminence having signified their intention of being present.*

"*J. T. L.*"—*Stanley's Magazine is procurable in London: enquire of Wiley and Putnam, the American Booksellers.*

"*C. H. B.*"—*Yes.—The proposed packet is detained only that it may contain the forthcoming "Hand-book."*

"*S. B. J. S.*"—*Thanked. Our reason for doing was that we had received a copy of the same position from another source.*

"*Eboracum*"—*Similar corrections will be always acceptable*

"*A World-be Chess-Player.*"—*In all such cases, the moves should be retraced, and the King first checked should be protected by the interposition of one of his men, or he played out of check.*

"*Cæsus.*" "*N. D.*"—"*K. O. X.*"—*The Enigma No.* 142 *can be solved in two moves*

"*K. O. X.*"—*We regret not having space to repeat the beautiful Problem by Mr. Polton to which you allude: it may be found, however, on any of the wrappers of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle," during the years* 1842—3—*and* 4

"*T. R.*" *Liverpool.*—*The difficulty appears to consist in the first move. Play the White Q to K 6th, and mate seems to follow as a matter of course.*

"*P. P.*"—"*L. B. D.*"—*You may now obtain printed diagrams for recording Problems, Ends of Games, &c., of Hastings, on Carey-street, for a mere trifle per hundred: a desideratum long asked for by our numerous contributors, and which we shall enable them to send their Problems in future already prepared for diagrams, and thus avoid all chance of error*

"*Juvenis.*"—*You must send a Post-office Order for* 4*s.* 4*d. to the Publisher of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle," and then you can receive it at breakfast every Thursday or Friday morning. All applications for back Numbers, Volumes, &c., and for the Chess Treatises enumerated, should be made to Hastings, of Carey-street, who has a large collection of Chess works always on sale.*

"*Cur.*"—*The position appears to be still defective; but, with the Pawn at Q Kt* 3*rd, it is not inelegant; for, then, White would first play Kt to Q Kt* 5*th; 2ndly, R to K B* 8*th; and, finally, mate with R at K B* 8*th. Had you taken the trouble to forward the position in the first instance, the solution, or some explanation, would have been given you immediately, but we have repeatedly stated that we cannot undertake to furnish solutions unless the Problems Diagrams are sent*

"*L. B. F.*"—*We have no means of referring to back Numbers: you must have the goodness to send the position.*

"*——in Canting on the K's side, you play K to Kt* 8*q, and R to B* 8*q. On the Q's side, you play K to Q B* 8*q, and R to Q* 4*q.*

"*R. G.*" *will find the Problem mentioned on the wrapper of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle."*

"*Talpa.*"—*You are mistaken both as to* 164 *and* 168. *If, in the latter, Black claim a Knight, you can mate with the B at Q Kt* 8*q.*

"*Philip.*"—"*D. J.*"—"*T. R. B.*" *Manchester;* "*J. B. W.*" *Exeter,* "*A. D. A.*" *and* "*P. W.*" *are wrong.*

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 168.

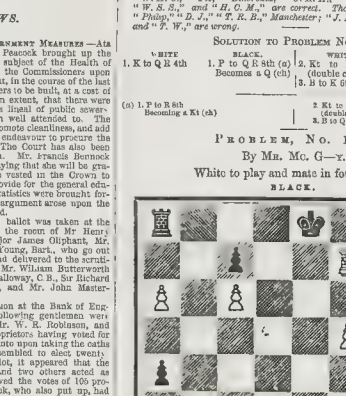
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK
1. K to Q E 4th	1. P to Q K 8th (a) Becomes a Q (ch)	2. K to R 3rd (double ch)	2. K to R 7th
		3. B to K 6th (ch)	
(a) 1. P to R 8th Becoming a Kt (ch)		2. Kt to K 3rd (double ch)	2. K to B 2nd
		3. B to Q Kt 8q	Mate

PROBLEM, NO. 169.

By MR. MC. G—Y.

White to play and mate in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

CHESS IN GERMANY.

The two following Games were recently played at Leipsic between the Count Vitzlum, a leading amateur of the Cercle des Echecs, in Paris, and Herr Hirschlack

BLACK (Count V.)	WHITE (Herr H.)	BLACK (Count V.)	WHITE (Herr H.)
1 K P two	1 P two	16 K to his 5th	K Kt to his 5th
2 K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	17. B takes Q Kt	Q B to K 3d
3 K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	18 B takes B	R takes B
4. Q P one	K Kt to B 3d	19 Q Kt to K 4th	B to Q Kt 3d
5. Q Kt P two	K B to Q Kt 3d	20. K R to his 4th	Kt to K B 7th
6. Q P one	Q P one	21. Kt takes Kt (c)	B takes Kt
7. Q P P two	Q B P two	22 K takes B	Q takes K Kt P
8. Q Kt P one	Q Kt to K 2d	23. K R to K 4th (d)	Q to her 7th (ch)
9. Q to her Kt 3d	Castles	24 K to Kt sq	R to K Kt 3d
10. K Kt to his 5th	P to Q 4th (a)	25. K P P two	Q takes Q P
11. P takes P	Q Kt takes P	26. Q to her B 4th	Q to K Kt 6th (ch)
12. Q B to Q Kt 3d	R to K sq		R to B 3d (ch)
13. Q Kt to Q 3d	K P one	27. K to B sq	R to B 7th (ch)
14. K R P two	P takes Kt	28. K to his 2d	Q to R 7th (ch)
15. Q to K 2nd	B takes K B P (b)	29. K to Q sq	Q R to Q sq (ch)
			Black resigned.

(a) This gives an opening for Black's Q B P two.
(b) Properly played.
(c) Instead of taking the Kt, he should have moved Q to her B 4th, having an easy win
game with his two Rooks on the K R file.
(d) Q to her B 4th would have been better play

WHITE (Herr H.)	BLACK (Count V.)	WHITE (Herr H.)	BLACK (Count V.)
1. K P two	K P two	10. Q P two	K Kt P two
2 K B P two	P takes P	11. K B to Q 3rd	Castles
3. K B to Q B 4th	Q Kt P two	12. K to Kt sq	K Kt to R 3rd
4. B takes K P	Q B to Kt 2nd	13. K R P two	K Kt P one
5. Q Kt to B 3rd	Q to K R 5th (ch)	14. K to his 5th	B takes Kt
6. K to B 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd	15. P takes B	Q takes P
7. K Kt to B 3rd	Q to K R 4th	16. Kt to K 4th	Q to K Kt 2nd
8. K P one	K Kt to his 5th	17. Kt to B 6th (ch)	K to R sq
9. Q to K 2nd	B to K 2nd	18. Q B takes P, and wins.	

CHESS ENIGMAS.

(RETRIEVED UNPUBLISHED.)

No. 143.—By MR. CLARK.

WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK
K at Q 3rd	K at Q 5th	Pa at K B 3rd,	Q R 7th
K at Q 7th	K at Q B 6th	K 2nd, Q B 5th,	
Kt at Q Kt 7th	Pa at Q B 3rd and	and Q Kt 3rd	

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 144.—By MR. [illegible]per

WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK
K at Q R 5th	K at Q 3rd	P[illegible] Q kt	K at Q Kt sq,
Q at K B 7th	R at K R sq	2nd, and Q R 3rd	and Q Kt 6th
R at Q B 5th	R at K R 7th		P at Q R 4th
Kt at K 6th	B at K 4th		

White playing first, to mate in four moves.

No. 145.—By MR. A. L., of Ipswich.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE
K at his 6th.	Pa at Q K 5th, and	
B at K Kt 6th	Q 5th	
Kts at K B 5th, and Q R 6th	B 2nd	White to play, and mate in three moves.

OUR DOMESTIC COLUMN.

SPRING.

Across the barren mountains,
I'm coming full of glee,
My mantle wand is in my hand,
My step is light and free;
Beneath my feet sweet flowers arise,
And sprinkle all the ground;
The da vy's star, the cowslip's gold,
In plenty spring around.

My voice is heard in every wind,
Or rivulet's murmuring sound;
My footsteps leave a trace behind,
Upon the barren ground;
My breath is the early lark,
Fresh from the dewy dell;
The dog-rose and the eglantine,
Make garlands for my head.

The gentle zephyr is my breath,
With violets perfumed;
My palace is the wide, wide world,
By Nature's sun illumed;
My music is the warbler's song,
Amongst the clothing trees;
My dances are the budding sprays,
Possessing in the breeze.

Away, away, ye biting winds,
And leave me to my toil;
Touch not, thou nipping frost, the vest,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] M. C. C

SOYER'S FOOD FOR THE POOR.

Nourishing Meagre Food for Lent.—Put two ounces of butter or oil into a two gallon and a half sewpan, peel two ounces of onions, cut thin, put them on the fire till lightly brown (stirring it now and then), and half a pound of vegetables, as turnips, leeks, celery, carrots, &c Do not peel them, or throw away anything, except that part which may be decayed, but wash them well, cut them in a sloping direction, put them in the stewpan, and fry ten minutes longer; put in a pound and a quarter of peas, fill up with two gallons of water; let it simmer for three hours, or till the peas are in a pulp; mix half a pound of oatmeal with a pint of water, make it into a liquid paste, pour it into the stewpan, stirring it with a spoon; add three ounces of salt, half an ounce of brown sugar, boil it ten minutes, and it is ready for use. A little mint, bay leaf, thyme, marjoram, winter savory, in small quantities, is an improvement, and also soaking the peas in soft water. Although this food is entirely deprived of animal substance, yet the farinaceous ingredients will act generously on the digestive organs, parliamenting to a stomach which has suffered from want of food.

Fisherman's Food for the Coast.—Cut four pounds of fresh fish of any kind in large pieces, put it in your pan, with three ounces of salt, half the ounce of sugar, a little pepper, two bay leaves, a little thyme, one quart of water, and let it stew gently; mix one pound of oatmeal with seven quarts of lukewarm water, and rub it over the fish, stir it gently, so as not to break it too much; let it boil two minutes, and it is done. A red herring or drink of cold salt fish, previously soaked, is exceedingly good to make this food; but omit the salt, if all salt fish is used.

Savory Rice Food.—Having saved the bones of the previous day, a very good food may be made as follows: Take six pounds of bones, which break into small pieces, and boil in ten quarts of water, for four hours; having added three ounces of salt, a small bunch of thyme, bay leaf, and savory. Put into a stew-pan two onions cut thin, half a pound of vegetables, as carrots, turnips, celery, &c., cut very thin; half an ounce of sugar; put it on the fire for fifteen minutes, stirring it occasionally; add half pound of oatmeal, and mix well; moisten with two gallons of the stock from the bones; add one and a quarter pounds of rice, previously soaked: boil till tender, and serve.

Curry Fish.—Put into a stew-pan one onion, a small bunch of bay-leaf, thyme, and savory; two apples, if convenient, with a quarter-pound of fat, three ounces of salt, and quarter-ounce of sugar, and fry for fifteen minutes. To one pound and four quarts of water add half pint of flour: add one ounce of curry powder, mixed in a little water. Cut up six pounds of cheap fish into pieces the size of an egg; add to the above, and boil for twenty or thirty minutes, according to the kind of fish. Salt and dried fish, previously soaked, cooked in this way, is excellent, omitting the salt.

SERVANTS' CHARACTERS.

A Correspondent has favoured us with the following decision: "In an action, in the case, before Lord Kenyon, the declaration stated that the plaintiff's wife having been refused by the defendant as a servant, was dismissed from the said service. That, after she was so dismissed, she had applied to a person of the name of S——, for the purpose of being retained and hired as a servant. That Mrs. S—— was ready and willing to have hired and taken her into her service, if the defendant would have given her a character, and such character was satisfactory. That it was the duty of the defendant by law to have given her such a character as he deserved: and then assigned as a breach—that the defendant, not regarding such her duty, wholly refused to give her any character whatever, by reason whereof the said Mrs. S—— refused to hire her into her service. To this the defendant pleaded 'Not Guilty.' On opening the pleadings, Lord Kenyon, addressing himself to the plaintiff's counsel, said, 'Can you make anything of this action? I have read an abstract of the record; it is impossible to support this action.' Upon the plaintiff's counsel replying that he had no case, his Lordship continued to observe—'There is no case; there is no foundation in law for this action. What one's real feeling would dictate, is one thing; but there is a *legal* obligation on one to give them a character, it is not a character at all? You are, indeed, to take care, if you do give a character, to give a true one; *but you are not bound to give a character at all.* I am confident that this action cannot be maintained.' The above grave decision has been confirmed by the adjudication of cases of a more modern date. Lord Tenterden, amongst other eminent judges, was, I believe, of the same opinion. You will, I submit, be performing a great boon upon the public generally, by giving publicity to the above in your widely circulated Journal; for, by so doing, Masters and Mistresses will be relieved from all doubt as to the compulsory power of Servants to demand and obtain a character, and servants will see the necessity of conducting themselves so as to deserve the commendation, and secure the *good feeling*, of those who employ them. The belief generally entertained among Servants, that they can compel their employers to give them a character, is not merely a strongest inducements they have for conducting themselves improperly, that is to an extent not exceeding the limits of patient endurance on the part of those whom it is their duty to serve, and as they may deserve and obtain a good character, according to their deserts." T. A.

RECEIPTS FOR DRESSING INDIAN MEAL.

To Make Corn Bread.—Take as much meal as is wanted, and stir in with a spoon, water, either cold or hot, enough to make a stiff batter; grease a pan, and pour the batter into it, and bake in a quick oven. The blacks in the Southern States make as above, only stiff enough to mix with their hands, and lay it on an iron plate, or common hoe, in front of the fire; they are then called hoe cakes. Salt may be added or not. Or, take corn meal well sifted, stir in boiling water, and make a good, but not too hard, a few eggs well beaten, a little salt and saleratus (?): bake in a quick oven. We use a covered spider, or bake pan, and place plenty of coals over and under. Or, make as above, and add some treacle.

To Make Johnny or Journey Cakes. Take sifted corn meal a sufficient quantity, beat some eggs, stir in with warm milk, a little salt and saleratus, or pearl-ash, to make a batter: bake in small cakes, on a griddle.

To Make Indian an Meal Pudding. Boil one quart of milk, mix in it two-and-a-half gills corn meal very smoothly, seven eggs well beaten, a gill of molasses, and a lump of butter: bake in two hours.

A Boiled Indian Meal Pudding Mix one quart of meal with three quarts of milk very smoothly; add three eggs and a gill of molasses; it must be put on at sunrise, and kept boiling until about three o'clock; the bag must be left loose, as the meal swells very much.

To make Mush, or Hasty Pudding.—Put on one or two quarts of water with a little salt; when it boils sprinkle in some corn meal, stir with a stick until pretty thick: let it boil from a half to an hour; keep stirring to prevent its burning. To be eaten with milk, or butter and molasses.

Hommony and Milk. Take corn, as it comes to mill, to the miller to crack it as coarsely as possible; sift out the meal and blow off the husks: take a sufficient quantity, and put it on to boil with plenty of water and a little salt; with a skimmer take off what husks rise to the top; let it boil till soft. It eats well either cold or warm, with milk.

Hommony Pudding. Take some hommony, and boil as before; when nearly cooked, beat up some eggs and stir in as soon as done enough, with milk, molasses, and spice: be careful not to make it too stiff. Bake it until nicely browned.—*(From a Correspondent in Warren County, Illinois.)*

FEEDING "THE MILLION."

Mrs. Toosypegs was the widow—poor thing—of a highly-respectable eating-house keeper, who, she assured me, used to do a good deal in the eating line, but he would sometimes have as many as five hundred dinners a day. Unfortunately, however, one evening, "the spirit of progress," as they call it, got into his head, and he would go having an entertainment for the Million, every day, as every half-hour, at only fifteen pence a head. But the Million, drat 'em! had every one of them the appetites of a hundred; and the consequence was, that there was no satisfying them, although he was the greatest cook of soup, and as much fish as they could eat, by way of what he called a damper to their raging appetites: though really it seemed quite thrown away upon them: for, Lord bless you, when the joint was brought up, they seemed to be as fresh as ravenous as ever, and would fall to at the meat as if the Million were a parcel of bea constrictors, and only in the habit of being fed twice a year. And as they declared that, often and often, the waiters had to sit many of the Million, to wake them up and get them to pay; and that, when they swept up the room of a night, she had, over and over again, collected several grass of waistcoat buttons, and the greasy remains of soup, and actually burnt off with the poor husband's food. So that, at last, the blessed Million positively eat Mr. Toosypegs through the Insolvent Court, and left him little or nothing to satisfy his poor creditors with; and the so prepared gravy of the poor mind, that in insane moment of despair, he raised his own bullet-b-f knife against himself, and fell, like another Cook, a victim to the Cannibals who prowled about *To-heat-he. The Greatest Plague of Life.*

MARTHA'S, CARRIAGE RUG.

Cut some coarse lamb's wool into pieces four inches long, cast twenty-five stitches on moderate sized pins—let row plain knitting. 2nd row knit 1, take one of the pieces of wool, and place it exactly between the pins, so that half shall be in front, and half behind, knit 1: bring the back half in front, knit 1: thus the wool will be secured. Proceed in the same way to the end, which will take twelve pieces of wool. Knit these two rows alternately. Various colours may be prettily introduced in forms of diamonds, vandykes, &c., according to the fancy of the knitter. A very pretty mantle mat may be made in the same way, by substituting pieces of cloth, cut 3 inches long, and a quarter of an inch wide, instead of lamb's wool. *A knitter.*

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR DUGALD LITTLE GILMOUR, K.C.B

THIS gallant officer entered the Army in 1794, and rose through every grade to that of Lieutenant-General, the 23rd November, 1841. From the time of his becoming a British soldier to the peace of 1814, Sir Dugald Gilmour was continually in active service, and won laurel after laurel. The Bay of Quiberon, the West Indies, Holland, Zealand, the Peninsula, saw Gilmour sharing in the dangers and the triumph of almost every battle.

Sir Dugald was decorated with the insignia of Knight Commander of the Bath, and wore the Cross of Honour for the engagements of Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Nives, and Toulouse.

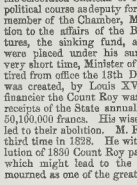
The distinguished General died on the 25th ultimo, at Rome. At the time of his death Sir Dugald was Colonel of the 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade.

COUNT ANTOINE ROY.

COUNT ANTOINE ROY, whose death occurred recently, was born at Chavigny, in Champagne, on the 15th March, 1765. The son of M. Roy, was a distinguishable man. He began by the profession of the law, and, during the period of the Republic, he advocated the cause of many illustrious unfortunate families. In 1794, he relinquished the bar, and, turning his attention to commerce, he created a large manufactory in the archbishopric Château of Navarre, near Evreux. He commenced his political course as deputy for the Department of the Seine, in 1815. As a member of the Chamber, M. Roy distinguished himself by his attention to the affairs of the Bourse, the saltpetre and powder manufactures, the sinking fund, and the depôts and consignations which were placed under his surveillance. In 1818 he was made, for a very short time, Minister of Finance, and was so again in 1819. He retired from office the 13th December, 1822; and, on the following day, was created, by Louis XVIII., a Count and Peer of France. As a financier the Count Roy was unrivalled. During his administration the receipts of the State annually exceeded the expenses to the amount of 50,100,000 francs. His wise hostility to lotteries and gambling houses led to their abolition. M. Roy was created Minister of Finance for the third time in 1828. He withdrew from office in 1829. Since the Revolution of 1830, Count Roy politically lived in every finance debate which might lead to the service of his country. He may be truly mourned as one of the great men of France.

SIR WILLIAM TEMPLER POLE, BART., D.C.L.

THIS respected Baronet, whose death occurred a few days since, represented a family, which Prince, in his "Worthies of Devon," describes as "both ancient and honourable," stating, besides, that "Pole, in the parish of Tiverton, was the seat and possession thereof from the time of the Norman Conquest, for several generations down." The Baronetcy was conferred, in 1628, on John Willing Pole, Esq., of Shute, the M.P. for Devon, the eldest son of Sir William Pole, Knight, of Colcomb, by Mary, his wife, daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Temple, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer; and descended, in a direct line, to the gentleman just deceased, who was the seventh inheritor of the title. He was born in 1782, and married twice. By his first wife, Sophia Anne, only daughter of George Templer, Esq., of Shapwick House, county Somerset, he had one son and his second, Charlotte Fraser, niece of John Farquhar, Esq., of Fonthill Abbey, Wilts, he had two sons and two daughters.



Sir William Pole was a Deputy-Lieutenant of the counties of Devon and Somerset, and served as High Sheriff of the former in 1818. He enjoyed the patronage of two livings.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday) Although the arrivals of English wheat for our market since Monday have been moderate, the show of samples up to-day was very small. Owing to a decided herring sprung up for France, the sale for wheat of home produce was active, at an advance in the currencies obtained on Monday of quite 2s per quarter, and which a good clearance was effected. The imports of foreign wheat have been small—viz., 4200 quarters; nearly the whole of which were disposed of at full prices. The supply of flour came to a fair quarter more money Many of the holders refused to sell even at that amount of improvement. Next week's Gazette will see the prices of foreign wheat and flour quoted at which a good clearance was effected. The imports of foreign wheat have been small—viz., 4200 quarters; nearly the whole of which were disposed of at full prices. The supply of flour came to a fair quarter more money Many of the holders refused to sell even at that amount of improvement. Next week's Gazette will see the prices of foreign wheat and flour quoted at which a good clearance was effected.

ARRIVALS. English Wheat, 4148; barley, 740; malt, —; oats, 200. Irish: Wheat, —; barley, —; malt, —; oats, 870. Foreign: Wheat, 4200; barley, 13,830; malt, 3550; oats, 1100; flour, 1100 sacks.

English. Wheat, barley and flour, red, 74s to 82s ditto white, 77s to 84s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 72s to 76s; ditto white 77s to 80s; rye, 52s to 56s; grinding barley, 30s to 32s; distilling, 36s to 40s, malting ditto, 42s to 44s, Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 72s to 74s, brown ditto, 70s to 68s, Kingston and Ware, 74s to 76s; Chevalier ditto, 75s to 78s; Yorkshire and Lincoln feed oats, 20s to 23s; potato ditto 23s to 25s, Youghal and Cork, black, 22s to 23s; ditto white, —s to —s, ship beans, new, 44s to 47s, ditto old, 48s to 50s; tick beans, 42s to 45s; white, 34s to 37s, boilers, 38s to 40s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 60s to 62s; Suffolk, 56s to 58s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 45s to 52s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.* Dantzig and Konigsberg red wheat, 74s to 78s; white, 76s to 80s; barley, 30s to 32s; beans, 42s to 46s; and peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 37s to 38s per 196 lbs; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—The sowing of clover seed being now nearly over, the demand for that article is in a very sluggish state, and prices are with difficulty supported. In all other kinds of seeds very little business is doing. Linseed and rape cakes are dull, but not lower.

Linseed, *English*, sowing, 48s to 50s; Baltic, crushed, 44s to 46s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 43s to 44s. Hempseed, 32s to 33s per quarter Coriander, 10s to 13s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 9s to 10s, white ditto, 8s to 10s Tares, 2s 6d to 4s 0d per bushel. English Rapeseed, (new) £23 to £25 per last of ten quarters Linseed cakes, English, £13 0s to £13 15s; ditto, foreign, £11 10s to £12 0s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £7 5s to £7 15s per ton. Canary, 70s to 77s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s, white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt. *Bread.*—[illegible] Wheaten bread, the Metropolis are from 9½d to 10½d. Households, 8½d to 9½d per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average Wheat, 74s 5d; barley, 40s 0d; oats, 23s 7d; rye 54s 10d; beans, 45s 10d; peas, 46s 7d.

Tithe Commutation Average Wheat, 74s 6d; barley, 39s 0d; oats, 23s 9d, rye, 56s 0d; beans, 45s 10d; peas, 46s 7d.

Tea The demand for all kinds of tea is still on a very limited scale, but prices are mostly supported.

Sugar.—West India sugar has met a very moderate inquiry, and prices have receded 6d per cwt. All other kinds of raw sugar have moved off slowly, at late rates. Refined goods are a dull sale.

Coffee.—Ceylon qualities are still in fair request, at previous quotations, but West India sorts are a slow inquiry.

Rice.—There is a full average amount of business doing in Bengal, and prices are well supported.

Provisions.—On the whole the demand for Irish butter is steady, at full prices About 1200 firkins have been disposed of for the northern markets. Foreign butter is in fair request, but not dearer. In English butter very little is doing, and prices are low large the trade was firm, and, in some instances, the rates had an upward tendency the best Down Hampshire produce, 64s to 64s per cwt. Cheese moves off freely, but only fair rates; but pigs were quite as easy, with a full average number on offer. Otherwise, however, the trade is heavy, at barely late rates.

Sussex porkers, 43 lbs to 54 4s; Weald of Kent ditto, 54 4s to 57 4 lbs; Mid and East Kent ditto, 61 4s to 63 0s per cwt.

Coals (Friday).—Adairs, 4s; Hollywell Main, 15s 6d; Wylam, 15s; Killingworth, 16s 6d, Stewart's, 16s; and Lambton, 16s 6d per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—Notwithstanding the supply of beasts here, to-day, was large—or upwards of 1900 head—we have to report a steady inquiry, though not to any noise, demand for the description of stock. At fully Monday's quotations. There were in the market 310 oxen and cows, 630 sheep, and 75 calves from Holland and Germany. The numbers of sheep were comparatively small. Most beasts moved off freely, but the highest figure for the best cattle was 4s 4d per 8lbs. Lambs, 5s 4d to 6s 4d. Sucking calves, 18s to 28s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 18s each. Beasts, 1002, sheep, 1494; calves, 75; pigs, 340.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—There was a steady business here to-day, at full prices.

Per 8lb by the carcase.—Inferior beef, 3s 10d to 3s 6d; middling ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime large ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large pork, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; inferior mutton, 3s 8d to 3s 10d, middling ditto 4 0 to 4s 2d; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; veal, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; small pork, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; lamb, 5s 4d to 6s 2d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

In the Money Market, accommodation has been gradually increasing in difficulty during the week; and, towards the close, 5d to 6 per cent for two months' paper, and 5½ to 5¾ per cent for shorter periods, have been the lowest rates. As this is in advance of the minimum Bank rate, it must necessarily follow that further restrictions must be shortly resorted to by the Directors, or the demand for assistance will naturally tend to the Bank of England, as the cheapest market. To prevent this, it is generally understood that all descriptions of accommodation will be limited to thirty days, and should that not prove a sufficient check, then an advance to 6 per cent will be adopted. In the meantime, the Directors must sell a large portion of their securities, for the purpose of lessening the disproportion that at present exists between the Bank notes in the hands of the public, and the amount of bullion remaining in the Bank. Such a step would, under different circumstances, have created the greatest alarm among the trading community, but, in the present case, is not to be viewed with any stronger feeling than that of imparting increased caution. For months past all extensive firms have been shortening their credits, and consolidating their immediate connections to follow the same course. Business, consequently, has been confined to supplying immediate demands, and it may be confidently asserted that less speculation never existed than at present. This leaves the accommodation market open to those whose peculiar necessities always require a certain amount of assistance, while it affords a confident hope that our existing difficulties will, at the worst, be only productive of temporary inconvenience.

The English Market opened on Monday, with Consols quoting 85¼ to ¾. The approaching account day, leading to business, a gradual advance to 85¾ occurred Before closing, however, 85¼ became the current quotation. Consol Scrip opened at 85 discount, but the closing price was ⅜ to ½. An improvement of about ¼ per cent with a steady market on Tuesday, was succeeded by the most remarkable fluctuations on Wednesday. Consols opened at 86¼, whom the Chancellor, Director, and Government broker, both appearing as buyers, gave an impetus to the market. This was increased by an absurd rumour (which answered the intended purpose for a short time) that the Bank had obtained permission from the Government to issue four millions of notes, beyond the amount directed by the Charter. Consols in consequence advanced to 87⅞ for Money. The market was, however, in a state to be easily affected, and some sales were effected at a reaction to the extent of ⅛ per cent. The last price was 86⅞ for Money. Thursday was occupied in settling the account, and very few transactions occurred. Exchequer Bills have been as low as 5s. discount, and Indian Bonds, 5s. discount. Prices at the close were heavy, as the following list will demonstrate: Bank Stock, 193½; Three per Cent Reduced, 85⅝; Three per Cent Consols, 86⅛; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent, 97⅞; Long Annuities, 9⅛; India Bonds, 4s. dis. par; South Sea Stock, 96¾; Consols for May 27, 87⅛; Three per Cent Consols Scrip, 2½ dis.; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 3 dis.; £500, par; Ditto, Small, 2 dis.

Spanish and Portuguese displayed an upward tendency on Monday, the change in the affairs of the former country affording a hope of better times. The five per Cents. were done at 25¾ for the Account, and the Three per Cents. 36¾ for account. Mexicans were 24¾ for the Account. Both Stocks improved on Tuesday, but Spanish was a shade flatter on Wednesday. Although the news from Portugal, on Thursday, was not very favourable to the Queen's cause, no material alteration occurred in the price of the Stock. The fluctuations in the close of the week were busy closing their accounts in all the markets, and business was, therefore, very inactive. Prices at closing were, for Danish Three per Cents., 84; Mexican Bonds, 1846, Five per Cent. 20½; Portuguese Regency Five per Cent., 35; Russian Bonds, 109¾; Spanish Bonds, Five per Cent., for the Account, 25½; Ditto Passive Bonds, 5¾; Ditto Three per Cent. for the Account, 36¾; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 96¾; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 59; Ditto 4 per Cent. Certificates, 90.

The Share Settling on Thursday was the lightest on record, and passed off without difficulty. It is scarcely necessary to add that the present season of the Money Market and English Funds forbid the hope of any activity or improvement for some time to come. The last prices are:—Aubergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Counties, 12½ ½; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 18¾; Blackwall, 10; Stamford, and Birmingham, 6¾; Caledonian, 25¾; Ditto, Half Shares, 2¼; Chester and Holyhead, 23¾; Eastern Counties, 18¾; Ditto, York Extension, 1¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, Quarter Shares, 17½; Great Northern, 24¼; Great North of England, 232; Great Western, 114; Ditto, Fifths, 26¼; Ditto, New, 7¼; Leeds and Bradford, 83; Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle Junction, 1; Lon., Bright., and S. Coast, 85¼; Do. Croy. Eighths, 11¾; Lon. and N.-W. 21¾; Ditto, £40 shares, M. and B, 67; Ditto, £10 shares, M. and B, 10¾; London and South Western, 83; Ditto, Tenths (Consolidated), 9½; Ditto, Scrip, 4¼; Lynn and Ely, 20¾; Manchester and Southampton, 11; Midland, New, 39¼; Ditto, New, 4¼; Newcastle and Berwick, 26¼; Ditto, New, 7¼; Norfolk, 130; Northern Counties Union, 4½; North British, 32; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 8; North Staffordshire Junction, 1¼; Ditto, Thirds, 2¼; North Staffordshire, 3¼; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 13¾; Shrewsbury and Birming..am, 3¼; Shropshire Union, 1¾ dis.; South Eastern and Dover, 35¼; Do., New (iss. at £22), 10¾; Do. Croy. Quarters, 5¾; South Wales, 7¾; West Riding Union, 1¼ pm.; York and Newcastle, 34; Do., Preference, 7¼; York and North Midland, 82; Boulogne and Amiens, 1¾; Dutch Rhenish, 4; East Indian, 1; Louvain à la Sambre, 1¼; Northern of France, 19¼; Paris and Rouen, 35; Paris and Strasbourg, —.

SATURDAY MORNING The Consol Market was firmer yesterday, at an advance of about ¼ per cent, the official prices being 87¼ for Money, and 87¼ to ⅜ for Time. In the Foreign Market, although the news from Mexico was considered favourable to the Mexicans, the Stock was flatter, closing at 20¾. Shares remained at about previous quotations

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 13.

FOREIGN OFFICE, APRIL 10.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. John Groom, as Consul at Harwich for his Majesty the King of Hanover.

WHITEHALL, MARCH 30.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Wm. Scott Stewart, Little St. James's-street, tobacconist T. DENMAN, Quadrant, Regent-street, stone mason. E. TIBBEY, Frith-street, Soho, diamond merchant. C. WHITE and W. NEWTON, Jermyn-street, Strand, navy agents M E. BELL, Finch-lane, Cornhill, newsvendor. R SMITH, Kenn, Devonshire, butcher. H. HUCKY, Exeter, baker. J. HOLLOWAY, Exeter, ale and porter merchant. J. KELLOW, Liskeard, baker. J. LONG, Liverpool, merchant. E. ROGERS, Liverpool, licensed victualler. R. DICKINSON, Poulton-in-the-Fylde, Lancashire, maltster.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

M. BUCHANAN, Glasgow. J. ILLSLEN, Tradesman of Glasgow, wright and joiner.

FRIDAY, APRIL 16.

WAR-OFFICE, APRIL 16.

7th Light Dragoons: Lieut.-Col. the Hon. G. A. Wrottesley to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice J. J. Whyte Major A. Shirley to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Wrottesley; Brevet-Major G. P Bushe to be Major, vice Shirley: Lieut. Hon. H. Ward to be Captain, vice Bushe; Cornet C. Bowles to be Captain, vice Helyar, Cornet A. Sarrorie to be Lieutenant, vice Sir W. Russell; Cornet G. Wade to be Lieutenant, vice Bowles; E. Gregg to be Cornet, vice Sarrorie 13th: W. B. Hatfield to be Cornet, vice Dimsdale. 16th: Cornet T. R. O. Dimsdale, to be Cornet, vice Fellowes.

17th Foot: Lieut. T. J. Parker to be Adjutant, vice Windham 13th Quartermaster Serjeant B. Hanrahan to be Quartermaster, vice M. Sheridan. Brig. Capt. G. Warren to be Captain, vice Baker, Lieut. W. P Campbell to be Captain, vice Warren; Second Lieut. L. Agassis to be First Lieutenant, vice Campbell; R. Mitford to be Second Lieutenant, vice Agassis 67th Foot: Lieut. C. Jephson to be Lieutenant, vice Adair; E. L. Hunt to be Ensign, vice Thompson. 3rd West India Regiment: Quartermaster Sergeant R. Horsley to be Quartermaster, vice Nicholson

BREVET -Capt. G. Warren to be Major in the Army; Brev.-Major C. Warren to be Lieut.-Col. in the Army.

MEMORANDUM. The Christian names of Ensign Whitlock, of the 4th Foot, are George Frederick Tod, and not as previously stated

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT

Royal Gloucestershire Regiment of Hussar Yeomanry: W. O. Maclaine to be Cornet, vice [illegible]

BANKRUPTS.

J. DAVIS, Wednesbury, Somersetshire, baker. R. A. STACE, Sandgate, Kent, upholsterer. H. KNIGHT, Reading, Brewer. N. TEMPERLEY, King William-street, City, coal-merchant. J. CLARKE, Bedford, Bedfordshire, draper. C. BESTORD, Guilford, Surrey, linendraper. M. A. SECKELand H. J. BANKEMAN, Duke-street, Adgate, watch manufacturers H. WOOD, Newcastle, Middlesex, innkeeper. J. WOOD, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, surveyor. J. D. SYMES, Axminster, Devonshire, corn-dealer. J. ELLIS, Castle-street, Bristol, linendraper. H. JARDINE, Bristol, ironmonger. J. HOLLOWAY, Exeter, ale and porter merchant. R. HODGKINS, Birmingham, shoemaker. A. W. BATTERSBY, Liverpool, joiner. J. FEARNLEY, Leeds, Yorkshire, cabinet-maker. B. HEARD, sen., Barking, Essex, smack owner. H. HUTCHER, Lamb's Conduit-street, carpenter.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

M. MACLAINE, Lochbury, Argyllshire, deceased. J. M. COMISH, Crieff, maltster, deceased. T. FARQUHAR, Glasgow, shaw, manufacturer.

BIRTHS.

At Lee, the wife of Frederick St. John, Esq., of a daughter.—On the 13th instant, the lady of Seymour Carke, Esq., of a daughter.—At Knowsley-hall, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. and Rev. C. J. Bridgeman, Esq., of a son.—At Holbeach, Mrs. Edward Key, of a daughter.—At Ashley-hall, Mrs. Bayley, of a son.—At Highfield House, Mrs. Ashton, of a son.—At Ashfield House, the lady of Captain W. T. Hall, of a son.—At Norwood, Mrs. John H. Howland, of a son.—At Rome, the Hon. Mrs. Gerard Noel, of a son.—At Bebington, the wife of the Rev. Alexander Bebington Rectory, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. J. C. Ryle, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Charles Whiddon, Esq., to Anne, widow of the late James Mortimer, Esq.—At Thorpe, Notts, Theodore Mollet, Esq., to Louisa Joyce, youngest daughter of the Rev. Charles Townsend.—At Worcester, the Rev. Joseph Moore, M.A., to Sarah, daughter of the late Rev. John Davison, B.D.—At Pimlico, Warner Charles, son of the late Sir Charles Rich, Bart., to Mary Ann, daughter of the late John Carr, Esq.—On the 15th instant, John Sanford, Esq., to Harriet, only daughter of Captain Sir Andrew F. Gregg, R.N.—On Wednesday, the 7th instant, at Egremont, Cumberland, by the Rev. H. Stocl, vicar of St Ippolyts, Herts, William Stanley Harris, Esq., of Liverpool, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Colin Campbell, and Whitehaven.—At Bath, Captain Hamilton, Commander Thomas Fisher, R.N., to Anne, eldest daughter of the late Major-General Hamilton, of Dalguise.—At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Alexander Donovan, Esq., of Mitcham, Surrey, Deputy-Lieutenant of the late John Poulett Thomson, Esq., and sister of the late Lord Sydenham.—At Knightsbridge, the Rev Henry Joseph Maltby, M.A., to Elizabeth Mary, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Bradford, G.C.—At Bath, Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd, C.B., to Sarah, eldest daughter of Joseph Delavante, Esq.—At Paddington, Robert Hawkins, Esq., to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Hall, Rector of Ashton, and the Rev. George Edward Tate, M.A., to Matilda, eldest daughter of the late Daniel Mayor, Esq., of Middlewood Hall, Yorkshire.

DEATHS.

At Edinburgh, Edward George Gordon, Esq., Commander, R.N., eldest son of Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer K.C.B., K.C.H., of Woolwich Dockyard, aged 26.—On the 8th inst., Mrs. Elizabeth Baker, aged 84, relict of Charles Baker, Esq.—At Brompton-crescent, Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton, aged 87.—At Bath, on the 8th inst., in the 87th year of her age, Mrs. Marshall, aged 86, Mrs. Elizabeth Hemsworth.—At Paris, Miss Katharine Wellings.—At Chelmsford, aged 85, Sophia, relict of the late Samuel Lucas, Esq.—At Clapham-Rise, Elizabeth Sharp, Amelia, the wife of Commander Henry Story, R.N.—At Bromley, Kent, Charlotte, widow of the Rev. Alfred Hardy, and the last surviving child of the late Rev. Charles Hardy.—At Chorley, Dorothea Davidson, printer, an old and much respected inhabitant of St. Clement Danes.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, Louisa Fleetwood Buchan, Esq., of Hyde park-gate, Kensington-gore.—On the 9th instant, at Southport, Lancashire, Mary, eldest daughter of Robert Charlwick, Esq., of Prestwich, near Manchester.—At Twickenham-green, John London, Esq., in his 78th year.—At Cheltenham, Frances, youngest daughter of the late Edmund Turner, Esq., aged 82.—At Versailles, the Rev. Edward Jenks.—At Sheerness, Mrs. Mary Falkon, relict of the late Captain C. M. Falkon, R.N.—At Bentworth Factory, Hants, the Rev Thomas Mathews At Hooknorton, Mrs. Hon. John Rodney At Wolverhampton, Mr. [illegible] aged 11th inst., Mrs. Osbaldeston, the wife o William Osbaldeston, Esq. At the residence of Wight, Louisa Edith, wife of Sir Richard Simeon, Bart.—At Putney, Catherine, relict of the late Edward Miller Mundy Esq., of Shipley, formerly M P. for Derbyshire.—On the 13th inst. the Rev. Jesse Wilson.

FINE ARTS.

EGYPT AND NUBIA; from Drawings made on the Spot, by DAVID ROBERTS, R.A. With Historical Descriptions by WILLIAM BROCKEDON, F.R.S. Lithographed by LOUIS HAGHE. Part I. F. G. Moon.

Every lover of art and travel must hail with satisfaction this commencement of the publication of another Section of the results of Mr. David Roberts's late Visit to the East. The portion already issued Holy Land and Palestine has, undoubtedly, realised the high expectations raised by the elaborate richness and vivid beauty of the Artist's Sketches, exhibited a few years since; and, the Part before us will amply maintain this high reputation. The interest of the subject is thus emphatically apostrophised by Mr. Brockedon, in the opening of the Introduction to the work:

"Egypt! How remote—how vast, are the historical associations which this word calls forth! It not only embraces the entire period of sacred history, from Abraham to the Christian dispensation, but Egypt, in her profane history, issues at once from the mists of Time a great and powerful nation To us she has no historical infancy. Evidence remains in the vast structures of the Valley of the Nile of her maturity 4000 years ago; they are the records of her social condition at that period; and the earliest historians, and the latest and most profound inquirers, confirm the claim which her imperishable pyramids and temples offer to ancient greatness."

The first view shows us the Pyramids of Geezeh, across the Nile, from Old Cairo; seen from hence, they appear unimportant specks in the desert; but, if the approach to them be made in an hour, directly through the beaten track in the fields, they enlarge rapidly upon the vision of the observer, and at length fill his mind with an idea of their vastness, which he could never have preconceived

Next is a View towards the Pyramids of Dashour and Saccara, with a Slave-boat on the Nile, showing the vast breadth of the Nile, and the flat character of its banks and its valleys. This is a very finely-executed view, and it receives a picturesque interest from Mr Roberts's introduction of a Slave-boat, as the foremost object: the craft, Mr. Roberts tells us in his journal, was laden with a cargo of female slaves from Kordofan; and it was owned by a hoary villain, a Greek, who had the effrontery to assert that he was a Christian. This view, by the way, is an exquisite specimen of tint-printing; for, it has all the character of a water-colour drawing, of the most delicate execution

Pompey's Pillar, the first object seen, in approaching Alexandria from the sea, on the coast of Egypt, is the subject of the next view: it is to be regretted that the elegant and well-wrought shaft has not a better capital and base

The other views are *The Ruins of the Temple of Komombo*, in a bay of the Nile, and a ruin of truly magnificent character: its massive lotus and palm-leaved capitals, and its entablature of enormous blocks, are astounding; whilst the vast slabs of its ceiling, each twenty-seven feet long, nearly seven feet wide, and five feet thick, naturally suggest the inquiries—By what power were they transported hither, erected, and have been displaced? This view is beautifully printed, in the natural tints of the stone, the sand, and the sky.

The Colossal Figures in front of the Temple of Aboo-Sembel, the discovery of Burckhardt, fill another of the folios; they are the most beautiful Egyptian colossi yet found. Yet, these two stupendous figures have been mutilated by Cockney tourists and Yankee travellers; and Mr Roberts tells us that these contemptible relic-hunters have also smeared their names on the very foreheads of the Egyptian deities!

The large Vignette is the entrance to the Great Temple of Aboo-Sembel, a very picturesque introduction to the part,

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.—"GIRL WITH POULTRY. &c."—PAINTED BY P. VAN SCHENDEL.

SCOTLAND DELINEATED. Parts I. and II. Hogarth.

This magnificent folio will consist of a Series of Views by Clarkson Stanfield, R.A., David Roberts, R.A.; Cattermole, Leitch, Creswick, Harding, Nash, and Macculloch; drawn in Lithography by J. D. Harding, and accompanied by historical, antiquarian, and descriptive letter-press, by J. D. Lawson, M.A.

The views in Part I. are Edinburgh Castle, from the Grassmarket, by Leitch; West Bow, by Cattermole, very effective; Moray House, by Nash; and Roslin Castle, by Roberts and Harding.

In Part II. we can only particularise Old Leith Pier, by Stanfield; and Linlithgow Palace, by Roberts.

The several views bear the characteristic excellence of their respective artists; and, in picturesqueness of nature and art, these drawings will rarely be equalled. The letter-press commences a minute history of Edinburgh Castle, attested by elaborate notes. The work is splendidly printed by Ballantyne; in parting, we must not omit to commend the wood-cut on the wrapper—the Grand Entrance to the Palace of Holyrood, drawn by Roberts, engraved by Linton, and, therefore, a two-fold masterpiece of art.

SUFFOLK-STREET EXHIBITION.

(CONCLUDED.)

"LAUNCE'S LECTURE," from the "Two Gentlemen of Verona"—engraved in our present number—is one of the most successful efforts of Mr. Dickse's pencil; and, we may add, as well, one of the best pictures in the Exhibition. *Launce*, the servant of *Proteus*, *one* of the "Two Gentlemen of Verona," has a dog named Crab. Now, *Launce* is extremely fond of his dog, and endures hard words, and still harder blows, to save the life of his ungrateful little cur:—"I think Crab, my dog, be the sourest-natured dog that lives;" and so, indeed, Mr. Dickse has drawn him. "Nay, I'll be sworn," says *Launce*. "I have sat in the stocks for puddings he hath stolen, otherwise he had been executed; I have stood in the pillory for geese he hath killed, otherwise he had suffered for't. Thou think'st not of this now!" The subject is extremely excellent, and it is a wonder to us how Mr. Edwin Landseer has missed it.

Our other Illustration, "A Girl with Poultry," is from a small cabinet picture by P. Van Schendel, of Brussels; much in the manner of the Dutch masters, and clever in point of execution, but still a long way off from the excellence attempted. The composition is simple—a candle-light scene, with a girl in a red dress directing attention to some poultry before her. The expression of the girl's face is particularly pleasing, and some of the details of the picture carefully elaborated. The composition of the hare at the side is taken from a well-known picture in the gallery of Mr. Hope, of Duchess-street.

Some of the best pictures in the Exhibition we are glad to see marked sold. This is cheering. Mr. Creswick, the painter, has bought, it is said, Mr. Josi's "Waiting for the Hay-Boat;" a compliment which reminds one of Sir Joshua Reynolds's purchase of a picture by Gainsborough; and of Martin's enthusiastic purchase of a picture by Etty. Mr. Josi will, no doubt, properly appreciate the compliment he has had paid him: Mr. Creswick is a master in art, nor could his commendation have taken a more gratifying shape.

There are pictures of merit in the Exhibition which still remain unsold; and some, of no merit whatever, that have had the good fortune to find purchasers. This must always be the case. It says, however, very little for public patronage and discernment that Mr. Allen's

NEW CHURCH AT HORNCASTLE.

THE parish of Horncastle, at the foot of the Wolds of Lincolnshire, exhibits many handsome specimens of modern improvement. The town consists of respectable, well-built houses; and the Church has been, in great part, rebuilt of late years: part of it is as ancient as the time of Henry VII. Its accommodation is, however, by no means equal to the spiritual wants of the parish. The late Vicar projected the erection of a second Church; but, he did not live to witness the completion of his wishes. His munificence, however, gave impulse to the good work, which has been taken up by his successor, the Rev. J. T. Clark, the present Vicar, who has laboured so successfully in the cause that the new edifice has, ailength, been founded.

The corner-stone of the new Church, which is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was laid on Tuesday week, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The ceremony was very impressive. The Committee, consisting of several of the clergy and leading gentry of the parish and neighbourhood, met, and walked in procession to the churchyard, where they were met by the church singers, who preceded them round the site of the Church, singing the 100th Psalm. Close to the spot where the stone was to be laid, a platform was erected for the accommodation of the ladies and the Committee: and here the procession halted, and the service was commenced by the officiating clergymen.

At the conclusion of the service, Sir Henry Dymock, Bart., presented the Vicar with a silver trowel, requesting him to lay the corner stone of the new Church. The reverend gentleman descended from the platform, and commenced by first placing under the stone a bottle containing a coin of the present reign, and a parchment, on which was written a short account of the Church, the names of the subscribers, &c. The Vicar then spread the mortar under the stone, which was lowered to its place; the builder proved the work with his level and plumb-line; and the Vicar struck the stone three times with the mallet, saying:—"In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, I lay the corner stone of this Church. May the blessing of God Almighty rest upon it, that the building here to be erected may serve to the furtherance of his glory and the salvation of his people."

The reverend gentleman then re-ascended the platform, and addressed the assemblage in a tone of pastoral solemnity, intreating the blessing of God upon the building hereafter to be devoted to his service for ever. After adverting to the munificence of his predecessor in originating the good work, the Vicar proceeded to express his gratification at the strong feeling expressed by the wealthier portion of the community of the district, in behalf of the poor of Christ's flock, in providing for them this additional Church-accommodation: and the reverend gentleman concluded with a powerful exhortation to prayer, in this "place of edification, and of successful preparation for Heaven and its abiding joys."

After the Benediction had been pronounced, Sir Henry Dymock briefly addressed the assembly, and concluded by praying that the work which had been that day so auspiciously commenced might conduce to the spiritual welfare of the inhabitants, and the glory of Almighty God.

NEW CHURCH AT HORNCASTLE.

The National Anthem was then sung, and the procession returned to the Bull Inn, where an elegant cold collation was provided for the parties who had attended the ceremony The bells of the old Church rang merrily at intervals; and, in the afternoon, the workmen, singers, &c., partook of a dinner provided for them at the George Inn, at the expense of the Committee.

The Church, of which we annex a perspective view, is in the Early English style of architecture; and is highly creditable to the skill and taste of Mr. Stephen Lewin, of Boston, who has furnished the design. It is expected to be completed by the commencement of next year.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD. April 14.

In a Congregation holden this morning, being the first day of Easter Term, the following degrees were conferred, viz

M.A.—Rev. Jacob George Mountain, Merton College; William Basil Tickell Jones, Scholar of Queen's College; Alfred Pott, Demy of Magdalen College; Rev. Frederick Thomas Smith, Fellow of Magdalen College; Henry Barnett, Christ Church; Rev. Freeman H. Bishop, Trinity College

Grand Compounder.—Edward Tindal Turner, Fellow of Brasenose College.

B.A. John Stubbs Bushby, Brasenose College; Thomas Huntley Green, Balliol College; Robert James Simpson, Oriel College; William Frank Blandy, Queen's College.

CAMBRIDGE. April 10.

ST. CATHARINE'S HALL.—John Smyth Purton, B.A., has been elected a foundation fellow of this Society. Yeoman Bedel: Mr. John Crouch has been re-appointed Yeoman Bedel of the University

April 13.

James Leigh Joynes hasbeen elected a Fellow of King's College.

MISS BURDETT COUTTS' NEW CHURCH.—The arrangements for proceeding with the erection of Miss Burdett Coutts' new church, in Rochester-row, Westminster, to which an ecclesiastical district has already been assigned, having now been completed, the foundation-stone will be laid in the course of a few days with the customary solemnities. It is expected that the ceremony will be performed by Miss Coutts in person, assisted by the Bishop of London and the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The site has been gratuitously made over by the Dean and Chapter. Until the completion of the church, divine service is to be performed in the temporary building which has been for some time opened under the ministry of the Rev. William Tennant, M.A., incumbent of the new district.

THE INSTALLATION OF THE CHANCELLOR OF CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY. The installation of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, will take place some time in July, unless a general election should interfere to prevent this arrangement. The venerable Laureate, William Wordsworth is to write the Installation Ode.

large landscape of "A Valley in Wales," and Mr. Holland's "Herne Bay," are both of them unsold; and that Mr. Stevens's "Dividing the Spoil" one of the largest and least meritorious pictures in the Exhibition—has already found a purchaser.

Landscape and marine subjects form the staple of the Exhibition; yet these, at times, are poor in composition, and meagre in detail. Selection, says Fuseli, is the invention of a landscape painter. But this, we may add, is a rare excellence. Some painters sweep, like a dragnet, great and small; and copy, with tasteless servility, whatever is before them. Others, again, reject too boldly, and throw strange clouds and still stranger colours over the whole of their compositions. It is a dangerous attempt to try and improve Nature, but we may poetize her at times, when we keep within due bounds; and this poetizing it is which makes one painter superior in composition to another. For instance, in the present Exhibition, Mr. Allen is very unlike Mr. Anthony, Mr. Pyne very unlike Mr. Holland, and Mr. Jon very unlike them all. Mr. Allen always succeeds in putting some poetry into a landscape, but then his detail is seldom very good; while others, again, who have no poetry in their souls, have great dexterity in adhering to the minutiæ of Nature. So difficult is it to find one who combines those very varied excellences always required to constitute a great painter.

We cannot close our account of the present Exhibition without a word of approbation in favour of a water-colour drawing inadvertently overlooked in our former notices. We allude to a small circular-shaped drawing (No. 605.)—"Norham Castle, on the Tweed," by Mr. G. Pearson. This, we are glad to see, is "sold;" for it is full of poetry and truth.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.—LAUNCE'S LECTURE.—"TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA, ACT. IV., S. 4."—PAINTED BY T. F. DICKSEE.

The Sale of Corn.—From official statements just published, it appears that the total number of quarters of wheat sold in England and Wales, by the corn-inspectors, amounted in the year 1846 to 3,898,909; and that the average price for the year was 54s. 8d. The total quantity of wheat and wheat-flour imported into Great Britain from foreign countries in the year 1846, was 2,255,705 quarters; from Ireland (produce), 303,462; and from the Isle of Man and Channel Islands (produce), 20,897; making a grand total of 2,570,064 quarters. The quantity exported within the year was—to Ireland, 192,471; to other parts of foreign and colonial produce, 134, 804; and of British and Irish produce, 6241; making a total exportation from Great Britain of 333,516 quarters. The quantity of wheat and wheat-flour entered for home consumption in Great Britain in the year was 2,249,091 quarters; and the quantity remaining in bond at the close of the year, 335,033 quarters.

Loss of the Tweed.—A subscription has been opened at Southampton on behalf of the widows, orphans, and others dependent hitherto on the sufferers who have unhappily perished with the above unfortunate vessel. It is to be hoped that the example will be followed by other places.

The Liverpool Small Debts Court.—The Court for the Recovery of Small Debts opened on Monday, at Liverpool, before Mr. Judge Lowndes. Immediately on the Judge taking his seat, number one was called, and the cases were proceeded with. In the course of the day no less than 105 were disposed of.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The Trustees of this Establishment have just added to our national collection of Greek sculpture, a head of the young Apollo, which we have Engraved. It was purchased of Mr. Buchanan, of Pall Mall, and was recently imported by him from Italy. It is placed on a pedestal standing in the vestibule adjoining the Elgin Room. It is a beautiful relic, and bears a considerable resemblance to the Apollo Belvidere.

HEAD OF APOLLO, AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE NEW PLANET, NEPTUNE.

Professor Challis, in conformity with the wish of the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University, and the Observatory Syndicate, has given a second report of the proceedings in the Observatory, relative to the New Planet, the first report of which was made in Dec. 12, of last year. The report gives an account of subsequent observations, both of its position and physical appearance; with results respecting the orbit, deduced from observations by calculation. On January 12, Professor Challis, for the first time had a distinct impression that the Planet was surrounded by a ring. Subsequent observations made by his assistant, Mr. Morgan, with the striking coincidence of three distinct drawings of the form of the Planet, made by Mr. Lassell, of Liverpool (who was the first to suspect the existence of a ring), the Learned Professor, and Mr. Morgan, appear to substantiate the statement of Mr. Lassell. The ratio of the diameter of the ring to that of the Planet, as measured from the drawings, is about that of three to two. The apparent diameter of the body of the Planet, taken with the Northumberland Telescope, is nearly 3".

In calculating the following second approximations, Mr. Adams has used the mean of the two places obtained on August 4th and 12th, and of the others he has selected nine, which were the best determined, and separated by convenient intervals. All the results are calculated for the epoch of 1846, August 8,0ᵈ mean time at Greenwich.

Heliocentric Longitude of the Planet referred to the mean Equinox of 1847.0	..	..	..	326 . 41 . 13.3
Heliocentric motion in Longitude in 100 days	..	..	..	36 . 5.3
Heliocentric Latitude South	..	..	..	33 . 31.4
Change of Heliocentric Latitude in 100 days	..	..	..	1 . 4.4
Longitude of the Descending Node	..	..	..	313 . 3 . 44.0
Inclination of the Orbit	..	..	..	1 . 46 . 40.1
Distance of the Planet from the Sun	..	..	..	30.208
Half the Latus Rectum of the Orbit	..	..	..	30.238

For the sake of comparison with the above second approximation, the first results are given, from which it will be remarked that the first and second approximations do not differ by any large quantities.

Heliocentric Longitude	..	..	..	326 . 39 Aug. 4, 1846.
Longitude of the Descending Node	..	..	..	309 . 43
Inclination of the Orbit	..	..	..	1 . 49
Distance of the Planet from the Sun	..	..	..	30 . 05

The calculations give [illegible]° for the Planet's heliocentric motion from August 4 to January 15. This is so small an arc that it is not possible to deduce, with any degree of [illegible], those elements, the determination of which depends on change of the heliocentric distance. Mr. Adams has, however, obtained certain limiting results, which, as possessing considerable interest, are here subjoined.

The eccentricity of the orbit cannot exceed 0.1. The most probable value is 0.06.

The most probable longitude of perihelion is 49° 58', and true anomaly, 276° 43'; according to which the Planet is near the extremity of the latus rectum, and is descending towards perihelion. These results are extremely uncertain

The mean distance is 3[illegible], with a [illegible] and the corresponding sidereal period 167 years, with a probable error of two years.

[illegible] the Planet's [illegible] much less, that it [illegible] Bode's law, which holds with reference to the other Planets, fails in this instance.

The apparent diameter of *Neptune* to that of Uranus being, from the above determination of the distance, in the ratio of 3 to 4, its bulk to that of Uranus is in the ratio of 8 to 9.

The foregoing is the sum of the results derivable from the first series of observations. More exact information cannot be had until the Planet emerges from the solar rays.

Professor Challis concludes his report by referring to the name of the Planet. He states that M. Struve, Professors Gauss and Encke, and Mr. Adams, have thought fit to adhere to the name of *Neptune*, and that, under all the circumstances, he considers it right to follow their example.

LITERATURE.

Ecclesiastes; or, the Preacher. Illustrated. Published by Dickinson. The Book of Ecclesiastes is characterised by the higher attributes of Hebrew poetry—by ardent feelings, splendid thoughts, a great variety of beautiful images, strength of expression, bold and eccentric metaphors and comparisons, condensation, and elegance; but particularly by its declaration, in the most affecting and pleasing manner of the praises of the Deity; and by its excitement of the people to good works. Hence, this sacred Poem has been chosen by some fair hand for the exercise of her pencil, in a series of illustrations, which at once touch the heart by their picturesque grace and beauty.

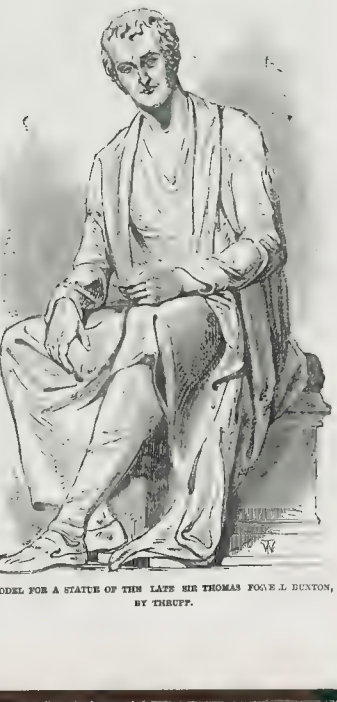
As the plan of illustration is somewhat novel, we shall describe it. The form of the work is an oblong, twelve inches by eight. The leading characteristic of the designs is the free introduction of plants and flowers, in a *border* of which are set verses of the Poem; the head of each chapter printed upon a tablet of gold; and the entire Book engraved or printed in black letter.

The illustrative fitness, the graphic ingenuity, and charming picturesqueness, of the compositions, it is scarcely possible to describe to the reader: how the crown, the scroll, and the pen, encircled with flowers, form the vignette of the title-page; or how the Holy City is grouped within a luxuriant plant; how the grasshopper is figured as the emblem of "creatures restless in their courses;" and how the several initials are illuminated, and intertwined with the graceful leaf and flower—here emblematic of eternity, and there of short abiding. The 6th and 7th verses of Chap. I. "The sun also ariseth," the circuits of the wind are illustrated by a cleverly-designed wind-vane, a sun dial, with its gnomon as portion of the initial T; and a sunflower, in its most flaunting luxuriance. This is a very effective composition. In Chap. II., giving unto wine, is characterised by grapes and an antique vessel about the initial, and the vanity thereof by a spider's web beneath it; "A time to mourn, and a time to dance," by a ruined city and a field of waste; "Man goeth to his long home," by a funeral procession in the East. Lastly, there is the pitcher broken at the fountain, with the temple and the distant hills, the former overshadowed by a flourishing thistle—in contrast completing the picture of desolation and decay—of "vanity and vexation of spirit." Then, the loosed silver cord drops from the illuminated initial; within it is a fountain, whose waters falling upon frail flowers, unto the earth, typify the spirit returning "unto God who gave it."

These few notes will convey to the reader but a faint idea of the poetic imagery, the allegorical ingenuity, yet impressive reality, with which the pencil of our ladye artist has invested the poetic eloquence of "Ecclesiastes; or, the Preacher." The designs form, as it were, settings for his sacred truths and solemn warnings; whilst they lend a sorrowful charm even to the melody of Hebrew song.

TESTIMONIAL TO SIR T. FOWELL BUXTON.

Mr. Thrupp, the sculptor, has just completed a working model of a statue of the late Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, which it is proposed to place in Westminster Abbey. The cost is to be defrayed by public subscription, to which his Royal Highness Prince Albert has sent a contribution of £20. The Committee of Subscribers are much pleased with Mr. Thrupp's model; and we trust that the fund will now make rapid progress. It is cleverly observed, in the *Athenæum*, of this monumental commemoration: "Besides supporters of all ranks in this country, it is computed that not fewer than 30,000 Negroes in the West Indies and Africa have contributed their mite towards the monument. This gives a very peculiar feature to the Testimonial, and writes a character far beyond the commemorations of brass and marble on the work itself. A monument of art in our great metropolitan Abbey, chiefly by a nation of immemorial Pariahs, in record of their admission amongst the families of enfranchised and intelligent men, and in gratitude to one of the chiefs who won their freedom, is impressed with meanings which render the language of art at once touching and sublime."



MODEL FOR A STATUE OF THE LATE SIR THOMAS FOWELL BUXTON, BY THRUPP.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE current week was not without matter of movement for the turfite, but it possessed little matter of moment. There was racing at Bath, but it must have been anything but sport for those who were perched on the apex of Sandown last Tuesday.

Ah! well a-day
My tooth begin to chatter, my veins freeze!

Contemporary, also, there was a meeting in the North, at Catterick Bridge; and a capital day—not so far afield yesterday, on Epsom Downs. Burton Constable, too, was on the scene—in short, it was a sporting week. Still its issues are, for the most part, of temporary interest, and, for that reason, we will pass them for events of more general account.

This day fortnight we had occasion to allude to a case then before the Jockey Club, arising out of an alleged false start for the Althorp Stakes at Northampton some short time previous. The previous decision was that the race would have been dealt with as if it had never taken place; we took leave to differ from that way of thinking, and our view was that of the authorities. In the last number of the *Sheet Calendar* there was the following announcement:—"The Stewards of the Jockey Club are unanimously of opinion that the start for the Althorp Plate Stakes, at Northampton, was a good start, and that The Sheriff is therefore entitled to the stakes. The Stewards avail themselves of this opportunity of stating that the whole principle of starting by signal, and not by word of command, is to secure the certainty of the start; and that, when both flags are dropped, they must be raised again, nor the jockeys be recalled on any plea whatever." This is rather an improvement on the system, which, not many years ago, gave us some thirty-eight false starts for the Clearwell at Newmarket. Thus being reached the metropolis of the Turf, with the reader's leave, we will abide there, while we discuss the approaching festival—the important First Spring Meeting to be celebrated in the next week. Within a very few days the scheme or theme of several of the great three-year old races, have undergone very remarkable changes

Coryngham, a colt which has never been out, was first favourite for the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes, and third for the Derby at the close of Monday's business at Tattersall's. The race in the Craven Meeting over the Ditch Mile for which Epirote was so close to Planet—has affected the *prestige*, not only of the Goodwood champion, but of his companion—the brown Van Tromp. Therefore—upon the principle in the ring—because the pet of the great stable goes down, the pet of another goes up—it is "Danebury to the rescue." Still, either there is a mistake somewhere, or there can scarce be near double the odds against Liberator for the Two Thousand that are taken about Coryngham. The former is vouched for £500—at forfeit, even weights, against Van Tromp—to run in the Houghton Meeting and he was at Planet's scores on the same terms, but the offer was declined. The *bond fides* of these tactics will probably be shown before the issue be determined. And so will a good deal of the *fides* supported by the demonstrations in the ring for the last two or three months—before the week is over. It may not, indeed, be so important a First Spring as some of its predecessors, but without doubt it will present many passages of interest—both present and prospective. The character of its racing is sound and legitimate: no handicap refuges for the destitute—but equal main and chance for all that have any pretensions to show on Newmarket Heath. The eccentricities for which the Chester Cup is so distinguished, have begun in earnest—and they will most likely be continued throughout the coming week and up to the day of the event itself. The Lamb has become mischievous: it has has already shown its horns. . . . .

Fœnum habet in cornu tuæ ti, Romane caveto

Which means, that backing an animal so situated is dangerous. . . . . But what steed it may be safe—or even prudent to back, we are not of purpose to prophesy—seeing that confessedly it is just now decidedly "*out of luck*." At all times it is a practice little deserving of being honoured with observance; at the present, it is a mockery if not a snare.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Business was not so brisk as usual at this season, but it led to several changes, and more particularly in the Derby, for which Coryngham came with a rush, and left off decidedly third favourite: he was equally in demand for the Two Thousand Guineas Stake. Slander made quite as rapid an advance for the Oaks, and may be considered second favourite. Several other horses were in good odour for their respective engagements—amongst them Clermont, Wolfdog, Emerald Isle, Gientili, Mendicant, Deloed, The Lamb, War Eagle, and Wanota.

ST. MEDARD-LE-MARSH STAKES.
5 to 1 on Burlesque | 6 to 1 agst Morocco (1)

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP

4 to 1 agst Clermont (1)	10 to 1 agst Emerald Isle	15 to 1 agst Gannet (1)
10 to 1 ——Jenny Wren	(1 freely)	15 to 1 —— Gwaller (1)
10 to 1 —— Wolfdog (1)	12 to 1 —— Crosier (1)	

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKE.

Even on Kent's lot	7 to 1	7 agst Gientili
5 to 2 agst Coryngham	7 to 1	—— Liberator

CHESTER CUP		
15 to 1 agst Mendicant (3)	35 to 1 Agst Courtesy	66 to 1 agst Chatterbox (1)
16 to 1 —— Dulcet (4)	40 to 1 —— Rascals	66 to 1 —— Clumsy (1)
16 to 1 —— The Lamb	40 to 1 —— Amaranthe (1)	1000 to 12 —— Queen of Tyne
20 to 1 —— Newcourt	40 to 1 —— Emerald Isle (1)	(taken)

DERBY

12 to 1 agst Forth's lot	17 to 1 agst Epirote	40 to 1 agst Horn of Chase
7 to 1 —— Planet	16 to 1 —— The Liberator	66 to 1 —— Old Port (1)
7 to 1 —— Van Tromp	20 to 1 —— War Eagle	66 to 1 —— Albertnian (3)
11 to 1 —— Gientili	33 to 1 —— Wanota	66 to 1 —— Black Dwarf
12 to 1 —— Coryngham	33 to 1 —— Martin	1000 to 20 —— Nottingham

OAKS

7 to 1 agst Clementina (1)	8 to 1 agst Slander (1)

THE GREAT STEEPLE-CHASE AT THE CROIX DE BERNY, NEAR PARIS.

The Great Annual Steeple-Chase of France came off last Sunday, at the Croix de Berny. A great many foreigners, especially English, were present; and the country people of the villages for miles around went in great numbers. The gathering altogether could not have been less than thirty thousand persons, and they comprised all ranks, from the very highest to the very lowest. The number of carriages was enormous, and they were of all kinds, from the dashing four-in-hand down to the pedestrian's humble cart. On the whole, the assemblage was the largest ever seen at any sporting event in France. And it is specially worthy of remark, as showing the great enthusiasm of the people for the sport, that, though disappointed in their expectations of fine weather, rain having commenced falling heavily on the opening of the day's business, and continued with ever-increasing violence until the close, not a score individuals, and scarcely a single carriage, quitted the course.

The ground selected this year was somewhat different from that chosen for the last steeple-chase. Instead of running entirely on a flat, the horses on this occasion had to ascend a hill, on heavy ploughed land; they then descended it, and went to some distance beyond the road from Paris to Orleans, and after describing a circle, came round pretty freely on the same line, passing the starting-place to arrive at the winning-stand. The entire length traversed was about four miles. The obstacles to be encountered were not fewer than thirty-two in number, consisting of ditches, hurdles, walls, hedges, a river, and a brook. Some of them were rather more than such as one is accustomed to see in an English steeple-chase. In height none exceeded four feet, or in width ten feet.

His Royal Highness the Duke de Nemours was present. Count D'Hedouville and Baron Lecoulteux duly superintended the proceedings.

The weighing commenced shortly after two, and a few minutes after it was concluded, the grand steeple-chase began. It was a

Handicap for 12,500f, added to a Sweepstakes of 200f, forfeit, 250f, but only 195f, if declared; the second horse to receive 1250f from the entry; and the third to save his stake

Lord Strathmore's b h Sir. Leger, 12st 4lb	(Mason)	1
M. Crémieux's b h Young Lottery, 10st 3lb ..	(M'Donough)	2
Mr. Lambden's Discount, 11st 5lb ..	(Oliver)	3

It was a beautiful affair altogether. Experienced judges declared it the finest ever seen in France, and many said that it was not always equalled in England. Considering the number of obstacles, there were remarkably few accidents—not one fall, and only three horses and their riders came into the river. The winner gained about 30,000 francs, including the forfeits of the horses entered but not running. Loud applause greeted him on his arrival at the goal. The above was followed by a second

Steeple-chase, by gentlemen riders, for 2500f, added to 300f., half forfeit. If five horses start, the second to receive his entry.

M. Montel's m Victrea, 187lb	(Mr. Ricardo)	1
Mr. Elmore's Mandolin, 197lb	(Rolt)	2

The incidents in this steeple-chase were more numerous than in the other. Lord Strathmore was thrown, and M. de Perregaux fell three or four times; neither, however, sustained any injury. Deodora went slap into the river, and gave her rider a famous ducking.

BATH AND SOMERSET COUNTY MEETING.—TUESDAY.

The Produce Stakes of 50 sovs each, h ft. Eleven subs

Mr. Griffith's Lady Lift, 8st 5lb	(Marlow)	1
Mr. Herbert's Tantivy, 8st 10lb	(A. Day)	2
The Weston Stakes of 10 sovs each, 10 ft, and 25 added. Ten subs,		
Mr. Dixon's Do-it again, 8st 4lb	(A. Day)	1
Mr. Drinkald's Good Boy, 8st 9lb	(Ford)	2

The Somersetshire Stakes of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, and 5 only if declared, with 100 added; the second to receive £50, and the third to save his stake.

Mr. Pedley's Miss Burna, aged, 7st	(A. Day)	1
Mr. Parr's Rosin-the-Beau, 4 yrs, 8st 2lb..	(Ryder)	2

The Selling Stakes of 10 sovs each, and 50 added. Heats, once round.

Mr. Wreford's Wit's-end, 4 yrs, 7st 5lb	(A. Day)	1
Mr. W. Sadler's Fugitive, 4 yrs, 7st 5lb	(W. Abdale)	2

WEDNESDAY.

The Dyrham Park Stakes, of 15 sovs each, 10 ft, and 100 added. One mile and a half.

Mr. Mostyn's Archness	(Nat)	1
Mr. Wall's Quicksand	(Wakefield)	2

Won by two lengths.

Sweepstakes of 25 sovs each, 15 ft. Last three quarters of a mile.

Mr. John Day's Angica	(A. Day)	1
Mr. Caffall's Bachanalian	(Vaughan)	2

Won by half a length.

The Bath Handicap of 20 sovs each, 10 ft, and 5 only if declared, with 20 added. One mile-and-a-half and a dis.

Mr. G. Whielden's New Forest Deer, 6 yrs, 8st 4lb	(Pettit)	1
Mr. Waller's Columbus, 5 yrs, 7st 11lb	(Wakefield)	2

Won by a length.

LANCASHIRE PRIZE RINGING.—The Society of Ringers in Ashton-under-Lyne (liberally offered the sum of £30, divided into three prizes, to be contested for on Easter Tuesday, on the musical peal of ten bells in the tower of the parish church. The peal, which is Double-bob royal, comprises 5,000 changes. The Mottram youths, long celebrated as ringers, were the first to ascend the belfry; being only eight in number, they were joined by two out of the twelve ringers from the Sheffield peal, who undertook to assist them in the rest in succession. Their labours terminated about half-past seven in the evening, when each stood thus

1	Mottram	making	828 faults
2	Sheffield	"	877 "
3	Manchester	"	1035 "
4	Halifax	"	835 "
5	Oldham	"	866 "

The peal was rung by the Halifax company (who were awarded the first prize of £15) in 1 hour 3 minutes. Sheffield ditto, whose style of ringing was greatly extolled, accomplished their task in 1 hour 37 min., being the least time of all: consequently they were privileged to be excused from a certain number of faults, according to the regulations, which, by some unexplained means, was not extended to them; Mottram receiving the second, and Oldham the third prize.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL CRAWFORD.—This officer, whose name appears so honourably among the records of the Peninsular and late American wars, as an artillery commander, expired on the 1st instant, at Nice, where he had been residing with the Count of his health.

RIFLE BRIGADE.—The Colonelcy of the 2nd battalion of the Rifle Brigade, vacant by the recent demise of Lieuter ant General Sir David Gilmour, will, it is reported, be conferred either on Major General Brown, Deputy Adjutant-General, or upon an officer formerly of the regiment. The 2nd battalion is at present in Canada. We have to record the demise of Major Henry R Capel, also of the corps, who expired on the 13th, at the Vicarage, Watford, in his forty-second year.

THE COAST DEFENCES.—The orders in hand at the Royal Arsenal, in connecting with the coast defences, amount to 23 fifty-six-pounder guns and 228 eight-inch guns, to be mounted on the coast of Great Britain. These guns are to be distributed to Gravesend and T lbury Fort, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Guernsey, Sheerness, Malta, Corfu, Quebec, Hong Kong, &c. In consequence of the immediate demand for these orders, the men in the Royal Carriage Department are now working overtime.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public are respectfully informed that there will be a GRAND EXTRA [illegible] 22nd 1847, when will be performed Donizetti's Opera, [illegible]

After the Opera, a favourite DIVERTISSEMENT; in which Mdlle. Cerito and M. St. Leon [illegible]

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Under the [illegible] Patronage of the Queen, and Prince Albert. [illegible] Mr. WILLIAMS. [illegible] o'clock, with its [illegible] and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot. Box-office open from Eleven till Four. Doors open at Half-past Six to commence at Seven.

ETHIOPIANS, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—The celebrated ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS, Pell, Harrington, White, Sharwood, Germon, will, in consequence of the INCREASING SUCCESS and UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION of their INIMITABLE ENTERTAINMENT at the above theatre, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS next, and every Evening during the Easter Holidays commencing at Half-past Eight; and also give a MORNING PERFORMANCE every WEDNESDAY, commencing at Three. Box Office open daily from Ten till Four. Stalls, Pit, and Upper Boxes, Stalls, and Places, may be engaged at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, also at the Box-office of the Theatre, which is open daily from Eleven till Five o'Clock.

FEMALE AMERICAN SERENADERS.—ST. JAMES'S ASSEMBLY ROOMS (late Crockford's), St. James's-street.—Mesdames CORA JUMBA, WOSKI, MIAH, and ROSINA, the Female Serenaders, from the principal concert rooms in Manchester has been made a theme of eulogy by the Provincial and London Press, will have the honour of their first Concert in London, at the above commodious fashionable and aristocratic Establishment, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21st, 1847. It is the intention of these accomplished Ladies to give a Series of First Class Concerts, Morning and Evening; Morning Performances at Half-past Two o'clock, Evening at Half-past Eight o'Clock. Admission, Half-a-Crown.

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ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—The Public are informed that Visitors will be admitted to the Gardens of the Zoological Society, WITHOUT ORDERS, from the Fellows, on Mondays and Tuesdays throughout the year; and, during Waltzan Week, every day except Saturday, on the payment of One Shilling for each person. By Order of the Council

D. W MITCHELL, Secretary

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A GRAND FULL-DRESS BALL will be given on MONDAY MAY the 3rd, 1847 at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS in aid of the funds of the PROVIDENT SOCIETY OF MUSICAL PEASANTS OF DARLING [illegible] Count Nina d'Oche. Admission Band is engaged—Tickets (including refreshments), single 10s.; double 17s.; to admit a Lady and Gentleman, may be had at the Society's Office, 20, Bedford-street, Strand; at the Hanover-square Rooms, at all the principal Music Warehouses and Libraries in and near London; and of the Committee.

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THE REGISTERED PALETOT OF LLAMA CLOTH is the most fashionable coat for both the present and approaching seasons, still retains the same moderate price, which, with its usefulness and gentlemanly appearance, has secured such general popularity. It has been worn by the principal nobility, and by command of Prince Albert, Prince George of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and the whole Royal Family of the British Nation. In Scarlet it can only be purchased of the patentees, H. J and D. NICOLL, Court Tailors, 114, Regent-street and 22, Cornhill. Agents for Liverpool: Dawbarn and Son, Bold-street. Manchester: George Meadows, Molesworth-street; for Birmingham: Wareing and Son, New-street; Christie and Son, George-street, Edinburgh; and the principal Tailors in other large towns.

SELF MEASUREMENT.—GREAT ECONOMY AND accommodation. The measure may be taken with a piece of tape and reduced into inches stating the height of pe. son, age, if any peculiarity in figure; also whether taken over a Coat

COATS, VESTS, &c	Inches.	TROUSERS.	Inches
Size round Neck, not including Collar, to Help Buttons to Bottom of Skirt	..	From top of Trousers to bottom From under Side Legs to bottom of Trousers	..
From centre of Back to Elbow joint	..	Size round top of Thigh (Gphi)	..
Coatthread so length of Sleeve at Wrist	..	Size round Calf	..
Size round top of Arm	..	Size Waist	..
Size round Chest under the Coat	..	Ditto Hips	..
Size round Waist under the Coat	..	HAT. Measure size round the Head	..

LIST OF PRICES.

MADE TO MEASURE.	£	s	d	READY MADE.	£	s	d
Cashmerette Quadrilles ... from	1	16	0	Blouses	0	5	6
Tagliouis, silk collars and cuffs ...	1	2	0	Cashmerette Codringtons	0	15	6
Cambridge coat, lined throughout ...	1	8	0	Coachdrivers, Cassimeres, Fullers, and all the newest patterns from	0	18	6
Tweed coats	0	16	0	Tweed coats	0	15	6
Sporting coat	0	15	6	Tweed coats	0	6	6
Dress Coat	2	2	0	Sporting coats	0	7	6
Best quality manufactured	2	15	0	Dress coats	1	1	0
Frock Coat	1	10	0	Extra superfine, a superior coat	1	10	0
Best ditto	2	2	0	Frock coat	1	4	0
A cut pattern vest	0	8	6	Extra superfine, a superior coat	2	0	0
Cassimere or cloth	0	6	0	Roll collar vest	0	8	6
Tweed vests	0	5	6	Fancy satins	0	5	6
Single milled doeskin ditto ...	1	2	0	Cloth or cassimere	0	4	6
Best or Dress ditto	1	5	0	Tweed trousers	0	5	6
Boys' hussar or tunic suits ...	1	8	0	Fancy cassimere or doeskin ditto	0	10	6
				Boys' hussar or tunic suits ...	0	18	6

[illegible] and Gone.—Outfitters to [illegible] 84, 85, and 86, J. Gosse, City London

CAUTION.—E. MOSES and SON regret being obliged to guard the public against imposition; but have learned that the unprincipled like falsehood of "being connected with them or "with the same concern," has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons they have no connection with any other house in or out of London and those who desire genuine and cheap clothing Ac., should call at or send to the Minories and Aldgate, City, London

NOTICE.—No business transacted at this Establishment from Sunset Friday till Sunset Saturday, when business is resumed till Twelve o'Clock.

A New Work, entitled "Costume Cards," containing a detailed List of Prices and full directions for Self-Measurement, may be had on application, or forwarded "Post Free."

BEARD'S COLOURED PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS, At 34, Parliament-street, Westminster; 85, King William-street, City; and the Royal Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street

"A great improvement has been effected by the patentee."—The Times

PURE ST. JULIEN CLARET, 28s. per Dozen; Pints, 18s.; imported direct by HEDGES and BUTLER, Wine Merchants, &c., 155, Regent-street, can be confidently recommended. Also, some superior Gordon's Golden Sherry, 36s. per dozen. On the receipt of a Post-office Order, or reference, will be immediately forwarded.

NO. 61, GROSVENOR-STREET, BOND-STREET.—Messrs. MOSELEY, Surgeon-Dentists have REMOVED from No 32, Haymarket. Their system supplying ARTIFICIAL TEETH, constructed upon a principle to maintain without lessening the base of the palate by artificial covering, or injuring the adjoining teeth by use of wires. Their teeth are unchangeable in colour, and perfectly resemble the original. Decayed teeth permanent y filled and restored to use, superseding extraction

SCARBOROUGH.—SHARPIN'S CROWN HOTEL, ESPLANADE, (Contiguous to the Saloon, Spa, and Cliff Bridge Pleasure Grounds)—Families and Gentlemen visiting the Season or Sea Bathing are respectfully informed that a considerable reduction will be made in the usual charges at the above Hotel, during that time

A fine the day pres ts will always ensure suitable apartments.

AIR GUNS and AIR CANES.—An entirely new and further improved assortment of these portable and gently destructive weapons, now on view, adapted for Rifle Practice, Sporting, Pigeon Shooting, So ial Rifle Bowl, &c., with the small birds with shot, Fish with harpoons, &c Prices commencing at 35s. each, going and apparatus complete.—Rody, Gun-maker, No —Oxford street—Entrance in Vere-street

ELEGANCE and ECONOMY in PAPER-HANGINGS.—French Satins, 2s. 6d. per piece; Flock, 6d. per yard; 20,000 pieces in Stock. Patent Decorative Enamels, Gold, Oak, as cheap as other inferior Papers. Terms, Cash. Established 33 years W. CROSBY, 22, Lowther Arcade. N.B.—Three doors from the Strand entrance

MESSRS. WILKINSON and DOBSON, 32, PICCADILLY, respectfully announce, that the retirement of one of the firm will enable them to offer for a limited period, their extensive stock, including Jewellery, Plate, and Watches, on the most favourable JEWELLERY, SILVER PLATE, ENGLISH and GENEVA WATCHES

Also SHEFFIELD PLATE. Messrs. Wilkinson and Dobson, specially solicit an early inspection of their Patrons and Friends who are acquainted with the superior character of their Stock.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted to perform correctly in all climates, and to keep time. Fitted in cases of pr e at once sets sacks all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers, or any other Or receipt of a Post-office Order payable to John Jones for £4 4s., one will be sent free by return of Watchwork, sent free for a Twopenny Stamp

"HOW VERY COMFORTABLE," exclaim all who use NEW MODEL SPRING TRUSSES. A radical cure of rupture, however complicated, fourteen shillings to forty shillings, according to size and quality. JOHN INGRAM and SONS, Manufacturing Upholsterers, 29, CITY-ROAD, Finsbury-square.

CHILDREN AND INVALIDS' CARRIAGES.—Invalids' Wheel Chairs, from £3 to £35, with hoods, second-hands as well as new; Rolnal and Selfacting Chairs, Children's Chairs, Perambulators, Pleasure Carriages, Bath Chairs, from 35 shillings to Twenty Guineas Immense and varied collection on SALE or HIRE, at INGLAND'S Repository of Invalid Carriages, 3, Leicester-square, Leicester-square

CORK LEGS.—W. R. GROSSMITH'S PATENT ACTION LEGS enable all who have lost a leg to walk with ease and comfort. They are much lighter, and considerably less expensive than the old style. Ladies and children wear them with perfect safety. They are covered by nature in shape and texture, and do not require any other deformities (occasioned by the use of crutches and the common pin legs) are entirely removed.—Artificial Arms by Grossmith, 179, Fleet-street. Established 1760.

GROSSMITH'S READING HAIR NOURISHER, 1s. per pot. Thickens, strengthens, beautifies, improves the growth, and preserves the colour of the hair more effectually than any preparation ever known.—Grossmith's unrivalled Shaving and Food soaps. Scouts, Tooth Powder, &c., are the well known articles which the whole world to require continued puffing The Proprietor merely reminds the public that it is the highest price, and that his article can only be obtained in London of his Son, CHARLES GROSSMITH, 125 Strand, London

TORTOISE-SHELL COMBS.—J. PROUT, Brush and Comb Maker, 236, Strand, London respectfully invites the attention of purchasers to his unrivalled Stock of Tortoise-shell Combs, it is at present in fine condition, at once varied and extensive, of the choicest colours, and most elegant workmanship. Families residing in the country may be perfectly safe abroad, can furnish themselves at this house with goods that can be depended upon for any climate, and at very moderate prices Orders post paid for carefully executed. PROUT'S Brush and Comb Manufactory, 236, Strand, London

BED FEATHERS, DYED by STEAM with PATENT MACHINERY, whereby they are rendered perfectly sweet and free from dust

Mixed	1s. to 0d. per lb.	Best foreign Grey Goose ...	2s. 0d. per lb.
Foreign	1s. 6d. per lb.	Best Irish Grey	2s. 6d.
		Best Dantzic ditto ...	3s. 0d.

Purchasers of not less than [illegible] pounds carriage free. Prices, sent to [illegible]

THE PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS and GREAT WESTERN EMPORIUM STOVE GRATES, kitchen-ranges, fenders, and fire-irons, ornamental fenders, ironmongery and cooking stoves and ranges, improved kitchen-ranges, and cooking apparatus, and all kinds of smiths' work, Sheffield plate, and table cutlery, Japanned paper and iron tea-trays, tea-urns, tea-kettles, coffee-pots, and every description of metal and iron goods, patent oil stoves for the use of which are recommended for verandahs, use of paper and iron tea-trays, patent oil stoves for candle or oil Every article is warranted, and marked at the lowest prices, in plain figures, for cash. Address, PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS, 27, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury

ROOK SHOOTING. — AIR-CANES and AIR-GUNS of the most perfect description, and brought to perfection, now in general request for Rook, Rabbit, Waterfowl Shooting, and numerous other sports They are loaded with ease, discharge without noise or recoil, and are very portable. The ball has been known to go to 150 yards for killing deer game, vermin, &c., with harpoons, for killing fish, and by great experiments, will throw small shot and arrow for the best Wood of the leather lining to surpass anything ever before done with air Letters stating what sports they are for, will receive suitable advice. Rods of bone expressly prepared and strongly mounted with brass, canes and apparatus included Trial on the premises. BLISSETT, Gun-maker (formerly with W. Hy. Ely), 4, Coventry-street, Haymarket

TO FAMILIES.—French and English Soups, Made Dishes, Jo.Jos. Cracons, French Pastry, Rout, Macaroon, and Pound Cakes, Victoria Sandwiches, Orange, Lemon, and Citron Rings, Rusolas, Dried Apricots, and Grapes, Mosti Kisses, Nurse Bon-Bons, Crackers, Twelve Sorts of Comfits, Thirty Sorts of Sweetmeats, and all sorts of Confectionery supplied to Town or Country, by J. W. BURROWS, 38, Upper Albany-street.

ASSAM TEA, COFFEE British Wines, Bottled Fruits, Dundee Marmalade, Jams, and Rock Pickles, &c

Also, ALMOND ICED WEDDING CAKE.

THE ROYAL VAUXHALL SWISS, 38 Upper Albany-street, near the Colosseum, Zoological Gardens, Regent's-park. [illegible] Shops supplied on Liberal Terms.

METCALFE and CO.'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH-BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES Useful Inquiry.—For proof of the extreme durability, power of cleansing, and true economy, ask all who have used Metcalfe's Brushes. The Tooth brush the highly-important office of searching thoroughly into the divisions, and cleansing

brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, which will not rise like common hair Improved Clothes-brushes, that cleanse from grease, in one-third the time The new Velvet brush, and numerous brush of genuine unbleached Smyrna Sponge, at METCALFE and CO.'s Establishment 130b Oxford street, one door from Hodge-street.

ROBINSON'S DRYING MACHINE.—Numerous Inquiries having been made for the above, adapted to the use of Small Families, the Proprietor of the Patent begs to inform the Public that this truly useful Machine is now constructed expressly for this purpose, at a very moderate cost. This invaluable article takes the laborious and destructive custom of wringing. It has been adopted in her Majesty's Laundry, Windsor; by the Royal Family at Claremont, Chatham, the Bathand Washhouses, St. Pancras, and Belfast, and in many Public and Private Establishments throughout the Kingdom Copies of Testimonials, and further particulars may be obtained, on application to W. F JENKINS, Sole Manufacturer, 27 Charles-street

SALE OF FIRST-CLASS JEWELLERY, PLATE, and WATCHES, at 56, CHEAPSIDE, adjoining Bow Church.—ABRAM BARBER begs to inform his Patrons and the Public generally that, being about to retire from business at his Establishment, 56, Cheapside, adjoining Bow Church, he is now SELLING OFF the whole of his well-known Superior STOCK, which will be offered at prices that will secure an immediate sale, as the whole must be cleared by the end of the month. An early visit and comparison of prices will at once prove the truth of the above announcement. A. B. is anxious to avoid any identity with the numerous fictitious attempts at SELLING OFF now being made, where goods of no inferior quality are fixed at prices that are only nominal. Every article marked in plain figures, from the smallest price, without subterfuge or misrepresentation.—56, Cheapside, adjoining Bow Church.—A very superior Stock of English and Swiss Watches, of guaranteed performance, at less than established prices.

PROTOBOLIC HATS.—JOHNSON and Co., 113, Regent-street, corner of Vigo-street, Hatters to her Majesty and the Royal Family, Patentees for the application of Velvets and Air Cushions to Hats.—This luminous combination of a Velvet which is placed in the Crown of the Hat, giving free exit to heat and perspiration, and of a covered apparatus forming a cushion of air between the head and the leather lining by which air is admitted. The Protobolic Hat possesses the following advantages.—the regulation of the amount of air admitted into the crown of the hat, by the open and closing of the valve at the pleasure of the wearer, thus adapting it to any temperature, and preventing perspiration—Impermeability to grease around the head—extreme lightness, coolness, cleanliness, and durability—and, lastly, their acknowledged comfort to all who suffer from headache, or who are in the habit of taking violent exercise —Johnson and Co., 113, Regent-street, corner of Vigo-street, Hatters to her Majesty, 70, Bond-street, Piccadilly

CAUTION.—A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden, London, beg to caution the Nobility and Gentry against being misled by the attempts of some Shopkeepers, who to compounds of their own manufacture give the titles of "MACASSAR OIL" "KALYDOR," and "ODONTO," and thereby cause under the implied sanction of A. Rowland and the Government Departments, with similar attempts at Deception, while they copy the Labels, Bills, Advertisements, and Testimonials, closely resembling those used to exhibit the genuine Articles, and thus deceive the unwary. The only genuine "MACASSAR OIL," "KALYDOR," and "ODONTO," are "ROWLANDS'," and the Wrapper and Label of each bear the name of "ROWLANDS'," preceding that of the Article, with their Signatures at the foot in RED INK, thus—"A. ROWLAND & SON." Sold by them, at 20, Hatton-garden, London; and by all Chemists and Perfumers.

MECHI'S NEW SHOW ROOMS FOR PAPER MACHÉ MANUFACTURES, 4, Leadenhall-street, London.—MECHI, determined to carry out his principle of being in the foremost rank, has brought out many novel specimens and specimens in Papier Maché. Finding it impossible to display them advantageously in his old premises, he has, at considerable expense, fitted up a splendid show-room, to which he invites all those who are desirous of seeing the most artistic specimens this country can produce. It is not expected that visitors will purchase, as they are of a costly nature, but merely happy to tempt his customers and sup ly their wants His principle is, and always will be, to exchange or return the money for any article purchased if it may be found objectionable. The blinds line to quality. He has always found that his customers never leave him, because they are always satisfied. Among the numerous specimens of Papier Maché are to be found some decorated with admirable copies of Edwin Landseer's most popular and modern paintings, together with some exquisite landscapes of Windsor Castle, Virginia Water, the Isle of Wight, &c

BRITISH COLLEGE of HEALTH, New-road, London.—Notice is hereby given, that the NEW LIST, for 1847, of the HYGEIAN AGENTS duly authorised to vend Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicine throughout the world, is now ready, and may be had on application at the College, as above, and at any of the Agents'. N.B. No chemist or druggist is allowed to sell the Vegetable Universal Medicine (Morison's Pills), and the public is hereby further informed that Hygeists have no connection with the pills or other things sold at chemists' shops. Dated the 30th day of March, 1847.

TONIC ALE.—This splendid description of Bottled Beer is now in perfection It is strongly recommended by the Faculty as possessing peculiar stomachic qualities, promoting appetite, &c. Sold in quart and pint bottles, corked by Bate's patent Capsule. JOSEPH STOCKTON, Sole Agent, Stores, No 1, Johns-mews Bedford row

ELEGANT PICTURE FRAMES, LOOKING GLASSES, CORNICES, &c. The acknowledged really economic House for every description of Carving and Gilding, of the best materials and masterly workmanship, is PHILLIPS'S old established Plate-G ass and Moulding Warehouse 63, Fleet-street. Priced sheets of chaste designs on receipt of 24 stamps Artists, Decorators, and the Trade, liberally dealt with. The Art Union engravings framed and glazed &c., from Eight Shillings. 63, Fleet-street. Observe corner of Serjeants-inn

PRESERVED PROVISIONS.—Families in Town and Country should have a supply of these exquisite-ly cooked comforts, consisting of two hundred different dishes in the French and English st le, always ready to be put on table, and may be eaten hot or cold. Spiced Beef, Salmon, Green Peas, Mock Turtle, and Multigatawney, cold Partridges and Pheasants; the most convenient, economical, and delicious things to take abroad. Sample hampers forwarded on receipt of a Post-Office order for 20s., payable to HENRY BARKER and Co., 9, Size-lane, Mansion House

JEAN VINCENT BULLY'S celebrated "VINAIGRE de TOILETTE."

This Aromatic Vinaigre, the qualities of which have been tested and fully appreciated for many years in France and on the Continent is now, for the first time, on a larger scale, imported into England Amongst its other properties it is sufficient to mention its efficacy in refreshing the skin, rend ring it perfectly smooth and white preventing and removing all injury and pimples and tetters. Sold, wholesale and retail, in bottles, 2s. 6d. each, by A. ROUHET, Agent, 59, George-street, Portman-square. A liberal allowance to the trade

LONDON CARPET WAREHOUSE.—WAUGH and SON, 4, Moorfields, and 4, Goodge-street (established 1760), have the attendance of the Nobility, Clergy, country, &c., to an inspection of their large and magnificent collection of Brussels, Royal Velvet Pile, Axminster, Patent Tapestry Turkey, Patent Felt, or Victoria Carpets, and every other description of Carpeting, of Kitchen and Fore-ign manufacture, comprehending the most tasteful and elegant designs, the colours and quality of which can be warranted, being all manufactured under their immediate inspection. The large per-onage and experience they have had, their establishment being exclusively for the sale of carpeting, per chases upon the most favourable principles, and their determination to adhere to small profits, and at reasonable prices, must recommend them to public notice.

THERE is not probably any existing art which confers a more genuine and more lasting pleasure, than that which perpetuates the features of those endeared to us by the ties of relationship, or by still closer bonds, and we all must be [illegible] the painter's art, raised to our chief and right to the dignity and expression of those we most honour we hold most dear. Mr. HYMAN DAVIS, PORTRAIT PAINTER, Student of the [illegible] visitors from ten till five. Having studied the works of the best masters, more particularly those who have devoted their talents to the art of Portraiture including the late Sir Thomas Lawrence, he has succeeded in producing Portraits [illegible] patronage, a well-painted post cre, in addition to a perfect resemb ance Specimens may be seen at 3, Cecil-street, Strand, from ten till five. Miniatures, 5 guineas.

CHUBB'S LOCKS, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, AND CASH-BOXES. CHUBB'S NEW PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS give perfect security from false keys and picklocks, and also immediate notice of any attempt to open them. They are sold by all respectable Iron-mongers in every town where they are required, and are strong, simple and durable. Chubb's Patent Fire-proof Strong Rooms, Safes, Chests, and Boxes, Deed Boxes, Dispatch Boxes, and Japan Boxes of all dimensions on sale, or made to order, all fitted with Chubb's Locks CHUBB and SON, St. Paul's Churchyard, London

NUMBER ONE SAINT PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.—It is a well-known fact that the original cost of the FINEST CONGOU TEA is over 3s 8d., sold 2s. per pound, which, with duty added, makes the cost to the Merchant in the country, 4s. 4d. per pound for the Finest Congou Tea. We have, ever since we have been selling Tea at "Number One" sold this description at 4s. 6d. per pound. Hundreds and thousands of people have tried it, and are thankful for the strength and richness of flavour. Nobody ever dealt with it, and it pleases everybody because it is both good and cheap

DAKIN and SONS, Tea Merchants, Number One, Saint Paul's Churchyard, London.

THE LATE WILLIAM COBBETT, M.P., in his "Register" for June, 1833, there depicted the sufferings he had endured for twenty-two years, from the want of a perfect TRUSS; and, having obtained one from Mr. COLES, was instrumental in inducing thousands of persons of rank and fortune to apply to him for relief—whose patronage has ever since been liberally bestowed.

*** "COLES'S PATENT, 3, CHARING-CROSS," is marked upon all his TRUSSES.

COLONEL FRANKLIN informs those who have ruptures, that he has been wearing TRUSSES 30 years, and he never met with but one individual who was master of the complaint. He has known an elder brother, a colonel in the Honourable East India Company's service, who had for a number of years worn a truss, which can say the same. Mr. COLE's, of CHARING-CROSS, is the individual alluded to—[illegible] beach Feb. 17, 1835

*** The Colonel was likewise cured of Rheumatism by Mr Cole's Medicated Galvanic Bands, and gave him an excellent testimonial to that effect.

THE THEATRES.

ASTLEY'S.

Under the intelligent superintendence of Mr. Broadfoot, a very effective taster piece has been produced at this house, called "The Bride of Abydos." Our contemporaries have generally fallen into the mistake of noticing the piece itself as a new one, but it is merely a remodelling of the old piece of that name, in which Mr. Dimond's tragic play of the same name, which was first produced at Drury-Lane Theatre in 1818; the principal characters being sustained by Kean, H. Johnston, Pope, T. Cooke, and Mrs. Hardyn. The liberties we have taken with Byron's story, and parts of "The Corsair" are amalgamated with it, *Selim* killing *Giaffer* at the conclusion, and winning *Zuleika*. There is also a comic underplot, without which no Astley's piece would be complete, a similar kind of treat for comicality not be content with anything they saw. Everything has been done to give *eclat* to the present production; and it will, without doubt, prove a hit. There is some capital scenery in the piece, and the manager has introduced much more quadrupeds horses, camels, zebras, shy ponies, donkeys, and an elephant than ever we saw together on the stage. We never criticise the acting at Astley's; all those who have attempted to do so have fallen into the error the area of sound-absorbing saw-dust on which they appear; and in this they usually succeed admirably. All the company appear in the present spectacle, including Mr. Broadfoot himself, in their best manner. Mr. Broadfoot still terms it "treble production" of the "extensive establishment of equestrian and dramatic artistes, troops of gymnastic performers, voltigeurs, and antipodean wonders."

Certainly we love to be confused by such grandiloquence; we rejoice to witness the "Bounding Ball of the Pyrenees," the "Jingling Jumpers of Pekin," the "Flying Trapeze," the "Wonderful Leaps of the Brother of the Lion King of the world only to be met with over Westminster-bridge, and to believe that such marvels really are. And we counsel everybody who inclines to the same propensity to go to Astley's, and be as bewildered as we were with the gay, human and quadrupedal; the trappings, and banners, and costumes generally; the armour, and spangles, and red fire that are to be witnessed there "every evening until further notice.

LYCEUM.

Since our brief notice of last week, Mr. Shirley Brooks' three act drama of "The Creole," has been played with effect every night, and is evidently drawing money. The plot of the play is at the period of the French revolution, and the scene passes in the Mauritius, the action of the plot being founded on the hatred existing between the Creoles and the French residents. The has before been made the subject of several plays, but has been treated as well as in the present instance; and, it does not often occur that the parts are so equally and so effectively divided. The entire piece is a great improvement upon "Le Docteur Noir," a drama based somewhat upon the same notion. Mr. Emery has the chief character of the male *dramatis personæ* to play that of Le Creole, *Antony Lafour*; and he performs it admirably—his concluding death scene, in which he is shot by the French revolutionists, being one of the most excellent part of a Jew, appearing somewhat in a new phase; and Mr. Leigh Murray, as *Alphonse le Nyon*—an officer in the revolution-ry army deserves the highest commendation for his easy, natural, and gentlemanly bearing. But the part of the piece is Mrs. Keeley's *Irradine, Belcora St. Mast* [illegible] has evidently written up to her, and succeeded admirably; the alternations of jealous and enthusiastic being portrayed with her accustomed humour, in which Mrs Keeley is unapproachable. Miss May played the heroine of the piece, *Louise Fournel*, very gracefully; and Miss Mary Keeley was cheered in a sweet song, introduced in the piece, "Waves of gold in sunset breaking." Altogether, we had the part of a fop alloted to her, which she interpreted in a manner that gave us a higher opinion of her than we have before entertained. Some appropriate scenery has been very well painted by Messrs. Phipps and Rawlings. The last speech, admirably given by Mrs. Keeley, deserves to be quoted. As the heartwarm *Irradière*, she says—"The day of claptrap has gone by, and a wiser generation has taken the moral to be gathered from the play, rather than pointed by the actor. But may we be permitted to remind those who have sympathised in the sorrows of our poor slave girl, that there exist at this moment, in other lands, speaking our own language, maidens as worthy as she, as fair, as loving—as liable to be sold like beasts of the field. We may be able to do but little towards lightening *their* fate; but may we not remember, with a thankful pride, that our own is cast in a land where, with all its faults, the chain is unknown—where every human being is shielded by the brand of slavery."

On Wednesday evening, an *apropos* bagatelle, called "Jenny Lind at Last," was brought out, with entire success. It is beyond the scope of criticism; but it keeps the audience in a continuous roar of laughter for half-an-hour, and what with Mrs. Keeley's exquisite operatic imitations, Mr. Wigan's cleverly dressed German student, and some good-temper ed hits at the manager of Drury-Lane, serves to form a very agreeable entertainment—far better than many pieces of higher pretensions. We should give a word of praise to Messrs. Knight and Bellingham, for their very correct "making up" as two young scholars of Heidelberg. We cannot conclude without recommending to the jokes flung at throughout the trifle; and especially applauded the *prima donna*, when, at the conclusion, she observed, after pulming herself off to the English manager as Jenny Lind, that "although not the lowest in nightingale, she trusted they had no [illegible] to an English 'lark.'" The piece is from the ready pen of Mr. Angus Reach; and will run until perhaps, until the real Jenny makes her appearance; for no solid like beasts of the field. We may be able to do but little towards lightening *their* fate; but may we not remember, with a thankful pride, that our own is cast in a land where, with all its faults, the chain is unknown—where every human being is shielded by the brand of slavery."

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But the Arabs are wonderful persons—some twelve or fourteen in number—and go through such a series of extraordinary evolutions—such leaps, flights, contortions, and balancings—that the audience become dizzy with watching them. We are not aware whether they are in any way connected with the troop who performed in London some ten or twelve years ago, or whether such agility is an attribute of the Bedouin race generally. If the latter, they must be very remarkable people to live amongst—like the footstools of the quarrelsome couple in the song, guessing the greatest part of their time in the air—in which they seem to be quite as much at ease, and masters over their voluntary movements, as when upon the ground. They appear to be of all ages—some, indeed, are mere boys—and are mostly small in stature. We should conceive, however, that their well-knit muscles were like cords when in a state of action. The capacious stage of the Surrey Theatre is well calculated for their display; indeed, the house altogether is one of the best constructed in the metropolis. We know no other from all parts of which so excellent a view can be obtained of every portion of the scene.

HAYMARKET

We have not often witnessed such a scene of theatrical excitement as that which the Haymarket Theatre presented on Monday evening, when Mrs. Nisbett reappeared upon its boards. As soon as the doors were opened, a rush took place to every part of the theatre; and at the commencement of the overture there was nothing like standing room anywhere. The play selected for the occasion was "The Hunchback," Mrs. Nisbett performing her old part of *Constance*. The opening scenes passed in a buz of expectation; but no sooner was the old familiar ringing laugh of the favourite heard at the wings, than a simultaneous shout of welcome burst forth, amidst which the lady came on the stage. The scene that then ensued was most extraordinary. The pit rose, and appeared suddenly to become a mass of waving hats; while handkerchiefs were flourished from the boxes; and the occupants of the slips and gallery were evidently possessed of ten times more enthusiasm than their hands could give vent to. This continued for several minutes, and was as last with some difficulty sufficiently quelled for the play to proceed. But the cheering broke out again almost every time *Constance* spoke or laughed until the act drop fell, when another prolonged round of applause shook the very house.

It was the general remark of the audience that Mrs. Nisbett had never looked better in her life: in fact, during the period of her retirement from the stage, Time appears not merely to have remained still, but actually to have taken to a retrograde flight. All her vivacity, all her unequalled joyous laughter, all her attractions are fresh as ever; and if we mistake not, she will prove the best card that Mr. Webster has played during his management.

With respect to the other characters in the play, we have but little to add: so completely was all attention engrossed by the star of the evening. Mrs. Glover was still the glorious *Widow Green* of old; and gracefully turned an allusion in her last speech, to the return of *Constance*. Mr. Tilbury was a very commendable successor of poor Strickland, in *Sir William Fondlove*: and all the rest of the *dramatis personæ* played with their wonted excellence. At the conclusion the cheering surpassed, if anything, the previous welcome. Mrs. Nisbett was loudly called for, as was Mrs. Glover, and both appeared amidst renewed acclamations. We heard in the theatre that the terms of Mrs. Nisbett's engagement were £50 a night.

A very wild drama—almost as good a thing in its way as "The Flying Dutchman,"—has been produced at the Queen's Theatre, called "The Ship of Glass;" and deserves favourable mention, for its capital scenery and ingenious effects. Another translation of the French drama "L'Incendiaire," is announced as an afterpiece. A version is also playing at the City of London Theatre, where Mr. R. Honner and his clever wife, Mr. Lyon, and Mr. E. F. Saville, help to form a very superior melodramatic company.

The Easter season at the Olympic is brought to a termination, after a short but not merry life of a week; and some Ethiopian Serenaders are now giving their entertainments there.

Monk Lewis's drama of "One o'Clock" has been revived at the Eagle, and is really very well done. The theatrical taverns—"Saloons," as they are termed—form a curious feature in the dramatic life of the present time.

Amateurs.—A Committee of Compositors on the Metropolitan Daily Press announce an Amateur Dramatic Performance on the 24th inst., at the Olympic Theatre, the proceeds of which will be given in aid of the Printers' Pension Society. Last year, the Institution derived from a Performance of this kind, £64.

MRS. NISBETT, AS "CONSTANCE," IN "THE LOVE CHASE."

M. SOYER'S MODEL SOUP KITCHEN.

The first soup depôt, erected on the plan devised by M. Soyer, on the Royal Barracks, at Dublin, was opened on the 5th inst., when the public were invited to attend on the occasion. A large and brilliant assemblage arrived on the spot at about three o'clock, and proceeded to inspect the various arrangements, and to taste the soups prepared by M. Soyer; and all who tasted, declared them to be excellent. There were present, amongst others, his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, and a large circle of distinguished individuals.

M. Soyer thus describes the plan of the Kitchen, and its operations, in a pamphlet, which he has just published, entitled "Charitable Cookery; or, the Poor Man's Regenerator." In addition to these details, are some excellent Receipts for Economical Soups, and other Food for the Poorer Classes. The following is the ingenious inventor's

DESCRIPTION OF THE MODEL KITCHEN.

The exterior and covering is of a temporary nature, being formed of boards and canvas, enclosing a space of forty-eight feet long, and forty feet wide.

The interior consists of a steam-boiler, on wheels, thirteen feet long, and four feet wide, with a glaze-pan over it, capable of containing three hundred gallons; and at the end an oven, to bake one hundred weight of bread at a time; and all heated by the same fire. Under the boiler is an excavation to contain coals, and round it an elevated platform to give access to the glaze-pan. At the distance of eight feet, round the boiler, are eight iron *bain marie* pans, with covers, six feet long, and twenty-two inches wide, on wheels, and made double, to be boiled by steam, and contain, together, one thousand gallons. At each end, extending between the pans, are the cutting tables—at one end the meat, and at the other the vegetables; and under which are placed wooden soaking tubs, on wheels, and chopping-blocks for the meat drawers and sliding shelf. Four feet beyond these are placed a row of tables, eighteen inches wide, in which a hole is cut, and therein is placed a quart iron white enamelled basin, with a metal spoon attached thereto by a neat chain: there are one hundred of these, and this table forms the outer boundary of the kitchen; leaving a space of two feet six inches between it and the wall. Inside of the table are fastened tin water-cases, at the distance of ten feet apart, containing a sponge, &c., to clean out the soup-basins.

Round the two supports of the roof are circular tin boxes for the condiments. Seven feet from the ground at each corner is placed a safe five feet square, and seven feet high, with sides of wire, for ventilation, which contains, respectively, meat, vegetables, grain and condiments. At the same elevation as the safes are sixteen butts, containing 1792 gallons of water.

At the entrance, in the centre, is the weighing machine. The fire being lighted, a certain quantity of fat or dripping is placed in the glaze-pan, and in the soup-pans the farinaceous ingredients, or thickening, along with the water. As soon as the fat is melted in the glaze-pan, the vegetables, cut into thin slices, or dice, are placed therein; after the lapse of ten minutes, the meat, which has been previously cut into small pieces, is added, and allowed gradually to fry, until the juice is extracted, and a good glaze formed, which will be in about thirty-five minutes.

The condiments are then added, and the glaze is removed, and distributed equally in the bain marie pans: it is boiled for twenty minutes, and the soup or food is complete: this is the time used in making the soup, when such farinaceous ingredients as flour, oatmeal, and rice or barley, previously soaked, are employed; but peas, Indian corn meal, and many other ingredients, will take longer boiling. It is then ready to be removed by ladles into the basins in the surrounding tables. Outside the tent is a zigzag passage capable of containing one hundred persons in a small space in the open air; at the entrance is a check-clerk, and an indicator, or machine which numbers every person that passes; and on the other side is a bread and biscuit room, where those who have partaken of the soup, and are departing, receive, on passing, a quarter of a pound of bread or savory biscuit; as I prefer giving it then instead of with the soup and food, it being sufficient for one meal without, and will not only save time, but, when eaten afterwards, will be more wholesome, and act more generously on the system, than when eaten in haste. When the soup, or food, is ready, notice is given by ringing the bell, and the one hundred persons are admitted, and take their places at the table—the basins being previously filled, grace is said—the bell is again rung for them to begin, and a sufficient time is allowed them to eat their quart of food. During the time they are emptying their basins, the outside passage is again filling; as soon as they have done, and are going out at the other side, the basin and spoon is cleaned, and again filled: the bell rings, and a fresh number admitted; this continuing every successive six minutes, feeding one thousand persons per hour: but as there are three thousand quarts more to distribute, which occupies only seventy minutes to make, other means must be used for distributing the food, for which purpose a door is provided at the entrance of the kitchen, to which persons come with tickets, which are given to them by district visitors, or subscribers; or, if not with tickets, to purchase the food, and which they take home with them. There are also provided carts and barrows for either horses, donkeys, or men to draw, containing from twenty-five gallons to two hundred gallons each, with free attached, so that the soup or food contained in them shou'd be hot or cooking on its way to the place of distribution. Such is a brief description of the kitchen. I also propose to change the diet every day, according to the provisions obtainable, and, on fast days, to give meagre food.

I propose that these kitchens be erected in populous districts, and where there are any already erected, to adapt them by as little expense as possible, to my plan, so as to economise both fuel material, and hands. I then propose that the food should be distributed by carts to the surrounding villages by a party appointed for that purpose: thereby saving the expense of separate establishments, and the chance of bad food, from ignorance in its manufacture; it will also prevent the distribution of raw meat, or raw food, which, at the present moment, is in many cases abused; besides, from the want of knowledge in its preparation, causes disease, and does more harm than good.

M. Soyer, having fulfilled his philanthropic object, has returned. Previous to his departure, the friends of the *chef de cuisine* entertained him on Saturday evening, at the Freemasons' Hall, College Green; when, about thirty gentlemen sat down to dinner, which was provided by Mr. Mitchell, in first-rate style. The chair was filled by Thomas M. Gresham, Esq., who, after the cloth was removed and the usual loyal toasts given, proposed the health of M. Soyer, whose mission to Ireland he looked upon as one which would confer a lasting benefit on the country by raising the general condition of the people, and giving them lessons in an art which was calculated to improve their present state, and permanently improve their condition physically and morally. In conclusion, Mr. Gresham presented M. Soyer, in the name of the company, with a very elegant snuff-box, manufactured by Mr. Bennett, of Grafton-street, as a memento of his visit to Ireland.

The following is a copy of the inscription engraved upon the lid of the box:—"Presented to Monsieur Alexandre Soyer, in testimony of the high sense entertained of his valuable scientific and philanthropic services while engaged in this country on his mission of good in behalf of the destitute poor, by some of his admiring friends, who gladly avail themselves of an early opportunity to mark their regard for himself personally, and the esteem in which his beneficent and truly useful labours have been held by them.—Dublin, April 10th, 1847."

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm, and M. Soyer thanked the company in an address characterised by excellent taste; observing that if, by his practical knowledge, he had been enabled to economise the food of a nation, it was no more than a true philanthropist ought to do. In conclusion, he acknowledged the beautiful token of esteem which had been presented to him. Several other toasts were drunk, and the company separated, after a most agreeable evening.

At the particular desire of some charitable ladies, the Model Kitchen was set to work on Saturday last. The Ladies Ponsonby, Mrs. Peter Digges La Touche and daughters, Sir J. O. Vandeleur and Lady, Mrs. Williams, Miss Geale, Sir Thomas Deane, George Ron, Esq. (High Sheriff), D. Kinahan, Esq., Mrs. Windsor, Mrs. Elrington, Miss Bligh, Mrs. Holt, &c., were present, and most cordially seconded the efforts of M. Soyer, in dispensing with their own hands the food so amply supplied to them from this most admirable *dépôt*. There were nearly three thousand persons supplied.

A few of M. Soyer's Receipts will be found in "Our Domestic Column," in the present Number.

M. SOYER'S MODEL SOUP KITCHEN.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

NEGATIVE is exceedingly difficult to prove; it is not much easier to describe one; and some such difficulty seems to have been felt by the King of Prussia in defining to the newly-organised Diet what it really is, what it is to consider itself, and what he considers it — two points of view that promise shortly to exhibit very different prospects indeed. A plan that has been maturing for thirty years ought to be tolerably complete; yet, from the many qualifications, corrections, admonitions, limitations contained in the King's Speech to his "faithful Orders," it is quite certain they can gather but a vague idea of what they are to be, or to do; it may even be doubted whether his Majesty has any distinct idea of it himself. Certainly, he did not succeed in expressing one in spite of an evident wish to be hopeful and congratulating, his eloquent address lapsed repeatedly into an admonitory strain, as if the snakes of fear and suspicion lurked under the flowers of his rhetoric. When he tried to be positive he felt himself checked by the dread of giving too much power to an institution he wishes to be nothing but a form. So he dealt largely in negatives, finding

> easier far, alas
> To say what it was not, than what it was.

In judging a constitutional change in another country, we ought not to refer it to the standard created by the institutions of our own; it is difficult not to do so, but the tendency to pronounce summary opinions on all that comes short of our own estimate in such matters, is a very common one with Englishmen, and must be considered a fault. Because the Prussian Diet does not come up to our ideas of a representative body, it is not therefore altogether valueless. We should hesitate to condemn it merely on that ground; but we do not believe it at all approaches that sort of institution that Germany expects, and for which Germans are fully prepared; and, therefore, it will utterly and miserably fail. The Diet will claim greater powers than the Crown will grant; there will be struggle and contention for years to come: the people will insist on a full performance of old promises; the Crown will exclaim against the ingratitude and disobedience of the people; but, as it is not in the nature of things in this age to go backwards, the popular force will prevail, and Frederick William will find that he cannot play at Liberalism; he cannot grant even the smallest power with the idea that it will not be used to the utmost, and increase by use. He may, in disgust and terror, attempt to crush what he has called into existence; but if the new Chambers are allowed to act freely in what the King acknowledges as their duty, they contain the germ of a power that will in one generation compel the Monarch of Prussia to speak and act as a Constitutional King, and less like an Oriental despot, or the Sovereigns of the palmiest days of "right divine," to which Frederick William, in feeling and heart, belongs.

It is the curse of Kings that they are so often "nurtured in a

THE WHITE HALL.—MEETING OF THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

creed outworn," and belong, in mind and soul, to an age anterior to the time they live and work in. The King of Prussia thinks with the fifteenth century; he is governing in the nineteenth; and his Diet is an attempt to patch up a compromise between his ideas and the spirit of the age; he draws out an old feudal institution—modifies it, and places it in the midst of the men and circumstances of a society that has lost even the traditions of feudality; he will find it will not work, or work very differently from what he anticipates.

This change will not be accepted by the Germans as the performance of all the promises of the late King; it does not come up to the distinct pledge given by the Prussian Monarchy in the day of its distress and danger; it was for freedom and a Constitution that the German people fought in the War of Liberation; when the Crown was in the dust, and Napoleon was carving Germany into Dukedoms for his Marshals, and Principalities for his brothers, the King and the Nobility, though detesting the spirit of political freedom heartily enough, saw no other means of expelling the invaders. A Constitution and freedom were therefore promised—the invaders were driven out—the Monarchy and the Nobility were restored to their former power—and the promises and pledges from that moment forgotten. The debt is acknowledged only by this step of the King in 1847; but it is not paid.

Instead of a Representative Assembly, all that is granted is this—the Diets of the different provinces are called together into one assembly at Berlin, without one single new privilege, except that of concurring in any fresh taxes that may be imposed, which, as nearly as we can liken it to anything in England, is much as if the courts of quarter sessions from the English counties, that manage the country roads and bridges, were called together in London and told to back the financial demands of the Crown on the people, give their advice to the King when he should be pleased to ask for it, and petition the Crown if they had any grievances. Anything beyond that to be considered treason and rebellion! Over and above these rights, this Diet is to represent not "public opinion," but the "orders" of the State. In fact, Prussia, in her new Diet, has got a conglomeration of the rights of a meeting in Exeter Hall, that of petitioning, but exceedingly limited; the local functions of a court of quarter sessions in the matter of roads, bridges, rivers, &c.; the Ministerial duty of advising the Crown (when asked); and the office of Committee of Privileges of our House of Peers, extended to three orders in the State instead of one. The limitations and distinctions drawn by the King in his speech—some of them quite metaphysical in their obscurity—will utterly break down in practice. The stronger and simpler principle of a representative body will force its way through them all.

It would not require much trouble to prove that the very basis of the new assembly is a fallacy one. The Diet is formed by the representatives of "Orders," (*stande*) that is, the Nobles are represented, the Burgers (or citizens) are represented, and the Commons (*gemeinde*) are represented, all severally and separately; but of the nation, the people, the State, the community as one body, there is no representation at all. This is the feudal principle put in action, in an age that does not recognise it; allowing that a Nobility exists in all countries, yet it is not the nobility of the age when aristocracy was a higher caste. It now means only birth and wealth that has been inherited, or wealth without birth that has purchased a title; but in neither case can it have a different interest from the rest of the world. Nay, in Germany, of all nations, the Nobility is perhaps the most degraded; rank is as purchasable as an estate; Austria makes Barons by the hundred, and sells its patents even to Jews; the last creation of a peerage in Bavaria, is in favour of a notorious adventuress, who, in England, would not be received in decent society. Money is breaking down the "order" of Nobility everywhere, and in Germany the bounds between it and the *plebes* are as indefinite as in other lands. If that is the case, with the best defined class, the Nobility, how is it possible to keep up the other distinction between Burgers and Commons? They are now one class; there was a time when the rich free citizen could despise and plunder the peasant serf, much as the noble trampled upon and robbed both; but the day is gone. There are no longer castes and classes; there are only communities. This truth the King of Prussia does not recognise; but the German people are fully conscious of it, and will not be bound down to such antiquated, not to say insulting, distinctions. They carry the seeds of discord within them; the Nobility may ally itself by a natural tendency to the Crown; but the Burgers and Commons will assuredly join against both.

The Royal reluctance to see in the new assembly anything like a national representation will be of no avail; "It is not your function to represent opinion, or to bring questions of this or that school into discussion." Wherever men are gathered there will thought be expressed, and that thought will be the opinion of the age.

The King repeatedly admonished his faithful Orders not to consider themselves a constitutional representative body; yet, by a curious oversight, he imparted to his speech all the features of an address from the Throne to the Chambers of France or the Commons of England. There were congratulations on the material prosperity of the country, regrets at the temporary and local distress caused by scarcity of provisions, a communication upon the finances, and a reference to the "friendly relations which have long subsisted with the Foreign Powers." Why mention these things to a Diet which has nothing to do with them? But all restrictions and reservations will be useless: the struggle has already begun. In drawing up the reply to the King's Speech the Liberal party has triumphed, and his Majesty is told, in the very first communication he receives from the Diet, that his scheme is not accepted as satisfactory, that it must be extended, and made more accordant with a representative institution, particularly as to the periods of meeting, which must not depend on the King's caprice. Other demands are also preparing, and we apprehend his Majesty will have little for it but to declare such demands rebellious, refuse them, and break up his new assembly in disgust, or recognise the "tendency of the age," and concede them.

OPENING OF THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

THE first meeting of the General United Diet of Prussia was held on the 11th inst., the proceedings being opened by a long address from the King to the [illegible] assembled. The sittings are held in a portion of the Palace at Berlin, which has been fitted up for the purpose. The apartment is known as the *Salle Blanche*, or White Hall; it is said to be admirably adapted for the meetings of the several "orders," to accommodate whom arrangements are necessary, not required where the different ranks are not brought together in one assembly.

After divine service (the Diet opened on a Sunday) "His Majesty was followed to his Palace by the officers of the Royal household, the dignitaries of State, the Ministers, the Protestant and Roman Catholic Bishops, and finally by the deputies, who were conducted to their places in the *Salle Blanche* by the Grand Chamberlain of the Palace, Count de Keller. The Queen and Princesses of Prussia had seats prepared for them in one gallery, and the *corps diplomatique* in another. Amongst the latter the Earl of Westmoreland appeared pre-eminent, and shortly represented his Sovereign. All the arrangements having been completed his Majesty entered the *Salle Blanche*, preceded by General Kanebeck, who bore the Crown; by General Brauschweck, who bore the orb (Reichsapfel). "His Majesty was followed (the same who was Governor of Paris during the occupation of that city by the allied armies), who bore the sceptre, and by other officers who bore various insignia of Royalty. On his Majesty's entering the *Salle Blanche* the Deputies rose and remained standing until the King took his place on the throne, having the Prince of Prussia on his right hand, and the Ministers of State on his left." His Majesty then delivered his address, of which we gave an analysis last week.

A CROWDED IRISH STEAMER NEARLY LOST.—The *Duke of Cumbridge*, an Irish steamer, crowded with passengers, ran aground near the Needles, in the Isle of Wight, on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, during a dense fog. If it had been rough, not a soul would have been saved. She got off at about three in the afternoon, and experienced very little damage.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The journals have published the change about to take place in the French Embassy at the Court of St James's, but they have not given any connected version of the affair. The Count de St. Aulaire, as I told you long since, only came to England at the earnest entreaty of the King—and a point of honour not to leave his post at a moment when the *entente cordiale* had been so suddenly, so unexpectedly, and so violently broken. Affairs restored to some degree of serenity, M. de St. Aulaire determined to retire, urged by his lady, one of the most accomplished and most truly pious women of France, and who entertains at present strong religious prejudices against joining in the vain pomp and frivolous pleasures of society. There is another motive—the numerous progeny of M. de St. Aulaire, who enjoy a great grandfather, as I among whom he was to live. One of his daughters, by his first wife, a Danish Princess, married many years since the most unworthy of political refugees, the Duke de Cazes, who, by her, is father to the Duke de Glucksberg, the clever Chargé d'Affaires of France at Madrid. Another of his daughters is married to Count d'Harcourt, the brother of Mr Wm. Harcourt, of St. Leonard's; the two others have been united to Baron de Langsdorff, Minister at Carlsruhe, and Count d'Ozeron. All have numerous children. He has likewise a son married, a most estimable man, the Baron de St. Aulaire, lately a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and expelled most unjustly at the last election, as being a *Fritchardist*. The real successor to Count de St. Aulaire will be the Duke de Mon tebello, if affairs are still too unfavourable for Count Bresson. The Duke de Broglie only comes temporarily—and as peacemaker. It is the second time he has had such a mission to London. It was he that came over to negociate the New Slave Trade treaty between the two nations, when that signed by the Count de St. Aulaire, in common with all the representatives of the great Powers at this Court, had been refused ratification in Paris, to the scandal of all Europe, and with imminent danger to the peace of the two countries—for such a diplomatic occurrence had not occurred for time almost immemorial. The Duke de Broglie's success passed all expectation. M. Guizot considers it as a great triumph to have brought matters to a close on the part of the Duke de Broglie; the only man in France who, by high birth, large revenue, and irreproachable character, enjoys at all times, and under all administrations, predominant moral influence in this country. The Duke de Broglie's residence at your Court as Ambassador Extraordinary, will be but of comparatively short duration, is certain. The first reason is, that his health has been recently greatly disturbed by the gout; the next is, that at all times able to enter into office, he has for years shown the greatest distaste, in addition to what his wife, the daughter of the celebrated Madame de Staël, at her death-bed exacted the promise from him that he would never hold office permanently. With the Duke will come ultimately his son, the Prince Albert de Broglie, a most well-known amateur writer of the ascetic sect in the *Revue Nouvelle*, and at present Secretary of Embassy at Rome. From the earliest days of the peace, the Duke de Broglie has been intimate with the Whigs, and particularly with that portion of the party headed by the Marquis of Lansdowne. This is another reason why M. Guizot so anxiously desired he should come to England at the present moment. His arrival in your great city will coincide with that of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, and will be shortly after followed by a visit from the Duke and Duchess of Nemours.

There is another visit which has set all the *badauds* of Paris on the tip-toe of curiosity: it is the visit of the Emperor of Russia to Paris. Having, in the shape of two millions starving, given the real substance to us French Revolutionists, it is expected he cannot fail to wish to impart to the Government a moral power, through which to recover his money with interest—that is to say, in the co operation of France in his plans in Turkey, and above all in Germany, where the Emperor's brother in-law, the King of Prussia, has raised so ominously to Russia the constitutional standard. At the grand dinner of reconciliation of M. Guizot and Lord Normanby, M. de Kisseleff, the gay and witty representative of the Czar in Paris, was besieged with questions on this subject: a cross fire of curiosity that began on his very first coming in. "Is it true?" was the general demand. "I have not doubt it," replied the diplomatist, with a satirical smile; "it must be, for it is printed in the newspapers." The Czar, however, is a strange and a brave and a daring man, and we have since known, from good sources here, that his courage is anything but impossible. When in London, every one knows he was obliged to have, on account of the fogs, a warm coat of petticoats, as well as of side-de-camps. Imagine what it would be here, with thousands of Poles, who have sworn his destruction, and tens of thousands of the boldest Democrats ready to second them! His cousin, Cæsar and his fortunes would get into a very dangerous boat, and on a most stormy sea.

One of the freaks of our younger folk has been extinguished. The journal, the *Bourbonnais*, written and published in lithography, and supported by the young collegians of Paris, was last Thursday suppressed by the police. Well might a truly great statesman, passing through Paris, say, that the greatest evil in France is, that no decision will be decided on till man but those who are not out of their teens. To spend before they have earned, to command before they have learned to obey, to teach before they have studied, are the errors of all Frenchmen of the new *régime*.

FRANCE.

The *Journal des Débats* states, although not officially, that the Duke de Broglie will succeed the Count de St. Aulaire as the French Ambassador at London.

Despatches from Algiers announce the capture of the celebrated Ben Maza by Colonel de St. Arnaud. This is an event of very great importance to the interests of the French in Africa, especially as it was preceded by the submission of Ben Salem. Ben Maza will, it is said, be sent to Paris. It was he who in 1845 agitated the whole of Algeria, and threw even Abd-el-Kader into the shade. During more than a year he has been wandering among the southern tribes, and at the time of his capture was in the mountains of Kabylia, where he would probably soon have succeeded in arousing the fanaticism of the people.

General Concha has left Paris for Madrid. The *Patrie* states that when he waited upon Queen Christina, her Majesty informed him that she intended to pay a visit to Rome and Naples, and, therefore, he was silent as to his having been instructed to dismiss her from returning to Spain, as it was supposed she had intended to do.

The Duke of Devonshire arrived on the 12th instant, at Bordeaux, from Spain, with a numerous suite.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed, by the majority of 243 to 17, the bill whereby the Bank of France is authorised to issue notes of 200f. Several amendments were either rejected or withdrawn, the discussion that took place on them being quite undeserving of notice.

The Chamber of Peers has accepted, by 107 to 7, the project of law relative to the establishment of a line of steam packets between Havre and New York.

M. Guilbert (the Conservative candidate), has been elected Deputy at Marchiennes, in the place of M. Martin du Nord, by 180 votes out of 181 voters.

The accounts in the Paris papers upon the subject of food are very gratifying this week. The arrivals of vessels laden with grain in all the ports of France are incessant, and the appearance of the crops, notwithstanding the occurrence of snow and frost, is most satisfactory. From Savoie, under date Rumilly, the 14th inst., precisely similar accounts had reached Paris. The *Echo Agricole* states that the rise in the price of grain which had manifested itself last week in different markets of France had made no further progress. In the north and north-west the prices were stationary, but in the north east, where they had risen so high, and at Orleans, Tours, Angers, Nantes, &c., they have undergone a marked diminution. Lyons, Dijon, and Besançon, were almost entirely supplied, and it was expected that the immense quantity of grain which has of late arrived at Marseilles would contribute to reduce the prices, which were still very firm throughout the south of France.

Twelve men capitally convicted of murder, during the corn riots at Buzençais, in the month of February last, were executed yesterday week, in the market place of that town. This example, it is said, produced, it appears, a profound sensation in France. Prince Frederick of Denmark has arrived in Paris.

SPAIN

It appears from the Madrid papers that a demonstration of an equivocal and painful character took place on Sunday, the 11th inst. The Queen drove out on that evening, herself driving her handsome pair of cream-coloured horses. As the people love me, and I (re-lying her voice) love my people—the Spanish people!" One of the pigeons took refuge in the lap of the Queen: she caressed it, and handed it to her aide, Don Ramon Narvaez, Duke of Valencia. Various others also alighted in the carriage, which she handed to her attendants.

The leader of a deputation then cried, "Viva la Reina!" "Viva la Constitucion!" which was repeated by the crowd. The demonstration rose to frenzy when the Queen herself repeated a vivo. The Queen bowed to the multitude, and then drove to the Prado, still followed by the shout

To this demonstration succeeded one of a graver character. The people began to cry "Down with the Moderados,' Live the National Guard!" It is even said that "Down with the King" was heard; but compact did the crowd become that, on the Puerta del sol, the Queen's carriage was completely blocked, and it required the efforts of the civic guard to clear a passage. At this moment a shot was fired, by which a police officer was wounded. The *Eco del Comercio*, a supporter of the Government, declares that the first acts of violence were committed by the police, and provoked retaliation on the part of the people.

Questions were put to the Ministers in the Chambers on the following day, to which Senor Benavides replied that the Government had witnessed these disorders with extreme regret. He admitted that he was aware that demonstrations of honour of her Majesty were to take place, but he had no idea that matters would have gone to such lengths, or he would have adopted measures accordingly. When disorders did take place, he considered it would have been most dangerous to have made an ostentatious display of armed force, where thousands of people were assembled, all of whom, he believed, with the exception of an insignificant minority, animated with the best intentions. He could, however, assure the Chamber that such scenes should not be repeated, and the disturbers of the peace on Sunday evening had already been brought to justice.

Among the persons arrested were Averanzta, a Carlist, and Francisco Chico, an inspector of police; the former has been sent off to Alicante. The *Espanol* contains an order addressed by the Minister of Grace and Justice to the Fiscal of Madrid, requiring him to proceed against the rioters, followed by a *bando* of the Political Chief of Madrid, prohibiting crowds to assemble in such numbers as might be of a nature to compromise public tranquility. Shouts of "Long live," or "down with," so and so are prohibited; even acclamations in honour of the Queen not excepted. This prohibition extends to theatres and places of public exhibition. Crowds unmoved to dispersal are, if they resist, to be dispersed by force, and the ringleaders arrested and prosecuted. Any one approaching her Majesty's carriage, or attempting to stop it, shall be arrested and punished. It has further been determined upon that the Queen shall, for the future, be attended in her promenades by an escort of 200 horse. On the 12th, however, the Queen was present at a bull-fight, and in the evening went to the theatre, and on both occasions the *bando* of the Political Chief was respected.

When the Queen entered her box at the bull-fight, one universal cry of "Viva la Reina!" "Viva la Reina Constitucional!" was heard. In one of the compartments of the amphitheatre, exactly opposite to the Royal box, an ingenious device was made use of to manifest the popular affection for her Majesty, and at the same time evade the regulations of the police. A man, dressed as a negro, or Andalusian dandy, held at arm's length, and supported by those sitting at his right and left, an immense fan, measuring at least five feet in diameter. This was suddenly opened the moment the Queen entered, and displayed the words, in enormous letters, *Viva la Reina* on one side, and on the other *Constitucional*. This was followed by the acclamations already described each time the mighty instrument was flung open. This new species of telegraph was worked eight or ten times in the course of the evening, and was responded to. The Queen appeared to be much amused, and laughed heartily at the originality of the contrivance.

Senor Olozaga has returned to Madrid and taken his seat as a deputy. Senor Benavides paid M. Olozaga a visit on the following morning, and congratulated him on his looking so well, and returning unchanged in appearance from exile. "The same," replied Olozaga, quite obviously alluding to the compliments paid him, "my conscience was at rest. Had my friends in Madrid the same advantage, no change would have taken place in their good looks." The Minister of the Interior bowed in silent acquiescence to this reply.

Our letters from Madrid are of the 15th. They state that in spite of the *bando* of the Political Chief against any public demonstrations being made on her Majesty's appearance in public, a vast number of people assembled on the following day to witness her Majesty proceeding to a bull-fight, and on her appearing loud cries of "Viva" were heard. Her Majesty, on this occasion, was attended by an escort.

The *Union Monarchique* announces the capture of the town of Balaguer in Catalonia by the partisans of the Count of Montemolin. The *Commerce* confirms the above statement, and adds that the Carlists had plundered the town of 80,000 reals, together with arms and ammunition. The *Heraldo*, Barcelona journal, of the 12th inst., announces the dispersion of the Carlist band, commanded by Tristany. M. Benitez, the Alcalde of Martorell, had been arrested and lodged in the citadel of Barcelona, for allowing the armed Carlists to traverse unmolested the district placed under his jurisdiction.

PORTUGAL

In our latest edition last week, we stated that, according to our Lisbon letters of the 5th inst., up to that time no serious battle had taken place, but the capital had been thrown into confusion by a very probable report that the Conde de Mello was advancing towards Lisbon, and that he would be joined, near that city, by Sa da Bandeira, the Regent himself having intimated to the British forces could not interfere with the internal concerns of Portugal, but that in case of danger to the Queen, an asylum would be afforded to her Majesty on board the *Hibernia*, and a guard would be landed to cover her Majesty's safe retreat to that vessel.

The position of the Queen is a very melancholy one. The provinces of Algarve and the Alemtejo are completely in the hands of the insurgents; and when the Conde de Mello's forces effected a junction with those of Sa da Bandeira, their forces will amount to 6,000 men, who will advance at once to the Tagus, and may even cross it without much difficulty, and march to Lisbon.

The state of affairs in the capital is lamentable. The price of provisions has risen to an excessive height, and wheat has been sold for 14s. a-quarter. Every species of food is scarce, and a large part of the population is reduced to beggary. The currency is depressed 40 per cent., and the Treasury is exhausted. The Queen is said to have become the object of great animosity, and is looked upon as the cause of these evils. The prison of Limoeiro and the Castle of St. George are full of political prisoners, but they are not ill-treated. The British

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The half monthly Overland Mail from India arrived yesterday, with news from Bombay to the 15th of March.

The most perfect tranquility prevailed in the Punjaub, and nothing was [illegible] ceptible to occasion fears for new troubles

The disturbances in the country of Hazareh were at an end.

Akhbar Khan, son of Dost Mohammed Khan, is dead.

Scinde is perfectly tranquil, and its sanatory state is satisfactory. Discont and disorder continue to agitate the possessions of the Nizam and the country of Gwenna.

The news from China, which is to March 1, relates an appalling [illegible] rely that had taken place in Chimmo Bay, near Amoy. Two revenue ships, the Kwang Chow and Cavalier, were boarded on the evening of the 5th ult. by Chinese pirates, and the officers and part of the crew of both barbarously massacred. The pirates succeeded in carrying off plunder to the value of £35,000. Kwang, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Canton province, has been degraded from office, and sent prisoner to Pekin, and will have to save his life at the expense of a heavy [illegible] His crime was that of concealing the fact of his mother's death, that he might not be compelled to resign office for three years, as is the custom of China.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS MONDAY.

The business to-day was of a mere formal character. A conversation took place upon the subject of the Government education measure.

The Mutiny Bill, the Marine Mutiny Bill, and the Indemnity Bill, passed through committee.

The House adjourned at an early hour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. MONDAY.

THE GOVERNMENT EDUCATION MEASURE.

An extraordinary number of petitions against the scheme of Education set forth in the minutes of the Council of Education were presented; likewise a great many in favour of that scheme. The floor of the House was literally covered with these petitions

Lord J. RUSSELL explained the result of a communication which had passed between the Government and the Wesleyan body, through the instrumentality of Lord Ashley. The result of the explanations given to the questions put on behalf of the Wesleyan body was that the Government did not consider that persons who had ecclesiastical functions would be eligible to the office of pupil teachers, that the authorised version of the Scriptures would be required to be used in all the schools; that persons approved of by the Wesleyan body might, if approved by the Government, be made inspectors of Wesleyan schools; and that, of the grant proposed for this year, no portion was intended to be granted to schools exclusively Roman Catholic. Whenever the question of the Roman Catholic schools should be brought before the Government, and when the Roman Catholic prelates and clergy should express their views, then the Government would consider that very difficult subject; and if any plan could be devised in respect to Roman Catholic schools, new minutes would be framed, and a proposition would be proposed, either in supplementary or miscellaneous estimates this year, or be postponed to the next year. The noble Lord, having given this explanation, moved the order of the day for going into Committee of Supply on the Education Grant; and, in doing so, made a general explanation of the minutes of the Committee of Privy Council, and answered the principal arguments advanced by the opposers of the Education plan. He commenced his speech by demolishing the gross exaggerations that had been asserted to, and the attempts that had been made to overawe the calm judgment of the House by rascket ous out of doors, and by surrounding hon. members to answer for their conduct at the hustings. The noble Lord minutely traced the history of the Education grants, and detailed the reasons which had impressed the Government with the necessity of increasing the number of inspectors, of allotting sums to assistant schools, and giving certain allowances to masters, of encouraging the establishment of workshops and gardens, of providing pensions for schoolmasters, &c. He then proceeded to answer the chief objections urged against the minutes of August and December last. To the objection against the powers exercised by the Committee of Privy Council, he replied that in 1839 the various Dissenters of the country had applauded the Government when they proposed that the question of public education should be vested in the Committee of Council. To the objection against the giving any assistance for education, he answered, if such a principle were carried out, it would go to the abolition of the Regium Donum, of the pecuniary grants given to the clergy of Scotland, and, in fine, to the establishment of the voluntary system of religion and education. To the argument, that sufficient had already been done for education, he referred to the lamentable state of crime, and the deficiency of education which existed, as he gave convincing proofs, drawn from the admissions of the objectors themselves; and, he asked, was it not better to put a guide post at the beginning of life, than a gibbet at the end? He put it to the House, if the basis means of improvement, transportation, and the scaffold, were alone to be maintained as sufficient means of religious instruction, of school education, of imparting available knowledge, and of preventing crime? To such a proposition, he at least, would never consent. He did not entertain the expectation that crime would be completely obviated by education, but he confidently trusted that by it the number of criminals would be considerably diminished. The noble Lord then objected to the scheme, were to him incomprehensible. No question of the Church undertaking the whole education of the people had arisen from these minutes. All that the Church of England consented to was, that in Church of England schools, aided by Church of England subscribers, the Liturgy and Catechism should be taught, whilst in all the schools raised by Dissenters, no formulary or catechism would be insisted on. As to secular education, and secular education only, he thought that to omit altogether from the instruction of the working classes lessons of conscience, of duties, of love of God and of our neighbours, would be an irreparable error. In addition, besides the objection to the minutes on the score of principle, would be impracticable; it would not be acceptable to Parliament, and for less acceptable to the people, who would look upon it in reality as a scheme of infidelity. Lord John Russell, in conclusion, called on the House to allow the grant to be disposed of according to the minutes of the Committee of Council, and not to agree to the vote of censure on the Government, for such it was, involved in the amendment about to be proposed by Mr. T. Duncombe. With respect to the Roman Catholics, no part of the grant would be applied to their schools, and, therefore, there was no reason for embarrassing the question by adding their cause to it. Half a million had already been expended by the State for education, and not a shilling had been expended for purely Roman Catholic schools. He expressed his deep regret at the defection of his usual supporters caused by this question; but let the opposition be formidable as it might, it would be his (Lord J. Russell's) consolation, that he had attempted to diminish the empire of ignorance, and to raise the people of this country to a state of religious and intellectual freedom, equal to the other civilized nations peoples of the earth. Lord J Russell then again formally moved that the "order of the day for the Committee of Supply be now read."

Mr F. Drummond then moved the following amendment:—"That, [illegible] grant of any public money being assented to by this House, for the purpose of carrying out the scheme of national education, as developed in the minutes of the Committee of Council on Education in August and December last, which minutes have been presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of her Majesty), a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the justice and expediency of such a scheme, and its probable amount of cost: Also to inquire whether the regulations attached thereto do not unduly increase the influence of the Crown, invade the constitutional functions of Parliament, and [illegible] religious freedom and the civil rights of her Majesty's subjects." The hon. gentleman prefaced his arguments in support of his proposition by denying that it was intended as a censure upon the Government. He said if his proposition failed it would be because he would have to cope with the Ministerial influence which would be unsparingly brought to bear against him, and with those secret compacts with those communities which had been made between certain members of the established Church and certain Dissenters, which, though unsuccessful to the Ministers who had sanctioned them in the face of all their former opinions and avowed principles. Having denied Lord J Russell's assertion that great and overwhelming petitions had been signed by the Dissenters in favour of the scheme, and coerce the votes of members of Parliament on this question, he called attention to the unjust fallacious influence which had been used on the other side to get up deputations in favour of the Government plan. He said that from the first the central committee for supporting that plan at long in Gordon-square, circulating in every district of the country forms of petition in its favour, drawn up after a pattern sent by Capt. Shuttleworth, and emporting the clergy to get signatures, and they had got those petitions properly signed, to send the n, post-paid, either to Lord Ashley or to Lord J Russell. Although, however, there were more than 5,000 parishes in England and Wales, no more than 80 or 90 petitions had as yet been presented after this extraordinary canvass to procure them; and it gave him sincere pleasure to know that this scheme was beginning to excite dissatisfaction even among the clergy of the Established Church itself. Mr. Duncombe then condemned Lord J. Russell very severely for his determination to exclude the children of Roman Catholics, who required gratuitous education as well as those of any other class of Christians in the country, from the advantages of this scheme, if there were any in it Why had his Lordship so excluded them? Because he wished to please the Wesleyan Methodists by truckling to their base cry of "No Popery." He asked the House whether Ministers would have dared to consent to this exclusion of the Roman Catholics had Mr. O'Connell been well enough to attend on his post in that House? He had been told, but he would not believe the information, that the Protestant members of that House would be left alone to fight this battle for the Roman Catholics, and never till his speech would be credit the rumour that Mr. Shell would cut into the same lobby as the gentleman with Lord John Russell. The hon. gentleman then said that this scheme would for some years cost £2,000,000 annually. Never was such a piece of quackery devised. He then pointed out various defects in the Government scheme, and observed that, even if they had been less than they were, he could not give his assent to it, as the experiences of the past convinced him that the grants have not been, and would not be, equally distributed among the Dissenters and the members of the Established Church. Mr. Duncombe's next point was that the scheme was proposed by the Ministers to increase their influence. He said that, after obtaining for themselves the patronage of a new Railway Board, of a new Poor-Law Board, of four New Courts for all [illegible] and four Judgeships, [illegible] necessary or [illegible] a Gordon-square would doubtless be made, the Government was now grasping at the patronage of all the schoolmasters and schoolmistresses in the kingdom, and at the power of possessing every one of them off at the end of fifteen years. He asked for a Committee to inquire into the amount of this [illegible] and the expense of the [illegible] tions. If the noble Lord should flinch from the probe which an inquiry into the matter would apply to his scheme, he should come to this conclusion, that there was something in it which would not bear the light of day, that it was calculated to increase the power of the Ministry and the influence of the Crown rather than to advance the instruction and improve the morality of the people; and he should not shrink as a friend to intelligence, as a friend to [illegible] from supporting the motion.

Lord DUNCAN seconded the motion of Mr Duncombe, strongly commenting upon the exclusion of the Roman Catholics from all participation in the grant proposed by the Government

Sir R INGLIS said that his opinion was that all State Education should be confined to the Established Church of the Church, but as it was impossible now to adopt that principle he would take the scheme proposed by the Government, he would not say cheerfully, but thankfully.

Mr. MACAULAY, in an eloquent speech, advocating the measure of the Government, instanced the rapid advance of Scotland and Switzerland after the first establishment of a system of State Education, even although that system was [illegible] from being perfect. Previously, Scotchmen were considered in [illegible] and, in the days of Fletcher of Saltoun, as little better than Esquimaux, but [illegible] the establishment of State Schools the language of contempt rapidly gave way to the language of envy, and with the advantages of education Scotchmen soon became distinguished, and eminent in every country they visited, and there were but few incidents which they did not find their way The right hon. gentleman also contended that all classes, Dissenters as well as Churchmen, whether they availed themselves or not of the advantages of the Government plan of education, had one common interest in the education of the mass of the people, as the increased security which it would afford to person and property

Mr. ROEBUCK said the first duty of the Government was to educate the people, but in attempting this they should not throw obstacles in their own way—they should not introduce a principle calculated to render wholly nugatory the object they had in view. It unfortunately happened that religious animosity and fanaticism were common to all religious sects in this country, and the Government, by entering into the error of siding with one of those sects by insisting on the reading of the authorised version of the Bible in the schools—thus virtually excluding from the benefits of education all but the members of the Church of England. In doing this the Government would be only half in fault, for, if left uncheated the Catholics, the Presbyterians, and other sectarians who could not avail themselves of the proposed scheme.

The debate was adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS. TUESDAY.

THE PUNISHMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.

On the question that the Mutiny Bill be read a third time, some observations were made by the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH upon the subject of soldier convicts in India.

Earl GREY in reply said that no change whatever was made, or intended to be made, in the law of transportation with regard to soldiers in India The only difference was in regard to England. Where this—Under the existing law, persons convicted of certain offences would be subject to the sentence of transportation. That sentence would still be passed, but the convicts would not, at present, at all events, be sent to the colonies, but would be kept at home. With respect, however, to the punishment of transportation in India, no order in Council had been issued to interfere with the existing practice of removing the convicts from that country to Van Diemen's Land.

Lord BROUGHAM protested against the new doctrine which had for the first time been promulgated by the present Government, that it was in the power of any Secretary of State, or of the Crown, or of an order in Council, to alter the criminal law of this land. The law of this country declared that for certain offences the Judge should inflict the punishment of imprisonment or of transportation. The punishment of transportation was by law intrusted to the Judge, and, if the Judge sentenced the convict to transportation, that was the sentence to be carried into execution by the Crown. The noble and learned Lord said he should have to present the report of the Committee on the subject of transportation, from which it would be seen that the thirty-four Judges of England, Scotland, and Ireland were unanimous upon the subject of transportation.

Earl GREY said, Let the noble and learned Lord read what a most visionary and fantastical charges, and had presented to their Lordships a picture of a very alarming character of something which the Government were about to do contrary to their own law. Under the authority and the credit of the noble and learned Lord, the alarm which he had sought to create was the mere effect of his imagination; for it so happened that there was not any foundation in fact for a word which the noble and learned Lord had uttered. Earl Grey then read Mr. Justice Lord Brougham's grounds of alarm, threw onto him that the propensity of the noble and learned Lord to talk. The noble and learned Lord's remarks upon the general question it must be obvious to every one had not the influence whatever to shake the resolution of their Lordships; and he (Earl Grey) could account for the noble and learned Lord's speech from no other reason but for the extreme anxiety of the noble and learned Lord, in season and out of season, to attract notice, and to reason, whether worth their Lordships' attention or not worth it, under all circumstances and on all occasions, to hear his own voice in that House. He (Earl Grey) could resume no other reason for so long a discussion on the subject.

To this taunt Lord BROUGHAM replied that if he had any very vain desire to do that which the noble Earl had, with his peculiar felicity of manner, and with such generous candour, imputed to him, namely, the desire of obtaining the credit of the noble and learned Lord Brougham's grounds of alarm, threw onto him that absurd the propensity of the noble and learned Lord to talk. The noble and learned Lord's remarks upon the general question it must be obvious to every one had not the influence whatever to shake the resolution of their Lordships; and he (Earl Grey) could account for the noble and learned Lord's speech from no other reason but for the extreme anxiety of the noble and learned Lord, in season and out of season, to attract notice, and to reason, whether worth their Lordships' attention or not worth it, under all circumstances and on all occasions, to hear his own voice in that House. He (Earl Grey) could resume no other reason for so long a discussion on the subject of transportation. [The noble and learned Lord had interrupted the noble Earl (Lord Brougham) would teach the noble Earl a short lesson, which would be of use to him, and save him the trouble of calling any noble Lord to order again. He would tell the noble Earl that, according to the orders of the House, nothing was more clear than this, that no Peer should speak when there was no question before the House; but there was no one thing more certain than this, that the constant course pursued by all noble Lords was that of speaking, not when they chose but half-a-dozen times, where there was no question before the House (Loud laughter.) Lord Brougham then addressed himself again to Earl Grey, and said that he would discharge his duty as long as he had the faculty of making himself heard, and that when their Lordships should cease to lend him their attention, he should cease to trouble them. He had only to advise the noble Earl to attend upon any subject. He had sat in their Lordships' house for fifteen or sixteen years and upwards, and he had never yet learned, he had never till that moment been told, and that, in a sneer—that he would not term it a sneer—never maybe something pointed, something clever, something that sank deep, and embedded itself in the memory, by having an epigrammatic sting attached to it; but he had learned by the noble Earl, and that in a manner which he should treasure with the most perfect complacency, that he (Lord Brougham) had totally misunderstood the object and intention of the Government on the subject of transportation, a subject which only a few days before had attracted so many strictures and had been a member of their Lordships' house. He (Lord Brougham) had never said that the law of transportation was altered by an order in Council. What he had say was, that the execution of the law was altered; and he would discharge his duty as long as he had the faculty of making himself heard, and that when their Lordships should cease to lend him their attention, he should cease to trouble them. He had only to advise the noble Earl to attend upon any subject.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The Marine Mutiny Bill, the Indemnity Bill, and the Exchequer Bills Bill, were also read a third time and passed.

WASTE LANDS IN IRELAND. The Marquis of WESTMEATH moved the second reading of a Bill for Preventing Waste on Lands in Ireland.—The Lord CHANCELLOR and Lord CAMPBELL, while admitting that the subject was one demanding attention, pointed out, that the noble Lord would have to prove the case of injustice in its operation, and would, therefore, oppose it.—Lord CAMPBELL opposed the bill; and Lord MONTEAGLE, whilst admitting the necessity of some [illegible] measure, suggested that it should be referred to a select committee.—The withdrew it. This he consented to do; and the House adjourned till Thursday

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY

RELIEF OF THE POOR Sir G. GREY gave notice that on the 29th instant he should move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law for the relief of the poor in England.

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE ON EDUCATION

The adjourned debate on the Government Education plan was resumed by Mr. EWART, who objected to making a grant for the encouragement of religion, and gave his opinion that the condition of the schoolmaster would not be materially elevated by outfitting pensions and occasional allowances. He had many objections to the scheme, but, as he agreed with many portions of it, he could not vote for the amendment.

Sir C. NAPIER could not conscientiously vote for any plan of education from the benefits of which Roman Catholic Dissenters would be practically excluded.

The Earl of ARUNDEL and SURREY regretted that the Government should have come to the conclusion of excluding Roman Catholics from any participation in the grant; but he was ready to vote for a portion of the scheme, and, if not for the Government scheme, as he did not feel disposed to deny to others the benefits of education which others denied to the religious conscientious to which he belonged.

Mr. SEYMER supported the Ministerial proposition.

After several other members had spoken,

Lord MORPETH made an elaborate speech in favour of the proposal. Only one member (Mr Gisborne) had opposed it on the ground that Parliament had no right to educate the people. He had never heard anything more preposterous than this allegation. He thought the Government deserving of great credit for originating and paying more liberally a class of men who were at present not too well remunerated, the rewarding of a few schoolboys, could ever be turned to the Jurand India, as engine of corruption which those who have proposed against the scheme were disposed to consider it. Lord Morpeth then adverted to the connexion of crime with the want of education, and illustrated it by reference to various criminal returns from the county of York. He lamented the painful difference of opinion which had separated him on this subject from many of those with whom he had hitherto been proud and pleased to act; but, however much to his personal concern he felt himself compelled to do so, he must say that the old Protestant Dissenting interest of England, associated as they were with so much that was valuable in our constitutional history, should have committed themselves to the course in which they were now engaged. He regretted it, because he believed that the cause they now refused to sanction, and were resolute in opposing, was emphatically the cause of the working man and the working woman of this country (hear, hear), and because he believed that they were in the main disposed to take a full share in largely contributing to the education of the poor. He regretted it on his own account, because he should miss the encouragement and the companionship which he had now proved through a political connexion of some duration, and to which he had become accustomed. He regretted it for their sakes, because he sincerely believed, and he therefore, however their opinions brought them to the [illegible] saved they would in the end most assuredly fail. (Cheers.)

Mr. BRIGHT was opposed to any system of State Education, and quoted various facts to show the extent to which educational means now possessed by the Dissenters. Any Nonconformist who should consent to take a single sixpence of a grant would abandon the principles upon which Dissenters [illegible] the United Church, and would deprive himself ever after of the right to say one word against the domination and usurpation of the Established Church He protested, in the strongest terms, against any addition to the aggrandisement of a Church which was hostile to the principles of liberty against any addition to its powers of doing mischief, convinced that the time was not far distant when the country would refuse any longer to maintain it as an establishment

Sir G. GREY denied that the hon. gentleman spoke the feelings or opinions of the Nonconformists of England, and said that his reading of history was to little purpose if it had not informed him that the opinions of some of the most eminent of the Nonconformists were not in unison with those he had that night declared, for some of them had not only recognised an Established Church, but had held livings, and had only quitted the Church in consequence of that measure which was in fact the first blow the Church had ever received, and from the effects of which it had scarcely yet recovered—the Act of Uniformity. The right hon. Bart. said he felt bound to admit that the Roman Catholics had reason to complain; for he resolved to find that there was not one opinion in the House as to the injustice of their exclusion, and should feel delighted to find himself called upon, as a member of the Government, to alter, in deference to public opinion, those terms of the Act which operated so hardly against a large portion of their fellow countrymen

Mr HINDLEY said he could not concur in those minutes. He thought that they ought to be modified in several important particulars, and, above all, he thought that the voluntary principle—which had not yet failed—ought to have been tried for a year longer

On the motion of Sir W. CLAY, the debate was then adjourned till Thursday.

The House adjourned at a quarter past twelve.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. WEDNESDAY.

THE FACTORIES BILL.—On reading the order of the day for bringing up the report on the Factories Bill, Mr. TRELAWNY again offered his opposition to the bill, reproducing many of the arguments against it which had formerly so copiously offered to it in its earlier stages.—Mr. HUME then moved that the report be brought up that day six months. Every hour for which the bill was delayed afforded fresh proof of its injustice and impolicy, and he felt called upon to avail himself of every opportunity with which the forms of the House presented him, of giving it his most strenuous opposition. He could not refrain from again expressing his astonishment and regret at the extraordinary course which the Government had thought proper to pursue in regard to the bill. Several hon. members then stated their views.—Lord J. RUSSELL deprecated renewing the discussion upon the bill at this stage of it. He regretted that it had been changed in Committee into a Ten Hours Bill, regarding the weight of experience as only in favour of an Eleven Hours Bill. He would, however, support the bill as it stood, although it might be necessary to reconsider it during a future session.—Mr. ROEBUCK censured the conduct of the noble Lord in supporting a Ten Hours Bill, while he admitted that an Eleven Hours Bill would be preferable.—The House then divided, and the report was ordered to be received by a majority of 104 to 46. The report was then brought up and agreed to, and the third reading was fixed *pro formâ* for Friday, with the understanding that a specific day would then be named for taking the discussion on the 3rd reading.

The House then went into Committee on the Naval Pensions Bill, after which the House resumed to

The House, which met at noon, adjourned at a quarter to six

HOUSE OF LORDS. THURSDAY

The Marquis of WESTMEATH complained of an alleged misrepresentation in regard to Irish affairs in the Queen's Speech, and moved that the printed of those papers should be called to the bar of the House; but the Marquis of LANSDOWNE having suggested that every respectable journal would be willing to correct any error, the Marquis of WESTMEATH withdrew his motion.

The Fever (Ireland) Bill went through committee; and the House adjourned at an early hour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—THURSDAY.

REPEAL OF THE SEPTENNIAL ACT. Mr. D'EYNCOURT gave notice of a motion for the 6th of May, for the repeal of the Septennial Act

THE DIVISION ON THE EDUCATION MEASURE.

Sir WM. CLAY moved the adjournment of the House, in pursuance to vote for the motion of his hon. friend the member for Finsbury (Mr T. Duncombe), but he did not do so under the impression that that motion was tantamount to a vote of censure upon the Government. He regretted that he felt himself called upon to oppose the measure of the noble Lord; but, if the noble Lord, in consequence of pressure from a certain quarter, chose to differ with himself, he (Sir William Clay) could not help that difference.

The House was then addressed by Mr. Home, Mr. S. Crawford, Sir William Molesworth, and other members

The discussion was closed by Sir R. PEEL, who gave his support to the Government, but disapproved of the part of the scheme excluding the Catholics, and stated he should hereafter be prepared to submit them to the benefit of the plan in common with all classes of their fellow Christians

The House then divided, when there appeared

For Mr. Duncombe's Amendment	..	47
For the original motion	..	372
Majority for Ministers	..	325

The House adjourned at one o'clock.

COUNTRY NEWS.

VISIT OF SIR R. PEEL TO LANCASHIRE. On Tuesday (last week) Sir R. Peel breakfasted with his relatives at Accrington-house, and then proceeded on a tour through the farms in the neighbourhood, of which he is the proprietor. The inspection of the farms and buildings was made with great minuteness, and regulated in orders by Sir Robert for the complete repair of the buildings, and the improvement of the land, a thorough drainage, &c. The right hon. Baronet in his peregrinations met with some adventures, which will furnish materials for capital after dinner stories. Among others was an obstreperous invitation by an old woman who occupied a cottage on a farm, to "come an' look at th' heaven hoo it raised th' roof." Sir Robert carefully examined the tenement, and gave instructions for its repair. The old lady took her visitor for the head factor

REPRESENTATION OF EAST SUFFOLK.—The *Ipswich Journal* states that the rumour respecting the retirement of E. S. Gooch, Esq., from the representation of East Suffolk is incorrect, and congratulates the constituency upon the determination of the gentleman to come forward.

BOROUGH OF AYLESBURY. In consequence of his continued ill-health, Mr. [illegible] Hamilton, M.P., does not intend to come forward again for this borough, and Mr. Disraeli will offer himself as a Conservative Protectionist candidate on the [illegible] vacancy. We have reason to believe that the learned sergeant will not be allowed to "walk over the course."

REPRESENTATION OF GREENWICH. In the event of a vacancy occurring in the representation of Greenwich, it is the intention of a portion of the constituency to put in nomination David Williams Wire, Esq.

THE LATE GENERAL ELECTION. The Liberal Electoral Registries have made arrangements for bringing forward two candidates at the general election. The gentlemen selected are Thomas Acock, Esq., of King's Wood Warren, and the Hon. Captain Cavendish, son of Lord Waterpark.

WINDSOR IMPROVEMENTS.—The demolition of the houses of the Military Knights of Windsor, on what is called "The Lower Foundation," commenced on Tuesday last. Eight houses were erected in the reign of James I., on the benefactions of Sir Peter de Maire and Sir Francis Crane, Chancellor of the Order of the Garter in the reign of that Monarch, and have for some years past been in a very dilapidated state. The Queen's Private Library and Museum at Windsor will throw open an extended prospect of the forest scenery westward of the town and castle, especially when the space they occupied shall be converted into a handsome public promenade, in harmony with the north terrace as laid out by her Majesty and Prince Albert. When this object is accomplished, the Royal Chapel of St. George will be seen for the first time since its erection from the surrounding country, and will form a picturesque addition to the view of the Castle

THE LATE BARON DE BODE.—The will of the late Baron de Bode, written by him in pencil in the year 1834, says:—"I leave everything to my son, except the following; but this calculation is made in case Government pay me, or to my son after me, £250,000. If less, then the following legacies to be reduced in proportion. Should Government pay more than £250,000, they to receive the amount of the following legacies to remain, and the more will be left to my dear son Clement. My son to pay an annuity of £2000 to his mother for her life; £10,000 to each of my daughters; £5,000 to my brother Louis; £2000 to my brother Charles; nothing to Felix. £5,000 to each of my illegitimate sons, Augustus and Frederic, and £10,000 to Mr. Robert Laugslow; £5000 to his sister Frederica, and [illegible] to his sister Clementina." He has executed two codicils in 1836 and 1837, increasing the amount of these bequests. His son, the Hon. Clement A. C. F. Baron de Bode, has administered to the will in England. The [illegible]

ADMISSION OF THE PUBLIC TO THE NEW [illegible] to-night's *Gazette* contains the following announcement: [illegible] ter, Lord Great Chamberlain's Office, April 21. Tickets to see the New Houses of Lords, on [illegible] will be issued from the Lord Great Chamberlain's Office, [illegible], between the hours of ten and four o'clock, for the admission of [illegible] Each ticket will admit the bearer and three other persons. All applications for tickets must be made personally, or through a responsible agent, as it will be impossible to send tickets or answer written applications. Persons making such applications are required to leave their names and addresses with the Lord Great Chamberlain's Messenger, between the hours of ten and five o'clock. (Signed) WILLOUGHBY DE EREsby, G.C."

THE NEW HOUSE OF LORDS.

(Continued from page 247.)

HE elaborate richness of the decorations of "the New Palace at Westminster," we are assured, will warrant our extension of their Illustration beyond the space originally contemplated; so chaste is the character of the embellishments, and the proportional beauty of "the House" itself

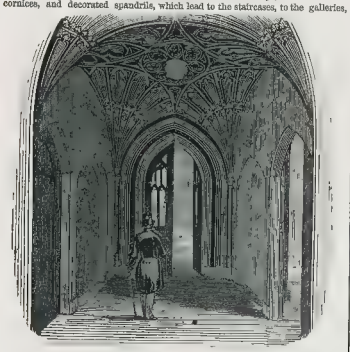
We resume with Mr. Williams's highly artistical details of

THE PEERS' LOBBY.

The Peers' Lobby, which is the chief entrance to the House of Lords, is a very beautiful apartment; and its decorations, both architectural and pictural, are extremely elegant and appropriate. In plan, the Lobby is square, each side being divided into a wide central, and two smaller compartments, by buttresses. The lower division of each buttress is square, paneled on the face, gabled with crocketing and finials, resting on a deeply moulded base; and the upper is octagonal, moulded, and having a small angular buttress on its face. At the tops of the buttresses are demi-angels, coroneted; bearing shields, surrounded by the Garter, with V.R., entwined by a cord, upon them. From the angels spring the spandrils which support the roof.

The wide central compartments, on either side, have lofty arches, or doorways, all of precisely similar proportions and arrangement. The doorways on the east and west sides correspond with each other in detail, having quatrefoils in the spandrils, with the rose and portcullis in their centres. Above each arch is a series of six small ogee arches, having crockets and finials, and separated by small buttresses with pinnacles: within them are painted the arms of the six different Royal lines who have swayed the English sceptre—the Saxon, Norman, Plantagenet, Tudor, Stuart, and Hanoverian—each surmounted by a Royal crown. Below each arch, and forming, as it were, a base to it, is a small panel, quatrefoiled, and bearing in its centre a shield, on which the initials S.N.P.T.S.H. are painted, to correspond to the armorial bearings above them. The north doorway opens into the long corridor leading to the House of Commons; whilst the eastern and western open into corridors connected with the Libraries, and other rooms. The doors themselves are of oak, the hinges and locks being of exquisitely designed and wrought brass.

The East, and West, and North Doorways have recessed doorways, with arches of lower pitch, to correspond in general character with the South Door, but of much plainer design. Each recessed doorway is divided, by slender buttresses, into three parts a central and two narrow compartments. In the central one is the doorway, the spandrils of which have roses within quatrefoils; and above it the wall is formed into three quatrefoil panels, having, within them, shields containing the arms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, Royally crowned, and with blue labels, on which are Anglia, Scotia, and Hibernia respectively. The narrow compartments have a deeply-moulded base, and are paneled, with quatrefoils, headed arches, and quatrefoils with roses in them. A string-course, with battlements, runs along, above the doorway, the whole length of the recessed portion, thus dividing it into two stories. The doors are of oak, richly paneled and traceried, having plate-glass in the tracery. Over the East and West Doors are clocks, the dials of which are beautifully enamelled in white, gold, and blue. On either hand, in the thickness of the wall, are small doorways, with embattled cornices, and decorated spandrils, which lead to the staircases, to the galleries,



CORRIDOR.

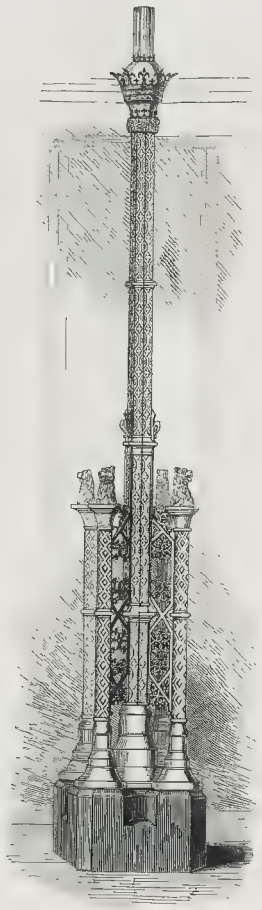
and into small rooms. The soffit of the recessed portion is highly enriched with quatrefoiled arches.

The South Door, in its general form, corresponds to those on the other sides of the Lobby, having six arches over it, embellished, like them, with the Royal armorial bearings; but, in the details of the archway itself, the utmost magnificence is displayed. The arch is deeply moulded, and round it rose-leaves, well chiseled and richly gilded, form an elaborate and appropriate enrichment; whilst, at intervals, Tudor roses, very boldly sculptured in alto relief, royally crowned, painted and gilded, add their gorgeous hues to the whole.

Recessed about four feet is another arch, but not of so lofty a pitch as the external one, and, within the mouldings of this, oak-leaves, gilded, are introduced. The space over the arch is divided into five compartments, or panels, the central one quatrefoiled, and bearing in its centre a shield of the Royal Arms of England, surmounted by a crown, and having the motto "Dieu et Mon Droit" on a blue label; whilst, in the panels on either side, likewise quatrefoiled, are the lion and unicorn, each bearing a small banner: roses and thistles fill up the other panels, whilst shamrocks form a cresting round the extrados of the arch; and, as all parts are coloured and gilded, the effect is truly magnificent. Indeed, this, the chief entrance to the House of Lords, may justly be called "the beautiful," its decorations are so exquisitely arranged and carried out.

THE BRASS GATES.

The BRASS GATES which hang in the inner arch are perfect specimens of the art of working in metal; so beautiful and intricate in design yet so skilfully worked out, that they are marvels of art. The Gates are of two wings, each divided by mullions into three compartments, and forming arches having floriated quatrefoils in the angles above the arches. The space between the mullions are filled with rows of small trefoil-headed arches and quatrefoils. The arches are



STANDARD FOR GAS LIGHT IN THE PEERS' LOBBY.

trefoiled, and in their centres are traceried lozenges of delicate workmanship. The quatrefoils have the rose, thistle, and shamrock clustered together, and royally crowned, within them. A broad band of brass crosses each gate a little below the lock, and on either is engraved "Dieu et Mon Droit." Roses are studded at intervals round the Gates, and a beautiful piece of pinnacle work passes up the centre to conceal their junction. The key to these Gates, a representation of which is at the commencement of this article, at the initial letter, is well worthy of notice for its elaborate workmanship. It is of wrought steel, and is five and a half inches in length. All the key-s to the doors in the House of Lords are of steel, and of good design, but not so elaborately finished as this one.

The compartments on either side of the doorways are exactly alike in architectural ornament, but the upper stories on the south side are of solid wall; though mouldings, as for windows, are worked on them, whilst the others are pierced for windows. Each compartment is divided into two stories, by a bold moulding and band, on which is carved "Domine salvam fac reginam." The lower stories have three ogee arches in them, rising from a deep base, crocketed, and terminated by finials, within obtuse quatrefoiled arches; the spaces above the ogee arches being filled with a dispering of flowers, sculptured in the stone. The upper stories, or windows, are divided by mullions and transoms into six quatrefoil-headed lights, those in the top ranges being subdivided and traceried. All the windows are glazed with stained glass, representing, on a richly dispered ground, the armorial achievements, mantled and helmeted, of the oldest noble families of England, with labels giving their names; in the pseudo windows on the south side, the surface of the wall is gilded; and on it are emblazoned armorial bearings, in style to correspond exactly with the windows. Since the drawing, whence our Engraving is taken, was made, the tracery in the upper parts of the pseudo-windows have been enriched, by rosse being painted within them.

ROOF.

The spandrils, which rise from the angels on the buttresses, to support the roof, are filled with quatrefoils; and they, as well as the beams which they sustain, are deeply ribbed and moulded, and decorated by small patterns painted upon them in various colours slightly relieved by gilding. Pendants, richly carved and gilded, are at the intersections of the main beams. The spaces between the beams, and also between them and the walls, are subdivided into squares by lesser beams; and in the centre of the whole is a circular compartment, within which is painted a white and red rose, surrounded by a radiating nimbus, on a deep blue ground. Within the squares the ceiling is gilded, and on it are painted roses, thistles, and shamrocks, on a blue ground, surrounded by circular borders, enriched with small quatrefoils, having foliated ornaments of red and green spraying from them. This ceiling is peculiarly chaste and effective, its decorations being very rich without any tendency to garishness, the prevailing tint of the beams &c. inclining to an olive green.

The ENCAUSTIC PAVEMENT of this Lobby irresistibly attracts attention, and is of surpassing beauty. Double narrow alleys of black marble stretch across from buttress to buttress, and skirt round the room also, and within them is repeated the motto "Dieu et Mon Droit" in tiles, having white letters on a rich deep blue ground, surrounded by a narrow fillet of a Gothic pattern on a red ground. In the centre of the pavement is a Tudor rose, within a star of sixteen points, formed of various-coloured Derbyshire marbles, within a square border, intersected by a lozenge, of brass, on which an elaborate flowing pattern of roses is engraved; the space between the points of the star and the brass border, being filled with cement of an ultramarine tint. The remaining portions of the floor are incrusted with blue and red tiles, alternately—the former having V.R., encircled by a cord; and the latter, the lions of England, upon them, and interlaced by bands of ornament in narrow tiles.

GAS LIGHT STANDARDS

At the corners of the Lobby are magnificent standards of brass for gas lights. They consist of a shaft about 12 feet high, rising from a moulded plinth, coloured to represent black marble; from each corner of the plinth rises a small circular pillar, or buttress, to support the shaft, crowned with a lion's head. The space between the buttress and shaft is filled with trellage, wrought with great delicacy; and every part of the pillars and shaft is elaborately worked out in lozenges and hexagons, with quatrefoils. The shaft is surmounted by a highly wrought coronal for the gas jets. The standards are gilded, relieved by gilt bronze. The representation we give will enable our readers to form a correct idea of this beautiful work of art. In our view of the Peers' Lobby, the general effect of the architectural members and decorations is displayed, and especially of the "beautiful" south entrance; the Brass Gates are given in detail in the Illustration beneath the Lobby, and a good idea of their exquisite design and workmanship may thus be formed; the Standards for Gas Lights are shown in the large view, in their respective places, and the detailed engraving will enable our readers to judge of their picturesque and characteristic design and decoration.

CORRIDORS.

The representations of the Corridors show, in one of the views, the general character of the Lobby with its paneled walls and roof, and its recesses at the sides for seats; and for the windows as described in a previous page: whilst the other, which delineates one of the extreme ends of the Corridors, shows the beautiful stone roof, richly groined with fan tracery, and having a semi-globe light pendant from its centre. On the right hand is indicated the entrance to the gallery for Members of the House of Commons, and Strangers' Gallery; whilst on the left, is the door to a little room, over which is inscribed "Judicial reporters." The door which separates this compartment from the long Corridor is of oak, the upper panels having plate glass in the tracery.

The arches in the lower stories are all glazed with plate glass, as on either side of the Brass Gates is a room; that on the right being for the person who has the care of the apparatus for ventilating the house, which is arranged in this room; and that on the left for door-keepers, &c. In the south-east and south-west are staircases leading to the Peeresses' and Strangers' and Reporters' Galleries; and on the north, north-west, and north-east sides, are small rooms, of size corresponding to those on the south. The room on the north side is for reporters only on the west side for the receiver of fees, on the east for barristers.

CORRIDOR.

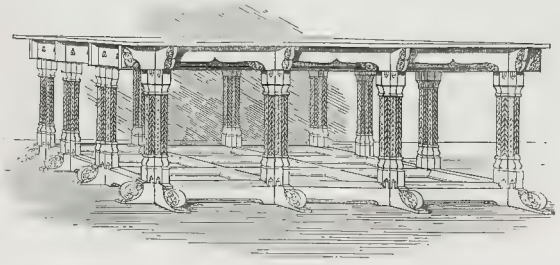
THE CLERKS' TABLE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The CLERKS' TABLE is eight feet long, and seven feet wide, and two feet ten high. It is of walnut, and is supported by twelve legs, each resting on a projecting foot, richly foliated. The legs are fashioned like small octagonal clustered pillars, decorated with a leaf ornament, having moulded bases and capitals. They are connected with each other by a deeply-moulded bar, and bars stretch across from foot to foot, having sunken panels between them, so as to convey, in plan, the general character of a portcullis. At the sides of the table, the brackets which tend to support the top, are enriched with scroll-work, whilst those at the ends are quite plain. At either end there are drawers: on the surface of the table the wood is inlaid in lattice fashion, and is very highly polished. This table was made by Mr. Webb, of Old Bond-street.

Hereafter we shall engrave the Victoria Hall, access to which is obtained from the House, by two doors, one on either side of the Throne. This is a kind of withdrawing room, answering to the Lobby below the Bar. Here we have two large oak tables, and some eighteen or twenty red Russia leather chairs, of the Gothic pattern, studded (we suppose) with silver, and admirable both in design and execution. This is a quieter apartment than the House; still, it is rich in gold and colour, disper work in compartments, armorial bearings upon string-courses (the arms of the ancestors of Queen Victoria), and old English letters upon early English scroll-work.

We add a few notes from two of our contemporaries:

"The Palace, to the eastward, presents a frontage of nearly one thousand feet when complete, it will cover an area o nine statute acres; the great tower at the south-western extremity, which has already been raised to the height o ninety feet, will ultimately reach the gigantic elevation of four hundred, tower of lesser magnitude will crown other portions of the building; fourteen halls, galleries, vestibules, and other apartments of great capacity and noble proportion



CLERKS' TABLE, HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE NEW HOUSES OF LORDS.

THE PEERS' LOBBY.

be contained within its limits; it comprises eight official residences, each first-rate mansions; twenty corridors and lobbies are required to serve as the great roadways through this aggregation of offices; two-and-thirty noble apartments facing the river will be used as Committee-Rooms; Libraries, Waiting-Rooms, Dining-Rooms, and Clerks' Offices, exist in superabundant measure; eleven greater Courts and a score of minor openings give light and air to the interior of this superb fabric; its cubic contents exceed fifteen millions of feet, being one-half greater than St. Paul's; and it contains not less than between five and six hundred distinct apartments, amongst which will be a Chapel for Divine Worship, formed out of the crypt of old St. Stephen's."—*(Times.)*

"Two years must elapse, it is said, before the House of Commons is ready, and five, it is supposed, before the whole structure is complete. The chief features of the exterior will be the front towards the river; the Victoria Tower, and the Clock Tower; of the interior, the two Houses of Parliament, the octagon or Central Hall, the Victoria Gallery, St. Stephen's Hall, old Westminster Hall, and the crypt of the ancient chapel of St. Stephen. The Westminster-bridge end will contain the apartments of the Speaker and the Sergeant-at Arms, and the Vauxhall-bridge end, the apartments of the Usher of the Black Rod and the Lords' Librarian. The exterior is of hard magnesian limestone, from Bolsover, in Nottinghamshire, and the interior of Caen stone. The main beams and joists are of iron throughout; and the number of statues already about the building upwards, it is said, of 250.

Trees thick as statues, statues thick as trees.

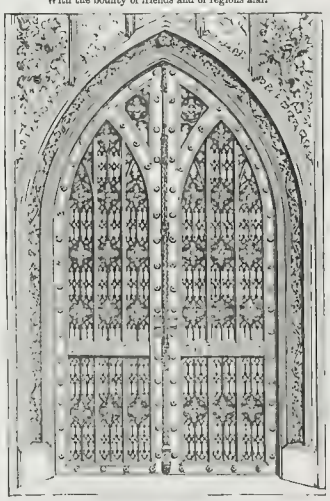
And yet, we are told, 200 more will be required to complete the building. We may mention, among the more unusual features of the exterior, the thirty-five shields of arms of the Sovereigns of England, and the use of cross-tiles (a picturesque addition), as at Exeter Cathedral. Two steam-engines are erecting to hoist the stones on the Victoria Tower. Such is the nature and extent of the New Houses of Parliament, while the style employed may be best described in the architect's own words:—'It has been his aim to avoid the ecclesiastical, collegiate, castellated, and domestic styles, and to select that which he considers better suited to the peculiar appropriation of the building.' The lighting of this national structure is on Faraday's principle; and the ventilation has chiefly been entrusted to the same gentleman. We may add that the clocks are Vulliamy's, and that, like the stained glass in the windows, they all wear mediæval hands and mediæval faces." *(Daily News.)*

THE AMERICAN FRIGATE LADEN WITH PROVISIONS &c., FOR THE RELIEF OF IRELAND.

[The United States ship of war, *Jamestown*, under the command of Captain Forbes, laden with bread stuffs, and provisions for the relief of the distressed Irish, left Boston, on the 28th ult., and, after a splendid voyage of 15 days, arrived at Cork, on Monday evening, on her mission of mercy. She brought 8000 barrels of flour. This is a free contribution from the States.]

The Alps in their heaven-crown'd might are sublime,
And gloriously throbs the proud breast of the sea,
Whose waves should be links to unite clime to clime,
Enfolding all mankind as men ought to be:
And the fair, fearless barque, though a creature of art,
Sublime must appear to all true men and free,
Which wafts the life-blood to the market and mart,
And whose mission is hallow'd from seaboard to lea.

And surely God's smile must descend on the sails
Most brightly, which forego the terrors of war,
To succour the land where dire Famine prevails,
With the bounty of friends and of regions afar.



THE BRASS GATES, PEERS' LOBBY.

When the decks are not arm'd for the fratricide strife,
But freighted with plenty by brotherly love:
When Death must recede from the blessings of life,
And the vulture of Moloch from Charity's dove.

Ay! glorious the path of that barque o'er the wave!
Columbia forgets not the old Father-land;
Her citizens stretch forth the strong hand to save,
And the heart of old friendship is puls'd in the hand.
From the senate to cottage, the cry of distress,
The death-cry of Erin, with anguish was heard;
And the God of all goodness that people must bless,
Who so nobly have follow'd his merciful word.

Albeit most welcome the life-saving boon,
Yet not here alone shall its influence dwell;
It will cherish the seeds of kind feeling, which soon
To a friendship eternal may gloriously swell.
Though a different flag may stream forth from the mast,
The blood, tongue, and souls of the lands are the same;
And their children will smile at the feuds of the past,
In pity, and strive for life's genuine fame—

The fame which the olive of peace may enwreathe,
The fame never sullied by widowhood's tear,
The soul's pure renown which for ages will breathe,
When the clay that enshrined it is mouldering here.
This, this, is the trophy, the triumph, whose car
Leads the spirits of men in the noblest chains:
It beams on their souls like the Bethlehem star,
When "Peace" swell'd the anthem of angelic strains.

Then bless'd be the sails of the life-freighted barque,
And happy the homesteads of those who can feel
For the land wherein Famine and Pestilence stark
Might make e'en to rocks; a successful appeal.
The death-clouds are passing; Hope's morning will dawn,
And Plenty may speedily smile on the plain;
But men will remember, till life is withdrawn,
Columbia's brave barque with her freight o'er the main.

L.

MR. WINTERHALTER'S PORTRAITS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.—Her Majesty, anxious to comply with the wishes of those who many persons to be allowed to see the pictures lately painted by Mr. Winterhalter, viz.: one representing her Majesty, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in a sailor's dress, has been graciously pleased [illegible] and that they shall be exhibited in the banqueting-room in St. James's Palace. At first the tickets will be limited to the Foreign Ministers, the Members of the late and present Cabinets, and the Great Officers of State. After the 28th inst., tickets will be issued for about three weeks to ladies and gentlemen, upon personal application at the Lord Chamberlain's office, between the hours of twelve and four; at the end of which time tickets may be obtained in the same manner as the orders to view the state apartments in Windsor Castle, until the end of June, when the pictures will be removed to Osborne, for which place they were painted. The pictures were exhibited, on Tuesday, to the Diplomatic Corps and the Ministers and Officers of State.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 25. Third Sunday after Easter: St. Mark the Evangelist. Princess Alice Maud Mary born, 1843.
MONDAY, 26. The Length of the Day is 14h. 28m.; the Day has increased 1h. 13m. since the Shortest Day.
TUESDAY, 27. The Sun rises 1 N.E. at 4h. 43m.: is S. at 6h. 42m.; and sets at 8h. 41m.
WEDNESDAY, 28.—Venus at her greatest W. Elongation at 3h. 19m. p.m.
THURSDAY, 29.—Day breaks at 2h. 9m.; and Twilight ends at 9h. 47m.: Venus sets at 10h. 22m. p.m.; midway between N.W. by N. and N.W.
FRIDAY, 30.—Full Moon at 1h. 26m. in the afternoon.
SATURDAY, May 1.—SS. Philip and St. James.
On the 28th, Venus with the Pleiades and Aldebaran form a right-angled triangle, she being situated 10° E. of the former, and 6° N. of the latter; she is moving to a point N. of Jupiter.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 1.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A. M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
0 26 11 0	1. 35	2 4	2 50	3 37	4 26	5 17

* * There will be no high tide during the afternoon of Monday.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Syren*" will find some important details of the adaptation of the Archimedean Screw to Steam-Boats, in *No.* 63 of our Journal, or in *No.* 996 of the "Mechanic's Magazine."
"*R. S.*" *Abingdon, should apply to a magistrate.*
"*D. W. I.*" *is thanked.*
"*H. M. S.*" *Stoke-on-Trent. We do not understand the question.*
"*R. P. P.*" *Glasgow.* "*Adelpha*" *is Greek for* "*Brothers.*"
"*X. Y. Z.*" *Glasgow.—Raining.*
"*An Ex-Churchwarden.*" *Bolton.—A letter addressed to Mr. John Scott Russell, Society of Arts, London, would, probably, elicit the required information; Mr. Russell having paid considerable attention to the Acoustics of Building. About twenty years since, the pulpit of Attercliffe Church, near Sheffield, was provided with a concave sounding-board, which some important defects were most successfully remedied. The construction of this board is described in the "Philosophical Magazine for* 1828," *and in the "Arcana of Science for* 1829," *pages* 54 *and* 55.
"*A. M.*" *had better apply to a Solicitor.*
"*E. E.*"—*No; but the communications must be authenticated!*
"*T. Attle.*"—*Miss Burdett Coutts will, very shortly, lay the first stone of a new Church in Westminster.*
"*Jobbings Jones*," *Cumbridge.—Certainly, not.*
"*Amicus*," *Newport.—See the account of the Agricultural College at Cirencester, in No* 171 *of our Journal.*
"*B. B. C.*" *is thanked; but we have not room.*
"*C. W.*" *suggests a small bell as a desirable means of communication between the passengers and conductor of an omnibus, or other public carriage.*
"*J. S.*"—*Too late.*
"*J. E.*" *Dunmow, is thanked; but the subject is not of sufficient importance for illustration*
"*Regina*" *is recommended to apply to a Music-seller: the expense of publication will not be at so much as*
Fi'ss Minto" *We do not know.*
"*R. L.*," *Jersey.—We cannot entertain the proposition.*
"*A. J. B.*" *Space is too precious.*
"*P. H. D.*"—*A Portrait of the Rev. Dr. Croly, (a good likeness), appeared in No.* 103 *of our Journal; it can, however, only be purchased in the Volume.*
"*R. H. S.*," *Cambridge.—Our Journal is supplied throughout the kingdom at* 6*d., if paid in advance.*
"*B. B. B.*"—*We have not heard the number of Children at the June Anniversary in St. Paul's Cathedral, stated beyond* 8000. "*Clericatory*" *is of three syllables*
"*A. S.*," *Selby.*—"*Rocket*" *is the name of a herb, as well as of a firework. The etymologists, generally, derive it from the Italian* rochetto: *but Lemon refers it to the Greek for hissing; but, this is only "may rather, perhaps." (See his "English Etymology.")*
"*A Servant*" *is correct in the interpretation of the term.*
"*A. R.*" *Archbishop Whately's "Elements of Rhetoric" is admirable for its sound rules built upon sure experience.*
"*S. H.*," *Hoxton, will not, in all probability, obtain the sum named; nor do we recommend him to advertise the work at that price.*
"*G. W. S.*" *The Royal Academy of Music is in Tenterden-street, Hanover-square.*
"*J. P. R.*" *We have not room for "The Supposed Long Range"*
"*Erratic*" *The prices of admission to Her Majesty's Theatre may be learned from the bills or advertisements. Books of the operas in Italian and English may be bought in the Theatre*
"*J.*" *The Cape Colony has, perhaps, the finest climate in the world.*
"*Dr.*" *will find a Plan of the New Houses of Parliament in No.* 74 *of the* Illustrated London News
"*A Constant Reader.*" *Miguet's "History of the French Revolution," just published in a volume at the European Library, is a work of great research and worth*
"*A. H.*," *Portland Place.—The public will be admitted, without fee, to view the New House of Lords. (See next page.)*
"*W. R.*," *Bristol.—Her Majesty's Theatre will hold about* 2700 *persons; Covent Garden, it is stated, above* 3000.
"*A Subscriber.*" *Material, as thanked for the Sketch of the Oratorio Performance, but, we have only room for a few of the details*
"*A. B*"—*A younger s n is entitled to the same arms as his elder brother, with the usual mark of cadency*
"*E. V.*"—*Our.o resses are, according to the laws of heraldry, those ladies who have no brother, or whose brothers have died without issue.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Cumberland. The Inspector-General a Commission in the Army (Hospital Staff) is* [illegible]
"*Spes.*" *S. S. P.* [illegible] *Association*
"*A Constant Reader.*"—*We are not in possession of the information.*
"*G. F.*"—*The circumference of the Isle of Wight is about* 56 *miles*
"*J. S. Kennington.*—*Yes.*
"*An Old Subscriber.*" *with a fellow-parishioner, should give notice of the nuisance to the constable, who is bound to prosecute at the next sessions or assizes.*
"*Nona*" *had better address her inquiry to the Secretary of the Royal Academy of Music, Tenterden-street, Hanover-square.*
"*W. W. W.*" *must be more explicit as to the purpose for which the Wax is to be used*
"*C. A. B.*"—*Apply at the Government Annuity Office, Old Jewry.*
"*H. H. M.*"—*The height of the equestrian statue of George III., in Windsor Great Park, is* 22 *feet; the total elevation of statue and pedestal exceeds* 50 *feet. Our Correspondent will find the dimensions of the Great Wellington Statue in No.* 231 *of our Journal*
"*G. B. C. E.*" *should obtain the interest of a Member of Parliament. We do not know the salary*
"*A Constant Reader,*" *Cumberland.—The pronunciation is too arbitrary for us to* [illegible]
"*R. S.*"—*We must await the proof; we remember our Correspondent to have written on a case precisely to that of his present letter, some time since, impugning the merits of M. Vite*
"*Inflation.*"—*No*
"*S. W.*"—*Apply to Messrs Messenger, or Mr. Hatchard.*
"*L. F. B.*"—*The postage of a Newspaper to Frodsham is* 2*d.*
"*J. C. E.*"—*The Lancaster and Carlisle Railway passes within two miles of Kendal.*
"*Zeta*"—*should avoid the use of his Books to Mr. Lumley, Bookseller, Chancery-lane*
"*Basse-Chantante.*"—*Refer to Hamilton's "Musical Dictionary," published by Cocks and Co.*
INELEGANT.—"*Orchel,*" *by "Fokz" lines, by "J. D."—"Invitation," by "E. G. F."—Lines, by "E. B. B."—Lines, by "W. H. P."*
*** *We are requested to state that the Mr. William Carpenter mentioned in our pages of last week, as having taken the chair at a meeting of Artists, is not Mr. William Carpenter, of the British Museum, or his son.*

BOOKS RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK
Neilson's Life of Zumbo.—The Rev. J. Dapton on National Education:—Parlour Library, Vol. 3.—Hand Book to Paris

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1847.

THE arrival of the United States ship-of-war, *Jamestown*, at Cork, with a cargo of provisions, is a cheering event for those who hope that nations may use their resources as wisely by sharing them, as by devoting them to purposes of mutual destruction. The gentle spirit of Cowper would have rejoiced in such a practical illustration of how hostile prejudices are weakening their grasp upon mankind, as one Freedom and Commerce have no barriers placed in their way. The [illegible] lot was cast in an age when war seemed the natural state [illegible]

[illegible]

He had too much reason for his sadness; the commanding intellects of the time seemed to devote their greater powers to the greatest mischief; long before his age, and long after it, the destruction of the "kindly fruits of the earth," was part and parcel of the art of war; to turn a fertile province to a fire-blackened desert was a triumph of policy; and to hem in an army, and starve a town into surrender, were master strokes of skill. The ravages of disease were calculated as accurately as the number of cannon-balls, and regarded as a cheap substitute for them; and if a "natural enemy" was afflicted by an unusual visitation—a famine for instance—it was considered a chance not to be lost; the hour of weakness was the best for an attack, and sword and fire completed what hunger and pestilence began.

But a short time ago, we are ashamed to say, the spirit of party thought there was an advantage in appealing to the old and evil prejudices, and attempts were made to excite a war between England and America. It did not succeed; and hereafter we hope the mere endeavour to excite such a feeling will sink those who make it into contempt.

We believe the *Jamestown* is the first ship-of-war belonging to an independent power that has ever entered an English port unarmed, with the implements of slaughter replaced by the "staff of life." We have partially employed our own navy in conveying pensions along our own coasts; but that a great rival should send out one of its vessels of war equipped as an ark of peace, is a pleasing novelty. The whole transaction deserves, and will receive, a more durable record than can be furnished by the columns of a journal. It is an incident that marks the character of the age, which, in spite of all appearances to the contrary, seems to be emerging from the accursed and senseless ferocities of the past. It is better than a brilliant campaign or a "glorious victory," and far more than such incidents merits that men should

Set it down
With gold on leading pillars!

The country has bestowed a public reward on the gallant Spanish Captain, Bernardo Camp, who rescued the survivors of the wreck of the *Tweed*; might not some public acknowledgment be made of the service rendered by the *Jamestown*, and those who furnished her freight? They are both noble facts, and prove that the spirit of chivalry, which was essentially self-sacrifice for the good of others, has not yet departed from the earth.

THE debate on the Education plan of the Government has occupied the entire week, with the exception of Wednesday. The most important speech was Lord John Russell's, who gave a clear and full account of what is proposed to be done, which, after all, is little enough, at present. To talk of removing the heaped-up ignorance of the lower classes in England, the accumulation of ages of neglect, by a grant of £100,000 a year, is like "turning the sun to ice by fanning in his face with a peacock's feather." The end and the means are sadly disproportionate; the plan will neither realise the hopes of its friends, nor justify the fears of its enemies; and it leaves an impression on the minds of those who look forward for half a generation, that the scheme has yet to be devised that will merit the name of National.

The speech of Mr. Macaulay was an able defence of the principle on which the whole question rests—that it is the duty of a State to provide education for the people. We apprehend the principle merely as such is past arguing; the State has done it for ages—for the rich: there is no sound reason in principle why it should not for the poor. All our endowed schools, colleges, and universities, have fallen practically into the possession of the wealthy or the comparatively wealthy; and they are all allied with the Church and Government of the State. The difficulty is not about providing the means of Education, so much as in the total inability of the great masses of the people to avail themselves of them. In a society where to refrain from toil for one hour is to diminish the means of life, and where the whole existence is toil almost from infancy upwards, it is idle to talk of schools: there are millions who cannot attend them; if life is ever made easier in this country, if children are released from the wheel and spindle, and the industrious can creep the highways and hedges, and, having gathered them in, can read as well as teach those they find struggling with existence, then the full benefit of State Education may be realised. At present the Factory Bill will do more in the right direction than all the minutes a Privy Council could draw up. Mr. Macaulay never touched on the thorny part of the question, the Religious Instruction, and how it is to be given: he confined himself to the advantages of an Education generally; a question as inoffensive for all popular tumults and outbreaks, such as the riots of 1780; but it is not ignorance alone that displays itself in such excesses. It is poverty that makes "dangerous classes;" and in large cities will desperate destitution ever cease to exist? It is food, work, wealth that creates public contentment; while the greatest learning may not save the possessor from absolute starvation, which opens the door for temptations to countless crimes.

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been generally unseasonable, and particularly so during the first four days. The progress of vegetation has been quite checked, having been subjected to a great and frequent cold at night from reaction, and during the day from evaporation, the latter owing to the dryness of the atmosphere; at the same time a keen N., N.E., or E. wind has been blowing.

The following are the particulars each day:—Friday was a cold day; the wind was blowing from the N., and at times from the N.E.; the reading of a thermometer on grass in the morning was 18°; and that in air, at the height of four feet, was only 29°; during the day, the latter increased to 51½°, at which it stood during a short time only, and sank to 39° before midnight. The sky was almost one-half covered by cloud. Saturday, the reading of a thermometer on grass was 14°, that on flax over grass was 8°, and the temperature of the air was 21°, which increased during the day to 38°, and sank to 28½ before midnight. The sky was rather more than one-half covered with cloud. The air during the day was dry, which, in connection with a quick moving air from the N., caused a feeling of cold greater than shown by the instrument. Sunday was similar to the two preceding days: the thermometer on grass read 15°; that on flax, 10°; and that in air, 25°; the latter rose to 52½° during the day, and sank to 42° before midnight. Monday, the reading of the thermometer in the air, in the morning, was 36½°; which increased to 51½°, and sank to 40° before midnight. The wind had continued in the N. till four, P.M., at which time it changed to S.W., and set in boisterous rainy and unsettled weather. Tuesday was a fine day: the thermometer read on grass 23° in the morning; that in air was 34° 5′, but which increased to 63½° during the day, and decreased to 38° after midnight, or during the morning of Wednesday. This day was fine and warm before noon; but, about this time, the wind blew again from the N., and it was cold; after four, P.M., it became calm, and the evening was warm. Thursday the lowest reading of a thermometer on grass, was 29°; and that of one in the air was 37°2′. Early in the morning the wind was from the North, which afterwards shifted to the East. During the day the thermometer reading increased to 57½. There was but little water mixed with the air. The afternoon was cloudy and dull.

The average temperature of Friday, was 40°; that of Saturday, was 36½°; that of Sunday, was 35½°; that of Monday, was 44°; that of Tuesday, was 45½°; that of Wednesday, was 47°; and that of Thursday, was 47½°.

The extreme thermometrical readings each day were—

Friday, April 16	the highest during the day was 51½ deg.	and the lowest was 29 deg.
Saturday, April 17	39°	24
Sunday, April 18	52½	25
Monday, April 19	51½	36½
Tuesday, April 20	63½	34½
Wednesday, April 21	57½	33
Thursday, April 22	57½	37½

Blackheath, Friday, April 16, 1847. J. G.

[illegible] AND THE GOVERNMENT EDUCATION SCHEME.—The [illegible] are happy to be able to state, on authority, that the [illegible] entirely disappeared. It will be remembered that similar excitements made at the same place last year at this season, had very different results—except in those cases in which the tainted stems were cut off and those having prevailed extensively, and were then and there [illegible]

SUNDAY TRAINS.—A requisition has been prepared for presentation to the Lord Provost of Glasgow, desiring him to call a public meeting to elicit an expression of public opinion respecting the stoppage of Sunday trains by the Directors of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway. This railway has put down all passenger trains on Sundays, and the inhabitants of their stoppage at Sunday trains has rendered travelling on that day, however urgent the necessity, impossible. The requisition has been numerously signed. The result is expected to be a petition to Parliament to compel all railway companies to run a sufficient number of trains on Sundays for the accommodation of the public.

[illegible] ON THE WEDNESDAY'S DEBATE.—[illegible] LATER PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES, NOT TO OFFER ANY FURTHER CONSTITUTIONAL OPPOSITION, OR TO TAKE ANY FURTHER CONSTITUTIONAL ACTION IN REFERENCE TO THE GOVERNMENT MEASURE ON EDUCATION, as these Committees understand it to be now explained, and intended to be ultimately proposed to the House of Commons.'"

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The Queen and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service last Sunday in the private chapel in Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen on Monday, at Buckingham Palace, and remained to luncheon with her Majesty and Prince Albert.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice, took an airing on Tuesday afternoon in an open carriage and four. The Royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, their Excellencies Baron and Baroness de Beust, Lady Augusta Bruce, Baroness de Speth, the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord and Lady Willoughby de Eresby, Lord Robert Grosvenor, the Hon. Francis and Lady Anne Charteris, and the Right Hon. Mr and Mrs. Fox Maule.

The Queen and Prince Albert rode out on horseback on Wednesday, attended by the Hon. Miss Kerr and the Equerries in Waiting, Major General Wemyss and Captain the Hon. A. H. Gordon. Lord John Russell had an audience of her Majesty at Buckingham Palace.

DINNER AT APSLEY HOUSE.—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, attended by Lady Augusta Cadogan and Mr. Edmond Maltmay, entertained the Duke of Wellington with their company at dinner on Wednesday, at Apsley House. In the evening their Royal Highnesses accompanied the Duke of Wellington to the Concert of Ancient Music, at the Hanover-square Rooms, his Grace being the Director for the evening. The other noble Directors also accompanied the illustrious party to the performance.

AMERICAN TRIBUTE TO ROYALTY.—An article of millinery, consisting of a bonnet of peculiar and costly description, is immediately expected to arrive, if once be not already the case, from New York, for her most gracious Majesty the Queen. It is rumoured that it has been the joint manufacture of several ladies, residents and natives of the principal commercial city of the United States of America.

RESIDENCE FOR LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—The Queen has been most graciously pleased to apportion for Lord John Russell's residence, Pembroke Lodge, in Richmond-park, last held by the late Earl of Errol, which his Lordship's family and suite will immediately occupy.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE HEALTH OF TOWNS BILL.

On Monday, there was a general Conference of Delegates from the various metropolitan parishes, Brighton, and other provincial towns, at the COURT HOUSE, Marylebone, with reference to the bill introduced into Parliament by Government, for the improvement of the health of towns.

The Rector of Marylebone, Dr. Spry, was appointed to the chair, at which time Mr. Slight, the Town Clerk, and a numerous deputation from Brighton, and deputations from nearly every parish in the metropolis and its suburbs, were in attendance. Sir B. Hall, Bart, M.P., Sir James Hamilton, Bart., and a large number of the vestry of Marylebone, were also present.

Several delegates intimated the intention of the localities which they represented to oppose the bill.

Mr. W. L. Clarke (Chair) said that the trustees of that parish would support the bill as a sanatory measure, but nothing beyond it. They had 85,000 inhabitants, and had out £5000 a year in sanatory regulations; they were, therefore, determined to oppose being made into a Government district. (Hear, hear.) Sir William Clay had determined to oppose the measure. (Hear, hear.)

Resolutions were agreed to in opposition to the bill, and expressive of an opinion, that, under the pretence of sanatory enactment, it was really and essentially a political bill, designed to extend the power of the Government at the expense of popular institutions, inasmuch as it strikes at the root of those locally elected bodies by means of which the great part of the English people has at all times been kept alive, while it altogether passes over the most essential element in the improvement of the health and morals of the town populations, viz., the free admission of light and air, by the repeal of the unjust, unequal, and oppressive window tax

At the meeting of the Marylebone vestry, on Saturday, a series of resolutions were brought forward, which had been adopted at a numerous meeting of the parochial committee, recommending a prompt and determined opposition to the above bill; and suggesting that a deputation should immediately wait upon the Government, and also hold conferences with other metropolitan boards, and members of Parliament, with a view of defeating the measure.

THE NEW SHERIFFS.—The Lord Mayor has named Mr. James Hartley, Chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Packet Company, for Sheriff for the ensuing year, and it is expected that that gentleman and Mr. William Cubitt will be put in nomination on Midsummer-day next. Both gentlemen have expressed their readiness to accept the office if elected.

THE JUDGES AND CORPORATION AT ST. PAUL'S.—Sunday being the first Sunday in Easter Term, the Judges and the Corporation went in state to St. Paul's Cathedral, where they attended divine service. Full choral service was performed, and a sermon preached by the Lord Bishop of London, who selected for his text the tenth verse of the second chapter of the second epistle by St. James—"Whoever keepeth the whole law, and yet offendeth in one point, is guilty of all."

IRISH IMMIGRATION INTO LONDON.—The importation of Irish paupers, so much complained of in Liverpool, has now begun to wear a threatening aspect in London. On Sunday, the *Prussian Eagle*, from Cork, and the *Emulo*, from Dublin, landed 1200 Irish paupers at Alderman's-stairs, Lower East Smithfield. The new comers, who were in the most wretched state of distress, were forthwith distributed over the eastern part of the metropolis. The same vessels landed 1200 Irish paupers on Sunday week.

LOSS OF THE "TWEED."—On Monday, a meeting of merchants interested in the late melancholy loss of the *Tweed* took place at the London Tavern, with the view of raising a subscription for the master and crew of the Spanish brig *Ensulo*, by whose gallant and praiseworthy efforts many of the passengers and crew of this ill-fated vessel escaped with their lives. Mr. Pole took the chair. Amongst those present were Mr. Baring, Captain Mangles, Captain Chappell, R.N., and a number of merchants connected with the trade of South America. A statement was made that her Majesty's Government had voted to Captain Camp a gold medal and £500, the committee of Lloyd's a silver medal to the captain, a bronze medal to the mate, Villaverde, and £270 to be divided amongst the crew of the *Emulo*. The Royal Mail Steam-packet Company had voted £200 to Captain Camp, £100 to the mate, and to the crew of the *Emulo* £150. A list of other subscriptions was also read, which was greatly increased by the gentlemen present. A committee of thirteen was then appointed to take charge of the present and future subscription, and to apply them to the objects intended.

SESSIONAL COURT.—The Court was opened on Monday morning for public business. Mr. G. Clive, the Judge, presided. There was a vast number of complaints to be heard, which are likely to occupy the attention of the Court for several days. The Judge has determined not to hear any attorney's clerk, or any agent on behalf of the parties, except a barrister or attorney.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The Births last week amounted to 1288—of which 654 were males, and 644 females—being 151 less than the previous week. The Deaths amounted to 981—493 males, and 488 females—being 70 less than the previous week, and 67 more than the weekly average for the last five spring qs.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER.—On Sunday evening, a small wherry, containing six persons, was upset in the Thames off Milbank, and a young woman named Anne Jervis, residing at 42, Salamanca-row, Lambeth, was drowned. All the others were saved by the exertions of the crew of a boat; and, in their exertions to get out of the way or an approaching steamer, the brother of the young woman who was drowned dropped his scull in the water, and in reaching after it fell overboard, when the whole of them got into the boat and upset the boat. The accident was observed from the shore, and the whole were saved with the exception of the female.

DEATH OF MRS. DISRAELI.—Accounts have been received of the demise of the lady, the wife of Benjamin Disraeli, Esq., the celebrated leader of the Conservative party in the House of Commons. Mrs. Disraeli was the widow of Mr. Wyndham Lewis, M.P. for Maidstone, when he was united to the present Mr. Disraeli, in her sixty-fifth year, and died at her seat in Buckinghamshire, much regretted by a numerous circle of friends.

ACCIDENT TO LORD DE LA WARR.—Lord LAWRENCE.—At the Irish Grand Military Steeple Chase, which came off at Dunboyne, on Monday last, Lord St. Lawrence had his collar bone broken, by his mare falling, and rolling over him. He was immediately attended by Dr. Hayden, after which he was conveyed into town, accompanied by Captain Wilkis and the Earl of Howth.

DEATH OF MR. NIGHTINGALE.—The Liverpool papers announce the death of William Nightingale, Esq., one of the proprietors of the *Liverpool Chronicle*. He had been all his life connected with the Lancashire press, and his uncle, Mr. Harrop, was the proprietor of the first paper published in Manchester, the *Founder*. The Liverpool papers eulogise the private character of the deceased gentleman.

INCENDIARISM IN ESSEX.—On Thursday night (last week) three fires broke out within a quarter of an hour of each other, and nearly simultaneously, in the parish of Burnham, upon farms in the several occupations of Mr. Parnell, of Burnham Hall; Mr Rogers, of the Green Farm; and Mr. Henry Crouch, of Quarry Garden Farm. At Mr. Parnell's a large barn, four stacks of hay, and several buildings, were destroyed. At Mr. Rogers's, one wheat and several haulm stacks, two barns, and other outbuildings. At Mr. Crouch's a wheat and several barns. The hay and other stock in the yards were rescued from the flames. The police have apprehended a man on suspicion.

A NEW POTATO CROP.—The *Perth Courier* makes the gratifying and important announcement that three successful crops of potatoes, brought to maturity in 13 months, have been raised at Pitfour Castle, by Sir John Stewart Richardson's gardener, each all produced sound crops. There was a slight taint upon the young tubers of the first crop, but that gradually disappeared. It will be remembered that similar experiments made at the same place last year at this season, had very different results—except in those cases in which the tainted stems were cut off and those having prevailed extensively, were then and there [illegible]

SUNDAY TRAINS.—A requisition has been prepared for presentation to the Lord Provost of Glasgow, desiring him to call a public meeting to elicit an expression of public opinion respecting the stoppage of Sunday trains by the Directors of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway. This railway has put down all passenger trains on Sundays, and the inhabitants of their stoppage at Sunday trains has rendered travelling on that day, however urgent the necessity, impossible. The requisition has been numerously signed. The result is expected to be a petition to Parliament to compel all railway companies to run a sufficient number of trains on Sundays for the accommodation of the public.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

ROYAL ASSENT. The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Mutiny Bill, the Marine Mutiny Bill, the Militia Bill, and Fairs Clauses Bill.

The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Montrose, and the Marquess of Lansdowne.

THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE said he should not put any questions to inquiries relative to the execution which has recently taken place at Bury St. Edmund's, to which their Lordships' attention was called a few nights ago by the Marquess of Westmeath. He could inform the noble Marquis and the House that the greatest decorum was observed on that occasion, and that the unfortunate person did not undergo a greater degree of suffering than was absolutely necessary for the purpose of carrying into effect the sentence which had been pronounced upon her.

THE CUSTOMS DUTIES BILL.

The Earl of CLARENDON moved the second reading of this bill.

Lord STANLEY having made a few observations upon it,

The Duke of MONTROSE expressed his disapproval of the measure, on the ground that the Government had neglected the interests of the home distillers; at the same time he would not oppose the bill being read to a Select Committee.

The Earl of HARDWICKE seconded the observations.

Lord CAMPBELL hoped that inquiry was necessary, and said that the Government must have overlooked the measure.

Lord STANLEY said he should support the amendment, as he considered that inquiry was necessary.

The Earl of CLARENDON then defended the course pursued by the Government.

Lord MONTAGGLE was in favour of inquiry.

On a division the numbers were—

For the second reading	.. .. ..	57
For the amendment	.. .. ..	48
Majority for the second reading	..	9

The bill was therefore read a second time.

The House adjourned at half-past nine.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

PRIVATE BUSINESS.—Considerable time was devoted to private business.

Monday, the 3rd of May, was appointed for the third reading, of the Factories Bill

THE GOVERNMENT EDUCATION MEASURE.

The order of the day for going into Committee of Supply having been read,

Sir W. CLAY, on the motion that the Speaker should leave the chair, with a view to the grant for the promotion of Education, moved—"That it is expedient that in any plan for promoting the education of the people by pecuniary assistance from the State, provision should be made that, in schools receiving such assistance, the opportunity of participating in all instruction other than religious should be afforded to children whose parents may object to the religious doctrines taught in such schools."

Mr. CHRISTIE opposed the amendment, and said he should support the Government plan.

Mr. VILLIERS supported the amendment.

Mr. FORBES and Mr. MUNTZ shortly addressed the House.

A long debate ensued; but, as Sir G. GREY observed, in the course of it, the discussion turned upon mere repetition of points which had been fully discussed during the three preceding nights.

At midnight the House divided, when Sir W. Clay's amendment was rejected by 210 to 74.

The House soon afterwards adjourned.

NEWMARKET FIRST SPRING MEETING.—FRIDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, for three and four-year-olds.	D.M.
Vert Vert	1
Don Cæsar	2
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each for three-yr-old fillies, 8st 7lb each.	R.M.
Duke of Bedford's Bridle	1
Lord Exeter's f by Herman Platoff, out of Macromma	2

The Newmarket Stakes of 50 sovs each, h ft; for three-yr-old colts, 8st 7lb; 8st 9lb. D.M.

Mr Fetley's Cossack	
Mr. Bouverie's War Eagle	2

S.s ran. Won by a length.

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each, h ft. Last half of Ab. M.—Sir J. Hawley's Piccinino walked over.

Swerpstakes of 100 sovs each, h ft, 8st 4lb each. T.Y.C.—Mr. Newton's Reminiscence walked over.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF SODOR AND MAN.—We regret to hear of the death of the recently-appointed Bishop of Sodor and Man (Dr. W. A. Shirley) which took place on Wednesday last. His Lordship was the Hampton Lecturer of the present year, and had delivered only two of the Lectures when his course was thus unfortunately ended. His illness was occasioned by sleeping in a damp bed at Liverpool, on his last journey from Oxford to the Isle of Man.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

In the sitting of the Diet of the 13th, the draught of the Address was materially modified, both with regard to the observations of the Diet by the speech of the Chancellor, and to the suggestions of the Committee, to which the former had referred. In particular, to what the latter had proposed in favour of the Jews, it was added that the Diet, while it would not refuse to take into consideration any petitions which might be presented to it for the amelioration of the civil position of the Jews, was of opinion that it was not competent to it to interfere in the matter. The Address was then carried by a majority of 278 to 106. It was as follows:—

"We, the Estates, have assembled around the throne of your Majesty, and have received with joy the declaration of your Majesty, that you have called us together, in order that we may, by the communication of the views of the different provinces, which many of us have had the opportunity of acquiring in the course of their public duties, assist your Majesty's counsels. For this object your Majesty has graciously granted us the right to address you with our opinions and wishes. We feel ourselves impelled to co-operate with your Majesty for the profit and welfare of our beloved country—those whom we represent must be alive to the conviction, that while we recognise, and, as faithful subjects of the throne, value the representative rights granted to us by our Kings are dear to us, and that we preserve and cherish such as powers beyond all price.

"If the Diet, by its deliberations, if your Majesty by the grounds which it may respectfully adduce, should be convinced of the existence of such discrepancies between the earlier laws and these later ordinances, we do not doubt that your Majesty's wisdom and justice will choose a way which may lead to their reconciliation in a manner consistent with the welfare of Prussia, well re-founded on the strength of the foundation of principle, and in a secure and well-regulated relation to other States."

The Address, as thus amended, was voted by an immense majority.

SPAIN.

El Madrid papers of the 16th state that the Minister of the Interior presented to the Chamber of Deputies that day a project of law for the sale of the property of the Jesuits and the Inquisition, and of the property of the clergy of the province, and the Ministers of finance, three others, relative to the sale of the property of certain corporations, and to the capitalization into Three per Cents. Stock of the arrears due to all classes of the State; and to the claims of the passive classes in particular. M Henderson, representing the foreign creditors, had addressed a memorial to the Minister of Finance, urging him to take measures for the settlement of the foreign debt. The Madrid papers state that the Carlist party would gain no advantage if the Queen were to marry a Prince of Portugal, with that object in view. The latter, it says, would be looked on by the Spaniards as a foreigner, and as Queen Victoria's husband. Don Carlos, Don Sebastian had not yet reached Lord Aranjuez. He (Queen Isabella) was to be detained at Cardinal Van Hulen, Osorio, and several other Progressists emigrants.

IRELAND.

SERIOUS OUTRAGES. The Irish provincial papers record outrages, some of a serious character. On the night of Wednesday week, an armed party appeared before the house of [illegible] Esq., at Ballyhea, in the county of Cork, and demanded Mr. Carpenter, who had been of late [illegible]. On his asking what they wanted, to which they replied, "Arms," and he rejoined, "You must have wanted, to which they replied, "Arms," and he rejoined, "You must have them." Crowe proceeded to his room, as they supposed, to get the arms, and [illegible] Mr. Carpenter [illegible] with a double-barrelled gun, one of which he [illegible] and fired it, but missed aim. Crowe asked [illegible] he [illegible] Mr. Carpenter [illegible] with a double-barrelled gun, one of which he [illegible] and fired it, but missed aim. Crowe asked he believe to be sent to [illegible] when [illegible] Crowe asked "Are you there, boys?" "Yes!" was the reply;" upon which Crowe and his servant fired in the direction whence voices were heard, and each shot took effect. The one fired by Crowe was fatal to a man named Privy, that fired by the servant to one named Fitzgerald. Having fired, both master and man rushed out, and the remaining assailants, two in number, ran away. Fitzgerald was given into custody of the police, and has been recognised as an old offender.

There are other cases of outrage recorded in Limerick, Clare, and Tipperary. In one instance, a farmer's house was attacked, robbed of a gun, and, it being day-time, they insisted on having dinner prepared for them, waited while it was being cooked, partook of it, and departed. In another case, a constable was discovered on the murder and robbery of a pay-clerk, and one of the conspirators, a man named Meany, has been committed.

TUMULTS IN THE PROVINCES.—There have been manifestations of tumult at Youghal, in the county of Cork; and at Tuam and Banagher, in the King's County. At the two former places nothing serious occurred; but at the latter, the outbreak assumed at one time a very alarming appearance. It is thus described in a letter published in the *Western Star*:—"On Thursday (last week), about one o'clock, P.M., a large body of labourers, numbering about 300 strong, marched into town from the far famed demesne of Rape Mills. Just as they were entering the town, they were met by Mr. Samuel H. Kendall, J.P., Chairman of the Relief Committee, who exhorted them in the mildest terms to keep from outrage, and commit no violation of the laws, assuring them at the same time that the Government and gentry of the country were doing their utmost to contribute to their employment [illegible] Kendall, who will be long remembered for his [illegible] was [illegible] by a number of the mob, who commenced [illegible] and [illegible] like mad. After [illegible] shouting in the most frightful manner, and rushed pell-mell into the yard attached to the [illegible] Here they [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THE Thirteenth Annual Exhibition of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours opened on Monday last, at the Gallery of the Society, No. 53, Pall-Mall. The Exhibition consists of 316 Works of Art, contributed by fifty-three members, eight of whom are ladies. If we compare it with former Exhibitions, we shall find a general, but not a great improvement; and if we contrast it with the labours of the Old Water Colour Society, we shall find it infinitely superior in subject pictures, but sadly deficient in landscapes, for which the Old Society has long been deservedly distinguished, and wherein we believe the Exhibition that opens on Monday next, will be found to maintain its wonted superiority. The two Societies can, and do exist, independent of one another, and the members of both would appear to have less of envy and more of emulation about them than is commonly reported to belong to rival artists and rival societies. It may be necessary to remind our readers that the Exhibition is limited to the works of "Members," for the Gallery is small, and the fifty-three constituting the Society are more than sufficient to cover its walls, and to attract and repay attention.

No. 1. "Lane Scene in Kent." Henry Jutsum. Pretty—but that is all. There is a much better work by Mr. Jutsum in the present Exhibition.

2. "Grecian Girl." C. H. Weigall. Small, full-length, seated. Her head is covered with the coloured close-fitting cap of her country, and, not like Wordsworth's Grecian Maid, "adorned with wreaths of myrtle."

4. "Group of Roses." Fanny Harris. Nicely grouped and coloured. Ladies seem particularly fitted to excel in flower and fruit painting. There are some capital instances of this in the present Exhibition.

10. "Cavan's Wall." F. W. Topham. A circular drawing, and engraved in our present paper. The subject is simple—an old man leaning over a young girl kneeling at her devotions before an image of our Saviour on the Cross, carved in relief, on a rude heap of stone. The incident is somewhat similar to a small picture, by Mr. Goodall, at the British Institution, and also engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. The treatment, however, is different. This, indeed, is a charming drawing, and we are glad to have it in our power to add that it is already "sold."

22. "La Reine des Fleurs." F. Rochard. A small three-quarter portrait of a girl in white, holding a basket of roses, placing one in her bosom at the same time, and looking round. The composition is tasteful, but there is some dirty colouring about the shoulder. This, also is "sold."

29. "Vanity! Vanity!" Alfred H. Taylor. A small full-length of a kitchen-maid engaged in peeling turnips, and placing a rose to her cheek, which she contemplates, with extreme satisfaction, in a small mirror on the wall. At her back is the kitchen copper, with a bottle of blacking upon it; and, in the back-ground, a leg of mutton is suspended—this we should remove. There is a touch of nature in the composition, and the incident is capitally told. The execution is good.

33. "Buildings on the Bridge, at Vernon, on the Seine, Normandy E. H. Wehnert. There is a capital effect of light and shade in this picture. The water in the foreground is but indifferent. To our tastes this is Mr. Wehnert's best picture in the Exhibition, though he has spent more time and thought, as we shall see, on a larger and less successful work.

42. "The Attack." G. Howse. A spirit-stirring little sketch, slight but effective. This, also, is "sold."

43. "The Nile during the Inundation"—Thebes. Henry Warren. One of Mr. Warren's long drawings, with his yellow effects of sun and sand. It seems a little unfinished. The general design is good.

44. "Prince Charles Edward in the Island of Skye." John Absolon. The young Pretender is represented asleep in a cave, with a trusty Highlander keeping watch at his feet. This is cleverly composed, and the expressions of weariness and watchfulness are capitally rendered If we have an objection, it is that the red tartan is a little overdone. This also is marked "sold."

50. "Helvelin Borrowdale Fells and Langdale Pikes, looking over

"MUSCLE GATHERERS ON THE FRENCH COAST."—PAINTED BY J. J. JENKINS.

Bassenthwaite Water." E. Duncan. Large, and that is all. Both distance and foreground clumsily managed.

55. "La Prigioniera." Henry Warren. An attempt to embody the following lines:—

> Oh! wherefore sought she daily at one spot,
> That one returning ray? 'Twas the same light
> That on her native hills fell cheeringly
> But in the recollection of those hills
> Was surely more of sorrow than of joy,
> And she was sad enough. Yet ever still
> In very thankfulness she hailed the sun.

Mr. Warren has given us a kneeling female figure—with the sun shining upon a face of subdued sorrow. The lower part of the figure is not sufficiently in shade, and there is some bad drawing in the hands.

61. "Fishing the Weir, Swansea-bay." E. Duncan. Clever and quite in the style and manner of poor William Collins. We are glad to observe that it is "sold." It is worth twenty of No. 50, by the same artist.

65. "Gleaners Resting." J. H. Mole. Two girls resting on a stile—a mill in the distance. There is much sweetness in the face of the younger girl. The trees and flowers are of too general a character.

69. "Going to the Chase." G. Dodgson. An Exterior, with an old Hampton Court-like Hall, and Nash-like figures in the foreground. Here, again, the trees are slighted.

72. "St. Patrick's Day—Scene in the West of Ireland." F. W. Topham. A large and clever drawing, occupying the centre of one side of the Gallery. There is surely a want of concentrated purpose in the composition. Some of the groups are good, and the colouring, in parts, especially clever.

79. "Sweet Summer-Time." G. Dodgson. A semi-circular drawing, with stone steps like as at Haddon, on the left of the spectator, and a fountain on the right. Mr. Dodgson appends a quotation, which we we copy, because the passage is pretty in itself, and is, moreover, by Mr. Longfellow, an American poet, who is hardly as well known as he deserves to be:—

> Pleasant it was, when woods were green
> And winds were soft and low,
> To lie amid some sylvan scene,
> Where the long drooping boughs between
> Shadows dark and sunlight sheen
> Alternate come and go.

87. "Sunday Morning." John Absolon. This is a country churchyard, peopled with picturesque groups. The incident of the children playing on the tomb-stone is somewhat out of character. Hogarth's beadle, in one of the "Idle and Industrious" Plates, would have taught them, had they been older, an admonitory lesson.

91. "Devotion." Alfred H. Taylor. A pretty, *Frank-Stonish*-looking girl reading the Bible to her mother and her lover. The mother has fallen asleep, and the lover takes the opportunity of pressing the girl's hand. The dress of the girl is prettily painted

94. "In Dartmouth Castle—a Relic of the Times of Queen Elizabeth." W. Collingwood. A rusty old cannon, crowned by a couple of red hollyhocks, and evidently suggested by Landseer's "Peace" and "War," in the last Royal Academy Exhibition.

100. "Hop Gathering." C. H. Weigall. A large drawing, wanting in effect. The same colour and character throughout.

115. "Cromwell Reproved by his Daughter on her Death-bed." L. Hicks. Mrs. Claypole is in bed holding up an admonitory finger at her sther. The Protector turns aside thoughtfully, with his hand on his brow. Both are too pretty; and Cromwell with green velve breeches, is quite preposterous.

123. "Morning." George B. Campion. This is a composition drawing; large in size, and without character.

128. "The Meeting of Jacob and Rachel." H. P. Riviere. Too ambitious. One cannot but lament to see so much art expended useless on a subject beyond the reach of the painter.

141. "The Spire of Harfleur." R. K. Penson. Too bright in effect Mr. Penson should study both Roberts and Prout who never offend in this way.

151. "Caller Herring." Jane S. Egerton. A regular Edinburgh fishwife and capitally sketched.

175. "The Death of Jean Goujon, the Celebrated French sculptor E. H. Wehnert. Jean Goujon was shot in 1572, during the Massacre of St. Bartholomew while at work on his scaffolding, finishing some bas-reliefs in one of the courts of the Louvre. We cannot commend this work so thoroughly as we could wish. The emotion on the man's face is scarcely suitable to his end, and the action of the figure is somewhat poor. Mr. Wehnert has done and can still do better.

187. "The Happy Time—Brittany." Two full-length figures—a girl and a man—leaning against a wall, and looking affectionately at one another. The girl's face is exquisitely simple. This is "sold."

191 and 201. "Grapes" and "Still Life." Mrs. Margetts. Almost equal to Mr. Lance. High praise, but not by any means undeserved.

196. "Meeting Room of the Brewers' Corporation, at Antwerp." L Haghe. Eleven full-length figures, forming a kind of Conversation Piece. The light and shade and truth of colour and execution quite

EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

wonderful. Mr. Haghe (always good) was never so good before. It is really a disgrace to our "patrons" that this is still unsold.

207. "Going with the Stream—Brittany." Jos. J. Jenkins. The happy couple of 187 in an open boat, but a far inferior drawing.

212. "The Unc 's Charge." E. H. Corbould. This is from the "Children in the Wood," but poor and spiritless. Mr. Corbould is really retrograding in his art.

215. "Haddon." John Chase. Hard and harsh, but reminds us of the spot, and of Creswick, who has done so much to perpetuate its beauties.

218. "John the Baptist Preaching." Henry Warren. We can only repeat what we have said before of Mr. Riviere's "Jacob and Rachel."

222. "Lord Thomas and Fair Annet." Jane S. Egerton. Contains some good character and colour, but the story is not well told.

229. "The Farrier's Shed." G. H. Laporte. We have seen, and still can see, coloured lithographs of the same subject infinitely superior to this.

251. "The Streamlet." Henry Jutsum. The best landscape in the Exhibition, and so some one has thought it to be for it is sold.

260. "Muscle Gatherers—on the French Coast." Jos. J. Jenkins. A circular picture, with a pretty girl in the foreground quitting the coast, and turning her face to the sea and smiling. The general arrangement is excellent, and the colouring good. We have engraved it for our present number.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

"I Due Foscari," although, in some respects, differing greatly from Verdi's other operas, has this feature in common with them all, that repeated hearing greatly enhances its merits, which cannot be fully appreciated at first. Of the masterly treatment of many parts of the work we had no adequate idea till its repetition forced the conviction upon us that this opera is inferior in scientific skill to none of Verdi's, while it contains a greater flow of melody than any other of his works. The *chef d'œuvre*, in a musical point of view, of this opera, is, we think, the scene in the prison, which, from beginning to end, is admirable. It commences with Fraschini's recitative and *arioso*, then the fine duet, "Ah! non Marria," between Montenegro and Fraschini, which is followed by a superb trio when the *Doge* enters, and it concludes with the quartet, which we specially pointed out last week. The trio is one of those masterpieces of harmony in which Verdi delights; and here may be easily recognised the hand of the composer. The combination of voices and the melody vary continually with the conflicting feelings of the actors, preserving, at the same time, unity as a whole. Nothing could be more splendid than the *ensemble* produced by Fraschini and Coletti in the first part of the trio we have just mentioned. Their voices, both so full and so powerful, their styles so admirably adapted to each other, render it quite a treat to listen to them.

Madame Montenegro's style of performance in this opera keeps up the feeling of pleasure which so perfect an *ensemble* produces. It is not often considered how greatly the effect of music is improved by being executed by artists of the same school and the same stamp. Here the advantage of such a combination may be clearly seen, and gives a perfection to the cast of this opera which few others enjoy to so great a degree. Of Coletti's performance in this opera we spoke last week, and in terms of praise certainly not exaggerated; for it would be difficult to over-estimate his performance of the *Doge*. But Fraschini delights and surprises us every time we hear him in this opera: the absence of that effort which somewhat marred his performance before, the admirable taste and feeling, the pure flowing style, and the softness and tenderness of his tones when the occasion requires it, render his impersonation of *Jacopo* a delightful performance. On Tuesday, we had the opportunity of contrasting him with a still greater favourite, Gardoni, who appeared in a scene of "La Favorita," and o observing again the remarkable difference of voice, character of execution, and of type, if we may so express it, of two artists, both admirable in their respective styles.

On Tuesday Perrot made his first *pirouette* this season before a London audience, and was greeted tumultuously. He is certainly the first of male dancers, and the only one whose performance we can look at without a slight feeling of the ridiculous mingling itself with our astonishment of their feats; and his very ugliness, which partakes of the grotesque, gives a superior ideality to his performances. He appeared in a *divertissement*, with Rosati, who was enthusiastically applauded: above all, in a certain little step, which for neatness, for precision, and for grace, we have rarely seen surpassed. This *danseuse* has certainly made an extraordinary advance in public favour since her *début*, and we remain in doubt whether her remarkable merits were concealed from some cause at her first appearance, or whether the English climate, English gold, or English applause, have stimulated her to efforts, of which, excellent dancer as she from the first appeared, she might not have been nevertheless deemed capable.

On Thursday night, there was a combination of all the talents of the theatre. The female voices were, unfortunately, all labouring under violent attacks of that influenza which is so prevalent at the present moment; but all the male singers were in excellent order. Nothing could be more delightful than the contrast between Gardoni's plaintive tones in the part of the love-stricken

CAVAN'S WELL."—PAINTED BY F. W. TOPHAM.

Nemorino, and Lablache's joyous, inexhaustible drollery. The performance of the great Neapolitan in this charming opera is well known, and as popular as all his parts, whether tragic or comic, invariably are; while the charming "Vera fortuna Lagrima," and the other *morceaux* assigned to *Nemorino*, are specially adapted to Gardoni's voice, and his exquisite style. Besides this, the last act of the "Foscari" was given, and all the *danseuses* of the theatre, beginning with Cerito, who made her *rentrée*, appeared in turn. The combination, in the ballet, of so many and such various talents, all striving for supremacy, has been observed to resemble, in the feeling of excitement it produces, the spectacle of a horse race. The advantages of the system have been proved ever since the memorable *pas de deux* given three years since, while the astonishing effect of the "Pas de Quatre," and the "Pas des Déesses," is fresh in the memory of every Opera goer. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured the performance with their presence, attended by Lady Charlemont, Lady Augustus Bruce, Honourable Miss Kerr, Lord Morton, General Wemyss, and the Honourable Captain Gordon.

Mdlle. Jenny Lind.—This celebrated *artiste*, in spite of all predictions to the contrary, has now arrived in this country. She was present at the performance at Her Majesty's Theatre on Saturday, and the news of her arrival spreading like wildfire, every glass was directed to the box where she sat. Perhaps no artist has ever created such interest before her *début* as Mdlle. Jenny Lind: the very uncertainty of her arrival giving additional importance to every particular concerning her. Her first appearance is anxiously awaited by all lovers of art, and even by all those who, careless of art for its own sake, are, nevertheless, swayed by the whim and fashion of the moment. Her *début* in England, so important an event in the life of an artist whose fame is now established beyond the reach of vicissitude, will, singularly enough, take place in the part of *Alice*, in "Robert le Diable," the same in a portion of which she performed on the outset of her theatrical career after the years of discouragement which followed her prosperous childhood. If this part, though containing delightful music, is not very prominent as regards the singing, it makes up for it as regards the acting. The character of *Alice* is touching and beautiful, and calls forth those dramatic resources which Mdlle. Lind possesses in the most extraordinary degree. If her acting be art it is truly the perfection of art, which, we have often heard, consists in concealing it. What is the most extraordinary feature of her genius is its versatility. Those who are acquainted with the story of her life, and have watched, in her speaking countenance, the depth of thought and intellect, and the profound sensibility, which illuminate it, could hardly believe that her comic power is equal to her tragic genius. Lablache, who went to see her on her arrival, was amazed by her power as a mimic. The opinion of this great artist of the voice of the Swedish *prima donna* may be instructing to our readers. He says that each note is like a pearl, and, on another occasion, he exclaimed that here was the "singing of heaven." She pronounces Italian so faultlessly, that we hear she corrected the prompter himself in a provincial pronunciation!

There has not been a great deal of novelty during the week in the dramatic world, but various new pieces are in preparation. A five-act comedy—it is said by Lady Dufferin is underlined at the Haymarket; and a new farce, "Wanted a Heroine," by the author of "To Parents and Guardians," will be produced next week at the Lyceum; the burlesque of "The Wood Demon" being also in rehearsal. The Strand is about to be opened by Mr. Fox Cooper, at reduced prices; and the termination of the engagement of Mr. Higgler's Mammoth Establishment is approaching at Drury Lane.

Mrs. Butler will appear at the Princess' on Monday evening, in her original character of *Julia*; and Mr. Creswick is engaged, and will perform *Master Walter*. A new farce is also in rehearsal at this theatre.

The Lyceum company, which has worked so well together for three years, will be scattered in the course of a few weeks: Mr. and Mrs. Keeley will make a long tour through the provinces; and Mr. Wigan is engaged, we hear, at the Haymarket.

ADELPHI

"Jenny Lind" made another appearance at this theatre on Monday evening, and was received with favour equal to that shown to her a few nights before, at the Lyceum. A *pièce de circonstance* of the kind, is, as we observed when speaking of the other, beyond the pale of criticism. The only object to be gained is that of keeping the audience in such continuous fits of laughter, that they cannot stop to think about the probability or absurdity of what they are hearing or, Allusions to passing topics must be plentifully introduced; squibs must be thrown about with unsparing liberality, more or less personal; puns of any degree of badness may be distributed for delivery amongst the chief characters; and the garnish of some light popular music, will, altogether, make up a very passable *entremet*.

The plot of the Adelphi "Jenny Lind" is not so natural as that of Mr. Reach's piece at the Lyceum; which, by the way, is not saying a very great deal for its probability. And the heroine is personated by Mr. Wright, who makes up after Mr. Mitchell's portrait, and sings what we presume is a song, in the Swedish dialect, to the tune of "My Beautiful Rhine;" and winks at the pit until its inmates cannot contain themselves for laughter; and, at the end, runs off to the railway, the train of which is seen just starting. In a hurried mixed costume of his own trousers and a lady's "Polka" and bonnet. The author is happy who writes for the Adelphi, explosions of laughter, from its merry audience, reward not only all the speeches intended to be jokes, but all that are not. Mr. Paul Bedford appears as the mighty bass *Lablache*; and Mr. Bunn, Mr. Lumley, and Signor Costa are each introduced. All this was the weakest part of the affair, for the reason that not the slightest attempt was made on the part of the performers to "make up" after the originals of their *rôles* Miss Woolgar had a trifling part, which her lively intelligence raised to an agreeable feature in the *bagatelle*. In a concerted piece of music, she was loudly and deservedly applauded. Mr Wright was called for at the conclusion There is no doubt that "Jenny Lind" will reign as long at the Adelphi as she will at the Lyceum.

SURREY.

An interlude, called "The Buffalo Gals," intended to introduce various lady members of the Surrey company as female Ethiopian Serenaders, was brought out here on Wednesday evening. The piece itself is below notice, being even bad as a mere vehicle for the songs, and might be cut away altogether with advantage; but the seven young ladies for whose appearance such a lavish expenditure in white dresses and burnt cork was gone to, performed their parts very creditably The band consists of a violin, banjo, three tambourines, bones, and (as the bill observes) "the powerful triangle." The young lady who plays the violin—somewhat of a novel exhibition by the way—handles the bow in very good style and "bones" is unexceptionable. She has evidently taken a lesson from her immortal predecessor at St. James's. There is the same inherent belief in the excellent qualities of "Old Dan Tucker," the same unfeigned delight at being permitted to pronounce his name; the same deep regret at hearing that he was unfortunate enough, one day, to die in "Old Kentucky." Miss E. Terry was the principal singer, and acquitted herself very well. We do not, however, think that the extravaganza will do much for the treasury. The songs ought to have been parodies, suited to female performers; all the original had been heard "to death;" and somewhat wearied. The applause was general, but not enthusiastic The house was well filled.

Some more "Female American Serenaders," rejoicing in the names of Mesdames Cora, Jumba, Wowski, Miami, Turico, Womba, and Rosa—young ladies whose performances, according to the announcement in the ad vertisements, "have been made the theme of eulogium by the provincial press" made their first appearance on Wednesday, at the St. James's Assembly Rooms. The room was crowded to excess, and it was evident that much was expected from the oddity of the entertainment. This expectation, however, was far from realised, although the exertions of the singers were deserving of praise. The ladies were dressed in Indian costumes, and bespangled with that economical species of jewellery peculiar to the stage. Their faces were corked after the most approved fashion; and the audience were not disposed to find fault with the varie y of tints displayed. The songs selected for the occasion were tolerably well chosen; many of them having already won the favour of the public at the performances of the original Ethiopian Serenaders. The airs which had the recommendation of novelty were not of such a character as to be likely to equal in popularity "Lucy

Neal," "Mary Blane," "Buffalo Gals," and the other choicest *morgeaux* of the Ethiopian school. The accompaniments were played on the banjo, the tambourine, and castanets, which last were substituted for the bones. In the centre of the stage was a seraphine, at which the mistress of the ceremonies presided. Some dissatisfaction was expressed at the end of the first part of the performance; but, as the entertainment proceeded, the singers increased in confidence and animation; and the audience appeared at last to come to the conclusion that the female American Serenaders "were not so bad after all." But they have not made a decided hit.

ORNIBOMANCIE.—The performance at present to be witnessed at the Hanoverian Rooms is a very curious one. It professes to be an exhibition of the power of mesmerism; but it is deprived of its more experimental and quasi medical character, and is blended with artistic effects, which are really very beautiful. The magnetiser is Mdlle Laurent. Any of the spectators may hand in a card suggesting a pose, or scene, for some sculpture or the drama; and the idea is embodied by Mdlle. Ida Prudence (the "Ecstatica"), while in the magnetic sleep Of the mode of operation we cannot speak; but the attitudes struck are dramatic, and so artistic that they might be taken as studies.

In reading Mrs. Nisbett's performance at the Haymarket last week, we inadvertently spoke of *Constance* in the "Hunchback." It should have been in the "Love Chase."

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Bellini's "Sonnambula" was given for the *début* of Marlo, on Tuesday evening. The handsome and popular tenor was received with great acclamations, and it was some time before he was permitted to commence his part of *Elvino*. He did not acquire the full possession of his magnificent voice until the second act; but when the moment came for *Elvino* to describe his despair at the pretended infidelity of his *Amina*, then did Mario burst forth with a passion and pathos that carried the whole auditory with him. His skill and energy seem to increase every season, and we never recollect an instance of any artist who has risen so completely, step by step, as Mario, since we were present at his first appearance, at the Académie Royale, in Paris. He was rapturously encored in the *adagio*, and called for after the scena.

Madame Persiani's *Amina*, has for Lucia, is an exquisite performance, vocally and dramatically. In *fioriture* and ornaments of vocalisation, she is still unrivalled. The sensation she created in her two cavatinas, was, as the *Times* truly observes, quite electrical. Her intonation, which is not always to be depended upon, was but little at fault, and the marvellous facility of her throat was never more conspicuous. It requires a language of itself to afford any notion of her astonishing vocal feats. The vigour and *éclat* of her singing, as well as the finish and taste of her execution, proved that with her genius, she has attained a school of bravura, which, novel, and fanciful admirably adapted to the sentiment of Bellini's music, and the style of the composer. The ovations at her superb achievements were incessant.

Signor Tamburini's gentlemanlike assumption and expressive singing of the *Count* raised this trifling character into importance, and he was much applauded in the "Vi Ravvisa." Mdlle. Nau, who played the *Lisa* has interpolated a scena of Donizetti in the last act, which was certainly not in good taste, although her excellent interpretation gained the hearty applause of the audience. She possesses a beautiful voice, which with care and cultivation, may advance her position materially. She is wanting in ease and graceful deportment on the stage, on which she only made her *début* last season. Since that period she has had experience at the Italian Opera, in Paris. When we said that Polonini underrated the trifling part of *Alessio* it will be seen what careful attention is paid to the ensemble in the cast. The orchestral accompaniments were conducted and coloured by Costa with consummate skill. We never heard the "Sonnambula" go off with greater applause. The new ballet, by M Albert, called "La Reine des Fées," was produced, for the first time, and was completely successful, not that there is the slightest originality in the story, but it has been mounted with great splendour and the scenic and decorative effects are superb. *Flora*, the Queen of the Fairies, is beloved by *Argant* (O'Bryan) and *Tirsi* (Petipa), two mortals, the former inhabiting the forest of Archeroth which displease her fairy Majesty, who bestows her affections on the more retiring *Ulrick*; and she eventually resigns her throne in the skies to be of the "earth earthy" with her devoted lover. M. Albert has defined the characters and situations with much taste; the groupings of the fairies are charming: and the *costumières*, the scene painter, and the decorator, have largely contributed their aid. The appearance of the fairies on wending platforms is admirably contrived, and the exterior and interior of the Haunted Tower are both clever *tableaux*. But, if the ballet were not indebted at all to a costly *mise en scene*, the dancing of Dumilâtre alone would have insured it success. Her improvement has been very remarkable. She was always distinguished for the grace, poetry, and intelligence of her school; but she has acquired a force and precision in flowing, gliding, and flying steps, as novel as they were astonishing. Petipa is one of the best of the male dancers. A *pas de deux*, between Mdlle Bertin, a very clever *danseuse*, and M Maillle, will also not pass unnoticed in the run of this pretty ballet.

On Saturday night, Rossini's "Semiramide" was given for the fourth time, her Majesty and Prince Albert honouring the performance with their presence. The illustrious and accomplished amateurs were observed to applaud Grisi and Alboni and Tamburini frequently; and we learn that the general gratification has been expressed at the decorations of the house, and those for the Royal suite of rooms.

On Thursday evening was the first extra night, when the first act of "Semiramide," with Grisi, Alboni, Tamburini, Tagliafico, and Lavia; and the second act of the "Sonnambula," with Persiani, Corbari, Mario, and Tamburini, were given, with the second representation of the new ballet of "La Reine des Fées," for Dumilâtre, Bertin, and Petipa. The house was crowded in every part, and the performances went off with the greatest enthusiasm. Tamburini was in better voice than on any previous occasion, and sang splendidly. Alboni's *aria d'entrata* excited unbounded applause. Grisi was very much applauded. Mario was encored with fervour in the "Tutto è Sciotto;" and Mdme. Persiani again electrified the house in her bravura finale.

This evening (Saturday), Rossini's "Italiana in Algieri" will be given for the *débûts* of Marini, Rovere, Mdlle. Angulni, and Mdlle. A. Bellini. Alboni, Salvi, and Polonini are also in the cast.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.

On Thursday night, Mrs. Hampton, a sister of Osborne, the clever pianist and composer, who is resident in Paris, made her first appearance on any stage in the character of *Amina*, in the "Sonnambula." This lady has been long known as the Parisian and London circles as an accomplished amateur, who sang Italian airs and Irish Melodies with great taste and feeling. We think that her place will be more in the concert-room than on the stage; but she evinced considerable dramatic powers. Her action, although redundant, was graceful; and her vocalisation at times, agreeable, but she exerted herself most strenuously in the earlier scenes, as to lose all her strength before she attained the finale. She was very cordially received, and called for at the close of the opera. Her method is evidently derived from the best schools, but her execution was unsteady, and she was more ambitious in *fioriture* than she was able to achieve with finish. Her fence may, however, modify considerably the imperfections of a *debût*. Mr. Allan and Mr. Joddrell as the music of *Elvino* and the *Count* effectively.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK

CONCERTS OF ANCIENT MUSIC.—The second Concert was given on Wednesday night, under the direction of the Duke of Wellington. Prince Albert, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Earls Howe, Cawdor, Powis, and Devon, the Marquis and Marchioness of Downe, the Duchess of Roxburgh, Countess of Desart, the Archbishop of Armagh, Bishops Sumner, C. Wellesley, St. Vincent, Clive, Bickersteth, G. Lennox, Sirs A. Barnard, T. Acland, J. Campbell, S. Gynne, C. Sullivan, Miss Burdett Coutts, Mdlle. Jenny Lind, M. Benedict, &c., were present. The celebrated Jenny Lutzen, called in Germany the "Viardot Garcia of the North," who sang in the German *troupe* that was here some years since, made her appearance, and sang Mozart's "Deh! vieni," from "Figaro," and "Non mi dir," from "Don Giovanni." She has a powerful soprano of excellent quality, has great executive facility, and is a thoroughly cultivated vocalist. She produced a great sensation. Staudigl appeared for the first time this season, and gave Haydn's air from the "Creazion," "Now heaven in fullest glory shone," and Mozart's "In diesen hal'gen Hallen," from the "Zauberflöte." Nothing could be more finely delivered than the former, but the latter was spoilt by taking the time too slow, and by altering the text. Garcisi sang the air assigned to Semiramide, "Per Pieta," and the "O cara immagine" of Mozart, very pleasingly; but he has a trick of producing a clap-trap effect, by a forte on his favourite note at the close of his pieces, which he would do well to abandon. He has a beautiful voice; and, if he husbands his resources, and cultivates his method, may eventually arrive at great distinction. Miss Dolby sang Dr. Arne's "In infancy," tamely, but sweetly. Of Miss Dolby and Mr. Hobbs's unfinished "Hebrew Quatre" overture; and "Charmante Gabrielle," were the other pieces.—Prince Albert directs the third Concert, on the 5th of May, when her Majesty will be present. Jenny Lind, it is expected, will appear at this Concert.

ORGAN CONCERTS.—The fourth and last of the series was given on Monday night, at Exeter Hall, conducted by Mr. May, with the aid of Mr Willy's organ. The vocalists were Mrs. Wales, Miss Dolby, Misses Gill and Kent, Messrs. [illegible] (promised), W. H. Seguin, J. A. Novello, and Mr. Hobbs. The selection comprised pieces from Handel, Crotch, Russell, and Attwood, in the sacred part; from Weber, Spohr, Schield, G. Smith, Storace, Stevens, Cooke, and Sir H. R. Bishop, in the secular music; thus going over a very small period of the musical epoch embracing the last half century. These concerts [illegible] style of music.

MENDELSSOHN'S "ELIJAH."—This oratorio, which was received on its first performance at Exeter Hall with tremendous applause, there being four encores, was given by the Hanoverian Choral Society at Manchester, on Tuesday evening, conducted by the gifted composer, with similar enthusiasm. It was to be repeated last evening (Friday), at Exeter Hall, in presence of her Majesty and Prince Albert. The Duke of Cambridge attended the first performance. All the tickets are sold, even for the third time that it will be given. On Tuesday next it will be performed at the Town Hall, Birmingham, directed by Mendelssohn. There have been some improvements made by the Composer in his task of revision [illegible] changes are more apparent to the skilful professor than to the amateur [illegible] lofty inspiration, carried out with amazing vigour and closeness, and its reception by the Sacred Harmonic Society has been one of the most glorious achievements of this spirited body of amateurs, who have engaged the [illegible] the age to come unwearied to the last day to conduct it on the 26th will be the [illegible] and final execution of the oratorio, under the *bâton* of Mendelssohn, who then departs for Switzerland.

BEETHOVEN'S QUARTET SOCIETY.—At the fourth meeting, on Monday last, Joachim, the youthful violinist from Vienna, performed in two of the quintets, as first violin, with astonishing skill. Sainton led the other. Vieuxtemps will appear at the fifth meeting, on the 3rd of May.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS.

The 109th Anniversary Festival of this admirable institution was celebrated on Monday evening in Freemason's Hall, Lieut.-Gen. Lord Saltoun being in the chair, supported by Sir Andrew Barnard, Drs. Bluing, Elliotson, Combe, and Hawes, Messrs. Hall, Bailey, Broadwood, Ellis, Oliphant, &c.

The galleries were filled with ladies, as on this occasion a great musical treat is provided. The grace (a Welsh melody harmonised by Mr. Parry), and the *Non Nobis*, were finely given by Messrs. J. O. Atkins, J. Bennett, Bradbury, Barnby, T. Cooke, Collyer, Hows, Hill, Lee, J. A. Novello, Spencer, Stretton, E. Taylor, Walmesley, Young, &c. Glees and madrigals by Horsley, Spofforth, Festa, and J. F. Smith, were sung. Miss Rainforth and Miss M. Williams sang ballads charmingly. Signor Emiliani performed a brilliant Violin Fantasia; and Mr. W. H. Holmes, Handel's "Harmonious Blacksmith," with variations the subject of which, by the way, was not by Handel, but by a French composer—on the pianoforte. Mr. Sloman, Mr. Bennett and Mr. W. L. Phillips officiated as accompanyists.

Mr. Horsley, Mus. Bac. advocated eloquently the interests of the Society, and proposed the gallant Chairman's health, who responded with soldier-like brevity and frankness.

The subscription list was handsome, including £30 from the King of Hanover, £25 from Prince Albert, ten guineas from Grisi, ten guineas from Mario, £10 from the Director of the Italian Opera, £10 from Lumley, £10 from the Harmonic Union, Broadwood, a tenth donation, £5, from Addison and Hodson, ten guineas from T. Oliphant, Esq., ten guineas from J. Walker, Esq.; Lord Saltoun, £10. Sir A. Barnard, ten guineas; C. L. Gruneisen, Esq., and Professor Taylor, five guineas each; W. Allen, Esq., £5; Signor F. Lablache, five guineas, &c. The sum given away in 1846, amounted to £2291 3s. 1d., of which the item for expenditure was remarkably small. Her Majesty and every member of the Royal Family, and the most distinguished amateurs patronise this excellent Society, which is managed by twelve Governors, and a Court of Assistants, consisting of forty-eight members, thus putting the affairs out of the reach of abuse or partiality.

MUSICAL GIFT CHAT

This morning (Saturday) will be the Philharmonic rehearsal for the fourth Concert on Monday evening. Costa conducting the first part, and Mendelssohn the second act, the latter playing Beethoven's Pianoforte Concerto in G; in the former Beethoven's Symphony in F, Weber's "Euryanthe" Overture, Mendelssohn's Overture and scherzo, at the St. James's Theatre, "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and his Symphony in A, are included in the selection. Her Majesty and Prince Albert will honour the Concert with their presence. The third meeting of the "Musical Union" will take place on Tuesday afternoon, in Willis's Rooms; and in the evening, the prize for the "Druidical Ode" will be awarded at the Melodists' Club. This day week (the first of May) will be the second Concert of the Royal Academy of Music. The meetings of the Amateur Musical Society continue every Friday; the last one was honoured with the presence of Prince Albert, who warmly applauded the skill of the aristocratic amateurs. The Ethelman Records, at the St. James's Theatre, have met with a host of imitators; but now there is a party of Female American Serenaders, at the St. James's Assembly Rooms (late Crockford's), morning and evening. We are glad to find so many Concerts given in the provinces in honour of Sir H. R. Bishop. Leeds and Manchester have distinguished themselves in thus passing a deserved compliment to one of our greatest English composers. Mr. James, an English tenor who gained great fame in Italy, is now in London. Mdme. Anna Bishop returns in May. Mr. Henri Laurent's opera of "Quentin Durward" will be the next novelty at Drury-Lane Theatre. The musical hons in the London season are Sivori, Henri Herz, Leopold de Meyer, Burke, Samuel Lover, the Seguin operatic *troupe*, and the Italian company.

MUSIC IN CANADA.

(From a Correspondent.)

MONTREAL, March 2[illegible], 1847.

GRAND ORATORIO,

PERFORMED IN AID OF THE LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF MONTREAL, MARCH 11, 1847.

It is a subject of very high gratification to the lovers of the Divine Art to witness the very laudable efforts now being made in the metropolis of her Majesty's North American Provinces for the cultivation of music, both in its vocal and instrumental departments. The recent Oratorio furnishes abundant evidence of what may be accomplished. Good materials were there, with the taste and judgment of a few gentlemen amateurs. The performances of the band of the 52nd, on the occasion referred to, were of a very high order of merit, and the selections by the accomplished officers of the regiment were made with the usual excellent judgment and skill. The entertainment was given during the solemnities of the Lent season, and both the music and the ecclesiastical decorations corresponded to the hallowed intentions of the meeting which they encompassed. By the wise and kind authority of our holy Church. The interior of the large and handsome Drill Hall in which the Oratorio was held was arranged and decorated with appropriate designs and characteristic symbolisms, in imitation of the richly-ornamented style of the Middle Ages, was constructed on each side of the orchestra; forming a very imposing and beautiful back-ground to the orchestra; and among the various illuminated decorations of the Lady's English period, the sacred monogram I.H.S. was conspicuous, embracing the cross, together with the appropriate motto, assumed by the Charity on this occasion

"Pius sum omnia Domine et de, tuis dabimus tibi."

It was on this occasion of a public charity a truly touching and affecting memorial of Him "who went about doing good," and in the benignity and loveliness of His saintly character declared that it "was more blessed to give than to receive."

The performances commenced with a portion of the "Stabat Mater" of Rossini, and was executed with good effect, under the direction of Mr. Van Maanaen, the band-master of the 52nd. Selections from the celebrated oratorios of Handel and Haydn, and some of Kent's admired anthems, were performed during the evening. The Oratorio was honoured by the immediate patronage of his Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin, &c. &c. &c. the newly-appointed Governor-General of the Provinces; and under the supervision of the following gentlemen, who con-ducted the committee of arrangements, viz., the Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Prince, Commander Granville, the Hon. P. McGill; Colonel Wetherall, C B, the Hon. the Attorney-General; T. B. Anderson, Esq.; and Major H. S. Davis, 52nd Regiment.

The decorations and musical arrangements were kindly undertaken, and successfully completed, by a field officer of the 52nd Regiment, whose band sustained nearly all the vocal and instrumental parts.

The large assemblage of beauty, fashion, and intellect, which thronged the Hall, repeatedly evinced their entire approval and admiration of the whole, but the climax of the enmity reverberations of a sickening applause, but by that earnest attention and visible appreciation of performances which so forcibly discover the pleasing emotions of the mind. Selections from Handel's "Creation" were given with great effect and spirit

To speak of the Messiahites that occasionally fall upon the ear would be a fastidious and unamiable task: especially when it is recollected how few of the most eminent vocal performers of Europe have passed the scene of this difficult composition without an occasional failure or miss note.

The excellent performance of the "Hallelujah Chorus," of Handel, received, as it justly merited, the applause of the delighted audience. The beautiful Latin Hymn of "Adeste Fidelis," by Reynolds, was also, in parts, alternately.

Among the many happy occurrences which contributed to the gratification of the assembled audience, and gave a complete success to the generous effort, was the unexpected appearance of Mr Chapman, Gentleman of her Majesty's Chapel Royal; who most kindly came forward and proffered his services in this noble work; a characteristic [illegible] of the true spirit of the [illegible] The favourable impression which the performances of the band of the 52nd have made here upon the public [illegible], and of those who are qualified to judge, will, it is to be hoped, lead to more liberal efforts for the cultivation of music in the [illegible] as well as the accounts which [illegible] of the continental journals, are commendatory of the [illegible] and we have succeeded in the [illegible] of the regiment by Major Shirley. Several other promotions will, of course, follow. No one can state precisely what view the Commander-in-Chief took of the Hounslow flogging case, but the public may [illegible] interference from the following circumstances. The maximum amount of corporal punishment has been reduced to 50 lashes from 200. The Adjutant-General, Ireland, a prominent mover in the affair, was permitted to exchange from the corps some months since, immediately after issuing, by the way, his adjutant's order. Mr. Warren, the surgeon, who superintended the flogging of White, and who could have stopped it any moment he chose, is no longer medical officer of the Regiment. Next, the 7th Hussars, which were to have remained at Hounslow for the usual period, were prematurely ordered to Ireland.

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

BY ALBERT SMITH.

THE SMITHFIELD NUISANCE.

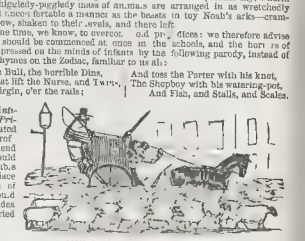
IT TO last market-day the accounts of the riots in Smithfield [illegible] the most alarming character, and unless the steel pens of the authors are united to write away the wooden pens of the cattle, there is no telling what frightful accidents may not soon be looked for. The proverb must be realised of everybody taking their pigs to a better market. The powers that swept away the flying embers of the martyrs' faggots, must remove the living stakes of the doomed ox. The tournaments held here of old, abolished at last, must be followed by doing away with the butting and spiking, and kicking and torturing constantly going on in the *melée* of the present day, wherein the crowded higgledy-piggledy mass of animals are arranged in as wretchedly confused and uncouth a manner as the beasts in toy Noah's arks—crammed in any how, shaken to their wits, and there left.

It takes some time, we know, to overcome old prejudices: we therefore advise that the task should be commenced at once in the schools, and the horrors of Smithfield impressed on the minds of infants by the following parody, instead of the [illegible] and rhymes on the Zodiac, familiar to us all:

The Ram, the Bull, the horrible Dins,
The Horns that lift the Nurses, and Twins,
And Virgin, o'er the rails:

And toss the Porter with his knot,
The Shopboy with his watering-pot,
And Fish, and Stalls, and Scales.

Indeed, the *Anti-Smithfield Primer*, illustrated in the manner of our old friend Fleming, would be an admirable work to place in the hands of youth We would have the idea thus carried out:



SOME USEFUL FABLES

I. Of the Man that is not have a Cab.

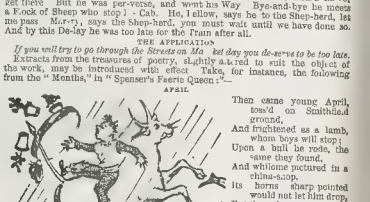
There was a Man who said he would [illegible] Cab to the mail-way, al-though his friends said it was Mar-ket Day in Smith-field, and [illegible] he would never get there But he was per-verse, and went his Way Bye-and-bye he meets a Flock of Sheep who stop [illegible] Cab. He, Fellow, says he to the Shep-herd, let me pass Mas-ter, says the Shep-herd, you must wait until we have done so. And by this De-lay he was too late for the Train after all.

II. Of the Child that is afraid to [illegible]

If you will try to go through the Streets on Mar-ket day you de-serve to be too late.

Extracts from the treasures of poetry, slightly altered to suit the object of the work, may be introduced with effect. Take, for instance, the following from the "Months," in "Spenser's Faerie Queen:"—

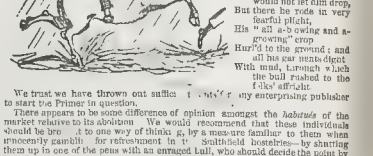
APRIL.



Then came young April, toss'd on Smithfield ground,
And frightened as a lamb,
whom boys will stop;
Upon a bull he rode, the same they found,
And whilome pictured in a china-shop.
Its horns sharp pointed would not let him drop,
But there he rode in very fearful plight,
His "all a-b-owing and a-growing" crop
Hurl'd to the ground; and all his ear rend-light
With mud, through which the bull rushed to the folks' affright.

We trust we have thrown out suffi[illegible] enterprising publisher to start the Primer in question.

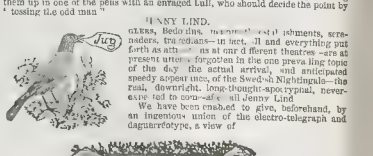
Some of the most glaring differences of opinion amongst the *habitués* of the market relative to its abolition We would recommend that these individuals should be bro[illegible] to one way of thinking, by a measure familiar to them when innocently assembled for refreshment in the Smithfield hostelries—by shutting them up in one of the pens with an enraged bull, who should decide the point by tossing the odd man "



JENNY LIND.

GLEES, Bedding, [illegible] entertainments, serenaders, tragedians—in fact, all and everything put [illegible] as it were if different theatres were at present utterly forgotten in the one prevailing topic of the day the actual arrival, and anticipated speedy appearance of the Swedish Nightingale—the real, downright, long-thought-upon-typical, never-existed to compare with Jenny Lind

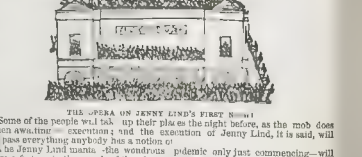
All has ceased to [illegible] before, and, by an ingenious union of the electro-telegraph and daguerreotype, a view of



THE OPERA ON JENNY LIND'S FIRST NIGHT

Some of the people will talk up their places the night before, as the mob does when awaiting an execution; and the execution of Jenny Lind, it is said, will pass anything ever before known.

The Jenny Lind mania [illegible] the wondrous epidemic only just commencing—will form a feature in the annals of the nineteenth century. She has already found her way to the theatres: that is only the first symptom of the approaching excitement We shall have Jenny Lind polkas, shirts, and stands, Jenny Lind [illegible], yachts, and, of course, [illegible] We are desirous to see how many of the latter will [illegible] of the different [illegible] plates, and sweepstakes of the approaching season The *Coiffure à la Jenny Lind* will spread all over the prevailing headdress, and, beyond all, [illegible] Never will invent a *Pâté des Rossignols Suédois*, and a *Jenny Sublime*, as a compliment to the *Charbotte Rose*.



To meet the expected crush on the opening night. Many of the intended visitors are already in training for the expected struggle, as they would [illegible] for a fight, or any exertion requiring great powers of physical endurance. The large area for their accommodation both inside and outside the Opera, and the very narrow passages between them, will render their entrance to the Theatre very like the transit of the grains of sand through the [illegible] hour-glass: [illegible] ter, as here reversed [illegible] We minister will be requested to sit all night long at the Café de l'Europe, and the tents of the Humane Society will be pit[illegible] along the arcades

We have [illegible] agreed to the Lady Ethiopians who [illegible] the Surrey Theatre and St. James's Assembly Rooms, that they should [illegible] and take away Jenny Lind as their principal topic, and follow out these notions in their

JENNY LIND NIGGER MELODIES.

No. 1. "*Old Dan Tuckee*

I went to d' Opera tudder night
To see de noise and hear de sight
De people all was crowding round,
'Case Jenny Lind had come to town.

Get out ob de way, my tier's the upper,
Get out ob de way, my tier's so I go,
Get out ob de way, my tier's the up, er,
We shall all have earned our supper, &c.

No. 2. "*Ole Joe*"

Massa Bunn knocked at the front-last gate—
Couldn't get in 'cos he was too late
Found a Jenny Lind her part had done,
And that the ballet had just begun.

[*Knocks.*] "*Poke dere!*" "*Massa Bunn!*"
"*What, de real Bunn?*" "*Yes! dat 'dentical and 'spectable Bunn.*"

Bis. { Cecile a-kling up behind and before,
And Sir Leon kicking up behind Cecile
Dere's thoms rals in the house before me,
Dere's thousands in the house, I'm done;
Dere's thousands in the house before me,
And no corner left for Bunn, &c. &c.

No. 3. "*De Boosoons Dance*"

De bets and de bets are gone a[illegible] long all night, on your opening night
De Jenny Lind is come at last. And put all de rest into mourning.
All de other managers making their wills, Oh! oh! de stalls bravo.
Setting in the treasury biting dere nails. Jenny Lind's *Alice* will be de go.

Sing de Jenny, sing—
Sing de Jenny, sing.

Oh! oh! and each pit row
Fills wid the rush le overflow, &c. &c.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Letters from Strasburg of the 12th inst., mention that the Bavarian railroad from Ludwigshafen to Spire and to Neustadt had been opened.

An official return of the number and nature of accidents and injuries to life and limb which occurred on railroads from the 1st of July to the 31st of December, 1846, has been printed. The total number of persons killed during the half-year amounted to 91, and that of the persons injured to 184.

The New York packet ship *Rochester* has been wrecked at Blackwater-bank, on the Irish coast, near Wexford, but happily the crew were saved.

Constantinople letters of the 31st ult., state that the Greek Government had not replied to the *ultimatum* sent by the Porte, and on the following day diplomatic relations between the two Governments were to cease.

Another most alarming destruction has taken place of one of the towns of Silesia by fire. The largest and finest part of the town of Neustadt was completely destroyed; 91 dwelling-houses, 23 barns, and 76 stables and outbuildings were reduced to ashes. Above 180 families have lost their all, and very much distress and misery prevails in consequence. We have not heard whether any lives were lost.

It is stated that at this season of the year, young nettles, when boiled, are a most excellent table vegetable, and, as a purifier of the blood, are unequalled—they are more nutritious than most of the greens in common use.

Accounts have been received at Lloyd's, of the merchant brig *Canning* having been destroyed by fire in the Straits of Magellan, on the 16th of December last. The carpenter and two men were supposed to be drowned.

The shipping intelligence of the *Limerick Chronicle* of Saturday last notices the arrival in that port, within three days, of nineteen vessels from New York, Baltimore, the Azores, Glasgow, Marseilles, Alexandria, and other ports, of which thirteen were laden with provisions. During the same period thirty three vessels left that port, all with passengers for America.

On Tuesday in one tide no less than 128 vessels, of which 45 were coasters, and the remainder bound to foreign ports, went out to sea from Liverpool. The scene was one of lively interest. Many of the vessels were American, and others of large class.

The King of Bavaria has dissolved the Committee which was charged to draw up a new body of civil and criminal laws. A new Committee has been nominated, under the Presidency of M Maurer, Minister of Justice, and with M. Molitor, Attorney General of the Supreme Court as one of its Members. Both these gentlemen are zealous advocates of open counsel and oral trials.

The Chamber of Commerce of Lyon has just voted the sum of 200f. towards the necessary studies for cutting through the Isthmus of Suez.

Advices from Adelaide (Australia) to the 10th of December notice the continued success of mining operations in the colony. Specimens of the ore recently raised from the South Para property are favourably mentioned. Affairs, particularly considered, show no great change. The next season had commenced rather earlier than usual. The markets were well supplied with grain, and wheat was selling at 5s to 5s 3d., and oats at 3s. to 3s. 6d. per bushel.

A young woman, the only daughter of a rich shopkeeper in the Rue des Lombards, Paris, threw herself into the Seine, on Sunday, from the Pont Marie, in order to avoid a marriage which displeased her. She was carried rapidly down by the current, and, the instinct of life prevailing, she seized a ring hanging from the quay wall, and was soon after rescued by some boatmen.

We find the following in the *Gazette du Midi* of the 16th:—"Don Enrico, on his arrival at Rome, demanded an audience of the Pope, who, in reply, desired that he should be pre ented by the Spanish Ambassador; but, as this functionary made pretension to being present at every audience, the Prince declared that he could not admit of any witness to any conscientious intercourse that might take place between him and the Supreme Pontiff. Consequently he announced his intention of addressing his Holiness directly the first time he met him in public

The Dutch papers state that the King of Holland went out on Sunday last, for the first time since his illness, accompanied by the Queen, the Princess of Orange, the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Saxe Weimar, Prince Henry, Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, and Princess Louisa. His Majesty proceeded to attend Divine Service in the Klooster Kerk. The crowd, who hastened to attend at this ceremony, seemed to be filled with the deepest gratitude at the speedy recovery of the King from his severe illness. The whole scene was very imposing.

A Church of England training school is about to be added to the other public institutions of Cheltenham.

A dispatch has been received at Lloyd's, announcing, from a letter received from the British Consul at the Island of Owyhee, the existence of sulphur in abundance in that island, at a distance of 26 miles from a shipping port.

The States of the Zollverein have given notice of the cessation of the treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded between England and Prussia in 1841, its execution being impossible in its present form.

Nine workmen and day labourers were accused at a recent sitting of the Court of Assizes of the Indre (France), having taken part in the corn riots, and the pillaging of grain at Luant and Lapérouille. Four were acquitted, two were condemned to five years hard labour, three to four years' imprisonment, and all five to 200f. fine and costs.

It is stated, in a letter from Munich of the 13th, that the Prince of Leiningen, who, during the last session was President of the First Chamber of the Diet, was about to go to London, in order to accompany his Royal mother, the Duchess of Kent, on a visit to the Continent

It is stated from St. Petersburg, under date of the 6th inst., that the Emperor of Russia is not yet able to leave his apartments in the Winter Palace. He is suffering from a liver complaint. Leeches have been copiously applied, and he is much better.

An Irishman was taken to the police court, Liverpool, on Tuesday, for seeking parish relief. He told the officer he was destitute; but, on being searched, 15s. and the half of an Irish bank-note were found on him. Of course he told the magistrate that his distress was urgent, but the money found upon him proving the contrary, he was indulged with fourteen days' imprisonment at his own expense.

Accounts from Vienna notice a great fire at Bucharest, in Wallachia. The fire had consumed a large portion of the city, but had not yet reached the quarter in which the warehouses of the principal merchants are situate, although several warehouses in the city had been burnt down. The *Austrian Observer* of the 13th states that one fourth of the town was destroyed. Another account gives 1000 as the number of houses which were burned. Many lives were lost. The church and convent of the Franciscans and the palace of the Roman Catholic bishop are now a heap of ruins.

The Secretary for the Home Department has notified to the Court of Aldermen that he has learned from the Magistrates of the Metropolitan Police District not to allow certificates to policemen for their attendance, and to take care that in no matter whatever they shall directly or indirectly receive any personal benefit.

The distress in Savoy is, at the present moment, so great that, throughout every part of that country extending along the lake of Geneva, bread is now selling at ten sous per pound.

By a letter from Rouen, 17th of April, we learn that no less than 150 ships came up to that port by one tide last week, nearly all from England, and many of them laden with grain.

The first turf on the Brackley and Buckingham Railway was cut on Tuesday last, near Stowe-Nine, in the presence of a number of the contractors, by Dr. Field, of the firm of Brassey and Co., the contractors for the formation of the whole of the Buckinghamshire scheme, of which the above forms a portion.

At a meeting of the Catholic Institute, held on Wednesday night, at which the Earl of Shrewsbury presided, and at which there was a large attendance of Bishops and Clergy, a resolution was unanimously carried, characterising the exclusion of the Roman Catholics from any participat on in the intended grant, as an outrage on the rights of conscience, and calling on all classes of their Catholic fellow subjects to unite in one cry of indignant reprobation of the insult and injustice thereby offered to their religion and themselves.

At the Middlesex Sessions on Wednesday, Major Beniowski, the Polish refugee, who was convicted last session of an aggravated assault on Mr Urquhart, at the Freemasons' Tavern, was brought up for judgment. He was sentenced to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for one month and find security for good conduct, himself in £50, and one security in £25. The Major intreated the Judge (Mr. Sergeant Adams) not to imprison but to fine him, upon which the Judge altered the sentence to a fine of £50, which was soon afterwards paid, and the Major was liberated

The Dorchester Railway will be opened next month. This event will cause an entire revolution in the conveyance of the mails throughout the South of England.

A return relative to the constabulary force in England and Wales (just laid before Parliament), shows that the total number, officers and men, is 9328 in the Metropolitan and City of London Police Forces; 4928 in Constabulary Forces in boroughs named in the schedules of the Municipal Reform Act; and 142 in Boroughs not included in those schedules making a total of 10,598 officers and men

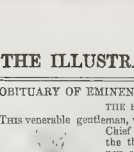
On Wednesday the extension line of the London and York Railway to the proposed terminus at the Middlesex House of Correction was staked out to within a short distance of the Fever Hospital, at King's-cross, Battle bridge.

Advices from St. Petersburg to the 8th inst. state that in the grain market there was less activity in consequence of the fuller reports from England and France, but prices were still firm, on account of the dealers having already sold so largely. The weather having again become wintry, threatened to retard the opening of the navigation.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 16th inst. announces the arrival of our British ships of war at the Dardanelles, and adds that the British Minister at Constantinople has received orders from his Government to support the Ottoman Government in the most energetic manner, and to advise that no concession be made to the Colonel Mavrey.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE HON. JOHN RODNEY



THIS venerable gentleman, who for so many years filled the office of Chief Secretary to the Government of Ceylon, was the third son of the famous Admiral Lord Rodney, and the eldest by his Lordship's second marriage, with Henrietta, daughter of John Cliffe, Esq. Mr. Rodney, at an early age, became a member of his father's gallant profession; but after a comparatively brief service, retired, while holding the rank of Post Captain. He was married three times—first, in 1784, to Catherine daughter of Thomas, sixth Earl of Westmeath by whom (who died in 1792) he had three daughters; secondly, in 1799, to Louisa, eldest daughter of John, this Earl of Aldborough, by whom he had two sons and six daughters; and thirdly, in 1815, to Antoinette, only daughter of Anthony Pierre Reyne, Esq., by whom he had one son and four daughters. Mr. Rodney died at Boulogne, on the 9th instant, at the advanced age of ninety-two.

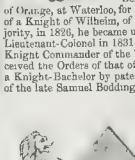
SIR WALTER SCOTT, BART., OF ABBOTSFORD

How few of the illustrious names of literature are perpetuated in their descendants. Shakspeare, Milton, and Byron, live only in their immortal verse, and the death of the last surviving son of the author of "Waverley," now adds Scott's name to the list. That melancholy event occurred at the Cape of Good Hope, where Sir Walter stopped on his way home from Madras. The deceased Baronet, who married the 15th Princess, was born in 1801. He married, in 1825, Jane, daughter of Henry Robert Duff, Esq., of Lochore, county Fife, but has left no issue. The Baronetcy consequently becomes extinct, while the estate of Abbotsford passes to Walter Scott Lockhart, a Cornet in the 16th Lancers, only son of the editor of "the Quarterly," and only grandson of the great Novelist of Scotland.

SIR HENRY VASSALL-WEBSTER, KNT.

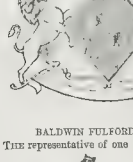
This gentleman, whose death took place on Tuesday morning, at twelve o'clock, from the effects of a wound inflicted by himself the previous day, at the family residence, in Brook-street, was second son of the late Sir Godfrey Webster, fourth Baronet of Battel Abbey, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and heiress of Richard Vassall, Esq., of Jamaica (which lady—her marriage with Sir Godfrey having been dissolved by Act of Parliament, in 1797—married, in the same year, Lord Holland.) and uncle of the present Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart., of Battel Abbey. Sir Henry was born in 1794: entering the army in 1810 he served in the Peninsula, Holland, and Belgium, and was Aide-de-Camp to the Prince of Orange, at Waterloo, for which he received a medal and the insignia of a Knight of Wilhelm, of the Netherlands. Having attained his majority, in 1826, he became unattached, and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1831; in the following year he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Tower and Sword of Portugal; in 1835 received the Orders of that of St. Bento d'Avis; and, in 1843, was created a Knight-Bachelor by patent. Sir Henry married Grace, only daughter of the late Samuel Boddington, Esq., of Upper Brook-street.

THE RIGHT HON. LADY SUSAN PERCY.



HER Ladyship, whose death occurred suddenly at Rome, on the 7th inst., was second daughter of Algernon, first Earl of Beverley, and granddaughter of Hugh, first Duke of Northumberland. Her elder sister, Lady Charlotte Percy, was married to George, third Earl of Ashburnham.

BALDWIN FULFORD, ESQ., OF GREAT FULFORD, DEVON.



THE representative of one of the oldest families in England, and the possessor of extensive estates, this lamented gentleman gained by his personal character, his integrity, and his benevolence, a claim to public esteem far more enviable than any his long line of ancestry or his hereditary possessions could have given. Even in Saxon times, the Fulfords were seated at Fulford; and, at the Norman Conquest, are recorded in the Domesday Survey as holding that estate, then written Folefort. The mansion, at which they have resided for centuries, is still in good repair, though one of the most ancient in the kingdom, standing in a park well diversified with fine timber, and surrounded by woods and plantations. In the great Civil War, this chivalrous family were of course Royalists, and Fulford House stood a siege against a part of Fairfax's army. At a far earlier period—the period of the Crusades—another monarch, Richard I., required and obtained the gallant services of many Knights of the family—of Sir Baldwin de Fulford, more particularly; and, at a subsequent epoch—a critical one for the reigning Sovereign—Sir Thomas Fulford accompanied the Earl of Devon to the relief of Exeter, when beleaguered by Perkin Warbeck.

The immediate ancestor of the existing family was Sir Baldwin Fulford of Fulford, Sheriff of Devon, 38 Henry VI., and Knight of the Sepulchre, whom Prince the historian styles "a great soldier, and a traveller of so undaunted resolution, that, for the honour of his mistress (or lady, in a Castle besieged by the Infidels, he fought a combat with a Saracen, for bulk and bigness an unequal match (as the representation of him cut in the wainscot in Fulford Hall doth plainly show), whom yet he vanquished, and rescued the lady."

Colonel Fulford, whose death we record, held the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Devon Militia, was Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and long acted as a Justice of the Peace. By Anna-Maria, his wife, eldest daughter of the late William Adams, Esq., of Bowden, and sister of William Dacres Adams, Esq., formerly Confidential Secretary to Mr. Pitt, he leaves five sons and six daughters.

EDWARD FRANCIS COLSTON, ESQ., OF ROUNDWAY PARK, WILTS.

THE melancholy death of this gentleman has occasioned deep regret throughout the neighbourhood of Devizes. On Friday, the 16th instant, as a labourer was passing near the newly-formed fish-ponds in Roundway Park, he discovered the body of Mr. Colston floating in the water.

From the evidence adduced at the Coroner's Inquest it appeared that the deceased was taking the shortest way across a steep bank, upwards of twenty feet high, when, either from apoplexy, to which he was predisposed, or from some accidental stumbling, he fell into the water.

The lamentable event is much deplored. Of a cheerful and amiable disposition—courteous, affable, and kind-hearted—Mr. Colston enjoyed universal esteem. His chief delight seemed to be in living at home, in improving his estate, in employing the poor, and in dispensing hospitalities to his friends and neighbours. He held the Commission of the Peace for the counties of Somerset, Wilts, and Oxford, and possessed large property in each. His father, the late Colonel Colston, of Filkin's Hall, was grandson and heir of Alexander Ready, Esq., who took the name of Colston from his third wife's great uncle, EDWARD COLSTON, the philanthropist of Bristol.

The gentleman whose decease has given rise to this brief notice had completed his fifty-second year the day before he died. He married, in 1819, Marianne, only child of William Jenkins, Esq., of Shepton Mallet, and has left two sons and two daughters. He was one of the Nominees of Colston's School, at Bristol, and attended regularly at the annual commemoration, by the Dolphin Society, of his great and good ancestor.

THE POTATO DISEASE.

MR. ALFRED SMEE, F.R.S., announces that, at length, the direct proof of the identity of the Aphis Vastator to destroy the potato plant has been obtained, an experiment which has already been performed with the same result upon slips, cresses, and other plants.

Several Russian tubers, apparently sound and well filled with starch, were landed in a greenhouse, and thoroughly healthy plants were produced. Upon one of the best of the number, when about two feet high, was placed a colony of Vastators, which fed and throve abundantly, and which were prevented from travelling to neighbouring plants by a covering of gauze.

For a time, this plant throve as well as its neighbours; but eventually, the nitre hualin died and withered up, as was observed last year in the blighted fields. Its neighbours had no insect to suck the vital fluid, were persistently healthy, forming a striking contrast to the withered and dead stalk.

On examining the collar, it was found partially decayed in the manner which Mr. Smee has described as being especially attributable to the ravages of Aphides. The roots were found to be extensively rotten; and the little tubers, although not one-sixth the bulk of the original set, presented a hardness characteristic of disease

Mr. Smee then invites any one who doubts the destructive power of the Vastator, to "repeat this experiment, that, all being of one mind, we shall not be diverted upon matters which are irrelative, but shall be enabled to concentrate our energies on the annihilation of the destroyer, and the protection of our crops."

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

MURDER OF A WIFE AND CHILD, AND SUICIDE OF THE MURDERER

Last Sunday morning, a man named James Young, about twenty-five years old, certified cabinet-maker, residing in High-street, Lower Norwood, murdered his wife and child, and afterwards committed self destruction with a table knife in a manner.

Young lived with his wife, Jane Young, aged twenty-six, and an infant named Jane Bolton Young, aged only three months, at a small shop in the High-street, where they exhibited artificial flowers, &c., for sale. The murderer Young had been of intemperate habits for some time past, which had often attracted the notice of the sober people in the village, who were often speaking of his peculiar antics. There is no doubt that they had suffered great privation and distress, from the state of the house and the general appearance of the victims and the murderer.

Shortly after six o'clock police constable Joseph Armstrong, 278 P, was going off duty to his residence, but at that time nothing attracted his attention; but shortly after he reached his home he was alarmed at the cry of "Murder" and loud screams. He instantly ran out only partially dressed, and saw another constable named Robert Archer, 299 P, hastening towards Young's house By the time they had reached the place several of the immediate neighbours were running from the front of the premises, and, as the officer Archer proceeded to the doorway to ascertain the cause of the alarm, the man Young came on to the threshold, with his hands covered with blood, and a table knife in the left hand, also smeared with gore. He for a moment stood, and the constables, seeing him armed with such a weapon, and fearing what had taken place from their previous knowledge of his habits, they drew their truncheons and followed him into the house. He rushed upstairs to the first floor, and when the officer reached the first landing-place a most awful spectacle presents itself. The lifeless body of Mrs. Young was with her head almost severed from her body The blood stream from the wound down the stairs Her head was on the top stair, and her feet were in the bedroom. They pursued him into the front room, and before they had time to secure him he sharpened the knife by rubbing it on the hob, and down the stone work round the fireplace, and stood before the looking-glass, where he drew the knife across his throat, inflicting a frightful wound. When the officers had entered the room he was standing in a stooping position behind the door, and bleeding from the wound he had inflicted on his neck. Whilst he was lying on the floor, the officers rushed into the adjoining room, and there discovered the lifeless body of the poor infant on the bed—its head cut completely off, only hanging by a small piece of skin at the back

Several persons by this time came to the aid of the two constables, who, seeing the man Young still alive, and the other unfortunate victims quite warm, instantly despatched a messenger with all possible speed for the aid of Mr. Chapman, surgeon, of Norwood, who attended with promptitude, but when he reached the house another and child were quite dead. The man was still alive, but when the surgeon saw the injuries on his person, he was of opinion that he could not survive many minutes. He was placed on the bed, but, notwithstanding every thing means and skill could devise and suggest, he died, about a quarter of an hour afterwards. A knife was found on the bed in the front room, and the stone work round the stove was smeared and covered with blood, where he had sharpened the deadly weapon.

The man Young had been under the care of his friends at Hackney, owing to his mind being somewhat impaired. But on Saturday afternoon he returned in the care of a relative, who had great trouble with him on the way to Norwood in the omnibus. The whole of Saturday night Mrs. Young sat up at work for the purpose of completing a small order, and the general supposition is that Young laid on the bed with part of his clothes on; and, at the time of the murder, his wife, worn out with labour, went to sleep by the side of him, when he awoke at the time above named and committed the dreadful deed. The fire in the grate was still burning, and the few articles on the table which stood in the room were two cups and a slop-pail, which looked as if that they had only recently partaken of tea.

The fingers on the left hand of Mrs. Young were much cut, no doubt in endeavouring to save herself from his grasp, and in the struggle. Her death must have been instantaneous from the appearance of the injuries, and the poor little infant must have died in a few seconds.

On Tuesday, Mr. W. Carter held a Coroner's inquest on the deceased, James Young, his wife, Jane Young, and their infant child, Sarah Jane Young.

Several witnesses were examined, whose evidence confirmed the above account. The latter of the suicide stated that his son was of weak and insane mind

The Jury returned a verdict, that "the deceased, Sarah Young and Sarah Jane Young, were wilfully murdered by the deceased, James Young; and that the deceased, James Young, destroyed himself while labouring under temporary insanity."

SUICIDE OF SIR HENRY VASSAL WEBSTER.—We are sorry to announce the decease of Sir Henry Webster, which took place at midnight on Monday, at his residence in Brook-street, from the effect of injuries inflicted on himself at an early hour in the morning of the same day. It appears that Sir Henry had but lately returned from the Continent, where he had been travelling with Lady Webster. Latterly he suffered from indifferent health. Since his return his malady increased, and he laboured under general debility. He was left in bed on Sunday night in his usual state, nothing particularly being observed by his demeanor. Next morning his servant knocked at the door, but, receiving no reply, became alarmed, and informed Lady Webster of the circumstances. Her Ladyship ordered the door to be broken open, when the man found his master lying at the foot of the bed on the floor in a senseless state, with a severe wound in his throat. Medical assistance was promptly obtained, and the wound in the throat dressed, but at twelve o'clock at night the unfortunate gentleman expired from exhaustion, consequent upon loss of blood. On Wednesday evening an inquest was held at the house of the deceased. Several eminent medical men gave their opinion that he had been in an unsound state of mind for some time, and the Jury returned a verdict to the following effect:—"That the deceased Sir Henry Webster, died from the effects of wounds inflicted on himself while labouring under temporary insanity."

A WOMAN COMMITTED FOR MANSLAUGHTER.—On Monday, an inquest was held at the Grand Marines public-house, in the Whitechapel-road, on the body of William Hough, a pastry and glass-cutter, aged 54, who died in the London Hospital on Sunday, the 11th inst., from the effects of violence inflicted upon him by a woman named Mary Burns, the landlady of the King's Arms beer-shop, in New Grave-street, Shadwell. After a long inquiry, the Jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Mary Burns, who is at present in the Westminster Bridewell. The Coroner immediately issued his warrant for the prisoner's committal to Newgate for trial, and bound over the witnesses to prosecute

EXECUTION AT BURY ST. EDMUND'S.—On Saturday last the wretched convict, Catherine Foster, condemned to death by the Chief Baron Pollock, at the late Suffolk Assizes, for the murder of her husband three weeks after marriage, by poisoning a dumpling with arsenic, expiated her dreadful offence on the scaffold adjacent to the county gaol, at Bury St. Edmund's. The convict made a confession, in which she stated that she bought the poison of a chemist, at Sudbury, three days before she mixed it in the dumpling which she gave to her husband. She stated that she had no cause of complaint against her husband, but she had never any affection for him. The crowd assembled to witness the execution was very great; at nine o'clock the number of persons was not less than 10,000. A few minutes before nine o'clock, the High Sheriff and Under Sheriff having arrived, proceeded, with the other authorities, to the cell in which the miserable woman was confined, when she walked with a firm step and unsupported to the drop, where she stood unmoved. The preliminary arrangements having been completed, the signal was given, and the drop fell. The body, after hanging the usual period, was cut down and interred within the walls of the prison. The last execution of a female in Bury St. Edmund's was forty seven years ago for setting fire to her master's house. The Marquis of Westmeath attended to the subject in the House of Lords on Monday night, and said it was reported that the execution was conducted in such a manner as to prolong the sufferings of the unfortunate woman for a considerable time, to the great disgust of the spectators, many of whom exclaimed, "Shame, shame," and others, "Murder"

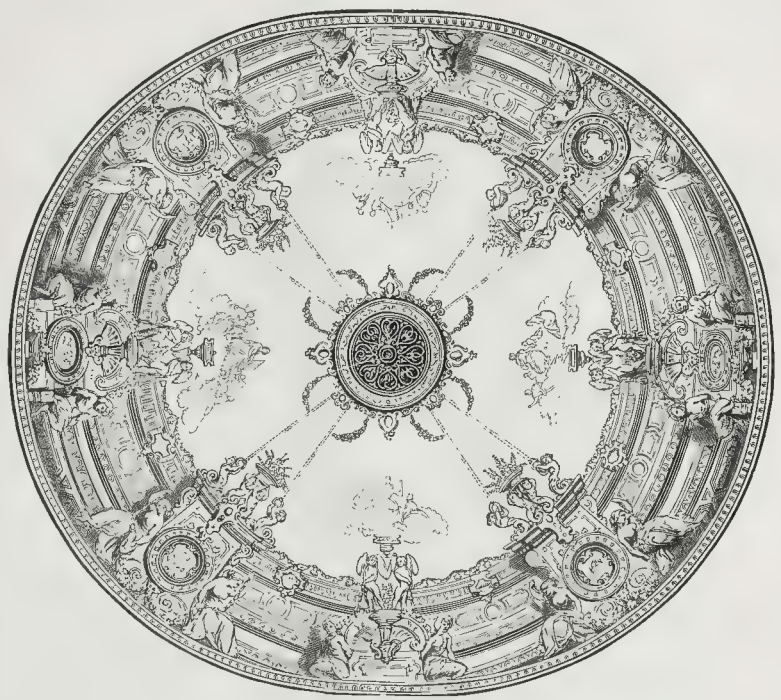
SUDDEN DEATH OF MAJOR A. M'ARTHUR.—Major A. M'Arthur, on the Madras establishment of the East India Company's service, died suddenly at his residence in the Albany, Piccadilly, yesterday week. The deceased, on that evening, appeared in his usual health, but not coming down at half-past eleven on Saturday, his housekeeper went to call him, and found him lying on the floor of his bed-chamber, lifeless. Dr. Pettigrew, of Saville-row, was sent for, and, on his arrival, he found that the deceased had evidently been suffocating when he expired. At the request the doctor stated that he had opened and examined the body, and found the blood-vessels generally in a diseased state, the vessels of the brain were gorged with blood, and the sac containing the heart was filled with blood, which had escaped from the pulmonary artery, producing instantaneous death. Verdict, "Died from natural causes."

THE CEILING OF THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Our artists have this day presented an Engraving of the Ceiling, admitted on all hands to be a great work of art. For the form, which is oval, 70 feet from the proscenium to the gallery, and 62 feet broad, Mr. Albano claims the entire merit. It is spheroidical in the centre, and elliptical at the base. The painting of the Ceiling was by Signori Ferri and Verardi, the same artists who painted the *Renaissance* ceiling in Paris. M. Zarra has executed the figures: the decorative portion of the Ceiling has been the work of Mr. Ponsonby. The critic of the *Daily News* calls the Ceiling the great glory of the house—"A most beautiful representation of the sky, shadowed off from golden sunshine to a border of deep serene blue, around which there is a broad belt of chaste and exquisite ornament." The decorations consist of a large richly-gilt scroll centre ornament, perforated for the purpose of ventilation, and the remainder mounted with bold fruit and flower moulding, with egg and tongue, and other small members, so as to form five different margins, which are embraced on the outer edge by eight massive shields, and again are connected with lines of golden rope, running to the outer circle of the Ceiling. Nothing can be more light and aerial than the effect of this *ensemble*, contrasted with the circle of garlands, in which are interspersed some excellently finished grotesque masks and other ornaments.

This painted Ceiling is supported by a very bold and large egg moulding, finished in solid gold ring. The painting itself is divided into two compartments, an inner and outer circle. The interior as will be perceived by our Engraving, contains four distinct groups, connected together by bouquets, garlands, wreaths, &c.; the first group, nearest the proscenium, is Music, distinguished by the attributes, and surrounded by the children of Genius; the second group, next to the gallery, is composed of Lyric Tragedy; the third group, to the right, looking at the stage, is Comedy; and the fourth group to the left, is Art, with the emblems of painting and sculpture. The exterior circle of the painting is architectural, with emblematical decorations, divided into eight groups, four of which represent Astronomy, Mechanics, Industry, and Commerce, surrounded by figures in bas-relief, garlands, flowers, &c.; the remaining groups are descriptive of the Four Seasons; and, in the intervening spaces, the names of the most distinguished composers are inscribed on tablets.

The Ceiling is altogether of noble proportions and classical in conception, and most artistical in the execution. The Proscenium Ceiling is not shown in our Engraving, but it is very elegant; the same egg and tongue mouldings repeated and formed into margins, with a bold red frieze, consisting of birds and squirrels in high relief, richly gilt, and taken from the antique. This is repeated in the upper and lower edge of the Ceiling; the centre part is again formed into smaller panels of rich oval moulding, the centres of which are filled with ornamental paintings, by Verardi. The Royal Arms in the centre were expressly modelled for the occasion, and are very handsome. The two pair of Corinthian columns in burnished white and gold, as also their capitals and the two figures of Italy and Britannia, on gold back-grounds in the spandril above, excite also great admiration. The Chandelier, which descends through the large scroll (See the centre of our Engraving) gives such a chaste and powerful light, that the branches on the first and grand tiers for wax candles, might be well dispensed with, especially as they diminish the effect of the graceful curves of the boxes.



CEILING OF THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.—The Annual Dinner of the Printers' Pension Society took place on Tuesday, at the London Tavern. Luke James Hansard, Esq., presided. The usual loyal toasts having been disposed of, the Chairman proposed "Success to the Stationers' Company," a toast which was received with much cheering. The Chairman then rose, and in proposing the toast of the evening, namely, "The Printers' Pension Society," observed that it was a Society the prosperity of which it was the object of the present meeting to promote. Its aim was to help old and disabled printers, and to rescue them from that poverty which their inability to work would entail upon them, and not only them, but their widows. Lord Dudley Stuart proposed the "Health of the Chairman," and he took that opportunity of stating that he was rejoiced to find the Society so flourishing as he then was; expressing his astonishment that it was so little known to the public at large. The public could not, he added, do without the printers. Mr. Hansard returned thanks, and several other toasts having been drunk, the company retired. The total amount of subscriptions announced, was £3211 6s., including a list of subscriptions from lady authoresses, handed in by Lord D. Coutts Stuart, amounting to £35 16s. 6d. Prince Albert sent a donation of £50, and consented to be the patron of the society. We find from the report of this society, that its funded property amounts to nearly £4,894; its income for the last year arising from interest of the above sum, donations and subscriptions, was upwards of £1000, of which £959 was divided amongst pensioners; the sum of £400 having been funded.

BURNING OF THE STEAMER "GRANA UILE."

WE regret to record another frightful steam-boat catastrophe—the destruction of the *Grana Uile*, by fire, attended with very considerable loss of life.

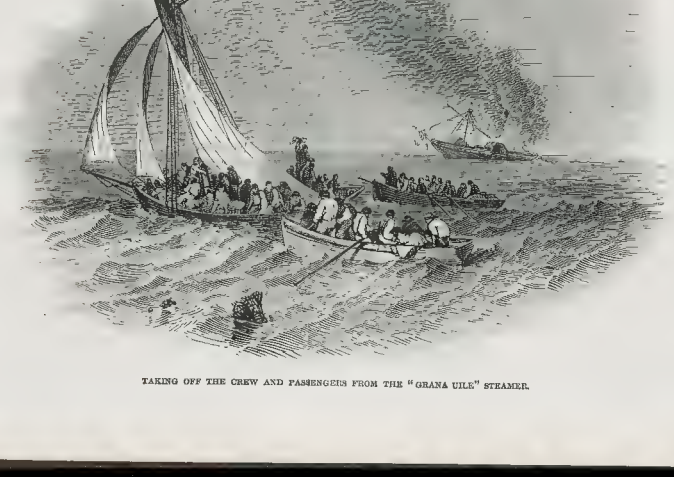
The *Grana Uile* sailed from Liverpool for Dregheda, on Tuesday evening (the 13th inst.), about eight o'clock. There were on board about 43 regular passengers, a crew of 20 persons, and a few other individuals, making in all, as nearly as can be calculated, about 90 souls. The *Grana Uile* was 245 tons register, and was commanded by Captain Rawdon. The cargo was chiefly grain, but she had on board a number of bales of flax, which were stowed with every care, and covered with a tarpaulin, in the lower hole. About six A.M. on the following morning, when off Lambay, all on board were roused by the cry of "Fire! fire!" For a length of time, every exertion was made to subdue the flames; but, in vain. The scene that followed was one of the most heart-rending description. There was a frantic rush, in the first instance, to get possession of the vessel's boats; both boats were swamped, and, unfortunately, all perished.

The vessel kept her course till about seven o'clock, when she was observed by a fishing-smack, the *Bessy*, of Ringsend. The captain, Mr. William Pullen, immediately proceeded to rescue the crew and passengers on deck; and all who had the good fortune to stay by the vessel were saved, except the commander, who vowed that he would not stir until passengers and crew were all safe, a determination which cost him his life, for, in the last extremity, he took a life-buoy, and jumped overboard, and was picked up in the steamer's wake dreadfully burnt. The crew of the smack, seeing all hope of saving the vessel at an end, bore straight for Dublin [where she arrived about six o'clock on Wednesday evening], and soon lost sight of the steamer. None on board saw her sink and the general impression was that she still continued to float when they lost sight of her. Those who are lost are supposed to number 23 persons.

An inquest has been held upon the body of the captain, when the mate stated in evidence that if the passengers had been calm, and taken the captain's advice, every one might have been saved; that from 15 to 20 persons were certainly lost; and that a signal was hoisted on seeing the fishing-smack, *Frederick*, of which they took no notice; this, he thought, disheartened the captain, and produced fright amongst all on board.

The Coroner, after highly landing the conduct of the crew of the *Bessy*, detailed the evidence to the Jury, who found a verdict to the effect that the captain was accidentaly drowned, but there were no means of ascertaining how the fire originated; and that no blame or want of precaution are attributable to the owners, captain, or crew.

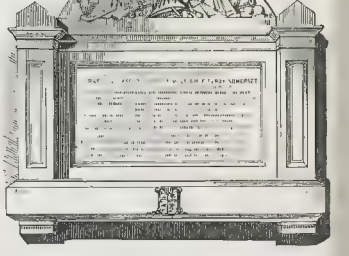
The Jury expressed their high admiration of the spirited conduct of Captain Pullen and the crew of the *Bessy*, and recommended them to the notice of the Humane Society. They also censured the crew of the *Frederick*.



TAKING OFF THE CREW AND PASSENGERS FROM THE "GRANA UILE" STEAMER.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE MAJOR FITZROY SOMERSET.

THE officers composing the brigade of Foot Guards have just erected a Memorial, in the Military Chapel, Birdcage-walk, to the memory of their gallant companion in arms, the late Major Fitzroy Somerset, who, it will be remembered, fell at the battle of Ferozshah, on the 21st of December, 1845, while acting as Military Secretary to the Governor-General of India. The Memorial, with the consent of the Master-General of the Ordnance, has been placed in the chancel of the chapel. It consists of a slab of white Carrara marble, supported on a groundwork of black Galway marble. The Tablet is surmounted by military emblems, and beneath are the armorial bearings of the deceased officer's family. The Memorial bears the following inscription:—



TABLET TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE MAJOR FITZROY SOMERSET.

Sacred to the memory of
BREVET-MAJOR ARTHUR WILLIAM FITZROY SOMERSET,
Eldest son of Lieutenant-General Lord Fitzroy Somerset, K.C.B.,
Lieutenant and Captain in the Grenadier Guards,
And Military Secretary to the Governor-General of India,
Who died of his wounds, at Ferozshah,
On the 28th of December, 1845, in the 30th year of his age.

His military career, though short, was eminently distinguished. The official despatches of the Commander-in-Chief attest his individual heroism during the campaign of 1814 in Gwalior. The same records exist of his zealous exertions at the brilliant victory of Moodkee, on the 18th of December, 1845, and at Ferozshah, on the 21st of December, 1845. He fell, covered with wounds, while cheering the British troops to an attack upon the formidable batteries of the enemy. His brother officers of the brigade of Guards, earnestly desirous of marking their admiration of his valour and their regard for his memory, have caused this monument to be erected.

The deceased officer in early life was one of the pages to his Majesty George IV. When only seventeen years of age, he was gazetted to a lieutenancy in the Grenadier Guards, and subsequently served on the staff in Ireland, where his memory will be long cherished by all parties, for his courtesy while acting as Aide-de-Camp to the Commander of the Forces. He first departed on foreign service on the occasion of Lord Saltoun proceeding to China; and, while under that nobleman, he received some severe wounds. He next proceeded to the Continent of India as Military Secretary to Lord Ellenborough. He was present at the desperate battle of Maharajpore, and in subsequent operations terminating at Gwalior. He there received four severe wounds in a sharp rencontre, having made a desperate but unsuccessful effort to save Major-General Churchill, in attempting which he slew two of his antagonists, and disarmed a third. For this bold exploit, which was noticed in a most flattering manner in the despatch of Sir Hugh, now Lord Gough, he received his brevet majority. The termination of Major Somerset's career was thus appropriately described, in the despatch of the Governor-General, who, it will be recollected, acted as second in command of the troops on that occasion:—Major Somerset, my military secretary, much about the same time as Major Broadfoot, was shot through the body, conducting himself with the hereditary courage of his race. He was always foremost where difficulties were required to be overcome. I deeply regret his loss."

SALE OF THE "GREAT WESTERN" STEAM SHIP.—The *Great Western* steam ship has been sold at Bristol to Captain Claypoll, the secretary of the Royal West India Steam-Packet Mail Company, for £20,000, exclusive of her plate. It is intended that she shall sail from Southampton for a five months' voyage, and at the expiration of that period it is the company's intention to lay her up and expend a large sum upon her (report says £10,000) in repairs, refitting, &c.

BIRTH-DAY OF THE PRINCESS ALICE,

APRIL 25, 1847.

Fair Child! fair child; the opening dawn
Of life beams brightly on thy brow;
And playful as the glancing fawn
In Windsor's Royal glades art thou.
Sweet budlet of the regal rose,
Which England treasures in her breast,
E'en as the dawn may prove life's close,
Cloudless as summer's golden West.

Thy happy Mother's watchful eye
Exultingly beholds thee bloom;
A father's yearning heart is nigh,
And hails thy virtues' young perfume.
And brothers who shall bravely guard
Thee and the land that greets thy birth;
And Nations Three whose shields can ward
Far off the shafts of all the earth.

And well may England thank her God,
Who saves her from such harrowing scenes,
Where civil strife pollutes the sod
Which blushes for Iberia's Queens.
Well may the Land's soul-thanks be given
For Freedom's smile and gifts of Peace,
Which bid all bondage be unriven,
And the mind's starless night to cease.

Fair Child! fair Child! thy birthday this.
May happiness without alloy
Beam o'er thy path, and afterbliss
Receive thee in eternal joy.
Life's vista glows without a cloud
For thee, young Princess! So may shine
Thy soul from cradle to the shroud—
The soul, that image most divine.

L.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS ALICE.—DRAWN BY BALGNIET.

THE NEW HALL OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

On Monday, the splendid Entrance-Hall and principal Staircase to the New British Museum were opened to the public, who were then enabled to form some idea of the extent and superior accommodation of the new edifice. The number of visitors, throughout the day, was very considerable; and, in the afternoon, we recognised several gentlemen of literary and scientific eminence.

Thus, the public are now admitted to the Museum by the principal entrance, under the [illegible], which, together with the whole of the south facade, is a magnificent [illegible] of the Grecian Ionic order of architecture. It will be found engraved [illegible] Sir R. Smirke's design, at page 28 of our 4th Volume.

After passing beneath the Portico, the visitor, by a lofty doorway, of carved oak, enters the Hall, a noble apartment, 62 feet by 51 feet, and 30 feet high, and of the Grecian-Doric order. The ceiling is trabeated (cross beamed), deeply coffered, and enriched with Greek frets, and other ornaments, painted in encaustic, in various colours, most harmoniously blended: the large gold star upon a blue ground, in the centre of each coffer, has a superb effect. The floor is laid with large squares of Portland stone, and small grey marble diamonds at their angles. On the east side of the Hall are the rooms devoted to the Manuscript Department; the entrance doorway being flanked with Roubiliac's statue of Shakespeare, and Chantrey's statue of Sir Joseph Banks.

At the Western extremity of the Hall is the Principal Staircase. The centre flight is 17 feet wide, and is flanked by pedestals of grey Aberdeen granite, upon which will be placed colossal sculpture. On the first landing are two beautiful vases, on pedestals, of Huddlestone stone; and the balustrades are of the same material. The walls and ceiling are painted in oil, and in encaustic colours; and the ceiling is trabeated, coffered, and decorated to harmonise with the Entrance Hall.

The rooms immediately entered from this Staircase are those appropriated to the Zoological Department, which occupy, on the upper floor, the Eastern portion of the South Front, and the whole of the Eastern and Northern sides of the Quadrangle.

We are happy to find that the interest taken by the public in the Museum is evidently on the increase; on Easter Monday last, there were no fewer than 19,170 visitors; whereas, the number of visitors [illegible] was but [illegible]. We perceive, by the Parliamentary Estimates [illegible] issued) that, during the ensuing year there will be required for the new buildings in progress, exclusive of works, fittings, and furniture, £37,300. There is, also, an item of £2900 for ornamental sculpture.

London Society for Teaching the Blind to Read.—On Tuesday a very crowded and fashionable meeting assembled at the Hanover-square Rooms, Hanover-square, convened by the Society for Teaching the Blind to Read, in aid of the Funds of the Institution. An interesting feature in the day's proceedings was the attendance of several of the blind pupils, who, without preparation, read extracts from different parts of the Bible, by means of the raised type, and sang and played several sacred airs. The Bishop of Oxford took the chair, and made an eloquent appeal on behalf of the Society. The Bishop of Tasmania proposed the first resolution, which was seconded by Archdeacon Robinson, as follows:—"That the meeting do most heartily respond to this cause, and join in an expression of gratitude to Almighty God for the success which has attended the Society for the past year." Lord Dudley Stuart and the Reverend Richard Munro, having spoken in favour of the resolution, it was carried unanimously. The Secretary read the report of the Society, which is under the patronage of their Majesties the Queen and Queen Dowager, by which it appeared that more than 500 blind persons have been taught to read in the Society's schools, which at present contain 57 pupils. The funds were in a flourishing state, the balance in hand on the 31st Dec., 1846, being £59. From the crowded state of the [illegible] institution, and the numerous applications for admission, which are received [illegible], the Committee feel called on to erect a suitable building for the schools of the Society. A suitable site has been selected in the Avenue-road, the whole expense for which would not exceed £1800, and liberal donations are therefore earnestly solicited by the Committee. The report proceeds to state that the pupils are instructed in music, basket-work, fancy needle-work, &c.

ENTRANCE HALL AND PRINCIPAL STAIRCASE, NEW BRITISH MUSEUM.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PROBLEM No. 168. *We have received nearly a hundred letters on the subject of this position—some very petulant, and some wise, but all anxious as to the suppositious discovery that there is to be effected in two instead of four moves. We have not space to address these communications individually, and must therefore refer the writers to our solution in to-day's Paper, by much it will be seen that they, and not the author of the Problem, are at fault, as checkmate cannot possibly be given in less than the prescribed number of moves.*

" *Britannicus.*" *They shall be examined.*

" *A. D. A.*"—*The quarterly subscription of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle," including postage, is 4s 4d. We have no recollection of the Solution mentioned.*

" *Frank.*"—*There is no law to prevent your "castling" a second time on each and every move," or saying fifty "absurd and ridiculous things: if good breeding and common sense are not sufficient restraint upon your inclination to be foolish when playing Chess, you should "sue to prevent.*

" *A Constant Reader.*"—*The first coming "Hand-book for Chess Players" is not a collection of games well-contested, but an analytical Treatise on all the openings—illustrated by copious observations, diagrams of positions, and occasional played games.*

" *A Veteran.*" *—You are right respecting Enigma 133. All applications concerning the St. George's Chess Club should be made to Mr. Lyndhalton, the Secretary.*

" *J. B.*" *Very acceptable, and shall be duly examined.*

" *T. T. H.*"—*See the solution of No. 169 to-day's* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

" *A Subscriber, Y. H.*" *Under such circumstances, the King could certainly take the Queen.*

" *V. I. V.*" *We have not room to give the solution in full: play, 1. R to Q Kt 8th; 2. Q to Kt 7th, 3. Q takes Kt; and 4. Kt mates.*

" *H. B. A.*"—*Type can be procured for Chess Diagrams of the Type-Founders. Cuzion's is the best.*

" *C.*" *It would not be fair to do so.*

" *Juvenis.*"—*Study Mr Kenny's translation of Calvi's Chess Lessons in the "Chronicle:" you will soon then "get over the Rook."*

" *J. N.*"—*Next week.*

" *W. W.*" *Have you seen Dr. Roget's method? You will find it in Tomlinson's "Amusements of Chess."*

Solutions by "C. E. R.," "G. A. H.," "L. D. K.," "Sopwarth" (except 169), "P. B.," "Galesheed," "H. Y. Z.," "N. D." (except 169), "N. V. I.," "J. S.," "E. G. B.," "A. H. W.," and "J. R. R." are correct. To "T. H.," "Frank," "C. C." "Paisley," "J. B. W." "V. V. V." "F. J. H." "a Pupil," "Urbanus," "A. C. B." "F. P." "R. E." "Ernest," "Julia," "Warwick-square," "D. D." "M. P." and "S." are all wrong.

*** Any Amateur desirous of playing a Game of Chess by Correspondence is requested to address to "Cato," 7, Grange-place, Grange-road, Bermondsey.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 169.

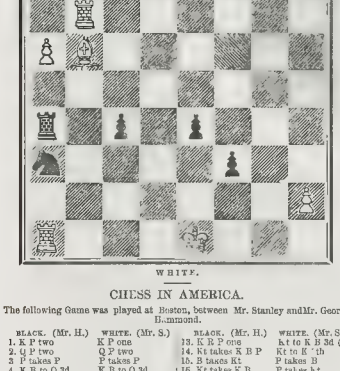
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE	BLACK.
1. P to K B's 6th	1. K takes R	3. Kt mates	
2. P to Q Rs 7th	K to K 8th (ch)	4. R mates	Any move

PROBLEM. No. 170.

By Mr. Mc. G—y.

White to mate in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

The following Game was played at Boston, between Mr. Stanley and Mr. George Hammond.

BLACK. (Mr. H.)	WHITE. (Mr. S.)	BLACK. (Mr. H.)	WHITE. (Mr. S.)
1. K P two	K P one	13. K R P one	K to K B 3d (a)
2. Q P two	Q P two	14. K takes K B P	Kt to K 7th
3. P takes P	P takes P	15. B takes Kt	P takes B
4. K B to Q 3d	K B to Q 3d	16. Kt takes K B	P takes kt
5. Q B to K 3d	Q B to K 3d	17. R to K 7th	P takes K Kt P
6. K Kt to B 3d	K Kt to B 3d	18. K takes P	R to K B 3d
7. Q Kt to B 3d	Q B to Q 2d	19. B takes R	R takes B
8. Q Kt to K 2d	Q Kt to Q 2d	20. Q to Q Kt 4th	Kt to Q 4th
9. Q Kt to K 3d	Castles	21. Q to Q R 3d	Kt to K B 6th (ch).
10. Castles	K Kt to Kt 5th	22. K to R sq	B checks
11. Q to Q 2d	K B P two	23. K B P one	Q to Q 2d
12. Q B to Kt 5th	Q to Q 3d	And White wins (b)	

(a) But why not capture the K B P, instead of retreating?

(b) This is a brief and smartly conducted skirmish, with two or three pretty features towards the end.

CHESS IN GERMANY.

GAME OF A MATCH NOW PLAYING BETWEEN HERRN O. W. AND HERRN V. OF LEIPSIC.

WHITE. (O. W)	BLACK. (V.)	WHITE. (O W)	BLACK. (V.)
1 K P two	K P two	19. Q R to K sq	Q to K 4th
2 K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	20. Kt to Kt 5th	Q R to Kt sq
3 B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	21. Q takes Q B P	Q to K R 3rd
4 Q to K 2nd	Q P one	22 kt to K 4th (c)	Q to K R 5th
5 K P one	K P one	23 Q to Q B 4th	P to K B 4th (d)
6 Q B P one	K Kt to B 3rd	24 kt takes K P	Q to K Kt 6th (e)
7 Castles	Castles	25. P to Q 4th	Kt takes K R P
8 Q P one	Q B P two		(check)
9 Q Kt to Q 2nd	B takes B	26. K to R sq	Kt takes K B P
10 Kt takes B	Q Kt P two		(check)
11 Q Kt to K 3rd	K P one	27. R takes Kt	Q takes R
12 Q Kt to K 5th (a)	Q Kt to K 2nd	28. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to R sq
13 K Kt to R 4th	K takes Kt	29 Kt takes P (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
14 Kt takes K R P (b)	Q to K R 3rd	30. P takes K B P	R takes P
15 Q to K Kt 4th	Q to K B 3rd	31. R to K 3rd	K to K R 4th (ch)
16 Q B takes K R P	K Kt P one	32 R to Kt 3rd	R takes kt (ch)
17 B takes R P	B P takes B	33 P takes B	Q to K B 6th (ch)
18 Kt to K 3rd	Q B P one	34 K to K 2nd	Q to B 7th (ch)

Black now draws the game by "perpetual check."

(a) This is generally a fine commanding position for the Kt.

(b) Very by the by (merely enabling White to bring his distant co-operation with the Kt.

(c) P to Q Kt 4th would have been better play.

(d) Black should now have taken the K B P (check with his Kt, e. g.—

23	Kt (take P (ch)
24 P take. Kt (Cast)	Q takes R (ch)
25 K to R sq	Q takes R P (ch)

Drawing the game, at least, and winning if the P compels the play K to Kt 3rd, &c. wed by K to K R sq.

(e) Again Black could have drawn the game, by taking the K R P with his Kt.

This clever little affair came off lately between Mr. Horwitz and Mr. O., an Italian amateur, the former giving the enormous advantage of the Q Rook, Q Kt, and Q K P (which must be removed from the board).

WHITE (Mr Horwitz.)	BLACK (Mr. O.)	WHITE (Mr. Horwitz.)	BLACK (Mr. O.)
1. K P two	K P two	7. P takes Kt	Kt to K 2nd
2. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	8. Q to K B 3rd	K P one
3. Q P two	B takes P	9. Kt to K 4th	P takes Q
4 K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	10. Kt to B 6th (ch)	K to d sq
5 to Q 5th	K Kt to B 3rd	11. B mates	
6 Kt to K 5th	Kt takes B		

CHESS ENIGMAS.

(HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.)

No. 166.—By C. F., Dublin.

WHITE	BLACK	BLACK
K at his 2nd	K at his 5th	K P to K 4th
R at Q R 6th	Pieces K 4th & Q 3rd	B's at K K 3rd and K 3rd

White playing first, mates in five moves.

No. 167.—By Mr. S. BODEN, of the Hull Chess Club.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R sq	K at his 4th
Q at her B 7th	P at Q R 7th
R at Q 6th	
at K Kt 3rd	
P at K Kt 2nd, Q 2nd,	
Q B 6th, and Q Kt 3rd	

White to play, and mate in two moves.

No. 168.—By Mr. A. L., of Ipswich.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R 7th	K at Q K Kt
B at K Kt 8th	P's at Q R 4th and
Kts at Q Kt 2nd, and	6th
Q 8th	
P's at Q 3rd and 4th,	
and Q R 2nd	

White to play and mate in four moves.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—During the present week a very limited supply of wh[illegible] millers has come to hand, causing the sales, as by last week, to be confined [illegible] the increased attendance of buyers the [illegible] was unusually small. Owing to which [illegible] instances, 2s per quarter and an [illegible] clearances was effected. A good d[illegible] Scotch and has taken place, yet a large quantity re- taken to Essex and Kent [illegible] 2s per quarter me e money [illegible] Barley was good the tra[illegible] ums, at very full prices. The quantity of mal[illegible] on sale was not [illegible] the trade on [illegible] were wholly inactive at unaltered [illegible] Nearly 20,000 quarters [illegible] of oats arrived. All kinds moved off [illegible], at last year quotations. Beans [illegible] were [illegible] at 6s per, with a steady inquiry.

[illegible] Wheat, 3810; barley, 940; malt, 3430; oats, 630. Irish: Wheat [illegible]; barley, —; oats, 320. Foreign: Wheat, 7100 quarters; flour, [illegible] sacks.

[illegible] Flour: 3410 sacks, — [illegible]

[illegible] Wheat: Essex and Kent, 70s to 82s; ditto white, 82s to 86s. Norfolk and Suffolk, 77s to 81s; ditto white 82s to 86s; rye, 54s to 56s; grinding barley 42s to 42s; ditto [illegible] 46s to 50s; malting ditto, 54s to 56s; malt, [illegible] to 80s; ditto [illegible] Kingston and Ware, 78s to 76s. Chevalier, 76s to 78s; Lincolnshire and Lincolnshire [illegible] 36s to 38s; potato ditto, 34s to 36s. Youghal and Cork, black, 34s to 36s; ditto [illegible] 37s to 40s. Beans, new, 44s to 47s; ditto old, —s to —s; grey peas, 42s to 45s; maple, 43s to 48s; white, 54s to 57s; boilers, 58s to 60s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s per sack; Essex and Suffolk, 38s; Hertfordshire, 37s; Yorkshire, 36s per 280 lbs. Foreign: Barley, [illegible] 7s. 7d to 10s 2d; white, 7s 6d to 8s 10d; barley, 4s 2d to 4s 8d; oats, 2s 1d to 3s 2d; beans, 4s 4d to 5s 3d; peas, 4s 4d to 5s 3d per quarter. Flour, American, 27s to 28s per 196 lbs; Hamburgh, —s to —s.

[illegible] In clover seed, next to nothing has been [illegible] either on spot or [illegible] almost English, and 40s to 50s Italian, trifling [illegible] [illegible] to the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

COLOSSEUM.—NOTICE.
The whole of the Magnificent Establishment
IS THROWN OPEN
DAY OF READING
FOR TWO SHILLINGS.
Children Half Price
Open from Ten till Half past Five, and 8 to 11 Half-past Ten

ST MARK'S, VENICE.—DIORAMA, REGENT'S-PARK.
JUST OPENED, with a new and highly interesting exhibition, replete with the Interior of St. Mark's, at Venice, lately considered one of the most magnificent Temples in the Christian World, and a View of TIVOLI, near Rome, by Mr. Danson, at 8 o'clock. The Picture of St. Mark's is painted by Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Danson, from sketches made on the spot, expressly for the Diorama, by the late Mr. Bouton. The View of Tivoli is painted by Mr. Bouton. Both interesting with the novel and striking effects of light and shade. Open from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m. Admission, 1s.; Stalls, 2s.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. The tenth Annual Exhibition is NOW OPEN, at the Gallery, 53, Pall Mall, next to St. James's Palace.—Admission, 1s.—Catalogue, 6d. JAMES ORRIN SMITH, Secretary.

VELASQUEZ. THE LONG-LOST PORTRAIT of PRINCE BALTHASAR CARLOS, afterwards Philip IV., when a Child, on Horseback, and the Prince's Stay at Madrid, in 1623, when his marriage with the Infanta was proposed. This superb work, one of the extraordinary powers of the artist, is now EXHIBITING Daily, from Eleven o'Clock to Dusk, at 21, Old Bond-street.—Admission, 1s.

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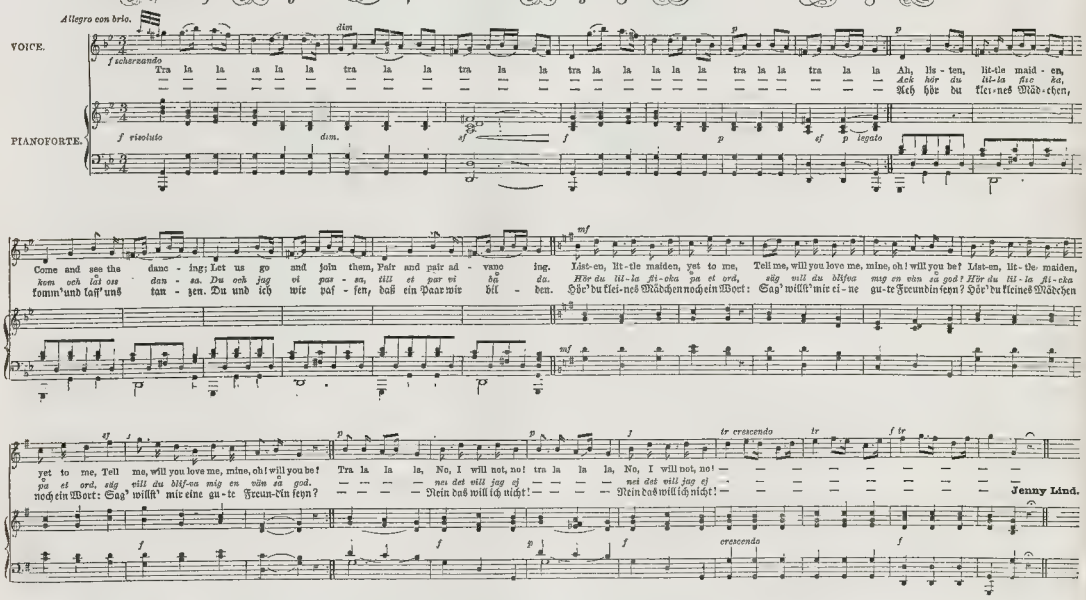
Swedish Song, Composed and Sung by Mademoiselle Jenny Lind.


Allegro con brio.
VOICE.
PIANOFORTE.
Come and see the dance - ing; Let us go and join them, Pair and pair ad - vance ing.
Kom och låt oss dan - sa. Du och jag ej par ej bli - va da.
Komm' und laßt uns tan - zen. Du und ich wie paa - ren, daß ein Paar wir blei - ben.
Lisi-en, lit-tle maiden, yet to me,
Hör du lil-la fi-cka på et ord,
Höre du kleines Mädchen noch ein Wort:
Tell me, will you love me, mine, oh! will you be?
säg vill du bliva mig en vän så god?
Sag' willst mir ei - ne gu-te Freundin seyn?
Lisi-en, lit-tle maiden,
Hör du lil-la fi-cka
Höre du kleines Mädchen
yet to me, Tell me, will you love me, mine, oh! will you be?
på et ord, säg vill du bliva mig en vän så god?
noch ein Wort: Sag' willst' mir eine gu-te Freun-din seyn?
Tra la la la, No, I will not, no! tra la la la, No, I will not, no! —
nej det vill jag ej — nej det vill jag ej —
Nein das will ich nicht! — Nein das will ich nicht! —
Jenny Lind.

MDLLE. JENNY LIND.

HERE is a general rule, that nothing can be more fatal to the enthusiastic veneration with which great geniuses are regarded, than a personal acquaintance, or a too intimate knowledge, of the details of their history and character. The qualities of mind and heart do not necessarily go together; and nature, too often, to keep the balances even, compensates for uncommon gifts by uncommon deficiencies. Happy are those who meet with the exceptions to this rule. Of these, the artist with whose portrait we this day present our readers is one. Great as is the fame of her genius, the peculiarities of her character and disposition are almost equally well known; and these have created a prepossession in her favour which the perusal of the few simple details of her life will fully confirm.

The love of her art has been the ruling sentiment of the life of Mdlle. Jenny Lind, who, from her earliest infancy, displayed that marvellous musical organisation with which, from time to time, some few favoured beings are endowed, and which presents such a curious phenomenon to the observer. In her it has triumphed over discouragements and difficulties, which, had her vocation been less decided, would have made her abandon her art. Almost as soon as she began to speak, she began to sing; at the age of three years she retained by heart every melody she heard, and when a little older, whatever tasks were set her, the little girl's clear ringing voice was heard lightning her toil. Her parents were at the head of an establishment for children at Stockholm, where Jenny Lind was born; and, engrossed by their avocations, took but little notice of the child's wonderful aptitude; when Jenny had reached the age of nine years, however, a Swedish actress, named Frau Lundberg, perceiving this dawning genius, strongly advised the adoption of a theatrical career for her. Madame Lind, who entertained a strong prejudice against the stage as a profession, at first positively refused; but, over persuaded by the thought of the brilliant success which all assured her awaited the child, she relented—and yet the parents remained in doubt whether the shy quiet girl would ever possess the courage and self-confidence for such a career. The little Jenny, however, when the proposal was mentioned before her, contrary to all expectations, entered into it with ardour, and the matter ended by her being placed under Croelius, a famous music master of Stockholm.

The latter, delighted by the child's astonishing aptitude, brought her to Count Fluke, who was director of the Court Theatre, and begged him to listen to her. The director measured the pale delicate girl with his eyes, and asked Croelius angrily if he was mad to propose bringing a baby like that on the stage. Croelius insisted; and, no sooner did the Count hear the sweet clear tones of the child's voice than he was as eager as the other to produce her, and, soon after, the little Jenny appeared in a child's part at the Court Theatre. Again, she astonished all by the unlooked for vivacity and originality of her acting.

Thus she reached her twelfth year, when an unlooked-for misfortune deprived Jenny Lind of the position she had attained, and seemed to menace all the brilliant dreams of future greatness which even then haunted the young girl's imagination. Her voice left her almost entirely. M. Berg, who was then her music master, endeavoured in vain, by dint of practice, to recall its silver tones. They were gone. Poor Jenny was reduced to the minor parts, and all thought her career ended, like that of many another infant prodigy. She endured this change in silence and resignation, but the disappointment sank deep into her heart. Amongst her most ardent aspirations was that of performing Weber's "Agatha." This part had awakened all her sympathy, and she had hoped some day to perform it. That hope was gone; but, though she had fallen from her dreams of ambition, she yet, with admirable perseverance, continued her musical studies, in which, even then, she acquired an uncommon proficiency. Four years passed in this manner, when a happy circumstance brought her again into public notice. The fourth act of Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable" was to be performed at a public concert at Stockholm; a singer was wanted for the part of *Alice*, who, in this act, has nothing but a solo very little known, and of such small importance, that no singer could be found to undertake it. Jenny's master, M. Berg, then thought of his poor little pupil, and proposed to her to study the part, which she did, though with fear and trembling. As the time approached, her tremors redoubled; but, on the evening of the performance, as if by magic, her voice returned, and the astonished public, recognising in little favourite, listened with such deep attention, and applauded her with such enthusiasm, that the despised solo became the most important feature of the evening's performance. From this moment her fate assumed a brighter aspect, and what was her joy when the delighted Berg declared that she must now study the part of *Agatha*. She had obtained the object of her earnest longings, for "Der Freyschütz" was the opera in which she made her *début* at Stockholm, and laid the commencement of her future greatness. After this she entered into an engagement for all the principal parts.

Those who witness the marvellous facility of vocalisation which is one of the most striking features of Jenny Lind's performance, would hardly believe that, at this period, she and her master laboured in vain to subdue the stubbornness of her voice, which, though pure and powerful, was totally deficient in elasticity; but nothing would dismay her; step by step, and with indefatigable patience, vanquished the difficulties that her organ thus presented. Her great desire, however, was to reach Paris, and to put herself under the tuitelage of Garcia, who was considered the first master of the day. She laboured indefatigably to obtain the sum necessary to pay her expences in Paris for two years. Her parents could not accompany her without giving up their position and means of subsistence; but nothing could the fervent, high-minded girl, whose love of her art overcame even her natural timidity, and, at eighteen years of age, she set forth alone for the French metropolis, accompanied by the good wishes of all.

Arrived in Paris, she presented herself immediately to Garcia, who received her kindly, and begged her to sing, which she did with an anxiety she could not suppress. Hardly had she finished, than the master said, "My child, you have no voice!"—terrible words for the poor girl—"or," said he, correcting himself, "you have had a voice, and are on the point of losing it. I can give you no lessons now, but my advice is, that you remain three months without singing a note, and then return to me;" and thus he dismissed the poor girl, the hope of whose life he had thus overthrown.

For the first time, far from her home and friends, Jenny Lind became disheartened and almost despairing. During these three months, "I lived," said she afterwards, "with my tears." At the end of the time, however, Garcia found her voice improved, and began to give her lessons. With what energy she must have laboured to profit by them is shown by the fact that she had but nine months granted her to take the instructions of her new master. At this time a countrywoman of Jenny's, Fraulein Nissen, was likewise taking lessons of Garcia. She had no genius, but possessed a most powerful voice; and Garcia often said of his two pupils, "If Jenny Lind had the voice of Nissen, or the other had the genius of Jenny, she would be the greatest singer in Europe." But, nevertheless, Garcia did not comprehend the whole extent of his young pupil's resources; for, though her facility of invention was such that he frequently copied her *fioritures*, and adopted them instead of his own, no one was more surprised by the wonderful improvement of her organ, and extraordinary success of her first public appearance, than the master himself. Jenny Lind had been a year in Paris, when she received the visit of a countryman, a musical composer, who had known her in Sweden, and who came to bring her back to Stockholm. This gentleman procured her an introduction which has had considerable influence on her after fate—she made the acquaintance of Meyerbeer. Great was the admiration her genius and her voice excited in the illustrious composer, who, curious to ascertain the effect of her singing in a large space, obtained the permission for the young artist to make a trial before a select circle of listeners at the Académe of Paris. She there sang three long scenas from "Robert le Diable," "Norma," and "Der Freyschütz," with such magnificent effect that Meyerbeer immediately proposed to her an engagement for Berlin. By this time, however, Jenny was home-sick, and longed to revisit Sweden. She left Paris soon after this for Stockholm, and was received with enthusiasm in her "father-land." Universal were the entreaties that the gifted songstress should remain at Stockholm, and all Jenny's love for her home and country coincided with this proposal; but, on the other side, the offer of Meyerbeer opened for her such a prospect as it seemed like madness to reject; and Jenny Lind concluded the engagement. She then went to Dresden, where Meyerbeer was writing his last opera, and studied her part with him, at the same time acquiring an acquaintance with the German language, to which she had hitherto been a stranger. She was, however, after a month's absence, recalled to Sweden to perform on the occasion of the coronation of the King of Sweden.

In October, 1844, Jenny Lind made her first appearance at Berlin, and the effect she produced there will be remembered by all; for, from that time forward, her name became a familiar word throughout Europe. She had yet, and has still, retained all her timidity of character; and the idea of a public appearance in a great capital like Berlin agitated her exceedingly. Besides this, she had another difficulty; but two months before her *début*, she had not been able to speak twenty German words consecutively; and those who are acquainted with the difficulties of that fine language, will wonder how she was enabled to master them in time for her first appearance. She remained four months at the Prussian capital, creating an enthusiasm there of which the quiet Germans would hardly have been deemed capable. Since that time she has been travelling all over Germany, always with the same results; and, even at Vienna, before that "people of judges and critics," the effect produced by her appearance almost exceeded that which she created elsewhere. She was treated with the most flattering marks of consideration by the Empress and Archduchess Maria; and it is quite amusing to hear of the enthusiasm she excited amongst all ranks of society in this capital, which evinced itself especially at her departure for England. On the last night, the spectators, who had witnessed her performance with interminable calls before the curtain, and applause in every form, accompanied her home. She was obliged to appear thirty times running at the window of her apartment—the crowd constantly repeating, "Jenny Lind, say you will come again."

We publish this day, with a Portrait of Mdlle. Lind (a remarkable resemblance), with a Swedish song of her own composition, when only a child.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, April 24, 1847.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

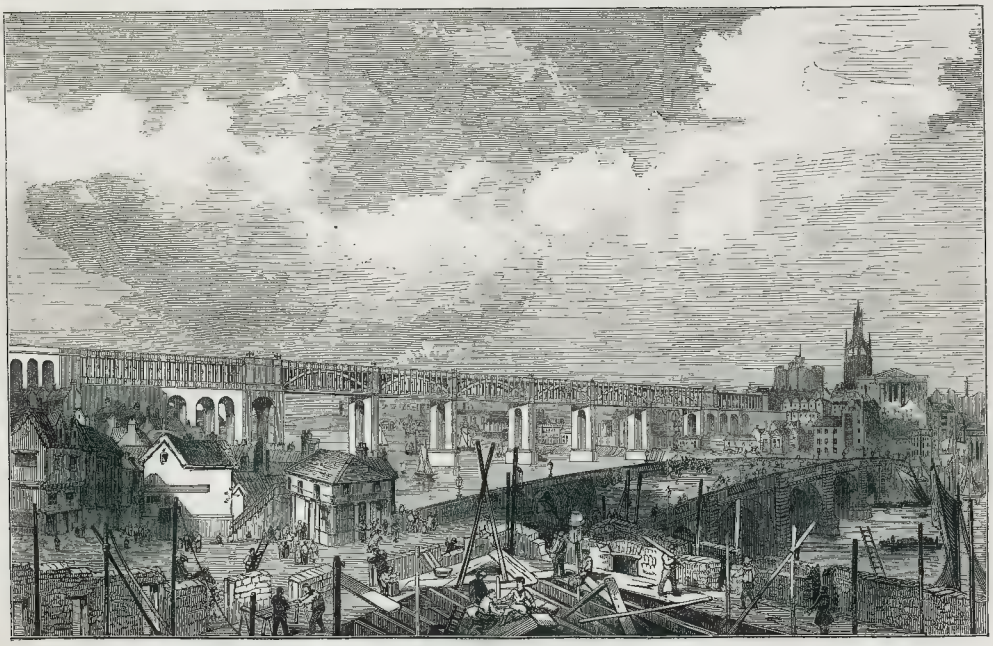
No. 261.—Vol. X.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1847. [Sixpence.

THE BROKEN COMMISSION.

HE power that makes can unmake, and the Parliament-created sovereignty of the Poor-Law Commissioners may now be considered virtually abrogated. No matter in what altered shape their power seems to survive, it has received a blow from which it will never recover; and, with it, the principle of centralization, never popular, has, after the most extensive trial it ever received, been visited with something like condemnation. Whether the personal conduct of the Commissioners has brought this about, or whether it was the tendency of the law itself to break down, is not yet settled. Many persons believe that, better administered, the system would have answered; others contend that had a Howard himself been entrusted with such powers, he could not but have used them harshly, from mere ignorance of men and things in different localities. Our own belief is that the Poor-Law Commissioners were guilty of singular mismanagement in most of their proceedings, as if they were destitute of all knowledge of the world. They had a most unfortunate facility of offending those they were appointed to direct; they got their official deputies into difficulties, and then abandoned them without scruple; in many cases of local management, they first defied public opinion, then tried to stifle it, and at last succumbed, as if frightened at the storm they raised—doing that finally by apparent compulsion which they should have done at first by free-will.

It might be thought that the management of the pauperism of a country could never be an office that would awaken pride. The regulating a Dietary, numbering the quarts of gruel and ounces of bread of a pauper's subsistence, with all the sordid details of workhouse life, appears in itself rather a humiliating function—the dirty work of the lowest department of a State. Yet, there was not a Government office that exhibited more superciliousness and disregard of the feelings of those who had to apply to it, as the records of many a Board of Guardians could prove. The dignity of Commissioners disguised the undignified nature of the business, and concealed, also, the fact that the great mass of the public had no belief in their utility, but thought, on the contrary, that three highly-paid officers, to act as dampers on the superfluous liberality of parish overseers, were not very necessary. The tendency of parishes is not to err on the side of liberality in expenditure; and, the pinching, and starving, and getting rid of the poor, by the relief officers under both systems, old and new, required no encouragement from a Central Board. But there were such things as abuses—peculation, and misuse of funds, and so forth, which the Commissioners were to put an end to: if people paid the slightest attention to the management of their own affairs, such abuses would be impossible; and in those parishes that are well-managed and independent, we believe those abuses are as carefully checked as in any under the Commission. At all events, no parish under a "local act" has afforded such revelations as the Union-house at Andover. The Commission was, in fact, an elaborate and expensive machinery for doing that which the people preferred doing for themselves: there was from the beginning a conviction in the public mind that the Board was unnecessary. The questions submitted to them were rarely beyond the reach of the local intellect, and might as well have been left to the Guardians themselves: nay, in nine cases out of ten it would have been much better, for they knew all the circumstances of the case, and the Commissioners could not. This was the feeling in the rural districts, and a very natural one. If there is anything that Englishmen hate more thoroughly than another, it is the multiplication of forms for doing what may as well be done at once and directly. It is edifying to see how an Englishman frets and growls himself into a fever over the endless formalities of German and Prussian official business when he comes in contact with it. He consigns all their *schreiberei* and printed documents and forms to summary perdition, feeling always prompted to knock the nail on the head at a blow. Yet the mania for officially regulating ordinary and common things, when once indulged in, may be carried to an incredible excess. The directions and rules for a railway traveller in Germany are equal to a long Act of Parliament; and the Government cannot conceive that nine-tenths of what they provide for so carefully might be safely left to the common sense of the passengers themselves. Once give over a matter to official regulation, and the tendency is to overdo it. Something of this kind has happened with the Poor-Law Commission: whether the dietary of a workhouse should contain an ounce more or an ounce less of meat, and whether the dinner on such a day should be of pudding or soup, were matters that might be left to the Guardians, without requiring to be settled by a Board in London, through whole quires of official correspondence. So of other things: the impression produced of the Commission in half it did was that it was not necessary. This would have been felt had it conducted itself faultlessly; but it added to this impression the positive faults of being harsh, not a little imperative, and sometimes discourteous.

It was not till a late period that suspicions began to be entertained of its administrative capacity; it was not till the Committee of Inquiry sat on the proceedings connected with the Andover Union, that those suspicions were confirmed. And it was with no little surprise the revelations of that inquiry were received. It was hardly considered possible that such a forgetfulness of the law could have occurred in the very centre of its power, and among those who were its interpreters. Those who were daily consulted on points springing out of the Act, were habitually disregarding the authority that created them. As a contemporary observes:—"When the complex nature of the old Poor Law abuses, which had so long baffled the attempts of Parliament to correct them, suggested the propriety of creating for the purpose a powerful central agency, it was natural and legitimate to argue that such an agency might be safely employed in a



THE HIGH LEVEL BRIDGE, BUILDING AT NEWCASTLE.—FROM A PICTURE BY MR. CARMICHAEL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

country where the character of public men stands so high, and where the controlling power of public opinion is so great as it is in England. It was fair to expect that the conduct of Commissioners invested with high powers would be distinguished by the sanctimonious observance of the Law, the same exactness in the details of business, the same tone of humanity and courtesy, and the same respect for the rights of others, to which we are accustomed in Judges and Ministers of State." All these fair expectations, however, have been deceived, and by the reluctant testimony of a friend of the system; there have been instead, "habitual violations of the express provisions of an Act of Parliament, harshness and insolence of tone towards the public, and unrelenting severity in crushing individuals personally obnoxious," "results which might be supposed as little to be apprehended in the present age as bribery in the Court of Queen's Bench, or high treason inthe Home-Office."

The remodelling the Commission is a virtual condemnation of it; but the system that has been created appears to render some central control necessary; the principle of that central authority is, however, weakened. And, in truth, the management of the pauperism of the country, varying as that destitution does, in its causes and effects, in almost every district, does not seem capable of being brought under one uniform system. The enforcing one code of regulations on all, must create hardship in those places for which they are unsuited; if it is said that the central power will be guided in its decision by the opinion of those conversant with the locality, what is this but acknowledging the unfitness of the central power, and its dependence on the local interests? And if it is, at last, the local opinion that decides, why not give it the direct management, instead of forcing it to reach its own sphere of action by passing through a distant, and not well instructed Board? England has really many centres; the north and the south are almost as distinct in character as two nations, and, from natural circumstances, will remain so. And if there is any matter of Government in which centralization is less necessary than another, it is certainly the administration of the Poor Law. When the law of settlement is simplified, it will be still less necessary than now; an innate conviction of this is at the bottom of the failure of the Poor Law Commission.

THE HIGH LEVEL BRIDGE, NOW IN PROGRESS AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

(From a Picture by Mr. Carmichael.)

The prefixed Engraving represents an intended structure, which promises to surpass the numerous extraordinary works already called up by the railway genius.

This gigantic undertaking is the project of Mr. Hudson, for the Newcastle and Berwick Railway Company; and the name of Robert Stephenson as engineer, conveys assurance that the work is in able hands. Mr. T. E. Harrison is assistant engineer. The contract for mason work, which was let for £192,300 viz., £97,000 for the bridge, £86,000 for the viaduct in Newcast e, and £9,000 for the viaduct in Gateshead has been undertaken by Messrs. Rush and Lawton and Messrs. Wilson and Gibson. Messrs Hawks and Crawshay are the contractors for the iron work.

We quote the accompanying detail of the designs from the *Sunderland and Durham County Herald*, March 19, 1847:

"The bridge will extend from the Castle Garth on the north to the high ground on the south side of the river. The approach on the south side will commence on the York and Newcastle Railway.

"There will be two roadways; one on a level with the Castle Garth, for carriages and foot-passengers; and the other, at an elevation of 22 feet above it, with three lines of railway for locomotives. The carriage road will be 1350 feet in length on a straight line, and the locomotive way will be immediately above, with the exception of a space at each end; the locomotive line diverging at a point about 270 feet from each end; to the west, on the north side, to run into a general station to be built at the Forth, a piece of open ground on the western side of the town; and to the east, on the south side, to form a junction with the main line southward. These diverging portions of the locomotive-way will be supported on a handsome colonnade, each consisting of twenty metal pillars, which will give to the entire structure a magnificent finish

"The bridge itself will consist of six river arches, with four land arches on each side - the former 124ft. 10in., and the latter 36ft. 3in., span; the former diminishing in altitude from the foundation upwards, corresponding with the steep bank of the river basin. These arches will be supported on piers of solid masonry, and will be constructed of cast-iron. The piers will be 46ft. by 16ft. 6in. in thickness, and in extreme height 134ft. from the foundation, having an opening in the centre through each. These piers will be built on piles piercing the bed of the river, about 50ft. on the north side, and 30ft. on the south side.

"The roadway for carriages and foot passengers will be 55ft. above the level of high water mark, suspended by rods of cast-iron arches, springing from the piers to the carriage-road, and the railroad will rest on the arches of the same description, being supported also by stays from the arches at points of the spaces between each suspension. The stays and rods, ending rods will be surrounded by a covering of metal, so that altogether they will present a very light appearance, and will make them harmonious with the general appearance of the structure. This will strengthen the work without materially increasing its weight, and will greatly add to the beauty of the whole. The carriage-way will occupy the centre of the lower bridge, being 20ft. wide, and it will be separated from the footpaths on each side by a row of light metal pillars, the footpaths being each 6ft. wide, with handsome balustrading on the outside about 4ft. high, so as not to intercept the magnificent panorama that will be presented to the eye of the spectator as he passes along it. The locomotive-way will be protected by a similar row of balustrading

"The approaches to the carriage-way and footpaths will be through a grand triumphal entrance on each side of the river, in three proportionate arches, forming a splendid mass of solid masonry, which will be surmounted by a statue of George Stephanson, Esq., the eminent engineer, a native of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

"This, it is stated, will be the first bridge in which the suspension and ordinary principles of a viaduct have been combined in one structure.

"Between the two courses of three-inch planking, on which the railway will be formed, a layer of thick felt (Borrowdale's patent) will be placed, saturated with tar, pitch, &c., to render the floor perfectly water-tight The carriage road beneath will be paved with wood blocks, or by a layer of asphalte, and the arch will be laid with packing.

"The total quantity of iron entering into the structure will be about 6000 tons.

"The cost, including ironwork, masonry, &c., but exclusive of the purchase of lands, buildings, &c., in Newcastle and Gateshead, will exceed £300,000.

The general station, to which allusion has been made, will amalgamate the to mun. of all the great lines of railway traversing the district. North, South, East, and West; and it is understood that at least Eight Acres will be required daily. Some idea of its proportions may be gathered from the fact, that it will cover eleven acres of ground. and will afford about 2500 running feet of platform for the arrival and departure of passengers, the superficial extent of the platform being about a

In October, 1845, workmen were employed in boring for the foundations of the Bridge; they were carried down to the depth of 24 fathoms, and an excellent foundation has been obtained both for the piers and abutments.

The first stone of the intended elevated line of railway, by which the High Level Bridge is to be connected with the general station at the Forth, was laid on Tuesday, January 19th, 1847, near the end of the Postern which adjoins Westgate street, close to the building formerly occupied by the Bank of England. On the following Thursday, the Bridge works were laid out, and the masonry proceeded with.

Various projects for connecting the higher parts of Newcastle and Gateshead, have appeared since the year 1834; but Mr. Hudson's design comprises a two-fold object—the construction of such a Bridge as may accommodate Newcastle and Gateshead, whilst it answers, at the same time, for the purposes of the Newcastle and Darlington Railway then formed, and the Newcastle and Berwick Railway then projected.

Negociations were proceeded with relative to this matter; long discussions took place in the Town Councils of Newcastle and Gateshead; and, as it was of the utmost importance to Mr. Hudson and the Newcastle and Darlington Company, of which he was Chairman, to obtain the assent of the inhabit ants of Newcastle and their representatives to the Newcastle and Berwick scheme, which was then opposed by Lord Howick (now Earl Grey) and the Northumberland Company, who had a rival line, the "Railway King" pledged himself to introduce a compulsory clause in his Bill for making the High Level Bridge, and on this pledge he received the hearty support of the town, and was thereby enabled to defeat the project of his noble opponent.

The following is the clause referred to, as passed by Parliament

And be it enacted, that the Company hereby incorporated shall commence the works of the said bridge, by the Act authorized to be made, within nine months after the passing of this Act, and shall proceed with such works with all reasonable speed, so that the said Company shall not commence and proceed with such works, *the right of the Company to demand tolls* for the use of the railway hereby authorized to be made, or any part thereof, *shall* not, and in case the said bridge and railway shall not be completed and opened for the passage, not only of the said railways, but also of passengers, horses, cattle, and carriages, *within four years after the passing of this Act* it shall be lawful for the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and for the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Gateshead, in case they shall see fit, *to complete the said bridge*, and to recover from time to time against the said Company, in a summary way, as penalties are recoverable under the provisions of the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, *all and every such sum and sums of money as they shall expend in the completion of the said bridge.*

The Royal assent was given to the Act on the 31st of July, 1845. The *four* years, therefore, will expire on the 31st of July, 1849.

The capital picture from which the accompanying Engraving was copied, has recently been painted for Mr. Hudson: the size of the painting is 5 feet 4 inches by 3 feet 4 inches. It is a repetition, varied, however, in effect and in the arrangement of the foreground, of a picture painted by the same artist for Mr. R. Stephenson, the Engineer. Mr. Carmichael, the painter, has recently settled in London, after having acquired in the North of England a great reputation for the truth and artistic excellence of his works, especially marine subjects.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The very essence of all things in France is vicissitude. Already are the arrangements as regards the new Ambassador to the Court of St. James's under going doubts, and at all events procrastination. Count de St. Aulaire will not return at least for a month; then he must, of course, take a formal and becoming adieu of Queen Victoria and all his friends in England. Your session of Parliament lasting this year deathed to be very short. the Duke de Broglie will scarce have time to arrive before the end of the political season; which, unless any great unforeseen event occurs in Europe, will not return again until January, 1848.

When the Duke de Broglie resides at your Court, the English ladies will not require to visit Paris to inspect the feminine fashions of the day. The Countess d'Haussonville, his beautiful daughter, is the most elegant woman in Paris, with a touch of the blue stocking carved off the *parfum du haut monde*, and her costume reflects in the most refined manner the chameleon changes of that Protean fashion. She will do the honours of the Duke's house, whilst her husband attends to his duties Parliamentary and literary; for he is an amateur writer in the political part of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. He is at present a Member of the Chamber of Deputies; but, being very deaf, he is desirous to do something *marquant*, which may justify his translation and apotheosis in the Chamber of Peers, where the senators may be said rather to write than to talk at each other. M. d'Haussonville belongs to a party which has lately arisen in the Chamber of Deputies, in imitation of one that exists in your House of Commons "Young France," after the examplar of "Young England." It consists of twelve or fifteen members, sometimes by sudden accession amounting to fifty—and has that very cumulative functionary St. Marc Girardin, Metaphysician, Journalist, Professor of the University, &c. &c. They may justly boast of being as Utopian and impractical as the corresponding party in England, and give great hopes of affording here at least as much amusement to those who go about, not seeking, like the lion, whom they may devour, but, like the monkeys, whom they may laugh at. Except Sunday's horse-race in the Champ de Mars, no amusement as little adapted to the genius of the people as it is to the day on which it is held, Paris may be deemed more sombre than it has been for years. The foreigners who rejoice the hearts of our bourgeois, are all flitting away, or only pass strong on the wing, during the interval of nursing (as the *Revue des Modes*, or leaving feathers behind for the shopkeepers. Two visitors, we have, it is true—the one is Prince Frederic of Denmark; but things are too "rotten" in that state to allow his Highness to show with any *eclat*, or attract any obsequiousness. The other immediate visitor is Bou Maza—the right-hand man of Abd-el-Kader, just taken prisoner in Algeria. Thanks to certain gifts of jugglery and legerdemain, joined to a wiry and agility of all kinds extraordinary, he has raced to death in his pursuit, under the burning sun of his desert country, thousands of French soldiers. When our officers overtook him at last, they thought they had caught a Royal tiger; now they have him, they find he is only a cat.

FRANCE.

Nothing of particular moment has occurred in Paris during the week. The Ministry received a slight check in the Chamber on Monday. They desired to avoid discussion on the subject of slavery in the French colonies; but such fearful disclosures in regard to the system were made by M. de Lasteyrie and M. Ledru Rollin, that, in spite of the opposition of the Minister of the Colonies, the petitions on the subject were referred to the President of the Council, the Minister of the Colonies, and the Minister of Justice, a proceeding which is almost equivalent to according to the request of the petitioners. The debate commenced last Saturday. Petitions in favour of the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery, without compensation to the slave proprietors, bearing 11,000 signatures, were presented to the Chamber. The ground on which this measure, or some modification of it, was urged upon the Legislature, was mainly the fact that the law of 1845, by which immediate abolition of slavery, with the concurrence and co-operation of the colonial proprietors themselves, had been utterly ineffective, and rendered dormant through the bad faith of the slave owners and their obstinate resistance to carrying its provisions into effect. The Committee on the Petitions had agreed that they should be referred to the President of the Council, and the Minister of the Colonies, and the question was before the Chamber whether that recommendation of the Committee should be carried into effect. The Minister of the Colonies opposed the recommendation of the committee.

The provincial French papers speak of an advance in the prices of corn in some of the country towns, but in the markets about Paris, the price was decidedly lower. The *Debats* returns once more to its panic question, insisting that no serious prices, or even apprehensions of them exist, the necessaries of life will, in all probability, be dear during the next year.

The Duke de Broglie, the new French Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, is to leave Paris in a few days. The Count de Jarnac does not come out time in the office of first secretary. The Prince de Broglie (the Duke's eldest son), who is at present Secretary to the French Embassy at Rome, is appointed to the same post in London. It is for London that Count de Jarnac is to be appointed Minister at Munich, in the place of M. de Bourgoing, who is to retire without public service.

On the 22d ult. M. O'Connell left Lyons for Valence, in a steamboat, accompanied by a physician of the former town. The learned gentleman was to sojourn in the south of France until he recovered strength enough to resume his journey to Rome

The *Journal des Débats* of Sunday contains an important telegraph dispatch from Algiers, according to which the great mountain range of Kabylia or Jurjura had made submission, and become subject and tributary to France. According to the terms of the treaty the mountaineers engage to bring in 120,000 francs a year to Algiers. No enemy of France will be received in the mountains. All Europeans shall be allowed to travel without being molested, the roads being kept free and secure. On the other hand, the Governor General engages that so long as those conditions are observed no French troops shall be marched into the country. This vast country forms a triangle, of which the base extends from Dellys to Bougie, upon the Mediterranean, the top being the Setif, Bougie, and Gigeli, the natural ports of the Setif are now freed from the blockade in which they were held by the tribes under the Jurjura as soon as the latter shall be in possession of the ports. The Jurjura is said to be rich in iron mines, which will henceforth be opened to French enterprise. The *Débats* gives great credit to Marshal Bugeaud for having effected so important a treaty.

A Toulon letter of the 22nd ult. states that orders had just been received at that port for all the vessels which are to join the Mediterranean squadron, under the command of the Prince de Joinville, and now off the Hyeres, to put to sea as soon as possible. Early in May the squadron will consist of five ships of the line, of which three are first-rates, two frigates, and a steam corvette. The Prince is to leave the Hyeres about the 10th of May.

The first Chamber of the Royal Court of Paris, before which the case of the Marquis of Hertford again involving the question of Monday, pronounced the latter to refund to the Marquis a sum of 77,710 francs, of which he was unable to justify the gift, but which evidently formed the complement, with the 44,340 francs in question, of that 121,050 francs on coupons deposited in the desk of the Marquis. The Court considered that serious, precise, and convincing presumptions resulted from the circumstances of the alleged gift on the one hand, the Marquis's confidence one day, and at all hours, the apartment in which the desk containing those coupons was placed; from the affectation of Sulzee declaring that he was labouring under pecuniary difficulties at the moment he received upwards of 120,000 francs from his having secretly sent to bankers in Paris detached coupons to the amount of 44,330 francs; and, finally, from the 121,050 francs, or amount of the coupons, having been kept in the safe and secret custody of Auriol, the notary.

"There was a double family *fête* celebrated on Monday at the Tuileries," says the *Constitutionnel*. "The Queen, being born on the 26th of April, 1782, entered her 65th year, and the Duchess d'Aumale, born on the 26th April, 1822, her 25th year. On Tuesday, Queen Maria Christina, Duchess of Rianzares and Montmorot, entered her 42d year, having been born on the 27th of April, 1806."

The Paris journals of Wednesday are all more or less engaged in criticising and commenting upon a discussion that took place in the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday, respecting the secret funds. The Ministerial project for granting them was passed by an immense majority, there being 220 for, and 56 against it.

SPAIN

Our latest letters from Madrid state that General Narvaez has made a formal communication to the Cortes that he should be compelled to absent himself from its sittings, having been appointed Ambassador to the Court of the Tuileries.

A bill has been presented by the Government to empower it to call on any senator to perform any civil or military service; and that in the event of any senator refusing, he should be liable to be prosecuted for such disobedience. The bill was referred to a Committee to report on it.

The *Espectador* states that the express desire of the King that General Serrano had been recalled to Madrid.

The Madrid papers say that the Queen and her husband had become formally reconciled, and had on the 19th ult. promenaded in public. A rumour of further Ministerial changes had gained strength, and the post of Captain-General of the Queen, and on the establishment of a Regency to govern in the name of her son.

On the 20th ult. his Majesty received all the members of the Cabinet, for the first time during the previous fortnight. General Serrano had returned to Madrid. It was believed that General Santiago Mandez Vigo would be appointed Captain-General of Galicia. General Leygorri, Count of Vista Hermosa, was to have obtained the command of the corps of observation on the frontiers of Portugal; but General Manuel Concha, having returned to Madrid, was to be continued at the head of that army. It was again reported that the Cortes would be adjourned or dissolved.

PORTUGAL.

We have received accounts from Lisbon, of the 20th ult., which, however, are of a contradictory character. According to some of the letters, the Queen had determined to agree to a change of Ministry, as the Ministry decided to reject the terms of negotiation offered by Sir H. Seymour. Some English sailors had been landed to protect the Queen.

No actual importance had taken place, but the whole of the Queen's troops on the south of the Tagus, with the exception of 600 men, who, with General Schwalbach, have shut themselves up in the fortress of Elvas, have recrossed to the north, and have partly abandoned all Alentejo and Algarve to the Patulea. The force of Count de Mello (the insurgent General) was joined on the 17th ult. by Visconnt Sa da Bandeira, with 1500 men, and the two together mustered up wards of 6000 well drilled and well armed volunteers, with nine field pieces and about 300 cavalry. The main body of the insurgents was at St. Ubes, with an advanced post on the hill of Palmella, which commands all the surrounding country, and the old castle of which they have vivalled, and put in a formidable state of defence The Patulea have other forces at Evora, Portalegre, Narvao, Faro, and Lagos, and, in fact, are masters of the whole country beyond the Tagus.

An insurrection had again broken out among the peasantry in the district of Cintra, and from thence all the way to Torres Vedras.

The *Durward* states that the following version of the state of affairs, but it is believed in well-informed quarters that there are some inaccuracies in the account. The *Débats* anticipates the probable termination of the civil war, through the co-operation of England, France, and Spain, according to the terms of the Quadruple Alliance, as invoked by the Queen of Portugal. The Queen, it says, offers a complete amnesty, the re establishment of the Charter, the convocation of the Cortes, with a mixed Ministry composed of the moderate men of both parties. A portion of the crews of two British ships, of a French brig, and Spanish corvette, had been disembarked in order to protect the Queen as well as the capital. Upon the 19th, the left bank of the Tagus had been invaded by Count Mello, who had entered Istubal and seized on Palmella, from which he had driven General Abreu, who had taken shelter in the fortress of Almaia, within half a league of Lisbon, on the right bank. The *Canopus* was moored opposite the Place au Commerce. The Queen had arrived on the 11th. There was no doubt felt that the insurgents would accept the offered terms.

PRUSSIA.

According to accounts from Berlin of the 23d ult., the Second Order of the States received on that day communication of the reply of the King to the Address presented to his Majesty by the eight Marshals on the 21st. The King thanked the Diet for their frank and loyal conduct, and promised to convoke them again in four years. The reply was read by M. de Rochow, and several deputies reported that the King had said that he would convene the Assembly of the States every four years.

The *Prussian State Gazette* of the 24th ult., announces that, on the previous day, there were some disturbances in Berlin. Tumultuous assemblages were formed in different quarters of the city, and after the necessary measures had been taken by the civil authorities proceeded in visit the different bakers' shops and to demand bread. The multitude formed so quickly, and attacked the bakers' shops so suddenly, that they succeeded in their object. During the afternoon the city was patrolled by detachments of troops, who succeeded in arresting the progress of the disturbances, without any resistance having been offered except in two quarters, nor were the military compelled to use their arms; 175 persons were arrested.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

We have received New York papers to the 9th ult. They contain a confused account of the taking of Vera Cruz, with a loss of 800 men by the assailants; but the credit of the story rests upon the statements of passengers in a mail-boat arrived at Washington, who say that "as they were leaving Charleston an agent came running down to the boat and hallooed to them that a vessel had just arrived with the intelligence"

We find by the papers that General Taylor's army was encamped on the late field of Buena Vista, and that General Taylor himself, at the head of 1000 horse, had arrived at Cerralvo in pursuit of General Urrea, and that the latter, hearing of General Taylor's approach, had fled with his force in the direction of Victoria, and leaving open the communication between Camago and Monterey.

Santa Anna, it is stated, was in full retreat for San Luis Potosi Many of the Mexicans who were taken prisoners, state that they had not eaten anything for three days previously to the battle, that the army of Santa Anna was in a state of utter destitution, and that unless he could get supplies in four days his army would disband, or that they must inevitably starve

The Spanish newspapers received in Paris currently reported that Santa Anna had lost an arm, and had been shot in the hip; that Generals Ampudia, Mejia, and Ortiga, had been killed, and Gevera. Salas made prisoner.

Although the following is the latest authentic advices from Vera Cruz, the line of investment having been completed, and all communications into the city shut off, General Scott had given the foreign residents notice to leave the town, and they had generally gone out, and that the foreign vessels of war off the port. Many citizens of Vera Cruz were in favour of an early capitulation, but the military violently opposed any movement of the kind. It was reported by the foreign residents that several citizens had been shot for proposing the surrender. The firing from the city and castle was kept up incessantly, but had, so far, been harmless.

Colonel Persifor F. Smith, with his Rifles, had had an engagement with a force of Mexicans from the city, and compelled them to retire, with a loss of about 25 killed and several severely wounded, and sustaining a loss of two or three privates killed and wounded.

The French vessels had, however, succeeded in evading the blockade.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, in a letter dated April 8th, says, "A merchant of this city has received a letter from his partner at Montgomery, Alabama, which states that just as the mail was leaving an express had arrived from New Orleans, which stated that General Scott has been killed, General Worth dangerously wounded, and the Alabama Regiment cut to pieces, before Vera Cruz" The letter from Montgomery is dated April 2, and the New Orleans papers of the 30th say that the *Oregon* was before at that port, with three days' later advices from the Gulf. The above unfortunate intelligence, if true, might be her news. It is placarded at the *Ledger, Inquirer, Times*, and other bulletins in the streets of this city, and has created a deep sensation. I hope, however, that it is either exaggerated or incorrect. But at the same time it will be remembered that we first received the news of the battle of Buena Vista exactly in the same way."

COUNTRY NEWS.

BOROUGH OF WOODSTOCK.—It is understood that on the first vacancy the Marquis of Blandford is to have the representation of Woodstock, on the Duke of Marlborough's interest, in the room of the present member, who will give way to his brother.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—A strong feeling has exhibited itself in the northern division of this county to have Sir George Grey, the Home Secretary, for one of its representatives in Parliament at the next election. A requisition is in course of signature, requesting Sir George to offer himself. It has already received the signatures of numerous and influential persons.

REPRESENTATION OF NEWARK.—Lord John Manners has announced to the electors of Newark, that when the general election shall arrive, he shall not "feel himself at liberty of the trust confided to him in 1841. His Lordship, in his farewell address, says:—"I would willingly solicit your suffrages again; nor is it owing to any political disagreement between us that I refrain from doing so, still less from a wish to represent any other constituency. The motive which induces my retirement is one to say more as to its cause." Mr. John Manners Sutton has offered himself as a candidate.

CELEBRATION OF SHAKSPEARE'S BIRTH-DAY AT STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.—The anniversary festivities in honour of the birth-day of Shakspeare, took place at Stratford-upon-Avon on Saturday. Although many parties came from the adjacent towns, were, perhaps, fewer present than on some former occasions. There was some little public procession in the morning, with the wreath from the tower above the poet's last resting-place, and a banner floating above the Shakspeare Hall; everything was quiet, peaceful, and unpretending There was no grand pageantry. The principal anniversary dinner was held in the evening, in the Shakspeare Hall, Charles H. Bracebridge, Esq., in the chair. Another dinner took place at the Falcon, a favourite "hostelrie" amongst the old Shakspearians, and at which the Club was established. The party was a very merry one. It consisted of many of the most respectable tradesmen of Stratford and the neighbourhood.

DISTRESS IN MANCHESTER.—The stagnation of trade is producing great distress in Manchester. For several months past, more than 7000 factory hands have been wholly out of work, whilst upwards of 11,000 are working on an average little more than three days a week. A report issued by the directors of the town mission gives some shocking details of the misery and distress which its agents are hourly in the habit of encountering, and their lot has begun to show itself, and is expected to increase rapidly with the warm weather. The workhouse is full, and there is scarcely room even for those who go there but to die, having held back as long as possible from that feeling which inspires those hitherto unaccustomed to degradation to ask relief from the Board of Guardians. To increase accommodation, and to prevent, as much as possible, disease from spreading in the workhouse, the guardians have engaged a large separate building for those afflicted with fever.

CONFLAGRATION NEAR EXETER.—A fire broke out on Tuesday last, in the village of Stoke Canon, four miles from Exeter, which was not extinguished until upwards of 30 houses were destroyed. Most of them principally occupied by the families of the poor working men employed in that neighbourhood. The origin of the calamity is believed to have been entirely accidental.

THE FEVER AT BOCHDALE. Typhus fever is very prevalent in the low lodging-houses amongst the Irish at Rochdale, and deaths are occurring nearly every day. The inhabitants are becoming much alarmed, and not without occasion.

MORE POISONINGS IN ESSEX.—Another case of attempted poisoning was brought before the Magistrates, at Newport, Essex, on Monday. A poverty-stricken weaver, named Dallen, being out of employment, procured a quantity of laudanum, part of which she gave to her illegitimate child, and then swallowed the larger portion herself. Both mother and child lay under a heavy insensible al. night, but, being found in the morning, medical aid was rendered, and neither died. The mother will, it is understood, be committed for trial for the attempt to murder.

EXTRAORDINARY AND FATAL ACCIDENT AT MIDDLEHAM. The *Manchester Courier* states that yesterday week, while at exercise at Middleham, Sir John Gerard's mare Curiosity, and Mr. Johnstone's Little Nell, and one of the lads, were struck dead by a flash of lightning. The poor lad was "shivered to pieces, dmb from limb."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE ARMY SERVICE BILL.

Earl GREY moved the second reading of the Army Service Bill, which he supported on grounds similar to those adduced in its favour in the House of Commons. Earl Grey traced the various ameliorations which had been made in the position of soldiers, and remarked upon the diminution of corporal punishments. Fifty lashes now was the extent of the punishment that could be inflicted, but in the year 1835 a general court-martial sentenced a man to receive no less a punishment than 1900 lashes. Of that sentence no fewer than 1200 lashes were inflicted.

Viscount CONSERMERE opposed the bill, on the ground that it would impair the efficiency of the army, and deprive it of the services of old and experienced soldiers. He moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

The Duke of WELLINGTON supported the bill, and gave his opinion that, regard being had to the advantages already incidental to the soldier's position, and to the additional rewards in store for him, it would not have the effect of depriving the army of the services of old and experienced soldiers, nor did he desire that it should. Although he was not one of those who were very sanguine in their expectations in this respect, that the operation of the bill would be to induce a superior class of men to enlist for the army, yet he had no doubt that it would contribute to no loss of experienced and valuable soldiers, for a good soldier, who had received a reward after a service of ten years, would, in his opinion, infallibly re enlist. The noble Duke spoke of the advantages of old soldiers in these terms:—"I maintain that old soldiers are absolutely necessary to the very existence, even, of the army. (Cheers.) I will not direct any observations as to what ought to be the condition of the army when engaged in active service, because I am aware that it is unpalatable to a British House of Parliament to consider in time of peace what is necessary in a period of warfare. I, therefore, will refer only to the army in time of peace. I have always been of opinion that it would conduce to the army which you maintain for the service of the country. This country cannot exist without such a body in its service; and I earnestly entreat your Lordships to attend to the circumstance in dealing with this measure, and to take care that it shall not deprive the country of the services of old soldiers. (Cheers from the Opposition.) It is they who set the example, it is they who at all times put a stop to everything that is bad, and it is they upon whom you must rely for the performance of those services which are required from an army in time of peace as well as in war. (Hear, hear.) I must observe that, although this country has been under the protection of treaties of peace for thirty years and more, I have, during that time, had under my consideration military operations of great extent and importance, not only in the Mediterranean, but in North and South America, and all over Asia, nearly at the same time, and in succession. If you had not had the highest discipline and the best troops in the world, it would not have been possible for you to carry on those operations." The Duke of Wellington then urged the House to permit the bill to pass, when he was confident that the commanding officers, and he could answer for himself, would do their best to carry its provisions into effect.

Various objections were stated to the bill by the Duke of Richmond, Lord de Ros, the Duke of Cleveland, Lord Stanley, the Earl of Hardwicke, and Lord Brougham; the last-named noble Lord advising their Lordships to let the British army alone, and insisting upon it that the Duke of Wellington would never

SERENADE DES TAMBOURS, ON THE 1ST OF MAY, AT PARIS.

THE SERENADE DES TAMBOURS.

Our Illustration represents one of the annual celebrations of the Fête du Roi (May 1), at Paris. The *locale* is the Courtyard of the Tuileries, within the iron railings which separate it from the Place du Carrousel. The Serenade takes place in the morning, beneath the windows of the central pavilion of the Palace: the assemblage of drummers is usually very great; and the effect of their music, played with wonderful precision, under the direction of the Tambour-Major, is electrifying; and notifies to the capital the commencement of the celebrations of the King's Natal Day.

PEMBROKE LODGE, RICHMOND PARK.

Her Majesty has just been graciously pleased to apportion Pembroke Lodge, Richmond New Park, to Lord John Russell; and his Lordship will speedily take up his residence there.

"The Lodge" is a neat stone edifice; and its history is thus pleasantly told in one of Horace Walpole's letters to his friend, Sir Horace Mann:—

"Queen Anne had bestowed the rangership of Richmond New Park on her relations, the Hydes, for three lives, one of which was expired. King George, fond of shooting, bought out the term of the last Earl of Clarendon, and of his son, Lord Cornbury; and frequently shot there, having appointed my eldest brother, Lord Walpole, ranger nominally, but my father in reality, who wished to hunt there once or twice a week. The park had run to great decay under the Hydes, nor was there any mansion better than the common lodges of the keepers. The King ordered a stone lodge, designed by Henry Earl of Pembroke, to be erected for himself; but merely as a banqueting-house, with a large eating-room, kitchen, and necessary offices, where he might dine after his sport. Sir Robert began another, of brick, for himself and the under-ranger, which, by degrees, he much enlarged, usually retiring thither from business, or rather, as he said himself, 'to do more business than he could in town, on Saturdays and Sundays.' On that edifice, on the thatched house, and other improvements, he laid out fourteen thousand pounds of his own money. In the meantime, he hired a small house for himself, on the hill without the park; and in that small tenement the King did him the honour of dining with him more than once after shooting. His Majesty, fond of private joviality, was pleased with punch after dinner, and indulged in it freely. The Duchess, alarmed at the advantage the Minister might make of the openness of the King's heart in these convivial unguarded hours, and at a crisis when she was conscious Sir Robert was apprised of her inimical machinations in favour of Bolingbroke, enjoined the few Germans who accompanied the King at those dinners to prevent his Majesty from drinking too freely. Her spies obeyed too punctually, and without any address. The King was offended, and silenced the tools by the coarsest epithets in the German language. He even, before his departure, ordered Sir Robert to have the stone lodge finished against his return—no symptom of a falling Minister, as has since been supposed Sir Robert then was, and that Lord Bolingbroke was to have replaced him, had the King lived to come back."

Horace Walpole forgets to tell us that it was during the rangership of Sir Robert that the permission, or rather right, to a free passage through the park was first contested, and the ladder-gates taken away from the entrances. The result of this rash and inconsiderate proceeding was an action at law against the Princess Amelia, which, after many delays, was tried at Kingston Assizes, before that upright judge, Sir Michael Foster.

The result of this suit is well known: ladder-gates were ordered to be put up at some of the entrances, which was done.

PEMBROKE LODGE, RICHMOND PARK.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES &c.

OXFORD. April 24.

The following gentlemen of this University have been preferred, viz.:—The Rev. Francis Dyson, M.A., formerly Fellow of Merton College, Rector of North and South Tidworth, near Andover, has been collated by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury to the Honorary Canonry of Hurstbourne and Burbage, in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Hurlock; the Rev. Charles G. Davies, M.A., of St. Mary Hall, Vicar of Tewkesbury, to the Vicarage of Walton Cardiff, Gloucestershire (patrons, the Warden and Fellows of All Souls College), value £53, population 68; the Rev. E. W. Pears, B.A., of Magdalen Hall, has been appointed Chaplain to the labourers on the railway at Repton and Radipole, Dorset.

CAMBRIDGE. April 24.

At the last Congregation, Robert Montgomery, M.A., and Edward Hussey Adamson, M.A., of Lincoln College, Oxford, were admitted *ad eundem*.

Caius College.—Alfred George Day, B.A., and John Hopwood Boardman, B.A., have been elected Fellows on the Perse foundations.

The Bishopric of Sodor and Man.—The vacant Bishopric of Sodor and Man will be conferred on the Hon. and Rev. R. Eden, Vicar of Battersea, and brother to the Earl of Auckland.

The Rev. Hugh M'Neile.—The University of Dublin has just conferred the degrees of B.D. and D.D. on the Rev. Hugh M'Neile, Canon of Chester and Incumbent of St. Jude's, Liverpool. It is said that this honour is meant more especially to mark the approbation of the University of Mr. M'Neile's last work "The Church of Christ and the Churches of Christ."

SCOTLAND.

Spinning Mill Destroyed by Fire, at Glasgow.—Last week, a fire broke out in the spinning and weaving works of Messrs. Ferguson and Co., at Mile-end, Glasgow. The building consisted of five flats, with attics, and the fire originated in the fourth flat of one of their mills, occupied as a card and picking room. Every effort was made by the workers to extinguish the flames, but the smoke became so dense and overpowering that their efforts proved quite ineffectual. The damage is estimated at £20,000, of which only a portion is insured. Three hundred individuals will be thrown out of employment by this disaster. There was also a fire in Washington-street, Glasgow. The total amount of property destroyed at the two fires, in Burnside Mill, Mile-end, and Washington-street, is estimated at £30,000.

Sunday Observance by an Englishman in Scotland.—The foreman of the section now forming near Abernethy of the Edinburgh and Northern Railway, was a few days ago brought up before a Justice of the peace in Perth, charged with a breach of the decorous observance of the Sabbath. The party was an Englishman, and only lately come to Scotland; and had caused six men to be employed on the previous morning on some preliminary work connected with laying the rails, which had been attended with considerable noise, had attracted a crowd of the villagers, and disturbed the parish minister at his morning studies. The case was established; but, in consequence of the alleged ignorance of the offender of the strictness with which the day is observed in Scotland, and that the work ordered was of a trifling nature, the fine was mitigated to 5s. and costs.

Leith.—Leith still continues crowded with shipping, an unusually large number of foreign vessels giving variety to the scene. Grain, too, continues to be largely exported, 2000 quarters being named as the quantity despatched in four days, while within the same period about half the quantity came in coastwise. A number of Ayrshire cattle have also been shipped for Sweden.

Burial of Sir Walter Scott.—The body of Sir Walter Scott was brought home in the *Wellesley*, and is now on its way for interment in the grave of the author of "Waverley" in Dryburgh Abbey. Abbotsford does not, as was previously stated, pass at once to the son of Mr. Lockhart. Lady Scott, by her marriage settlement, has a life interest in the estate.

The Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire.—The annual meeting of this society took place on Tuesday in the Hanover-square Rooms, Henry Pownall, Esq., V.P., in the chair. The report showed the amount of subscriptions and donations to be £1,685, and the total expenditure £1,705. The fire-escape stations had been increased more by controlling these expenses than by an adequate increase of subscriptions. At the present time there are 22 stations between Brompton and Aldgate, but there are several intervening localities still unprovided. During the year 136 fires were attended by the conductors with their respective escapes, and by their means eleven persons were saved. The official and authenticated details of these cases having been read, several of the society's silver medals were presented, as well as testimonials on vellum and pecuniary rewards. Resolutions in behalf of the society were carried, including one of thanks to the chairman.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

MR. P. SCROPE, M.P.

AMONG the earliest advocates of a real Poor Law for Ireland was Mr. P. Scrope; and of all its supporters he has certainly been the most zealous. The measure is now safe, except from a contemplated mutilation in the Lords; and its rapid progress during the later debates on it may be ascribed in some degree to the alarm occasioned by the influx of thousands of Irish paupers into our sea-ports, the natural consequence of one country affording them a legal security against perishing by hunger, which they have not in the other Before the fact was thus strikingly illustrated, many English Members gave the Bill a doubting support; but no doubt or hesitation ever mingled with Mr. Scrope's advocacy of the measure; he always pointed out its necessity, and urged it on with a perseverance and pertinacity that almost created the impression of his being a man possessed of one idea. He is a proof, however, of how much earnestness can effect; events have seconded him, and the mockery of a Poor Law—which was all Ireland had before—is superseded by a system less jealously guarded, and more completely admitting the principle that the property of Ireland must provide for its poverty, not merely by relief—which is the direct effect of the Bill—but the more beneficial means of employment, which the Act will indirectly compel the landowners to furnish; the question is reduced to this—in which shape shall we pay, rates or wages? Before, they were under no obligation to pay at all.

Mr. George Poulett Scrope, F.R.S., F.G.S., &c., represents the Borough of Stroud; he is the second son of J. Poulett Thompson, Esq., of Roehampton, Surrey, and brother of the late Lord Sydenham, who was Governor of Canada. He took the name and arms of Scrope on his marriage with the daughter and heiress of W. Scrope, Esq., of Castle Combe, Wilts. Mr. Scrope is a Liberal, and has constantly supported the Whig party. He is known to the literary and scientific world as a geologist, from his "Considerations on Volcanoes," and "Geology of Central France;" he has also written pamphlets on Banking, Currency, and the Poor Laws, and a "Life of Lord Sydenham." He is a frequent speaker in the House, more especially on questions connected with the Poor Laws; on Wednesday, he opposed the Rating of Tenements Bill. His style is clear and business-like, and on the Irish Poor Law question he brought to bear an immense mass of facts and statistics, which exhibited great industry and powers of arrangement. He has sat for Stroud since 1833.

MR. G. POULETT SCROPE, M.P.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

During the past week, choreography has been in the ascendant at Her Majesty's Theatre. The return of Cerito, while we retain all the remaining *danseuses*, has given a splendour and brilliancy to the *troupe* of the ballet, which, even at this theatre, has been rarely, if ever, equalled. The fair Neapolitan and our other old-established favourite, Lucile Grahn, have now to contend with the daily-increasing popularity of the two new dancers, Rosati and Marie Taglioni; and, as they usually appear all four on the same night, the struggle for pre-eminence is amusing in itself, besides that it stimulates them to greater efforts, and presents much interest to those who take delight in observing the differences of style and the peculiarities of execution which characterise each of these *ballerine*. Cerito, enthusiastic, full of life and spirit, and gifted with astonishing muscular power—Lucile Grahn, vigorous and intellectual—Rosati, elegant and finished—the young Marie Taglioni, whose every movement is marvellous for its flexibility, grace, and poetry—present such a combination as can hardly fail to interest even those who are usually indifferent to the ballet.

It is so arranged that each *danseuse* appearing in turn, executes the step or which she is most celebrated; as, for example, Cerito in the "Pas de Quatre," from the "Lac des Fées;" Rosati in the "Pas de Deux," with Perrot; Marie Taglioni in the "Pas de la Rosière," and Lucile Grahn in one invented by herself. The effect of these successive *pas* can hardly be imagined, and gives an interest to the ballet it never possessed before the adoption of this system. The famous "Pas de Quatre," from the "Lac des Fées," the very music of which is identified with the remembrance of Cerito, has been given twice during the past week, and displays her peculiar gifts to the utmost. There is an enthusiasm, a joyousness in that fine step of hers, which carries the spectator along with it; it is the very perfection of that style of dancing. Another attraction was the "Pas de Deux" between Rosati and Marie Taglioni, given on Tuesday and Thursday. Rosati's *pas* displays that genius for combination and for grouping, which places Paul Taglioni at the very head of the list of ballet-masters. There is a poetry, a gracefulness of idea about the *pas*, and a comprehension of the peculiar gifts of each dancer, which have characterised, more or less, everything which he has given this year; and we must again congratulate the management of Her Majesty's Theatre on an acquisition of so much importance. Rosati was immensely applauded in this *pas*; the profusion of little steps, which she executes with inconceivable celerity and with exquisite neatness and grace, are really marvellous, and form an admirable contrast to the broader and more majestic style of Marie Taglioni. Rosati's was a very long and fatiguing "variation" (to use the technical term); and, although vehemently redemanded on Tuesday night, she was fully justified in refusing to repeat it. This *pas*, introduced into "Orithia," greatly enlivens this little ballet, the great merit of which, we think, consists in its beautiful grouping and dresses. The effect of the first scene is admirable, and Lucile Grahn looks remarkably well in her amazon costume. So long and varied, however, is the list of choreographic performances, that it would be vain to attempt to dwell on everything which calls forth remark at the time.

The operas given during the past week have been the "Elisir d'Amore," the "Due Foscari"—performed better than ever on Tuesday—and "I Puritani." Great is the charm which Mdme. Castellan's grace, beauty, and feminine manner give to her performance of *Elvira*. If, owing to the influenza under which she has been labouring, she has not all her wonted strength, the sweetness of her voice, the delicacy and rapidity of her execution, render her performance of Bellini's music delightful. In the famous polacca, "Son Vergin Vezzosa," she sings admirably; it is excellently suited to her voice; and the air of naïve coquetry which she puts on, gives it a triple charm. Gardoni executes the music assigned to *Arthur* with all his wonted sweetness, feeling, and musical taste. In the scene with the *Queen* he is truly admirable; and here his fine notes burst forth with an electrical effect. His acting in the last scene is impassioned in the extreme. Of Lablache's *Giorgio* it is unnecessary to speak; his voice seems more magnificent every time we hear him. Coletti's *Riccardo*, also, it is difficult to praise too highly.

ST. JAMES'S.

A most brilliant audience, including her Majesty, Prince Albert, and suite, assembled at this theatre on Tuesday evening, to witness an amateur performance of a distinguished character, for the benefit of the funds in aid of the distressed Irish and Scotch. The play chosen for the occasion and it was not followed by any other piece—was "The Hunchback." The services of three professionals—Mr. Vandenhoff, Mrs. Butler, and Miss Jane Mordaunt—were secured, to give due effect to the characters of *Master Walter*, *Julia*, and *Helen*, but all the other parts were sustained by amateurs, with whose histrionic accomplishments the lovers of private theatricals, in the higher circles, have for some little time been familiar. In a case like the present, criticism is not expected In fact we consider it would be against etiquette; but we may say that a singular appearance of experience and knowledge of stage business, coupled with more than ordinary judgment and good sense, characterised the performance.

Without drawing any comparison, we may, perhaps, be allowed to speak in especially high terms of Captain de Bathe, whose conception of *Lord Tinsel* was most perfect. The character was played throughout with a polished frivolity, and, withal, gentlemanly ease and bearing, which we have frequently looked for in vain upon the professional boards. Should circumstances demand it, he might, with effect, exchange the Scots Fusilier's cap and sword for the sock and buskin. Mr. Vandenhoff's *Master Walter* was not of the lightest. Mrs. Butler's *Julia*, as we have spoken of it at the Princess' Theatre, on the preceding evening; and Miss Mordaunt's *Helen* quiet and lady-like.

To Lord Morpeth, the amateurs were indebted for a clever prologue, delivered by Mr. Vandenhoff: and Lady Dufferin contributed an epilogue, to which Mrs. Butler did full justice.

The house was quite full, and the list of names comprised nearly everybody of rank and fashion now in town. The Queen and Prince Albert occupied the Royal box, attended by the Duchess of Sutherland, the Countess of Charlemont, the Hon. Miss Kerr, the Earl of Morley, Colonel Bouverie, and the Hon. Captain Boyle. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge was also present; and among the general company might have been observed the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, Baron and Baroness de Rothschild, the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, Marchioness of Clanricarde, Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, Marquis of Douglas, Earl and Countess of Morley, Earl and Countess of Clare, Earl and Countess of Granville, Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, Earl and Countess of Grey, Earl and Countess of Sheffield, Earl and Countess Cowper, Earl and Countess of Rosebery, Earl and Countess of Guernsey, Earl and Countess of Newport, Earl of March, Countess of Jersey, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Viscount and Viscountess Castlereagh, Viscount and Viscountess Canilnpe, Count de Pozocki, Count de Blacas, Count Revel, Lord and Lady Foley, Lord Harry Vane, Lord Sydney, Lord Clarendon, Lord Ernest Bruce, Lord and Lady Saunvale, Lord Alfred Paget, Lady Frankland Lewis, Lord and Lady Macdonald, Lord Somerton, Lady Charlotte Fitzroy, Lady Wallscourt, Lady Seymour, Lady Honoria Cadogan, Lady Caroline Lascelles, Lady Throgmorton, Lady Clinton, Lady F. Bentinck, Lady Fitzroy Kelly, Lady Molesworth, Lady Agnes Duff, Lady Georgiana Fullerton, Honourable Mrs. Fitzgibbon, Honourable E. Stanley, Honourable George Byng, Honourable Charles Howard, Honourable S. Russell, Sir Wilmot and Lady Horton, Sir George Talbot and Miss Talbot. Sir Stratford and Lady Canning, Sir Charles Ibbotson, Sir Ralph and Lady Howard, Sir Robert Dundas, Sir John Lyster and Lady Kaye, Sir Walter Stirling, Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Sir Richard and Lady Hunter, Sir John Walsh, Mr. Holland, Mr. Alfred and Mrs. Montgomery, Mr. Charles Greville, Mr. Brinsley Sheridan, Mr. Landseer, Colonel Powell, Mr. R. Milnes, Mr. Baring Wall, Mr. Repton, Mr. Dashwood, Mr. Augustus Barrington, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert de Burgh, Mr. Clay, Mr. Mauleverle, Mr. Heneage, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Westmacott, Mr. Grenfell, Mr. Belfour, Mr. C. Belfour, Mr. Blake, Mr. N. Macdonald, Mr. Dodwell, Mr. Bowyer, Mr. A. Bernal, Mr. Grey, Mr. Carew, Mr. West, Mr. G. Hibbert, Mr. Wells, Mr. Augustus Craven, Mr. and Mrs. Matheson, Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. Fairfax, Mr. Tufnell, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Drummond, &c.

PRINCESS'.

On Monday evening Mrs. Butler made her re-appearance on the London boards, after an absence of fourteen or fifteen years, as *Julia*, her original character in "The Hunchback." As Miss Fanny Kemble, our readers may remember that she made her *début* at Covent Garden Theatre, on the 5th of October, 1829, when the affairs of that establishment were in great confusion, and proved so attractive that the proprietors were enabled to pay off a debt of £13,000, and avert the ruin which hung over that fine property. A short time since, having been unable to effect an arrangement with Mr. Bunn—to which we allnded at the time—she entered into an engagement with the lessee of the Manchester Theatre, and performed there with great effect, the provincial press being loud in its praises of her acting.

Expectation had been much excited with respect to her appearance in London; and, as such, we were surprised to see the house so differently filled on Monday evening to what we had expected. The pit was crowded, and the dress circle tolerably full; but the upper tier and slips were nearly empty at the commencement of the overture.

The greeting which Mrs. Butler received on her entrance was general and enthusiastic—not so hearty, perhaps, as that which awaited Mrs. Nisbett's return the week before last to the Haymarket, but still sufficiently warm to affect her sensibly. She acknowledged the welcome in a series of graceful courtesies; and was evidently much overcome.

In the earlier scenes of the play, Mrs. Butler certainly did not create the effect we had anticipated. The applause appeared to be rather friendly, than called from impulse; and, indeed, one or two of her best points of former times—we allude to the lines—"*Helen*, I hate you!" and "I call him *Clifford*, and he calls me Madam!"—fell quite flat. The words, "Do it!" however, were given with all the effective energy of old, and brought down a storm of approbation. She is altered in appearance, as might be expected, in the lapse of years. Her voice is, at the same time, we think, improved, and she has obtained more judicious command over it; whilst evidences of care and intelligence—of matured judgment and acute perception—were visible throughout the performance. Without doubt, she will again occupy a high position on our stage. She comes to strengthen a line of acting of which Miss Helen Faucit and Miss Laura Addison are, at present, the only representatives.

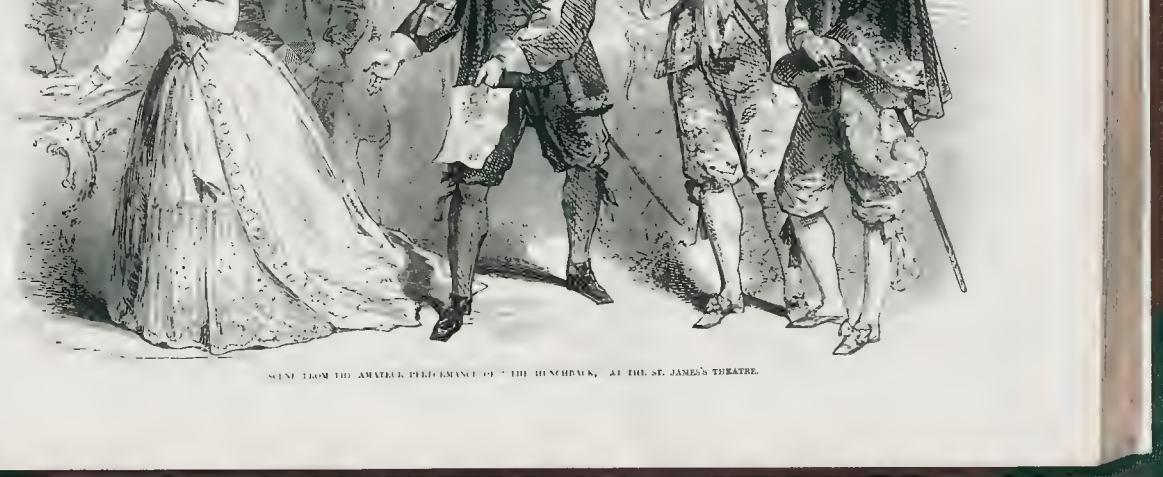
Mr. Creswick played the *Hunchback*, and evidently to the satisfaction of the house, although his uncertainty of intonation marred many of his points, especially in the last scene. Mr. Compton was a sensible *Modus*, and Mr. J. Webster a less refined *Clifford* than we could have wished. Mrs. Stirling's *Helen* was lively and graceful—a "safe" performance—as this lady's always is, in whatever character may be assigned to her. Mr. James Vining was an excellent *Lord Tinsel*.

At the fall of the curtain the applause was very great. Mrs. Butler was loudly called for, and, on being led on, gratefully acknowledged the compliment. Then Mr. Creswick was made to appear, amidst renewed cheers; and then Mr Compton and Mrs. Stirling.

Mrs. Butler appeared as *Juliet* on Wednesday, and will, most probably, perform all the leading characters of her repertoire in turn. It is to be regretted that she is not more strongly supported. We do not find fault with the company at the Princess' individually: they are an excellent working *troupe*, and get through all they are obliged by their position to do very creditably, but still they are not capable of giving any great effect to high-class plays. The intentions of the management appear to oscillate between opera and the drama, and so each *corps* is imperfect.

FRENCH PLAYS.

The charming Mdlle. Rose Chéri, who has exhausted every term of praise in the vocabulary of the critics, took her benefit at this theatre on Wednesday evening, on which occasion were performed "Les Grisettes," "Jeanne et Jeanneton," and



SCENE FROM THE AMATEUR PERFORMANCE OF "THE HUNCHBACK," AT THE ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

"Un Changement du Main"—the middle piece having been translated and played at the Princess' Theatre some time ago, under the name of "The Violet." M Carligny on this occasion performed the character of *Galuchet*, the jeweller: acted before by M. Lafont. We think the change was for the better. Mdlle Rose Chéri was one of the daughters, and Mdlle. Duvergez the other. The house was well filled, and the satisfaction of the audience only allayed by the regret at Mdlle. Chéri's approaching departure. There is not a star in Mr. Mitchell's bright galaxy of talent who so wins upon an audience as this accomplished and esteemed young lady.

Au reste there has been little to notice during the week at the theatres. A farce at the PRINCESS', called "A Wife for an Hour," has been favourably received, and Mr. FOX COOPER has opened the STRAND, with a drama embodying some of Hogarth's pictures as *tableaux*, and a ballet called "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments," at a very moderate rate of admission.

A morning representation of the animals of Mr. Hughes' establishment took place at DRURY-LANE on Thursday, and was honoured by the presence of her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the other members of the Royal Family, as well as by a very large assemblage of the rank and fashion of the metropolis. The performances gave the highest gratification to the distinguished audience. The beautiful little white Seal, which our readers may remember to have seen in the spectacle of the "Desert," is intended as a present for her Majesty.

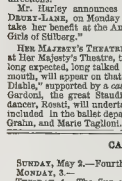
At the Minor Theatres, Female Ethiopian Serenaders are springing up in all directions.

Mr. Harley announces the revival of "Guy Mannering," for his benefit at DRURY-LANE, on Monday next; and on the same evening, Miss Woolgar will take her benefit at the ADELPHI, when Mr. Webster will appear in the "Pretty Girls of Stilberg."

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Brilliant as have hitherto been the performances at Her Majesty's Theatre, those on next Thursday will eclipse them all. The long expected, long talked of Jenny Lind, whose name is now in every one's mouth, will appear on that occasion, in Meyerbeer's splendid opera, "Robert le Diable," supported by a cast in every way worthy of her. Castellan, Fraschini, Gardoni, the great Staudigl, and Borelli, are all included; and that beautiful dancer, Rosati, will undertake the part of the *Phantom Abbess*. She will also be included in the ballet department, with her graceful compeers, Cerito, Lucille Grahn, and Marie Taglioni.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 2.—Fourth Sunday after Easter.
MONDAY, 3.—
TUESDAY, 4.—The Sun rises at 4h. 29m.
WEDNESDAY, 5.—Venus sets at 10h. 37m., p.m., near the N.W. point of the horizon.
THURSDAY, 6.—St. John.—Venus and Jupiter in conjunction.



FRIDAY, 7. The Moon enters her last qr. at 10h. 49m., p.m.
SATURDAY, 8.—Half Quarter.—Easter Term ends.
On May 6th, Venus and Jupiter are near together: their relative situation with respect to themselves and to neighbouring stars are shown in the annexed diagram. Venus is drawn on a scale of 40 seconds of arc to an inch; the place of Jupiter is only indicated, as, if drawn, it would have given the appearance of overtopping Venus, whilst there is some distance between them, and Venus is much the brighter object at present.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 8.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 5	3 24	3 39	3 57	4 19	4 30	4 50	5 10	5 35	5 50	6 21	6 50	7 19	7 52

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*M. A. T.*"—*The couplet*—

"*Immodest words admit of no defence,*
For want of decency is want of sense"—

is from the Earl of Roscommon's elegant "Essay on Translated Verse."

"*T. T.*" *Bolton.*—*We have not issued any Map of London, but two Panoramic Views, both of which may be obtained, by order, of any Bookseller.*

"*X. A.*" *Probably, the London and Westminster Bank.*

"*W. L. R.*"—*The lines are full of excellent feeling, but do not reach our poetic standard.*

"*Whitney,*" *Manchester.*—*The interception would not be justifiable by law, though it might apparently be by circumstances*

"*Lindsay.*"—*The début of Mdlle. Lind will take place next week.*

"*B.,*" *Scarborough.* *Application for Subscribers' Shares has been, in some cases, construed into a liability for expenses: in our Correspondent's case, we recommend passive resistance.*

"*W. H. T.,*" *Coblenz, is thanked: see our Journal for April 24. We have not room for the Speech entire.*

"*Scrutator.*"—*The European (Subscription) Library in St. James's-square.*

"*A. B. C. D.,*" *Portsladc.*—*The Loan is projected.*

"*B. L.,*" *Farnham.*—"*The moon shines brightly.*" *Johnson's example, quoting Pope, is "it brightly dasoing shone the morn."*

"*J. J. L., Edinburgh.*—*A small work on Carpentry and Joinery is published by Taylor, Wellington-street, Strand.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Manchester.* *Gorton's "Biographical Dictionary" is a sound compilation—certainly, preferable to Dr. Watkins's. Bate's Dictionary is a work of higher character than Gorton's; but it is expensive. Our Correspondent will find a List of Treatise in Haydn's "Dictionary of Dates."*

"*A Clifton Subscriber.*"—*The Jewel in the Imperial Crown to which our Correspondent refers is "the inestimable Sapphire."*

"*Τοβάκκα Πίπε the Second,*" *Chigwell.* *Meerschaum (from meer, the sea, and schaum, foam, in Germans), of which the best tobacco pipes are made, is a yellowish and greyish-white earth, composed of silica, magnesia, lime, water, and carbonic acid. It is dug in Natolia, and near Thebes; and the Pipes are principally made in Turkey. Beer chaum is the écume de mer of the French.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Exeter.*—*A white or light colour reflects heat copiously, and absorbs little; while a dark, or dark colour, absorbs copiously, and reflects little.*

"*A Young Beginner.*"—*A Dissolution of Partnership, to be legal, must be Gazetted.*

"*Bezar.*"—*We will inquire.*

"*A. M. H.*"—*The Nereid's Marbles have been removed by the French savans.*

"*Daily.*"—*Alas.*

"*C. L. P.*" *is thanked; but we have not room for the Sketch*

"*A Constant Reader*" *should apply at the Exhibition Room.*

"*P. F.'s*" *(Dublin) suggestion was not received in time.*

"*Jacob.*"—*Only at the latter Theatre.*

"*An Inquirer*" *will find Pycraft's "Greek Grammar Practice" very useful.*

"*G. H.*" *The British Museum is engraved in Vol. I. pp. 153, 178, 180, 185, 212, 257, and 260, of our Journal*

"*T. C.,*" *Chester.* *The Meeting was fully illustrated in our Journal, last season.*

"*Enquirer,*" *Carlisle.*—*The Windsor View will appear shortly. Carlton House had the Dry Rot.*

"*Capt. E.*" *must, surely, be a non de circonstance, and not a fortunate assumption for so absurd a question as that proposed by him.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*A small work on Horse-Racing is published by Bogue, 86, Fleet-street.*

"*G. J. S.,*" *London Road.* *A Portrait of the late Bishop Sharley is engraved in No. 246 of our Journal. Our Correspondent is thanked for the lengthy letter.*

"*Aphrodite.*"—*We cannot answer for the truth of the town gossip of other journals.*

"*Paulus*" *should apply to the Secretary to the Polytechnic.*

"*M. R. C. S.*" *can recover from the party by whom he was called in.*

"*Cato,*" *Liverpool.*—*The "Illustrated New Testament" may be had bound, price 5s.*

"*Arthur Martyn*" *is altogether mistaken as to the architecture of the British Museum, which was correctly described in our last. His notion that it is "Corinthian and Ionic" is a flagrant blunder.*" *Correspondents should test their information before they impugn that of others.*

"*Φάταν ἐβλε,*" *Brighton, had better study the fashion of the Esplanade.*

"*Sigma,*" *Perth.* (*Old and New Style.*) *The author of the Paschal Epoch—or way of computing from the Birth of Christ—was an Abbot of Rome, one Dionysius Exiguus, who flourished under Justinian about the year 507, or, as some say, 527. Till his time, the generality of Christians computed their year from the building of Rome. Dionysius began his account from the Conception or Incarnation, by us popularly called Lady-day, or the Annunciation. This method continued in use till 1752; at this time, the Gregorian Calendar having been admitted by Act of Parliament, the year was reckoned from the first day of January, as it did generally in the other countries of Europe.*

"*A Constant Reader.*" *Marco made his début at the Académie Royale de Musique, in Paris, in 1838, as Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable."*

"*An Artist.*"—*We know of no Treatise on Harmony as applied to the Guitar.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*The external walls of Covent Garden Theatre stand on sufficient ground to have enabled Mr. Adams to render the Royal Italian Opera the largest theatre in the world; but, out of his three plans, the medium size was adopted.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*The wearing of the signet ring, with the coat of arms engraved thereon, would render the year was probable for the days on armorial bearings.*

"*Quiz.*"—*No such precedence as that stated by our Correspondent belongs to a Clergyman.*

"*Ambatan.*"—*The title of "Honourable" is not accorded to the sons and daughters of the younger sons of Dukes and Marquises; but the Queen's Maids of Honour have it in virtue of their office.*

"*Jules,*" *Camberwell.* *We do not know the place of residence, or, indeed, the fact of the existence, of the lady in question.*

"*G. T. N.,*" *Liverpool, is thanked for his letter: Mr. J. L. Williams, the draughtsman and engraver of our Illustrations of the New House of Lords, is a son of Mr. S. Williams.*

"*Mars.*"—*About 21 or 22 is, we think, the latest age to get a commission in the Army. The name of an applicant ought to be placed on the Commander-in-Chief's list, at the age of 16. Nineteen is not too old: but, then, interest should be brought to second the application.*

"*Vavasour.*" *The right to "supporters" is confined to Peers of the Realm, Knights of the Garter, Thistle, and St. Patrick: Knights Grand Crosses of the Bath (G.C.B.); Knights Grand Crosses of St. Michael and St. George; and to those Baronets and others (of whom the number is extremely limited) who may have obtained them by special grant. Further, in addition to these, supporters are assumed and borne, but without any legal right, by the heirs-apparent of Dukes, Marquises, and Earls, and by all the children of Peers to whom courtesy allows the prefix of "Lord" or "Lady." The variation in the form of the cockade is merely a matter of taste.*

"*Gulliver.*" *The pay of a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Life Guards is £1 9s 7d. per diem; of a Captain, 12s. 1d.; and of a Cornet, 8s. The daily pay in the other Cavalry Regiments is—of Lieutenant-Colonel, £1 3s.; of Captain, 14s. 7d.; and of Cornet, 8s.*

"*W. M. C.*" *—There will be a Fancy Sale for the Benefit of the Orphan Working School, Haverstock Hill, Hampstead, held on the 8th and 10th, and two following days of next month; apply to the Secretary, 19, Gresham-street.*

"*N. O. P.*"—*The Scottish Marriages Repatriation Bill, now in progress through Parliament, if carried, will put an effectual stop to Gretna Green Marriages.*

"*Reformer,*" *Stockton-on-Tees.*—*Mr. Jackson's Letters on Capital Punishment appeared in early Numbers of the Daily News.*

"*R. J. O.*" *is thanked; but we have not room for the Lines.*

"*F. M. G.,*" *Moorpat.*—*Mrs. Nisbett made her first appearance on the stage under the name of Miss Mordaunt*

"*W. W.,*" *Tiverton.*—*Apply to a Magistrate.*

"*A Country Housekeeper.*"—*The usual Board Wages of Servants is 12s. or 13s. per week.*

"*H. B.*"—1. *No.* 2. "*Old and Young Stagers*" *was written for the first appearance of Mrs. Charles Matthews; Mr. Liston playing also in the piece.*

"*F. W.*" —*Declined.*

"*W. C. G.*"—*For Tickets of Admission to St. Paul's Cathedral, on the Charity Schools Anniversary, apply to Messrs. Remington's, St. Paul's Churchyard.*

"*H. E.*"—*We cannot undertake to answer the Questions to our Correspondent's letter of six sides.*

"*Alice*" *must excuse us.*

"*G. T. P. S.*"—*The meteorological paper has been forwarded to "J. G."*

BOOKS RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Webster's Royal Red Book.—Thoughts on the Poor Relief Bill. By the Earl of Shrewsbury.—Meadows's Notes on China.—The Opera. By Sedgley Marvel.

THE NEW HOUSE OF LORDS.

NEXT WEEK, we shall complete our present Series of Illustrations of

THE NEW HOUSE OF LORDS,

with the following Engravings:—

The Royal Throne, her Majesty's State Chair, Chairs for His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and His Royal Highness Prince Albert, &c.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1847.

THE Enlistment Bill has passed the House of Lords, but only by a small majority: the opposition to it was nearly successful, and even the advocacy of the Duke of Wellington, a high authority on most questions, and the very highest on this, had less than its usual influence; it did not prevent votes being given against it. And, what is perhaps more strange, Lord Brougham, for once, did not echo "The Duke," but expressed his fears of the injury it would do the Army. Coming after the express declaration of the Duke of Wellington that it would not operate to its injury, the opinion of the learned Lord, like that of many others who spoke, did not seem particularly well founded. His speaking on the constitution of the Army and on military affairs at all, in the presence of the greatest soldier of our age, somewhat resembles the self-complacency of the Pedant who is said to have read Hannibal a Lecture on the Art of War. In this case, too, it seems that in the only part of the question which the ex-Chancellor might be supposed to understand, namely, the Law of Enlistment, he was totally wrong; he had better not have spoken at all, for Earl Grey administered a rebuke to his learned Lordship as severe as it was well deserved. It is a miserable sight to see the most ordinary and practical improvements, changes of detail rather than alterations in principle, opposed by men who, in their early years, were the champions of all reforms; whose fame and fortunes have been built on that championship. Even Reformers, when they have reached the summit of their age, and not imagine that progress stopped short at the point where they and action parted company, or they degenerate into

The dull retarders, chainers of the wheel,

for whom the world has a very qualified respect.

The shortening the term of Enlistment in the Army, though regarded with much fear by nearly all the old military men in both Houses of Parliament (with the one great exception, whose opinion is worth that of all of them put together), is really but bringing the law into correspondence with what has long been the practice; a soldier who has distinguished himself well, could, under the old system, claim his discharge after twelve years' service; without good-conduct marks, he could do the same after fifteen years. It was better that this should be made certain and legal than dependent on regulations and orders; and this is all that is done.

As to the effect of the change, since it will differ so little from the present practice, it is but reasonable to conclude that it will be but slight. It is not the term of service alone, but the position of the soldier during that term, that makes the ranks of the Army only the last refuge of an inferior class. The agricultural labourer, starving on seven or eight shillings a week, rises by entering the Army; a man quitting any other employment certainly makes a sacrifice both of money and freedom. If an individual does it on the chance of promotion to the rank of non-commissioned officer, and has talent and steadiness, the chance is in his favour; if he looks higher, he has no chance at all; rank and wealth monopolise all above the humbler grades of the service; the few exceptions are nothing as compared with the bulk of the Army, and they occur mostly in time of war; at any time they are too few to be reasonably calculated on. These causes will always prevent what is called a "better class of men" from entering the Army.

Even now, with all the improvements made and making, the physical condition of the soldier is far from what it ought to be. The accounts given of the accommodations of life provided in barracks even in England are a reproach to the country. The whole of the Canteen system is an anomaly, and ought to be forth with changed. Imagine the same authorities who punish a soldier for drunkenness, licensing the sale of spirits, and making a profit of the rents of these dens of demoralization! And they are the only places within the barracks open to the soldiers, who have no rooms or apartments for any purpose but sleeping. In the same way, appearing dirty on parade is a military offence; yet, till lately, a wash-house in a barrack was a thing unknown, and such a thing as a soldier's bath, except, perhaps, in an hospital, does not, we believe, exist.

In these respects the officers are not much better off than the privates: the official routine of custom and carelessness is very impartial. The department that provides barrack accommodation for our troops has but one object—doing as little, and that as badly and stingily as possible. It is no fiction to say that our prisons are built with more care and cost than the places where our Army, officers and men, are housed. We have a vivid recollection of the sordid wretchedness of many of the lath-and-plaster abominations called barracks, particularly the "officers' quarters:" the arrangements for lighting, warming, and ventilating the prison at Pentonville are absolutely palatial in comparison with them. Yet for the mere accidents of occupation, a broken window, or a fallen chimney-pot, the utmost sum is screwed out of the whole regiment, when it leaves, in the shape of "barrack damages." There is much in this direction requires altering, as well as the term of service. And, behind both these, and greater than either, remains the system of promotion by purchase of commissions, under which the Army will never be a popular profession: rank is decided by a test applied in no other. If ever we are again involved in a long war it will have to be abandoned; but we shall have extraordinary luck if, in the first campaigns of that war, it does not subject us to severe disasters. It is laid down as a principle, by Burke, that any rule of selection and promotion that does not include fitness and ability as elements is a bad one; purchase does not do this; nor does the other rule of seniority. Neither the longest liver nor the wealthiest may be the better man. But we cannot enter into the discussion here, though it is one of the questions that will have to be solved before the lapse of another generation.

THE total indifference and apathy of the English public on all questions connected with foreign politics, form a strange contrast with what we read of ourselves in the French journals. In them we are described as a nation of more than Machiavelian craft and subtlety—pursuing our own purposes of aggrandisement with a watchfulness that never sleeps. The Paris journalists give us by far too much credit: as a body, the English people are more indifferent to their foreign affairs than any nation in Europe. We pay, perhaps, too little attention to them; while, on the other hand, the French are too much engrossed by them. They neglect internal reforms and social improvements, but are thrown into a popular frenzy by a squabble in a group of islands in the South Seas. We are absorbed by domestic questions, opening lines of communication, changing financial systems, altering import duties, and look on the quarrels of foreign Cabinets and Ministers with a coolness amounting to contempt. "It's no business of ours," may be taken as expressing the general feeling. In this one particular the press of the country rather exaggerates than represents popular opinion, and the interest the leading journals take in foreign politics is a reflection of the feelings of parties and Cabinets rather than that of the nation. Except the Spanish bondholders, there are not ten men in a thousand throughout the empire who care two straws about the composition of the Spanish Ministry.

The merchants connected with the Oporto trade are interested in the struggle going on in Portugal, and wish for a speedy restoration of peace; but, generally, the quarrel is looked on as contemptuously as the snarling of a couple of curs, neither of whom has the strength or courage to bite. A motion connected with Spanish or Portuguese politics would not command "a House;" honourable members, who know to a shade the depth of public feeling on all questions, would consider such motions useless. And even when we have, as a State, a direct money interest in the situation of a Government, as we have in that of Greece, it is impossible to attract attention to it. The House was "counted out" on Tuesday, during Lord John Manners's speech on his motion respecting the state of that country; on any other question, Lord John Manners would have been listened to with pleasure. But Greece is one of those "unfortunate nations" that are never heard of except as beggars, bankrupts, or thieves; it is rather an approach to good order and Government when its Ministers are not cutting each other's throats. It is impossible to feel any interest in them; it is almost as impossible to understand them or their Government, which seems to us, both in its German King and its modern Constitution, to be a mistake, for which the "Great Powers" are more to blame than the people. The accounts that reach us of the doings of the men who hold authority in that country, read more like the history of a band of brigands than anything else; and it may be doubted whether greater barbarity and extortion were ever practised by the Turks. There are nations, as well as individuals, that cannot be assisted; all help is thrown away upon them; the materials and elements of prosperity are not in them, and they are hopelessly given up, even by their best friends. Greece seems to have reached that point: men cannot be got even to talk about it.

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the first three days of this week was fine; the sky was nearly cloudless, but the atmosphere was hazy, and the nights were cold vegetation in consequence made but little progress. On the 26th a strong wind from the West and W.S.W. blew, and continued blowing with slight intermissions till the 28th day. On the 27th and 28th the temperature amounted to a gale, the sky was frequently covered by clouds, and the nights were warmer than the preceding had been; consequently vegetation progressed, but not very rapidly. The following are some particulars of each day:—Friday was a fine day the wind blowing from the E.; its average temperature was 45½°; Saturday was a fine day; the wind was principally blowing from the E., although for a short time it was from the S.; the average temperature of the day was 46½°; Sunday was a fine day; the wind was from the West, with generally a cloudless sky; the average temperature was 45½°. On Monday a strong wind blew at times from the W., and at other times from the W.S.W.; the sky was frequently cloudy; its average temperature was 46½°. Tuesday, the wind blew very strongly from the S.W., at times amounting to a gale; the sky was cloudy; early in the morning some heavy showers of rain fell; the average temperature of the day was 52°. Wednesday, the wind blew very strongly from the S.W.; the sky was frequently covered by very dark clouds, and showers of rain were falling frequently till towards evening, when the wind subsided, and the sky was generally clear; its average temperature was 52°. Thursday was a stormy day: the wind was blowing strongly from the west; there were occasional showers of rain, mixed at times with hail. After noon, there were several flaps of thunder, which first were heard from clouds situated in the S. W., and, towards the last, the electrical clouds were situated in the S. E., from which the thunder was heard. The average temperature of the day was 50°, and that of the week was 48½°.

The extreme thermometrical readings each day were—

Friday	April 23, the highest during the day was 51½	deg., and the lowest was 39½	deg.
Saturday,	April 24	52½	31
Sunday,	April 25	63½	30
Monday,	April 26	56½	37
Tuesday,	April 27	59	45½
Wednesday,	April 28	60	45
Thursday,	April 29	58½	41

Blackheath, Friday, April 30, 1847. J. G.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Last Saturday afternoon her Majesty held a Privy Council at Buckingham Palace.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Albert, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the Domestic Household, attended Divine Service in the private chapel at Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.

The Queen gave a juvenile party on Monday afternoon, in celebration of the birthday of her Royal Highness the Princess Alice.

The Queen, accompanied by the Hon. Miss Kerr and the Hon. Miss Cavendish, took an airing in an open carriage and four on Tuesday. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback, attended by Colonel Bouverie. Lord John Russell and Viscount Palmerston had audiences of her Majesty.

The Royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace on Thursday evening, included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Excellency M. Van De Weyer, his Excellency Don Pedro de Sousa Monteiro, the Countess Dowager, the Marchioness of Lansdowne, Lady Augusta Bruce, Baroness De Speth, Viscount and Viscountess Villiers, Lord and Lady Beauvale, Sir Robert and Lady Peel, the Right Hon. H. and Mrs. Goulburn.

THE QUEEN'S LEVEE.—The Queen held a Levee on Wednesday afternoon, in James's Palace. Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived from Buckingham Palace at two o'clock. The Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, and the Master of the Horse, received her Majesty and her Royal Consort at the Palace. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was present at the Levee. The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, and attended by the Ladies and gentlemen of the Court, having entered the Throne-room, the foreign Ministers were introduced, and the presentations to her Majesty took place in the diplomatic circle.

STATE BALLS AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—It is the intention of her Majesty to give two State Balls and two Concerts this season, at Buckingham Palace. The first State Ball will be given on the 14th inst. We have authority to announce that the guests will be in *full dress*.

BIRTHDAY OF THE PRINCESS ALICE.—Last Sunday was the birthday of her

Royal Highness the Princess Alice. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived early at Buckingham Palace to pay a visit of congratulation to the Queen and Prince Albert. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge also paid a congratulatory visit to her Majesty and her Royal Consort.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent attended divine service, last Sunday, in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The prayers were read by the Rev. Dr. Wesley, and the lessons by the Rev. W. Hall. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Wesley. The anthem was "The Lord is King." (Arnold)

THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER'S BIRTH-DAY.—Sunday last was the birthday of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Alice, paid a visit of congratulation to her Royal Highness, at Gloucester House. The Royal Duchess also received visits of congratulation from her Majesty the Queen Dowager, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar.

MINISTERIAL BANQUET.—Lord John Russell gave a grand banquet on Wednesday evening, at his mansion in Chesham-place, to a circle of his supporters in the Lower House. The guests included Viscount Duncan, Mr. Deuristoun, Mr. Aglionby, Mr. Adam, Mr. David Barclay, Mr. Bellew, Sir William Clay, Captain Hatton, Sir John Easthope, Sir Thomas Esmonde, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Forster, Sir Robert Price, Mr. Phillpotts, Sir George Strickland, Lord Marcus Hill, Sir Charles Napier, Mr. Tancred, Mr. Thornely, &c.

APPROACHING MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—A marriage is immediately to take place between the Lady Alexandrina Vane, the daughter of the Marquis of Londonderry, and the Earl of Portarlington.—The marriage of Gustavus Lambart, Esq., eldest son of Gustavus Lambart, of Beau Pere, county of Meath, Esq., to the Lady Frances Conyngham, second daughter of the Marquis of Conyngham, will shortly take place.—The marriage of the Marquis of Sligo, and the Hon Ellen Sydney Smyth, daughter of Viscount Strangford, will take place early in the ensuing week.

THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET TO THE MINISTERS.—The Lord Mayor will give a grand banquet on the 12th of this month to her Majesty's Ministers and a distinguished circle.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ART-UNION OF LONDON.

There was a very numerous assemblage at Drury Lane Theatre on Tuesday morning to witness the annual drawing of the prizes of the London Art-Union The lottery wheels, containing the names of the speculators and the tickets for the prizes had been deposited, were placed upon the stage, which was densely crowded with spectators, who had been specially invited by the committee. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge presided; and among the gentlemen present were the Marquis de Saumarez, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, Right Hon. Sir Milner Gibson, Bart., M.P., Sir Charles Lemon, Bart, M.P., Sir W. Ross, R.A., T. Uwins, Esq., R.A., A. Cooper, R.A., J. Addis, Esq., Major Addis, &c. &c.

His Royal Highness, in taking the chair, said that he had great pleasure in stating that the number of subscribers for the present year exceed by one thousand that which he had announced at the last general meeting, at which time they amounted to 16,000. This increase, especially when the state of the times and the many heavy calls upon the purses of the public were taken into consideration, was a gratifying proof how rapid was the extension of a taste for the arts

The report was then read by the Secretary. It was a document of great length, commencing with the details of the proceedings in Parliament last session on the motion of Mr. Wyse, which had resulted in the Art-Union being specially legalised by an act of the Legislature, and subsequently incorporated by Royal Charter The subscription for the year 1846 amounted to £16,597, and upon the award of the prizes, 288 works of art had been selected by the fortunate holders. This year the subscriptions extended to £17,871, of which £10,720 was to be set apart for the purchase of works of art, and allotted as follows:—30 works at £100, 40 at £15, 36 at £20, 36 at £25, 28 at £30, 28 at £40, 20 at £50, 15 at £60, 12 at £70, 12 at £80, 6 at £100, 8 at £150, 3 at £200, 2 at £300.

W. Thompson, Esq. moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by J. Auldjo, Esq., and carried amid great applause.

Sir. W. Ross, R.A., moved a vote of thanks to the Council.

Mr. Uwins seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Thomas Wyse, Esq , M.P., moved a vote of thanks to the honorary secretaries, Messrs. Godwin and Pocock, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Godwin acknowledged the compliment.

The President being compelled to vacate the chair, Mr. Wyse was elected thereto, and moved a vote of thanks to the Royal Duke, which was unanimously adopted.

The prizes were then drawn, an operation which occupied more than two hours. The first of greatest value were thus announced:—The two £300 prizes to R. Potter, Esq., and Joseph Estcourt, Esq.; £200 to W. Hogg, Esq., J. Stanmore, and G. M. R.; the five of £150 to Colonel Wood, (of Venezuela), T. Hughes, Esq. (Halifax), T. Kennedy, Esq., Morel, Esq., and Rawdon, Esq. Among the lesser prizeholders, his Royal Highness Prince Edward, Duke of Cambridge, £40; J. Deabelle, £100; Baldock, £100; Dormer, £100; H. Thompson, £100; C. Battersea, £100; D. Scanlan, £80, F. Garnett, £80; R. Wilson, £80; J. Brandon, £80; H. Colemun, £80; Miss Brown, £80; Mrs. Collier, £70; J. Sandham, £70; Mr. Southbeach, £70; J. Tooner, £70; Mr. Fripp, £80; J. Ricketts, £70; Miss C. Dow, £70, Miss C Alexander, £70; Cook, £70;—Greenly, £70; W. Smith, £70; A. Dickson, £70; Vincent Aitchison, £70; G. Godwin, honorary secretary to the society, £15, &c., &c.

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB COMPETITION. The decision of the Club upon the designs for their new house was given by ballot on Thursday last. There were 91 competitors and 71 designs. Two premiums were to be awarded, one of £200, the other of £100, for the two designs which should be most highly approved. Of these, one was awarded to the design by George Tattersall, Esq., and the second to the design by Messrs. Fowler and Fisk. The whole of the designs are now on view to the competitors and their friends at the old club-house, in St. James's-square.

POOR RATE IN MARYLEBONE. At a meeting of the five district societies of St Marylebone, held at the Court House on Wednesday—present, the Rev. John Hunt Spicy, D D., the Rector of the parish, in the chair. The reports from the several districts were read, from which it appeared that during the past year 3,742 persons had been relieved by their visitations, and the sums distributed amounted to £1,361 2s. 10d.

ST. MARYLEBONE DISTRICT SOCIETIES. At a meeting, held at the Court House, on Wednesday, the reports from the several districts showed that, during the past year, 3742 persons had been relieved by visitations; and that the sums distributed amounted to £1361 2s. 10d.

WESTMINSTER IMPROVEMENTS.—On Wednesday, by order of the Westminster Improvement Commissioners, the sale of the Great Almonry one of the worst localities in Westminster took place, for the purpose of being cleared away for the new and splendid thoroughfare to be called "Victoria-street." There were altogether 19 houses disposed of, some being above 200 years old, and which adjoined the once celebrated Westminster Sanctuary, and Queen Elizabeth's printing establishment, which was constructed of lath and plaster, and when fell down a short time ago.

TEETOTAL MEETING ON KENNINGTON COMMON. Last Sunday, an aggregate meeting of the Metropolitan Teetotal Societies, to make a collection for the relief of the distressed Irish and Scotch, was held on Kennington-common. About 8000 persons assembled. Dr. Oxley was called to the chair; and, in addressing the meeting, urged the claims of the starving Irish and Scotch. He was followed by several other speakers, the collection being made during the addresses.

PEOPLE'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE. On Wednesday, a meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, for the purpose, as stated in the requisition, for forming an association, "Whose object shall be to spread over the widest field the principles of national liberty and progress, and to aid in establishing a good understanding among the people of all countries." At eight o'clock, Dr. Bowring, M.P., took the chair, and recommended the association to public support. Mr Ashurst said that the view with which they had assembled was to establish an association far different from those which he remembered, whose only object of shaking hands, nation with nation, would be universally recognised. Mr. Ashurst concluded by moving the first resolution, to the effect:—That the persons present form themselves into an international league on the principles that had already stated. Mr. P. A. Taylor seconded the resolution, which was unanimously agreed to. Resolutions, appointing council and officers of the society, and fixing its laws, were then put and agreed to.

BRANDESTON HALL, SUFFOLK, DESTROYED BY FIRE. This fine specimen of Elizabethan architecture, the seat of Mr. Austin, Q.C., situate on a prominent eminence, near the road-side, between Cretingham and Framlingham, Suffolk, caught fire in the morning of Thursday (last week). It was built about three centuries since, and was very capacious, having a noble frontage of upwards of 100 feet. Soon after twelve o'clock, a boy, an assistant of the contractor, discovered smoke issuing from the sitting-rooms over the library, on the south west wing. It had been used by the contractor since he had had the care of the building, and was the only apartment in which there had been a fire for several days. He immediately ran to Mr. Sidell, the principal tenant in the immediate neighbourhood, and on their return found the fire had communicated with the roof

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

PUBLIC attention in this country was never so strongly engaged in the contemplation of works connected with the Fine Arts as it is at the present moment. The door of the Lord Chamberlain's office is besieged with applications for tickets to see the first exhibition of pictures in St. James's Palace; and the door of the office of the Lord Great Chamberlain, for tickets to see what architecture has accomplished in the New House of Lords. On Saturday last, the Minister who carried the Corn Bill threw open his Gallery, in Whitehall Gardens, to nearly three hundred people, consisting of painters, sculptors, architects, engravers, art-auctioneers, picture-cleaners, picture-dealers, print-sellers, critics. The prizes of the London Art Union were distributed this week. Four Exhibitions are already open—one at the British Institution—another in Suffolk-street—a third in Pall Mall, East—and a fourth in Pall Mall, West. On Monday, the Royal Academy opens. Nor is this all there is to see. There is a charming statue, by Mr. Nelson, of Dublin, of "Venus Attiring," now on view at the Egyptian Hall. The New Hall of the British Museum is still a novelty in art; and a most noble collection of etchings and engravings, the property of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Durrant, is catalogued for sale at Sotheby's, in Wellington-street. Nor in an enumeration like this, should the Panorama be omitted; or the Cosmorama, in Regent-street; or the Diorama, in the Park; or even (on reflection) the pictures for the £1000 prize, still, we believe, on view at the Gallery of the Chinese Exhibition.

Among the "sights" we have enumerated, the Old Water-Colour Exhibition is one of the most pleasing. English artists thoroughly understand the resources and capabilities of Water-Colour drawing, and the English public appreciate as thoroughly the wonders of the art. The Exhibition is always a popular one with the ladies. There is much that they can learn from; and much for them to see, without trouble and fatigue.

This—the forty-third Exhibition of the Society—is one of the best the Society has had within the last five years. It would seem, indeed, as if Copley Fielding, and Prout, and Evans, and De Wint, had roused themselves to maintain the excellence of the Exhibition; and supply the temporary absence of Mr. Cattermole, and the permanent retirement of Harding and Frank Stone. Mr. Fielding, indeed, is unusually prolific: he has, altogether, forty-three pictures—one for every year, it would seem, that the Society has been established. Nor can we find fault with him for engaging so much space as he must necessarily occupy with so large a number of pictures; for he appears to great advantage, in spite of a certain monotony of manner hardly to be avoided in so prolific an exhibition. Mr. Gastineau is the next to Mr. Fielding in number, though not in importance. He hardly deserves, indeed, to occupy so large a space upon the walls as his fellow members have awarded him; or, by the rules of the Society, he is (unfortunately for us), perhaps, entitled to engross.

"JEALOUSY."—PAINTED BY THE LATE G. HARRISON.

1. "The Lake of Geneva, from Clarens, looking towards the Valley of the Rhone." George Fripp. A large and charming landscape—something between Callcott and Clarkson Stanfield. The execution, in parts, is extremely good.

12. "A Watermill near Corwen, North Wales." P. De Wint. Perhaps, the most remarkable example in the Exhibition of the merits and defects of Mr. De Wint's peculiar style. The treatment is extremely broad, and the execution almost woolly.

22. "View of Snowdon, from the Mountain Road between Pont-Aberglaslyn and Tan-y-booch." Copley Fielding. One of the finest of Mr. Fielding's works: the effect of distance admirable. The mountain and the sky are kept capitally apart, and yet together.

27. "A Day in the Forest of Atholl." Evans, of Eton. Mr. Evans has other Highland pictures in the Exhibition (three we think), conceived and executed with great truth of character and pencil. This is one of the finest.

31. "The Isle of Staffa—a View of Clam Shell Cave." Copley Fielding. Wild and effective; but we prefer Mr. Fielding when dealing with wastes and downs. The Wastes of Cumberland and the Downs of Sussex are his peculiar home.

38. "Chapel in the Cathedral, Bruges." Joseph Nash. The chapel door is represented open; and, in front, a man kneeling at his devotions. The effect is somewhat cold; but the execution, as is usual with Mr. Nash, extremely careful.

41. "View in Epping Forest, near High Beech, Essex." P. De Wint. Effective; but too broad and too broken.

45. "Rover Llygyn, from Pont-y-Kyfyn, near Capel Cürig." D. Cox. An upright drawing—boldly conceived, but broad, streaky, and even dirty.

56. "Drumadoun." W. A. Nesfield. A fine poetic drawing of a lovely coast, with a red lurid sky, a foundered ship, a vulture in the foreground, and a flight of sea-gulls.

58. "Claddagh Fisherman's Cabin." Alfred Fripp. An Interior, broadly and freely painted. A young mother is represented feeding her child; a boy at her feet is mixing the food.

69. "Piazza del Duomo, Trent, in the Tyrol." W. Callow. A clever drawing; very different from either Prout or Nash, and, therefore, not mannered.

72. "Jupiter Nursed by Amalthea, the Nymphs, and Corybantes, in the Island of Crete." J. Cristall. Cold and careful, and much in the manner of Westall or Howard. We prefer a different subject from the same pencil.—(No. 77) "A Gleaner of Herefordshire."

76. "Windsor Park." D. Cox. A large and violently-painted picture—the Castle in the distance, and a storm coming on. A lady and child running in the foreground. This is not Pope's Windsor Forest, or the Forest of Herne the Hunter, or of her Majesty Queen Victoria.

80. "Italian Landscape, with sea-port—composition." Copley Fielding. A most beautiful drawing—full of Claude-like painting and poetry.

85. "Augsburg, Bavaria." S. Prout. Very large and full of figures A capital example of the master.

97. "The Necker, from the Konigstuhl, Heidelberg." T. M. Richardson, jun. Should be contrasted with Mr. Pyne's large picture of the same subject in the present Suffolk-street Exhibition. There is more air and light, and distance in the oil picture of Mr. Pyne; but this is still an excellent drawing.

106. "Matlock Vale, Derbyshire." P. De Wint Too broad again. The haycocks or wheatsheafs look like pitched tents.

109. "The Eagle Tower, Haddon." S. Rayner. A fine drawing, but too large for the little subject that is in it.

116. "Bolton Abbey." D. Cox. A bold, dashing, and effective drawing—much in the manner of Gainsborough; and by far the finest work from Mr. Cox's pencil in the present Exhibition. The abbey is seen reflected in the water, and on the right of the picture cows are represented driven by girls with milk-pails. No kind of architectural style is observed—the building is Gothic, that is all.

127. "View on the Witham, near Lincoln." P. De Wint. A long, narrow picture exquisite in feeling and execution throughout. It has been bought by Mr. Lewis Pocock, one of the Secretaries of the Art Union.

[illegible]. "Haddon Hall, Derbyshire." W. C Smith. Haddon, in the time of the Vernons, and nicely conceived, but somewhat hard and green.

142. "The Black Knight and Jester Riding through the Forest." Joseph Nash. A truer name would be, "Scene in a Forest—Black Knight and Jester in the distance."

150. "Arundel Castle, from the upper part of the Park, Sussex." Copley Fielding. A fine representation of a fine view, and in Copley Fielding's best manner.

160. "A Tramper." W. Hunt. A woman seated on a roadside, tired and thoughtful. This is a clever drawing.

172. "The Hallowed Relic." Alfred Fripp. A very large drawing, with very little in it more than a figure kneeling at a cross. In the foreground is a skull, which we would recommend Mr. Fripp to remove when the picture is returned to him.

176. "A Landscape — Sunset." Poetic in parts, but surely that mottled scagliola marble sky is not true to nature.

183. "Milan Cathedral." S. Prout. Clever, and with the architecture more in detail than is usual with Mr. Prout.

188. "A Page." W. Hunt. A boy in a yellow dress, asleep on a chair. The attitude is easy and unaffected.

198. "Chrysanthemums." 201. "Poppies." V. Bartholomew. Beautifully true.

204. "Camellias." 205. "Jar of Flowers." 206. "Spring Flowers." Maria Harrison. All are excellent.

212. "Devotional Offerings." W. Hunt. A female figure kneeling, with flowers thrown down on the ground before her. The face full of tranquil sorrow.

232. "Christmas Pie." W. Hunt A boy on a chair, with a pie before him, a knife in one hand, and a fork in the other. The expression of happiness extremely clever. A piece of holly on the table relieves the rest of the yellow colouring. We have engraved this characteristic drawing in No. 246 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

276. "Trampers at Home." W Hunt. Two female figures—one seated sewing, the other standing pealing potatoes. Clever, but certainly inferior to the "Tramper Resting," already noticed.

290. "Pluma." W. Hunt. Beautifully coloured, and, with the blue meal upon them, exquisitely given.

299. "A Corn Field, near Iffley, Oxfordshire;" 307. "Stacking Hay." P. de Wint. Two companion drawings. Detail is always sacrificed by Mr. de Wint. We do not mean *Denner-like* detail, but the distinctiveness of nature.

304. "Jealousy." The late G. Harrison. A garden scene, with three figures in the central walk. We have engraved it in our present Number. Mr. Harrison was an artist of promise, unfortunately lost to the arts before his genius was fully ripe.

315. "Butcher Boy." W. Hunt. A three-quarter figure of a butcher boy, with a pig in his arms. You can almost hear the squeak of the little porker. The quiet enjoyment of the boy's face is perfectly irresistible.

LITERATURE

ONE HUNDRED SONGS OF PIERRE JEAN DE BÉRANGER, with Translations by WILLIAM YOUNG. Chapman & Hall.

A translation that should re-produce the beauties of Béranger's verse in English, is one of those difficulties that border on the impossible. Many of Béranger's Lyrics, in sentiment, appeal to the whole world; but the exquisite delicacy of his language defies imitation, and the skill with which he introduces and repeats his "refrains," cannot be approached: in a translation, they inevitably become stiff or heavy, or must be paraphrased or evaded. In feeling, too, he is wholly French; his opinions are those of the nation when it levelled the Bastile, with that admiration of Napoleon and the military greatness of the Empire that succeeded the political enthusiasm of the Revolution. Like Michelet and others we could name, he still believes that France and her armies are the regenerators of the world, only held back from their mission by "the system" of Louis Philippe, and the timid *bourgeoisie*, with its spirit of commerce, that prefers selling sugar to fighting. He launched a few satires at Napoleon when he was sinking from the great chief of a nation into a vulgar Emperor; but, when he fell, Béranger turned from the stupid legitimacies of the Restoration to the glories of the past, with all a patriot's fire and poet's affection; and, when it was dangerous to sing save in unison with the Court choir, he addressed the Republic of his early years, half in playfulness, hiding his meaning by apostrophising it as his "Lisette." In some of his songs, it is difficult to say whether he mingled politics with his love, or threw a little love into his politics. The despotism of the old *regime*, it is said, was "tempered by epigrams;" the Restoration was shaken by songs; and Béranger incurred the honours of fine and imprisonment. And, when the hopes of the "three days" were fading, he drew his pen against the Revolution of July; but the new dynasty, stronger or wiser for a year, frowned at the veteran marching to execution, expressed in the phrases of the barrack-room, is terribly natural; but, in English, this character and colouring cannot be given. This, however, the reader, who cannot enjoy the original, will not miss; for general ability and faithfulness we can heartily recommend Mr. Young's translation; he has given every song in the original on the opposite page; and, to those who have a knowledge of both languages, the comparison of the two texts is at once a useful exercise and a delightful occupation.

[illegible] ideas that are sometimes heavy and common-place. These chymists;" the "Beggars" (with the exception of that stumbling-block the *refrain*), is capital. It is in the light playful pieces like the "King of Yvetot," or those where the language is that of the common people, with its slang and abbreviation, which Béranger alone could render poetical, that the deficiency of the translation is most apparent; the "Old Corporal" is an instance. In the original, it is very proud of the veteran marching to execution, expressed in the phrases of the barrack-room, is terribly natural; but, in English, this character and colouring cannot be given. This, however, the reader, who cannot enjoy the original, will not miss; for general ability and faithfulness we can heartily recommend Mr. Young's translation; he has given every song in the original on the opposite page; and, to those who have a knowledge of both languages, the comparison of the two texts is at once a useful exercise and a delightful occupation.

LOUIS PHILIPPE AND LORD HOLLAND. The King of the French has just presented a magnificent porcelain vase of Sevres to Lord Holland. By a delicate attention his Majesty has caused to be painted on the vase the house at Twickenham in which he resided when in England, and in which he often received the father of Lord Holland, with whom he always maintained the most friendly relations. On the other side of the vase is a representation of the Palace of the Tuileries. Some time ago the King consented to accept from Lord Holland a portrait of his father, after Leslie, which is considered a striking likeness.

DEATH OF LADY ALICIA GORDON.—The above lady died on Saturday last, at her residence, in Hertford street, May-fair. Her ladyship was daughter of the late, and sister to the present, Earl of Aberdeen, and to the Right Hon. Sir Robert Gordon, Bart., G.C.B., and was born in 1788. Lady Alicia was for several years Lady of the Bedchamber to her late Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda of Gloucester.

THE YEAR'S REVENUE.—The tables have been published of the national income and expenditure for the year ending the 5th April. The total receipts were £54,493,761 19s. 10d., and the expenditure £51,708,570 16s. 2d., giving an excess over expenditure of £2,765,191 3s. 8d. The principal items of receipt, dropping the odd numbers, are—Customs, £21,000,000; Excise, nearly £14,000,000; Stamps, £7,600,000; Land and Assessed Taxes, £4,957,000; Property Tax, £5,464,000. The total charge of the funded debt on the other side of the account is £27,636,194, and the remaining large items are—Army, £6,300,000; Navy, £7,700,000; Ordnance, £2,645,900; Miscellaneous, including £550,000 on account of distress in Ireland, nearly £4,000,000. The balances in the Exchequer on the 5th ult. were £5,459,000

THE NEW HOUSE OF LORDS.—THE VICTORIA LOBBY.

(Continued from page 261.)

THE VICTORIA LOBBY.

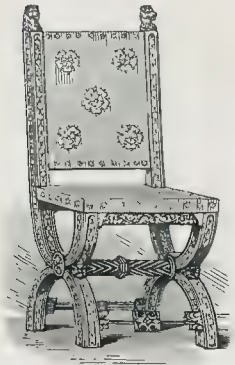
FINGER-PLATE.

F the superb character of this apartment, only a proximate idea can be formed.

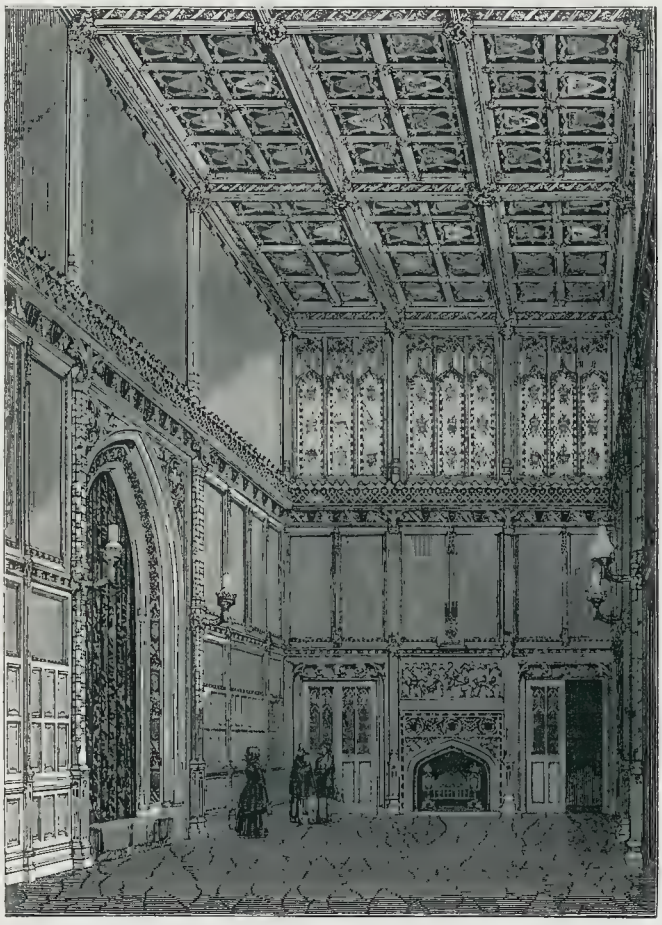
Even in its comparatively unfinished state, it is a most magnificent apartment; but, when the intended frescoes on the walls, and Regal portraits in the paneling, are inserted in their several places, the general effect will be of excessive richness and Regal splendour. The walls are each divided into three compartments; those on the east and west having fire-places in the centres, and doors into the lobbies in the side divisions; the south side has only a lofty arched doorway communicating with the Victoria Gallery in its central division; whilst in the centre, on the north side, is an archway, to correspond, though it is merely an enrichment to a blank wall; and in the side divisions are doors leading into the House of Lords.

The walls are paneled to a considerable height, having a deep frieze, with an elaborate cresting to it, running all round the room. On the north and south sides, the walls above the paneling are, at present, covered with drapery of a dark marone, having roses and crowns diapered upon it in gold colour, as a temporary adornment to blank walls; it being intended, at a future period, to have frescoes painted in the vacant spaces, between the pillars. The east and west ends have each three windows, above the paneling, each window being divided by mullions into three days or lights, having quatrefoiled heads and tracery. The windows are filled with stained glass, of simple but characteristic pattern, consisting, in each light, of the rose, thistle and shamrock, surmounted by Royal crowns, on a ground of elegant disper-work; and the whole is bordered by a narrow fillet, having roses at intervals. The tracery in the heads of the windows has sprays of roses. The effect of these windows is exquisitely beautiful. The rich colours in them, and the softened tone of the light which streams through their various hues, and latticed work, add an impressive magnificence to the lavish decorations of the apartment.

A deeply moulded base runs round the room, and from it rises the paneling of wainscot, of an excellent and enriched design, in the napkin pattern. There are three rows of paneling of this pattern; and, above them, on either side of the apartment, is a series of spaces, nearly square, which are to be filled with bassi-relievi, carved in oak, representing important events in the lives of the Queens of England. Six of these spaces occur on the sides of the room, and above each fire-place is a long space or panel. In the space over the west fire-place, an experimental bas-relief has been introduced, to ascertain the general effect which may be expected from the intended series; and it harmonises exquisitely with the character of the room. Over these sunken panels for bassi-relievi, and separated from them by a deep moulding, enriched with pateræ of varied and elaborate design, is another series, but of *tall* panels, within which portraits of the Sovereigns of England will be painted, on a gilded ground. Of these spaces there are twenty-eight in all, six being at either end, and eight on either side of the room. All the vacant panels have been hung, temporarily, with a superb paper of the richest colours, on a gilt ground. The frieze above these panels is most elaborately enriched with oak leaves and acorns, having shields charged with the armorial bearings, properly blazoned and gilded, of the different Sovereigns of England since the Conquest. At intervals, and between each shield, is a narrow label, running diagonally over the oak leaves, painted vellum colour, on which are the names of the Sovereigns whose arms are delineated on the shields. The cresting above the frieze is of most exquisite design and richness of character, consisting of Tudor flowers and quatrefoils, with roses on pierced tracery. The compartments of the paneling are divided from each other by carved pillars, rising to the height of the frieze; and between each tall panel also is a slender pillar of similar delicate workmanship. The pillars are elevated on square pedestals, having moulded bases to correspond to the base of the paneling to the room, with sunken panels and quatrefoils upon the respective faces. These pillars are octagonal, and each side is elaborately carved with small quatrefoils in alternate series. About midway up the pillars is a foliated lozenge-shaped ornament, above which the pillar is again of octagonal form and quatrefoiled. From the lozenge ornament on the pillars, on the north and south sides of the room, spring the branches for gas-lights, which are most elaborately wrought in diamond pattern, and end in a rich coronal. Small shields with the arms of England are affixed to the fronts of the branches. The lesser pillars between the panels terminate in crocketed pinnacles. Slender pillars rise from short pedestals above the frieze, to correspond to those below; they have beautifully carved capitals.



CHAIR IN THE VICTORIA LOBBY.



THE VICTORIA LOBBY.

The small doorways leading into the House of Lords and the Corridors are precisely similar to each other in decoration; they are slightly recessed, the upper corners of the recesses having segments of arches with fleurs-de-lis in them. Three boldly sculptured bosses are over each door. The doors themselves are each of two wings, paneled in elegant pattern, in the lower portion, pierced for two lights, with traceried heads, in the upper, and filled with plate glass. The brass work of the hinges is of simple, yet effective design, but the finger-plates and escutcheons to the locks are of exquisite detail. We have engraved one of the finger-plates in our initial letter: it will be seen, it con-

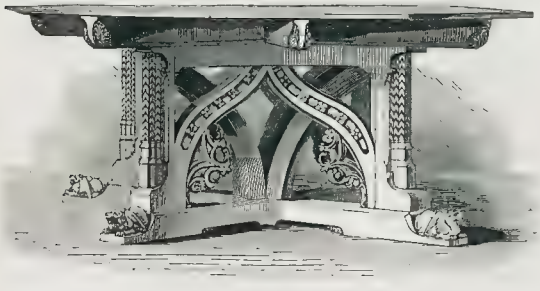
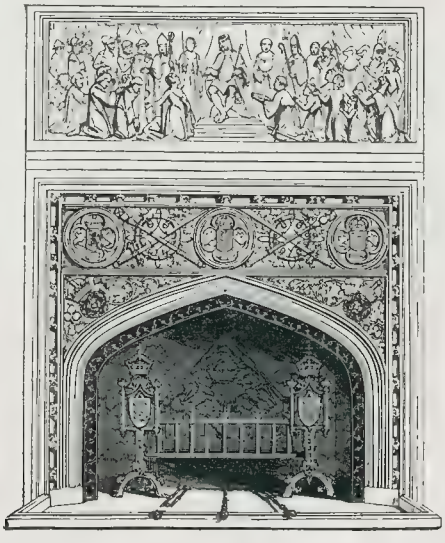


TABLE IN THE VICTORIA LOBBY



FIRE-PLACE.

sists of a quatrefoil, bearing a rose in the centre; and from it sprays treillage of exceedingly complicated design and arrangement, forming an elegant ornament to the door, strictly in keeping with the architectural members in its vicinage.

The large doorway on the south side, leading into the, at present unfinished, Victoria Gallery, is of lofty pitch, very much decorated, and deeply recessed. Four shields, with crowns over them in alto-relievo, and bearing the arms of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, respectively, are at intervals in the mouldings on either side of the door, roses filling up the vacant spaces; whilst small labels, on which are inscribed Anglia, Scotia, Hibernia, and Wallia, are under each shield. Around the arch, a series of small quatrefoils is introduced, and the spandrils have quatrefoils with a rose and a fleur-de-lis within them. The archway on the north wall corresponds exactly in design to its companion opposite; and magnificent curtains of damask, with deep gold fringes, conceal the spaces left for both doors, which are, as yet, unfinished. As the door on the north side is a false one, a statue of her Majesty will be placed on a pedestal in front of it a future period. We believe that it is already commissioned. The seat shown in our view is not a fixture, but has only a temporary right to its locality.

THE CEILING.

The Ceiling of the Victoria Lobby is excessively rich in decoration. It is divided by massive tie-beams into nine large compartments, and each of these is again divided into eight by small ribs; at the intersections of which, and at their junctions with the tie-beams, are exquisitely sculptured bosses, all varied in character, and richly gilded. The faces of the tie-beams are deeply moulded, and along them is carved an intricate treillage, having labels at intervals, intertwined and running diagonally amidst it, painted vellum colour, and bearing the motto, "Dieu et Mon Droit." The treillage is coloured and gilded. At the intersections of the tie-beams are bosses of great diversity, richness, and vigour of design; consisting of lions in varied attitudes, surrounded by a bold foliage, gilded and painted, in vivid tints. The surface of the Ceiling is painted a dark blue. Within the compartments are heater-shaped shields, containing, alternately, the arms of England, Scotland, and Ireland; and around them are enriched quatrefoil borders, with fleurs-de-lis and coronals, the former in the central angles and the latter at the corners. At the points where the tie-beams enter the walls, an elaborate foliage rises from the capitals of the slender pillars at the sides, and similar foliage from the pillars at the angles of the room. From the variety and richness of the sculptural decorations of this Ceiling, and the vivid colours employed in their enrichment, the effect is gorgeous in the extreme, almost surpassing in splendour that of the House of Lords, yet so softened by the tone of the stained glass as to be perfectly free from intrusive brightness.

THE FIRE-PLACES

The Fire-places are of very elegant design and elaborate workmanship. The opening for the fire is a low arch, deeply recessed; the sides and back, incrusted with red and blue encaustic tiles, having the lions of England and the Royal monogram on them respectively. The spandrils of the arch are enriched with Tudor roses, crowned, painted and gilded; and from them flow, in graceful arrangement, the thistle and shamrock, also gilded. In a long panel, immediately above the arch, are three quatrefoils, within circles, having, in their centres, shields of the arms of England, Scotland, and Ireland; and, in gilt letters, on blue labels twining under the shields, the respective mottoes "Dieu et Mon Droit," "Nemo me impune lacessit," and "Quis Separabit." In the spaces between the quatrefoils are circlets of oak branches, with sceptres and swords placed saltire-wise upon them, intertwined by a cord and tassels. The stove is very low, and along the top bar are fleurs-de-lis. The reredos, or back, rises high in gable form, and has upon it the Royal Arms of England, with its supporters and crest. The fire-dogs are of brass, and represent shields, with the lions of England upon them, pendant from standards of enriched design, resting on splayed feet, ornamented with foliage; the standards being surmounted by Regal crowns. The fire implements are of wrought brass, elegantly designed. It will be seen, by our representation, that fenders, those necessary adjuncts to modern fire-places, are dispensed with; a raised moulding round the hearth serving in lieu thereof, besides being made in accordance with the style of architecture of the room. We should observe that the bas-relief represented in our delineation of the Fire-place is not carved in oak, but is merely in plaster, coloured to imitate oak: the subject is Queen Philippa interceding with Edward the Third in behalf of the Citizens of Calais. On brackets, over each Fire-place, are clocks, in oak cases, beautifully carved. The cases have gables, with crockets and finials, and at the corners are small turrets with pinnacles: they were made by Webb. The works of the clocks are by Vulliamy. The dials are exquisitely enamelled in blue and gold, and colour.

THE FURNITURE.

The furniture of the Victoria Lobby is of truly artistic design and character, and shows how much is gained in effect and style, by having an artist's master-mind to direct the upholsterer's skill. In arrangement and details, nothing can be better or more in unison with the architectural features of the room than the chairs and tables; and the *tout ensemble* produced by them, in their proper places, is perfectly beautiful. In point of workmanship, they are of exquisite finish, and add to the repute of Mr. Webb, of Bond-street, in whose establishment they were made.

The Chairs are of oak. They have straight backs, with lions' heads at the top. Russia leather, of a red colour, is strained tightly over the backs, and secured by brass nails, of Gothic pattern and form. Tudor roses are stamped on the leather and gilded.

The seat is of Russian leather also, but without stuffing, the stout leather resting on the webbing underneath. The legs are formed like a carved X, and are strengthened by a middle bar. The legs are exquisitely foliated, and richly carved, and the middle bar is of an extremely beautiful pattern and workmanship. Our Engraving gives an accurate representation of the admirable effect of Costa conducting the first part, and to it we refer our readers, premising that much of the carved work is so delicate, that we can only give a general idea of it. There are sixteen Chairs in all, all of them being of one pattern. Each is three feet four inches and a half in height at the back; the seat of the sixteen being one foot seven.

Two Tables are in the Lobby, of octagonal form, and peculiarly effective design. As the tables are alike in form and ornamentation, we need only describe one of them, and refer our readers to our engraved representation to elucidate points which may not be readily understood from a verbal description. It has four legs resting on moulded plinths, and supporting bearers, stretching from corner to corner; and four other bearers radiate from the centre to the sides of the Table, the extremities of all the bearers being carved in elegant foliage. The legs are delicately enriched by a leaf pattern; and the bearers have plain moulded capitals and bases; whilst, on the ends of the plinths from which they rise, are winged lions and dragons couchant. Ogee arches span from leg to leg, each ornamented with elaborate pateræ, in narrow sunken panels; and on their under sides are bold carved enrichments, trefoiled. The tops of the Tables are formed of three concentric circles of wood inlaid in a lattice fashion, and very highly polished. The general character of these Tables is great strength, blended with richness of decoration, and *perfect* keeping with the florid embellishments of the room. The Carpet is of the same pattern as that in the House of Lords, a deep blue, with gold-coloured roses.

In the View we give of the Interior of the Victoria Lobby, we have omitted the chairs and tables, that the general architectural features of the apartment might be unbroken; and, consequently, our readers must imagine, in the mind's eye, the appearance of the furniture, the tables, surrounded by seats, and the benches for candles upon them. The View is looking west, showing the great door to the Victoria Hall on the left hand. The fire-place is given in detail, to show its sculptural adornments, and the fire-dogs and stove on a larger scale than in the general view.

It is impossible to conceive a more Regal apartment than is the Victoria Lobby, every detail being in such exquisite taste, and so gorgeously enriched by colour and gold; and, in addition to its splendour, there is the prevailing feeling that the embellishments are ALL ART, no hackneyed design or *copied* enrichment being introduced: all are new and beautiful. Indeed, we doubt whether even King Louis of Bavaria, that *art*-loving Monarch, ever imagined a more perfect specimen of art-decoration than this room will present, when all the architect's intentions are carried out. Even now, there is not a single decoration, or piece of furniture, which does not bear the stamp of genius and consummate taste; and when the pictorial beauties are added to its architectural, no room in Europe will exceed it in magnificence and appropriateness.

Next week we shall illustrate the Regal Throne, and other Royal enrichments, in the House of Lords.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Rossini's "L'Italiana in Algeri" composed in 1813 for the Theatre San Benedetto, in Venice, after the fashion of the ballad-opera, or "Tarocchi" at the French, in the same year—was performed on Saturday night, in presence of her Majesty and Prince Albert, and a brilliant assemblage of rank and fashion—the hero of a hundred fights being seen, and heard, in the Duke of Bedford's box. This comic opera has not been given for some years, and its story, therefore, not being so familiar to the *habitués*, as buffa operas of more modern date, the audience were not so alive to the admirable points in the acting of the troupe. About the singing, however, there was no unapprehension; it was certainly a remarkable fact, to meet with a first-rate company of artists, entirely new to this country, without having recourse to the talents of Grisi, Persiani, Mario, Ronconi, Tamburini, &c., in the cast. Alboni was *Isabella*, the Italian in Algiers; Mdlle. Angelini, *Elvira*, the turncoat wife of the Bey: Mdlle. A. Bellini, *Zulma*, her attendant; Marini, *Mustapha*, the Bey: Salvi, *Lindoro*, the Italian captive; Romero, *Taddeo*, the henpecked husband of *Isabella*; and Polonini, *Haly*, the Captain of the Algerine Corsairs. The action of the piece is very slight. *Mustapha*, the Bey of Algiers, tired of the Eastern beauties of the Harem, consents *Haly* to direct a Christian captive, resolving to transfer *Elvira* to *Lindoro*. *Haly*, meeting with *Taddeo* and *Isabella*, who are shipwrecked on the coast of Algiers, conveys her to *Mustapha*, *Taddeo* passing himself off as her uncle to save his life. *Isabella* is a spirited Italian, who at once brings the Bey to submission; and meeting with her former lover, *Lindoro*, the three captives conspire together, and, by making *Mustapha* become a chief of the *Pappataci*, a supposed sect, the scheme of womanliness and plying him with wine, manage their escape from Algiers. The situations in the second act, in which the Bey puts on, over his rich Oriental costume, a dress coat, powdered wig, &c., and takes the advice of *Pappataci* oath, are finely laughable. Rovere, so long the great star of the Viennese Imperial Theatre, and of the Scala at Milan, managed to ingratiate himself in the favour of the public before the second act had closed, although many of his jokes were lost, from the want of knowledge of his peculiar style. One more familiar with his audience, Rovere will prove a welcome addition. He has inexhaustible fun in his nature, and he has the advantage of being an excellent singer, a quality rarely met with in buffo actors. Salvi was unfortunately labouring under combined indisposition and stage-fright, and did not create the great sensation that had been anticipated. But he will take the highest position eventually. He is the most famed *basso profundo* of Italy, genuine in style, dramatic, musician, and musical vocalist. He has wonderful flexibility, and his powers are very versatile. In the finale of the first act, and in the "Pappataci," he greatly distinguished himself, despite of the drawbacks we have referred to. He was too ill to repeat his part on Tuesday, and a change of opera was the consequence. Salvi sang the tenor part deliciously, difficult and high as it is for the voice. Nothing could be more charming than his singing in the sentence "Languir per una bella," was in the duo with Marini, "Se inclinassi." He was greatly applauded. Polonini's "Haly" was of great aid in the concerted pieces. The great hit was, however, made by Alboni, who again created quite a *furore*, not only by the never-equalled charm of her contralto notes, but by her marvellous execution of the most florid divisions in the mezzo soprano register. There never, perhaps, was an instance of any artiste coming to this country with such little noise, having such a decided success. Everything she sings is received with a torrent of approbation. Her intonation is so perfect, and her organ is so symmetrical, that she contends for the palm with any artiste that we ever recollect, except Malibran. She proved the varied excellences of her style by thus appearing as a *cantatrice buffa*. Her acting is so natural, and the play of her features so amusing, that she would be appreciated highly if she were not the great vocalist she is felt to be. She has two cavatinas in this opera, "Cruda sorte," in the first act, and "Pensa alla patria," in the second; the slow movement of the latter is pathetic and lyrical in the extreme, and it was sung with a fervour as to insure a rapturous encore; in the allegro, Alboni executed some sparkling cadence with consummate skill and finish.

On Tuesday night "Lucia" was repeated for the third time. At the first performance Ronconi, who made his *début* as *Enrico Ashton*, was too hoarse to do justice to the music. On the second occasion Tamburini was to have played it, but was taken ill, and Ronconi was announced as the substitute at the eleventh hour. On Tuesday, however, Ronconi appeared with all his vigour, and a finer piece of acting we have never witnessed; his singing being also remarkable for power and brilliancy, although the quality of the voice in the level passages is not of the most musical order.

Of the charming *Lucia* of Mdme. Persiani, of the impassioned *Edgar* of Salvi, and the incomparable *Raimondo* of Marini, we have written in terms of only qualified eulogy; and, on Tuesday evening, these parts were equally as superbly rendered, despite of a cough which seemed to annoy the *prima donna* in the earlier scenes. Every credit was bestowed during the evening, but Costa's excellent discretion in not accepting encores is much to be praised. The Duchess of Kent and suite occupied her Majesty's box

On Thursday night, Bellini's "Puritani" was given for the first time, with Grisi, as *Elvira*; Mdlle. Angelina, *Henrietta*; Mario, *Arturo*; Tamburini, *Giorgio*; Tagliafico, *Riccardo*; Tulli, *Bruno*; and Polonini, *Walton*. The *Diva* was in splendid voice, and never sang more beautifully. In the Polacca, "Ai Miei Vergin Vezzosa," she introduced some novel divisions, which created quite a sensation. Her acting in the finale of the first act was admirable. In the mad scena, "Qui la voce sua soave," she displayed her histrionic genius quite electrified the house. Her duo with Mario, in the last act, was also superbly rendered. We never saw this great *prima donna* looking better, with more power and sweetness of voice. The entire opera, from beginning to end, was a perfect disc-ription in not accepting encores is much to be praised. The Duchess of Kent and suite occupied her Majesty's box

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The "Scuol la Tromba" duo was well commenced by the two band; but, in the *ensemble* at the close, their voices did not blend well together, and the absence of a singer with the masterly quality of a Lablache was felt. The opera, however, on the whole, never gave us more unmitigated satisfaction.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The fourth Concert, on Monday, was honoured with the presence of her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Duchess of Kent. There was a numerous attendance of rank and fashion, and the rooms were crowded to excess. The Royal amateurs arrived at eight o'clock, and were received with the National Anthem, and remained until the end of the Concert. The programme exhibited the remarkable event of Costa conducting the first part, and Mendelssohn the second act. Beethoven's Symphony in F, beautifully played, was the opening piece. Misses A. and M. Williams than sang Rosalin's duetto, "Quis est homo," from the "Stabat Mater," very smoothly, the cadenza being nicely executed. Then came the lion of the evening, Mendelssohn, in Beethoven's Pianoforte Concerto in G. Costa directing the orchestral accompaniments. The sensation produced by the performance of this wonderful work of the dead but, in Mendelssohn's hands, it came out with a charm and freshness, impossible to describe in conventional language of criticism. He introduced two splendid cadenzas apart from those which Beethoven himself has left in endless variety of contrapuntal treatment. The flow of ideas seemed to be inexhaustible, and the glorious impulse of the whole irresistibly captivating. He played the Concerto entirely from memory; and his working up of the themes of Beethoven quite electrified even the accomplished members of the orchestra. Her Majesty and Prince Albert applauded the pianist warmly. Miss M. Williams sang an elegant air, by Costa, composed in 1846, "Ah! verdure quel core," charmingly. Weber's chivalrous overture, "Euryanthe," closed the first part. Costa conducted it with an ardour and impetuosity that were communicated to the executants, and created quite a corresponding *furore* from the listeners. Mendelssohn conducted the second part, comprising his own Scotch Symphony in A minor, No. 3, and his Overture, Scherzo, Song with Chorus, "You spotted snakes," and the Wedding March, and Choruses, from the music to "Midsummer Night's Dream." It is needless to add, that these well-known inspirations so replete with fancy, feeling, and imagination—were received with the highest enthusiasm. The Misses Williams, and Weber's duet, "Come, he gay," from the "Freischütz," completed the vocal selection of this memorable concert, which reflected the highest credit on the artists engaged in it, and on the spirited Directors, for presenting such an attractive scheme. Mr. Anderson, the hon. treasurer, made admirable arrangements for the reception and accommodation of the Royal visitors. The next concert will be on the 10th of May, on which occasion Madame Persiani and Signor Salvi will appear, by command of her Royal Italian Majesty, in the most liberal manner, given consent that these great artists should appear.

THE MELODISTS' CLUB.—On Tuesday evening there was a very delightful meeting, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge in the chair; on which occasion, the prize of ten guineas, for the best Druidical Ode, given by Geo. Andrew Barnard, G.C.B., one of the Vice-Presidents, was awarded to the popular vocal composer, Mr. J. Hatton, gained the second prize, given by W. Foster White, Esq.; and Mr. Charles Horn the third prize of five guineas, given by W. Dixon, Esq. The three compositions were sung by Mr Machin, in excellent style, accompanied by Sir Sir. Bishop. The decision gave general satisfaction. The Brothers Helmsberger, from Vienna, played a Concertante Duo for Two Violins, by Maurer, very brilliantly, and were deservedly cheered for their finished execution. Benedict, the pianist and composer, accompanied them, with his customary skill. Herr Hoelzel sang some German songs admirably. Glees were sung by Messrs. Handel Gear, King, Mowatt, and Foord, Barnby, E. Taylor, &c. The Duke of Beaufort, Lord Saltoun, Lord Colbell, Esq., M.P.; E. Goldsmid, Esq.; T. Fitzherbert, Esq.; A. Bunn, Esq.; Oliphant, Esq.; C. L. Grunelsen, Esq.; W. Anderson, Esq., &c., were amongst the members and guests present on this festive occasion. Mr. Parry, the hon. secretary, whom the *Chronicle* properly calls the life and soul of the Club, was indefatigable in his exertions to provide a great musical treat.

THE MUSICAL UNION.—At the third meeting of this excellent institution, on Tuesday afternoon, in presence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and a host of amateurs, Haydn's Quartet in G, Op. 76, Beethoven's Quartet, No. 1, Op. 59, in F; and Spohr's second Concertante for two violins, comprised the scheme. The executants were Joseph and George Helmsberger, the sons of the leader of the Imperial Opera in Vienna; M. Deloffre, second violin; Mr. Hill, tenor; Herr Hausmann, violoncello; and Lindsay Sloper, pianoforte. The brother violinists made most delightful *débuts* on this occasion. Joseph, the elder, is a first-rate artist, who proved himself to be as capable of leading in the Haydn quartet as he was of conquering Spohr's difficult combinations; Hausmann, Hill, Deloffre, and Sloper also exhibited their executive powers to the best advantage. Amongst the artists present were Herr Schuloff, the pianist from Prague; Madame Oury, the pianiste; Sainton and Vieuxtemps, the violinists; Piatti, Wallace, and Lucas, &c. At the fourth meeting, on the 11th instant, Vieuxtemps will lead, and on the 25th, the youthful genius, Joachim.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

The third performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," conducted by the gifted composer, took place on Wednesday night at Exeter Hall, which was crowded in every part. The chorus, so full of Paganish character, "Baal we cry to thee," was encored; and the newly-written trio—a charming inspiration—"Lift thine eyes," so admirably sung by Miss Kirkham, Miss Duval, and Miss Dolby, was also demanded a second time. Miss Kirkham is a niece of Mrs Anderson the pianiste to her Majesty, and a pupil of Mr. Costa: she has a soprano voice of considerable range, and is a young vocalist of much promise. Miss Birch and Miss Dolby, as well as Lockey and Phillips, sang the solo very artistically. The marked improvement in the choral singing is also worthy of praise

The Oratorio was given last night for the fourth and last time, Miss Hawes resuming her original part of the Queen, which she sang so finely at the Birmingham Festival; and Staudigl, *Elijah*. Mendelssohn's presence has given a fresh impetus to this admirable Society.

MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

This morning will be the second Concert of the pupils of the Royal Academy of Music at the Hanover-square rooms. On Monday, at the fifth Meeting of the Beethoven Quartet Society, Vieuxtemps will lead. On Wednesday, will be the third Concert of Ancient Music, under the direction of Prince Albert: her Majesty will be present. Lablache, Alboni, Persiani, Tamburini, of the Royal Italian Opera; and Staudigl, Gardoni, and Lablache, of her Majesty's Theatre, will sing. On Friday, is the ninth Concert of the Amateur Musical Society, and the violinist Roucher's *Romance*, at Willis's Rooms; also the Annual Concert in aid of the Royal Society of Female Musicians—an excellent institution.

Mr. Edney gave a Concert at the Amwell-street Rooms, Pentonville, on Wednesday last, at which Mr. John Parry sang; Mr. Wilson had a full attendance last Monday at the Music Hall. Messrs. Gollmick (pianist), and Oberthur (harp), gave a Concert on Friday at the Hanover-square Rooms, for Lucile Grahn's benefit.

At the last Concert of the Amateur Musical Society, in Store-street, Mr. H. Leslie, the Hon. Secretary, distinguished himself in a violoncello solo, on "Non più mesta." Mr. Cubitt, the violinist, and Madame Oury, the pianiste, are in town for the season. Verdi, the composer, is daily expected in London, to direct the production of a new opera at her Majesty's Theatre. His "Macbeth," so recently so successful at the Pergola, in Florence, has been purchased for the Royal Italian Opera, and Grisi will appear as *Lady Macbeth*. Verdi's "Lombardi" has failed at the Italian Opera in Vienna, but his "Ernani" has been triumphant. Madame Tadolini, and the English singer, Miss Hayes, and the French artiste, Mdlle Borghese, are in the Viennese troupe; as also Ivanoff, the Russian tenor. The firm of Mechetti, in Vienna, has given Balfe £240 for the right of representing the "Bondman" in that capital, and in the Austrian domin-ions. Mr. Sowe Rea gave the last and last of his Concerts of Classical Chamber Music, at Crosby Hall, on Tuesday evening. He is a clever and rising pianist, and played Beethoven's sonata in E flat with great skill. A pretty song of his was sung, "The stormy night," sung by Mr. Ferrand, gained an encore; as also a ballad by J. J. Harte, "When the daylight departing," nicely sung by Miss E. Turner. Messrs. Rockstro and Rea performed Moscheles's duo for two pianos, "Romance à la Mazurka," brilliantly. Miss Helroyd, Mrs E. Holroyd, Messrs. Watson, Chipp, and Reynolds, assisted Mr. Rea in his classical scheme.

Madame Stoltz has definitively quitted the Parisian Académie Royale de Musique; and M. Pillet's secession as director is duly attempted; he is at law now with Carlotta Grisi, the *danseuse*. Berlioz, after a brilliant reception in St. Petersburgh, had left for Moscow. Ernst was giving concerts in the Russian capital.

Madame de Lozano, a vocalist of great abilities, has arrived in London for the season. She is a Spanish lady of high connexions, compelled, by adverse circumstances, to devote her musical talents to concert singing.

Mr. Oliphant requests us to correct an error in our list of subscriptions last week, to the Royal Society of Musicians, his name having been put down as a contributor of *ten*, instead of one guinea.

Willmers, the Danish pianist, who has created a sensation in Italy, Germany, and France, has arrived in London

IRELAND.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF LORD BESBOROUGH.—We are sorry to state that the Dublin letters give melancholy accounts respecting the state of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Up to a late hour on Monday night the reports of the progress of his Excellency's disorder were of the most alarming character, and great fears were entertained that the noble patient could not survive till morning. His Excellency's disease is aneurism, accompanied, it is said, with water on the chest. All through the night inquiries continued to be made at the Castle, and at four o'clock on Tuesday morning, it was said, that his Excellency was no worse than he had been for the two previous days. On Wednesday, however, the prospects of recovery further decreased, as will be seen by a copy of the bulletin issued at nine o'clock a.m.:—

"April 28, 1847.

"His Excellency continues in a very precarious state."

A little before three o'clock a fresh and equally unfavourable bulletin was issued. It was as follows:—

"His Excellency continues in a very precarious state up to half-past two o'clock."

ACCIDENT TO LADY ELIZABETH BUTLER.—On Tuesday morning (last week), Lady Elizabeth Butler rode out at eight o'clock, to arrange some matters relative to two poor persons. When on the way home from Killamory, her ladyship's horse stumbled violently in crossing the noble Lady heading on the road, where she lay in a state of insensibility amid the groups of the peasantry who ran to her assistance. Lord Walter Butler was soon on the spot, and her Ladyship was conveyed to Carrydoon Lodge pale and scarcely breathing. The fall has occasioned a severe concussion of the brain, but as her Ladyship spoke a few words on Wednesday, and showed some consciousness, it is hoped that she will be again restored to her afflicted family.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF CLONFERT. The Dublin papers mention the death of the Right Rev. Thomas Coen, Bishop of Clonfert, in the archiepiscopal province of Connaught.

REPORTED DEATH OF MISS MARTIN. A letter from Ballinalinch announces the death of Miss Martin, the daughter and heiress of the late representative for Galway county, in consequence of a severe fall from her horse. It was stated, on hearing of the death of her beloved parent, she swallowed poison, and instantly expired. The estate of Mr. Martin was, in regard to extent, a principality. It extended from the bridge of Galway to the straight line of sixty miles, by about thirty in breadth. The length of his avenue has often been the subject of dispute. From the gate house on the high road to his house is upwards of twenty-one miles in length. His tenantry number about 10,000 souls. Still, Mr. Martin was not a wealthy man.

THE PROGRESS OF FEVER.—Fever and dysentery continue to make fearful ravages among all classes. The last accounts from Sligo, Belfast, Fermanagh, Moy, and Charlemont, in the county of Armagh, speak of the rapid spread of the contagion in those localities, and the great want of a properly organized system of medical charities, which, if judiciously carried out, might have been the means of saving many of those who have fallen victims to the prevailing diseases. The number of deaths in the Cork workhouse for the week ending April 24, is stated to have been 84.

MORE OUTRAGES. The Irish papers contain accounts of two murders of a character nearly similar, though perpetrated in localities far apart from each other; the one in Meath, the other in the county of Cork. In the county of Meath, a man named Molloy was murdered by his own brother, aided by one or two others. The cause instigating to the crime was that the murdered man, the elder of the two, promised the younger a portion of a farm of land he occupied, upon the marriage of the latter; but, when that event took place, he refused to perform his promise: hence the younger man became enraged, slew his brother with a hatchet, and, in conjunction with an accomplice, carried the body in a sack a distance of fourteen miles, and flung it into the canal, where it was discovered after several days. The murderer and two persons charged as accomplices have been arrested. The other case, in Cork, the victim was a man named Sheehan, and the murderers his brother and his sister-in-law. The cause of the murder was that the victim had issued execution against his brother on foot of certain promissory notes of his for a sum of £50.—On the night of yesterday week, a barbarous murder was committed in the barony of Lower Ormond, North Tipperary. A respectable man, of the name of Liddell, who had been steward to Mr. Synge, was shot dead at his house in the village of Terryglass. This unfortunate man bore an excellent character, and as yet the cause of the deed has not transpired. The *Tipperary Constitution* says "A poor man, named Lonergan, was brutally murdered on Saturday night (last week) near his own door, at Killeagh, in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, by two men, who robbed him of a cwt. of meal, which he had purchased in this town"

DEATH OF LORD COWLEY.—We announce with regret the death of the Right Honourable Lord Cowley, Ambassador from England at Paris. His Lordship had been for some time ill, and the lamented event took place on Tuesday night, at his residence in the Place Vendome, Paris. The noble Lord was in his 75th year, having been born in 1773. His Lordship was a brother of the Duke of Wellington, whose junior he was by four years

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR MAY.

ON THE PORTRAIT OF THE QUEEN OF SPAIN. *

(From the New Monthly Belle Assemblée Magazine.)

BY THE SISTERS (CAMILLA TOULMIN).

The eyes of Nations watch thee, Crowned Child,
The lab'ring monarch, and now pleads his wife
A song to thee should be to measure wild
Broken by discords—emblems of thy life!
Yet no: I will believe that civil feuds
Henceforth shall calm them at thy will and speech
Our thou a pitying seraph fondly broods,
Instilling Truths which only Sorrows teach
That wisdom greater than the ardent schools
With all their aids to their disciples show,
And yet the knowledge that supremely rules
Life's tangled woof of mingled joy and woe!

Be brave, young Bourbon!—thou art all a Queen
Fear Him on High—but know no other dread,
Be firm in right as thou hast bravely been,
And fear shall bend, like reeds, beneath thy tread
For a shattered throne the golden, silvery lute
Of love and allegiance—empire's worst, Which sometimes wielded as by some fabled wizard,
Its magic withdrawn with its crime—is she woes
Oh, Isabella—be it thine to sheathe
The sword of strife; or, breaking it in twain,
Rid it be melted by the furnace breath
To gentle instruments for honest gain!

Not easy for the proud Hidalgo race,
With creeds belonging to a darker age
To feel the beauty of the kneeled a changing face,
And labour noble, on its history's page;
But as the realm used to dangers grim
Not all at once can meet the orb of day,
So must they sink by slow degrees
The power to track bright PROGRESS on her way

Teach them as from its womb Truth will be received
To seek example in our northern realm.
Free Institutions to up-raise—and find
They then must surely Justice at the helm.

The forceful contrast which thy heart-wrung words
Picture so darkly of thine early years
With those of *Our* Loved Queen, must wake in thy cheeks
Of sauregeons pity, till it break in tears
But Thou art young—and God on HEAVEN is good.
And earth is fair, and life itself most sweet,
And Regal Power once rightly understood
A privilege for noblest natures meet.
May'st thou be His own chosen instrument,
Made fit by suffering's purifying flame,
For many Spain a regeneration sent,
And Europe's Love to sanctify thy Name!

* For some allusions in these stanzas, see the *Times* and other newspapers during the last week. April 19, 1847.—C.T.

A DESOLATE HOUSE.

There were not two dragon sentries keeping ward before the gate of this abode, as in magic regard are usually found on duty over the wronged innocence imprisoned; but besides a glowering visage, with its thin lips parted wickedly, that surveyed all comers from above the archway of the door, there was a monstrous fantasy of rusty iron curling and twisting like a petrifaction of an arbour over the threshold, budding in spikes and corkscrew points, and bearing, one on either side, two ominous extinguishers, that seemed to say, "Who enter here, leave light behind!" There were no talismanic characters engraven on the portal, but the house was now so neglected in appearance, that boys chalked the railings and the pavement—particularly round the corner where the side wall was—drew ghosts on the stable door; and being sometimes driven off or by Mr. Towlinson, made portraits of him, in return, with his ears growing out horizontally from under his hat. Noise ceased to be, within the shadow of the roof. The brass band that came into the street once a week, in the season, never brayed a note in at those windows; but all such company, down to a poor little piping organ of weak intellect, with an imbecile party of automaton dancers, waiting at the end at folding doors, fell off from it with one accord, and shunned it as a hopeless place *Dombey and Son.*

A SUBURBAN VILLA.

Sir Barnet and Lady Skettles, very good people, resided in a pretty villa at Fulham, on the bank of the Thames, which was one of the most desirable residences in the world when a rowing-match happened to be going past, but had its little inconveniences at other times, among which may be enumerated the occasional appearances of the river in the drawing-room, and the consequences of disappearance of the lawn and shrubbery. Sir Barnet Skettles expressed his personal consequence chiefly through an antique gold snuff-box, and a ponderous silk pocket-handkerchief, which he had an imposing manner of drawing out of his pocket like a banner, and using with both hands at once. Sir Barnet's object in life was constantly to extend the range of his acquaintance. Like a heavy body dropped into water—not to disparage so worthy a gentleman by the comparison—it was in the nature of things that Sir Barnet must spread an ever-widening circle about him, until there was no room left. Or, like a sound in air, the vibration of which, according to the most ingenious modern philosopher, may go on travelling for ever through the interminable fields of space, nothing but coming to the end of his moral tether could stop Sir Barnet Skettles in his voyage of discovery through the social system.—*Dombey and Son.*

A LYRIC FROM THE BRITISH FISHERIES.

I stood at Brighton on the beach,
(At Brighton where they brought up Toots)
The shingle was beneath my feet,
And some of it was in my boots
Old boats were there stuck up on end,
Machines for bathing, too, were near,
The packet for Dieppe was scrubbing
Her sides against the famed Chain Pier.

I stood and thought I'd have a carriage—
For many on the Steyne were seen—
Drawn by those stately boats and horses,
And trot away to Rottingdeane!
When up there came a British seaman,
Very nearly on the chin,
Says he—"Your honour, go a fishing,
This here's the time to pull 'em in."

"Happy thought," thinks I. "I'll doit,
Catch no end of cods and crabs,
Eels and herrings, mullets and flounders—
Called by vulgar people, 'dabs'"
"You'll have sport, Sir—never fear, Sir,
No one never knowed it fail,
When the breeze hangs off, here, it'ocard,
Blow it—one might kitch a whale".

So we started. In the stern sheets
Of the tiny-built sail I sat;
It was called the "Royal Albert"—
Name of boat as well as hat.
Lots of prog was stowed on board,
Such prog as one can eat, *sans* dishes,
With periwinkles, *à la* hooks,
Adapted to the tastes of fishes.

So at least we deemed and flung
Overboard the tempting bait,
Threw a sedger into the ocean,
And for bites began to wait
Began to wait—a long beginning—
'Twixt the bottom and the top,
Not a fish would give its custom
To our perwinkle shop.

The ocean stirr'd, as in the fidgets,
And tossed and rolled our skiff so light;
We bobbed and baited, bobbed and baited,
Not a bite—no—not a bite!

The lazy swell kept rolling shorewards
The surf broke on the shingly cornfields.
We bobbed and baited, bobbed and baited,
Not a shadow of a bite!

The Brighton clocks they chimed eleven,
The pocket steamed with all its might,
We bobbed and baited, bobbed and baited,
Not a bite—no—not a bite;
The ocean still kept on its fidgets,
The Dieppe boat was out of sight,
Still we bobbed, and still we baited—
Not a bite—no—not a bite!

The Brighton clocks they all chimed seven,
The setting sun withdrew its light,
And still our kedge was on the ocean,
And still our hooks without a bite.
"Confound the fish," I shouted wildly,
"We must cut it for to night."
"Belay there," said the British seaman,
"Your honour's got a charming bite."

And so I had—I felt it tugging
In the ocean depths so dark;
Perhaps a whale, perhaps a wh-ting,
Perhaps a shrimp, perhaps a shark.
"Haul away sir!" said the sailor,
"And the fish stand by to nab"
I did so, 'twas a wriggling flounder,
By the vulgar called a "dab."

Sullenly I said, "Row shoreward."
Sullen looked upon that shore,
Smilingly my British seaman
Said, "Your honour, one pun' four."
One pound, sterling; four bob, ditto!
"As certainly as A B's ab"
I murmured, looking at my flounder,
"You're a most expensive dab!"

Then turning to my friend the sailor,
On the shingle-covered beach,
Hitching up his tarry trowsers,
I spoke this wisdom-laden speech:
"Fools are they who on the ocean
Go to fish for whales or yearn;
Wise are they, on *terra firma*,
Who go out to fish for fish!"

—*The Man in the Moon.*

A NICE WIFE.

The fact is, I never was fond of needlework at the best of times, and really and truly, I never could see the fun of passing the heyday of one's youth darning stockings, and cobbling up a pack of old clothes as full of holes as a sieve or a sieve shovel. So I longed to Lave an instrument just to amuse myself with for an hour or two in the day, or play over an air or two to Edward of an evening. And it wasn't as if I hadn't got any music-books, besides, I really and truly was sick and tired of doing kettle-holders and working a pack of filthy copper kettles in Berlin wool with a stupid "Mind it bolls" underneath them, or else working a lot of braces and slippers for Edward, which, in his nasty vulgar way, he said were too fine by half for use, or else sitting for hours with your toe cocked up in the air netting purses and spending a mint of money in steel beads for a pack of people that you didn't care twopence about, and who never gave you so much as a trumpery ring or brooch in return (I hate such meanness).—*The Greatest Plague of Life.*

A MISTAKE.

I declare it really wasn't prudent to trust dear Emma to do a thing, and even that little lamb of a Kitty of mine was scarcely safe with a stupid, like her, in the house. For I recollect once, I had been thinking the simpleton had a great deal of sense in her hands, and might just as well do a little more than sit and sit twiddling her finger and thumb of an evening. So I told her that my little poppet of a Kitty was growing so fat that all her things were getting too short for her, and she really wanted a tuck out in her best frock, and would certainly look ill the better for it, so I would thank her to attend to it that night, and let it be done before she went to bed. In the evening, I was in the parlour, boiling down some quarts of pips to make a nice flxature for my hair, and all the while I could hear that sweet little cherub of mine down stairs crying as if I said to myself what the dickens can that idiot be doing with the child in the kitchen at this time of night, when it ought to have been undressed and in bed a good hour ago? Off I trotted to see what precious bit of naughty my Kit was at now. And when I reached the kitchen I thought I should have fainted, for there sat that Emma, with my little angel on her knee, dressed out in its best frock, and with its dear Little innocent face daubed all over with treacle, just as if it had been tarred. "What on earth have you been doing with the child, Emma?" I exclaimed, "I thought as you said it was to have a tuck out in its best frock, ma'am," she replied, "it could have nothing nicer than plenty of bread and treacle." And then to my horror I learnt from her, that when I told her I fancied the child would look ill the better for having a *tuck out* in its best best frock, bless and save us, if the stupid oaf didn't imagine that I wished it to have a *grand feast* in its Sunday clothes.—*The Greatest Plague of Life.*

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

JOHN DOUGLAS EDWARD HENRY CAMPBELL, DUKE OF ARGYLL, was born in 1777. In early life he entered the army, and served under the Duke of York and Sir Ralph Abercrombie, in Holland. He afterwards represented the county of Argyll for more than twenty years, as Baron Sundridge. He retired from Parliament about the year 1821, and chiefly resided at Ardencapel Castle, his seat in Dumbartonshire, till his accession to the title, on the death of his brother, the sixth Duke, in 1839.

His other titles were, Marquis of Lorn and Kintyre, Earl of Campbell and Cowal, Viscount Lochow and Glenilla, Lord of Inverary, Mull, Morvern, and Tiry, in the Peerage of Scotland; Baron Sundridge, of Coombank, county Kent, and Lord Hamilton, in the Peerage of England.

His offices were, Hereditary Master of the Queen's Household, and Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland, Admiral of the Western Isles, Keeper of Dunoon Castle, and of Dunstaffnage and Carrick, one of her Majesty's State Councillors for Scotland, and Lord-Lieutenant and Hereditary Sheriff of the county of Argyll. He was a Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and Knight of the Thistle.

He married first, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Campbell, Esq., of Fairfield, but had no issue by that lady, who died in the year 1818. The Duke married secondly, 17th April, 1820, Joan, only daughter of John Glassel, Esq., by whom (who died in 1828) he had two sons and a daughter.

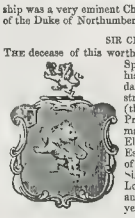
His Grace is succeeded in his estates and honours by his only surviving son, George, Marquis of Lorn, who married, in 1839, the eldest daughter of the Duke of Sutherland. The Duke died on the 26th ult., at Inverary Castle.

LORD ROKEBY.

EDWARD MONTAGUE, fifth Lord Rokeby, who died on the 7th instant, was eldest son of Matthew Montague, Esq., who succeeded to the Barony at the decease of his brother, Morris, third Lord. At the period of his decease he had completed his 59th year. He was never married, and is, consequently, succeeded in the title by his brother, the Hon. Col. Henry Montague. The first Peer of the family was the most Rev. Richard Robinson, Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of all Ireland, created Baron Rokeby in 1777. His Lordship was a very eminent Churchman, and held, under the Lieutenancy of the Duke of Northumberland, the dignified office of Lord Almoner.

SIR CHARLES PRICE, BART.

THE decease of this worthy Baronet took place on the 26th ult., at Spring Grove, Richmond, Surrey. He was in his 71st year. By Mary Ann, his wife, daughter of William King, Esq., of Kingstreet, Covent-garden, he leaves three sons (the eldest the present Sir Charles Rugge Price, Bart.), and four daughters—viz., Mary, married to William Pott, Esq.; Harriet; Eliza-Albinia, married to Ralph Charles Price, Esq., of Sydenham; and Emily Harriet, wife of Henry Curry, Esq. His father was the late Sir Charles Price, Alderman of and M.P. for London, who filled the Civic chair in 1803, and was created a Baronet in the following year.



DR. SHIRLEY, BISHOP OF SODOR AND MAN.

THE Right Reverend Walter Augustus Shirley, D.D., Bishop of Sodor and Man, was the son of the Rev. Walter Shirley, Rector of Woodford, Northamptonshire, and was born at Westport, in the county of Mayo, on the 30th May, 1797. He was educated at Winchester College, and at New College, Oxford. He was a scholar of New College in 1821 he gained the Bachelor's Prize, for an essay "On the Study of Moral Evidence," a work which displayed vast theological knowledge and great powers of argument. Mr. Shirley was ordained in 1821, and, after being Master of the Schools, at Oxford, in 1826, he, in 1828, succeeded his father in the Rectory of Woodford, on the nomination of his cousin, Earl Ferrers. In 1841 he was appointed a Prebendary of Lichfield Cathedral, and Archdeacon of Derby. On the 17th December, 1846, he received his degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Oxford; on the 10th January, 1847, he was consecrated Bishop of Sodor and Man; and now his demise has occurred within little more than three months from the time of his elevation to the episcopal dignity. Dr. Shirley belonged to what is termed the "Evangelical Party" in the Established Church, but he held no extreme views either with respect to doctrine or discipline. His modest retiring demeanour, and his extremely amiable disposition, endeared him to all who knew him, and his untimely loss is most generally deplored.

SIR DAVIDGE GOULD, G.C.B.

SIR DAVIDGE GOULD, G.C.B., Senior Admiral of the Red, was the son of Richard Gould, Esq., of Wells, Somersetshire, and nephew of Sir Henry Gould, a Justice of the Common Pleas. He was born in 1758, and entered the Navy early in life. His career has been a glorious one, The name of Davidge Gould is connected with the memorable actions of Lord Rodney and Lord Hotham, and with the Battle of the 1st of June. The Grand Cross of the Bath, the Medal of the Nile, and a good-service pension of £300 per annum, marked publicly the estimation of his worth. Sir Davidge Gould rose to the rank of Admiral of the Red in 1825. He was also Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom.

This gallant and venerable officer died on the 23rd instant, at his seat Hawkshead, Hertfordshire, in the 90th year of his age.

Sir Davidge married, in 1803, Harriet, eldest daughter of the late Rev. William Willes, Archdeacon of Wells, by whom, who survives him, he leaves no issue.

MOHAMMED AKBAR KHAN.

This restless Eastern warrior, the inveterate opponent of the English in India, was the favourite son of the Affghanistan Sultan, Dost Mohammed Khan, whom the British Government deposed from the throne of Cabul, placing the Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk in his room. Akbar Khan fiercely avenged his father's wrongs. A dreadful revolt took place at Cabul on the 2nd November, 1841, and many English were slain in the town, among them the ill-fated Alexander Burnes. Akbar Khan immediately joined the insurgents; and, on the 25th of the same November, he shot Sir William M'Naghten in open council, met to deliberate on the evacuation of Cabul. On the 25th Dec., 1841, pursuant to a convention made between Akbar and Major Pottinger, the English, to the amount of 4000 men, quitted their camp near Cabul; they were, nevertheless, in breach of all faith, attacked in a defile by the Affghans, and a horrible massacre ensued. These deeds of Akbar, the war that ensued, the restoration of his father Dost Mohammed, the murder of the miserable Prince Shah Shuja, are events of too recent occurrence, and too generally known, to need repetition here.

Since the settlement of affairs in Affghanistan, Akbar remained on a kind of half terms with the English, who, though friendly with his father, knew not well how to act towards the son. His death relieves our Indian Government from its embarrassment. At the time it occurred, Akbar Khan was his father's Wuzeer, and was engaged in carrying on a bitter warfare against the Ghilzies: he had just attacked the village of the Marna Kail tribe, with unmerciful slaughter, sparing neither age nor sex. Delirium tremens, brought on by excessive drinking, terminated this monster's career of treachery and brutality.

The news of his demise reached Lahore at the end of last January, and in him may well be said to have perished the most fearful foe the Anglo-Indian Government has encountered since Tippoo Saib.

THOMAS BARNEWALL MARTIN, ESQ., M.P., OF BALLINAHINCH, COUNTY GALWAY

This gentleman fell a victim to an attack of fever, caught in the discharge of his duties as one of the Poor Law Guardians, on Friday, the 23rd April. By his death, a vacancy occurs in the representation of the county of Galway. Mr. Martin was son of the late eccentric Richard Martin, Esq., who has given his name to the Act for the prevention of cruelty to animals. His possessions in Connaught may, from their extent, be called a territory, but their value is by no means commensurate with their extent. They descend to the honourable gentleman's only daughter and heiress, Miss Martin, of Ballinahinch.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE LIABILITY OF RAILWAY ALLOTTEES.—The celebrated case of Woolmer *v.* Toby was again argued in the Court of QUEEN'S BENCH on Monday. The case, as will be recollected, was originally tried at the Exeter assizes, in 1846. It was an action to recover from an allottee the sum of £21 12s. 6d per share, on 40 shares of the Direct Exeter, Plymouth, and Devonport Railway, and the Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs to the full amount, £105 In the course of last term, Mr. Sergeant Kinglake obtained a rule to show cause why the verdict should not be entered for the defendant upon the chief pleas; why there should not be a new trial on the ground of misdirection; why the verdict should not be reduced to £6; or why there should not be an arrest of judgment. Mr. Crowder and Mr. Greenwood on Monday appeared to oppose the rule; Mr. Sergeant Kinglake and Mr. Smith in support of it.—Mr. Justice Erle read the notes of the learned Judge who presided at the trial. The counsel on both sides argued the case at considerable length, and the Court took time to consider the judgment.

WARLEY, M.P., *v.* COOK AND ANOTHER.—This was an action for a libel brought by the member for Finsbury against the defendants as proprietors of the *Medical Times*, which contained the publication complained of. The case was tried during the sittings after last term, before the Chief Baron, and the plaintiff had a verdict for £5 for damages. Mr. Cockburn, on Monday, moved, in the Court of EXCHEQUER, for a new trial on the ground of misdirection; and the Lord Chief Baron granted the application.

TRAMWAY AND ROAD CRAGE.—MORLEY *v.* ALSTON.—The Lord Chancellor gave judgment in this case, in the COURT OF CHANCERY, on Wednesday. We last week noticed the arguments before the Vice Chancellor. His Lordship decided that the owners of tramways must be allowed. The judgment of the Vice-Chancellor of England overruled, and the injunctions which had been granted dissolved.

CRIMINAL INFORMATION.—In the BAIL COURT, on Thursday, Sir F. Thesiger said he was instructed by Mr. Mantz, M.P., to apply for a rule calling upon the proprietor, printer, and publisher of the *Railway Times*, to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against them, for publishing several libellous articles in that journal of the dates of November 28, September 5, December 5th, and the 17th of the present month. The articles complained of in general terms, charged Mr. Muntz, as Chairman of the Birmingham and Leicester Railway, with lending his assistance to forward the views of a bubble and swindling company; and they advised Mr. Spooner, M.P., who, as they said, always appeared anxious to maintain a spotless character, to look well after the acts and doings of his colleague (Mr. Muntz), and certain other officials connected with the Birmingham and Leicester Railway. The different articles complained of, some of which are rather long, characterised the whole affair as a bubble company, and imputed improper motives to those concerned in the management.—Mr. Justice Coleridge: Take a rule to show cause.—Rule nisi granted.

THE QUEEN *v.* MUNTZ, M.P., AND OTHERS.—Mr. Cockburn moved, in the same court, for a rule calling upon Henry Muntz, Esq., M.P., and eleven other Directors of the Birmingham and Oxford Junction Railway Company, to show cause why a mandamus should not issue, commanding them to elect by ballot four persons to fill the office of Directors of the Company, to call a meeting of the proprietors for that purpose, and then and there elect four gentlemen to supply the places of four others who were now in the direction. The learned counsel said this case had lately occupied much of the time and attention of the two branches of the Court of Chancery, and the result of it was that, by the decision of the Lord Chancellor, the parties for whom he appeared were obliged to come to a court of law to ask for relief. The question in dispute arose out of the construction of two acts of Parliament, the 9th William IV. and 8th Victoria. The learned counsel then read the provisions of the statutes, and contended that the defendants not having acted under them, a rule for a mandamus ought to issue. Mr. Justice Coleridge: Take a rule to show cause.—Rule nisi granted.

POLICE.

THE COUNTESS OF MORNINGTON A PAUPER.

A lady, accompanied by a gentleman, understood to be her legal adviser, made an application at MARLBOROUGH-STREET, on Wednesday, to Mr. Bingham, of a painful nature. The gentleman said:—

"Sir, I have to solicit your advice in a case of a very painful nature. It is a case in which I do not know whether it is in the province of this Court to give assistance; and this increases, if possible, the painfulness of this public application. This lady is the Countess of Mornington, she has been separated from her husband, the present Earl of Mornington, for about fourteen years. At the time of the separation, the Earl of Mornington settled on this lady £1000, to be paid out of his estates. The arrears, which have accumulated for thirteen or fourteen years, amount to £14,000; or, if Lady Mornington is entitled to charge interest, to £17,500. About six or seven months ago, Lady Mornington came to England, to see about her Chancery suit. She resided at Hatchett's Hotel. The proprietor, seeing no prospect of payment, gave her Ladyship notice to leave the hotel on Saturday. Lady Mornington, therefore, at this moment, is really in a state of complete destitution—she has not a farthing in the world. Lord Mornington's agents have been applied to, but they all refuse to interfere in any matter in which Lord Mornington is concerned; and state that, in everything connected with Lord Mornington, the law must take its course. My application to you, Sir, is to know if you, by any summons, can bring Lord Mornington, who is now at Mivart's Hotel, before you, to show cause why he does not properly maintain his wife? I hope your worship will give this lady your advice."

Mr. Bingham: I see no difficulty in the case whatever; the course to take appears to me perfectly plain. This lady complains that her husband does not allow her support. I understand she lives at Hatchett's Hotel, which is in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square. She is at present without the means of support, and she therefore comes within the description of a casual pauper. The lawful course is for her to apply to the parish authorities to be relieved. The husband is bound to supply means of subsistence to his wife, and a parish has power to compel him to support her

The gentleman, on behalf of Lady Mornington, thanked the Magistrate for his advice, and withdrew.

On Thursday, the Countess of Mornington came to the office, to make the usual declaration on oath of her being in such a state of destitution as to require parish relief. Her Ladyship had, it appeared, applied for relief as casual poor to the parish; and, having been relieved, her deposition was taken, according to the statutory form. The deposition was to the effect that she, Helena, Countess of Mornington, had been lawfully married, in 1826, in Hertfordshire, to the present Earl of Mornington; that she had recently applied for assistance to her husband; that she had been refused any kind of support; and that she was at present entirely destitue of any means of ordinary subsistence. Her Ladyship, who trembled violently, and who appeared to feel acutely her peculiar situation, was then sworn to the truth of her statement.—A warrant was at first in contemplation, but on consideration Mr. Bingham decided to issue his summons in the first instance.

THE FORGED SCRIP.—*West* and *Farmery*, who have been charged with uttering forged scrip, were brought up at the MANSION-HOUSE, on Monday, for further examination Mr Clarkson attended for the prosecution, and Mr. Ballantine and Mr. Miller for the prisoners. Additional evidence was adduced to prove the identity of West with Perry, the writer of several letters instructing brokers to sell forged shares.—Mr. Clarkson then brought forward a new case against West. It was that he had uttered 100 forged shares of the Lyndon and South-Western Railway Company, to Messrs. Berkeley and Co., stock-brokers. Evidence similar to that adduced in the other case was called, and distinctly showed that West had uttered the forged scrip, and obtained the market price of the real scrip for them.—The Lord Mayor refused to take bail

THE GOODS STOLEN FROM THE CAMDEN TOWN STATION.—On Tuesday, the individuals charged with having been concerned in a robbery of £700 worth of goods, at the Camden Station of the London and North-Western Railway, the property of Messrs. Crowley and Co., the well-known carriers, were re-examined at MARYLEBONE. We have already published the circumstances connected with the robbery. Mr. Phillips, the clerk, read over the mass of evidence which had been given; two of the parties were liberated, and Page, whose statement implicated most of the accused, with whom he was living in the same house himself, will be properly secured, so that he may be forthcoming at the sessions. Eight of the prisoners were committed for trial.

MURDER OF A CHILD AND SUICIDE OF THE MOTHER. -A very painful act of murder and suicide occurred at Woolwich on Tuesday afternoon. The *Salsette*, which has returned off the dockyard, is used as a receiving ship for the seamen (and their wives in some cases) who are attached to steamers and other vessels undergoing repair in the dockyard. On the return of the *Bloodhound* steamvessel, Lieutenant Phillips, from the Mediterranean station a few days since, the vessel was taken into the basin and the crew drafted on board the *Salsette*, amongst whom was the captain's cook, a man named Robinson, and his wife, who had an infant about fifteen months old. Some domestic differences of a very painful nature occurred between this man and his wife since his arrival at Woolwich, and on Tuesday afternoon, between one and two o'clock, when in a fit of excitement, she jumped overboard from the *Salsette* with her infant in her arms. An intrepid seaman on board the bulk immediately sprang in after her, and made a clutch at her dress, but, it is said, as she was in the act of sinking This heroic action, however, was unfortunately of no avail, and both mother and child sank beneath the water. Neither of the bodies has yet been recovered.

MAY.

Mother of Hermes! Goddess-month of mirth,
Of love, and hope! we welcome thee, sweet May!
The floral sylphs kept vigil at thy birth,
And hymn'd thy praises on thy natal day.
As Venus rising from hoar Ocean's spray,
To bless the world, e'en so thy beauties rise,
Blooming and bright from April's tearful sway,
Gladd'ning the earth, and 'lumining the skies.
Cold is the heart, sweet Month! which cannot thrill
With redolence of hope, and pleasures fled,
When thou com'st smiling o'er the orient hill,
Crown'd by the Loves, and by the Graces led.
Ah! well, indeed, may bloom the grove and dale,
To greet thee and thy minstrel-nightingale.

He harbinges thy coming, and the flowers
Open their breasts to drink his nectar song.
Mute are the meaner birds of Beauty's bowers,
While he, the glory of the feathered throng,
Pours out his soul of melody. Oh! sweet
To hear his love-notes in the morning fair,
Or dewy eve, when whisp'ring lovers meet,
In rural lanes, perfumed by white-thorn rare.
Queen of the flowers, we greet thy presence well.
Hope, lark-like, springs aloft and hails thee here.
Though clouds may lour, thy sunny smiles repel
Their enmity, and bid the world good cheer.
Oh! may thy blessings prove without alloy,
Sweet May! fair month of Nature's teeming joy. L.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY.

It was not at Longchamps that the newest fashions might be sought this year; for, on that occasion, there was nothing to be seen but the pouring rain and a few closed carriages; we must, therefore, refer to the *réunions* and promenades which followed, both in Paris and London; and to the great *magasins de modes*, where those novelties are preparing which are to burst into being (under the directions of our *élégantes*) with the butterflies, as soon as the present cloudy atmosphere assumes a more genial aspect.

In consequence of the gloomy state of the weather, everything in the shape of spring costume has been behindhand this year, at Paris no less than in London; yet, the milliners have been busy enough to enable us to satisfy the curiosity of our fair readers in regard to the most important particulars. Straw bonnets will still maintain their strong position as the most useful and elegant style of morning bonnet. The variety even of these, however, is endless. All the great houses—such as Beaudrout, Barenne, Lauré, Maurice Beauvais, Ode, &c.—have each their particular bonnet: one is made of straw mixed with whalebone; another is of a shape more or less open; another has a particular mode of trimming; some have flowers, others feathers; but the highest authorities in these matters assert that the straw bonnet cannot be too simple; and that a small quantity of ribbon or a single flower well placed is generally acknowledged to be the most *comme il faut* style of trimming. The prettiest ribbons for this purpose are those brocaded with flowers called Pompadour. Blue-bells, coquelicots, and ears of corn are much used, as are also mixtures of fruits, currants, grapes, nuts, chesnuts. Natier has even employed peaches, but we should be much inclined to doubt the good taste of the latter ornament.

For a more *habillé* bonnet, tulle, gauze, and paille de riz, are the only materials that can be used at present. Some of the *modistes* make them of a larger shape, and more *coquet*; but the generality still continue in the convenient *juste milieu*, and each lady is at liberty to choose the form that suits her best, and yet to follow the fashion. Feathers are much used in trimming these bonnets, but they must be of a very light description; ostrich feathers are often mixed with marabouts, and tipped with the most delicate shades. Pink, lilac, white, Nemours blue, and maize, are the favourite colours; but some of our most distinguished *élégantes* have adopted such colours as the vert d'Italy, nut, Caesar, Candle, Chinchilla, and straw colour. Nankin, which is merely a deep maize, is also worn at Paris; but it is, of course, only suitable to very decided *brunettes*.

Morning Caps are made in embroidered muslin, trimmed with ribbon, and in a most coquettish and becoming shape. Many of the most elegant are trimmed with ribbons of different kinds and different shades.

For Evening Head-dresses, blond, handsome ribbons, gold ornaments, and small feathers, are the most in requisition. A very favourite style is the coiffure Grecque, made in black lace, trimmed with large pink roses, without leaves. Others are made in white blonde, forming in a point on the forehead, with drooping branches on each side. In general, all the coiffures are made so as to adorn the face, and are only trimmed at the side. The young ladies' flowers still maintain their vogue. Wreaths of all shapes are worn.

Morning Dresses are still made in glacé silk, en redingotte, and quite high. For walking dresses, striped Pekins, Royales pointilles, roseaux silks, striped Pontaynes, are most worn; but, whatever be the material, undecided colours, such as slate, nut colour, dust colour, are much worn; Nemours blue, pink, and black, are also employed: flowers are universally worn.

For dinner dresses, the richest materials are used; such as damasks, velouté, the Mexicaines Pompadour, Moires antiques, with large bouquets, Lampas, &c.; and always with a mixture of two colours, such as a gold colour, or blue Napoléon, China pink, or chesnut, or dark lilac, on a white ground. These dresses are made in a point, and trimmed à la antique; they may either be open in front over a satin under-skirt, or closed. The body and sleeves may be trimmed with lace or blonde, with bows of ribbon to match.

Ball dresses are made in crêpe, tulle, or tartatan, with several skirts; each of the skirts being looped up with flowers, either in bouquets or wreaths; the bodies pointed, the sleeves very small, and folds, which have now completely supplanted the lace berthes.

The approaching *fêtes* at the Palace, and in the higher circles, will give us abundant matter for our next bulletin of Fashion, when we shall also be able to speak more at length of the numerous light and graceful tissues in readiness for the advancing warm season.

In the Illustration, the bonnet is round, somewhat wider in the crown than last year, and yet setting close to the cheeks: the material is a magnificent paille d'Italie, trimmed with the same, instead of ribbon, set far back, and bearing two pure white ostrich feathers. A bonnet of paille de riz, trimmed with blond colour straw, and having on one side a feather of a deeper yellow, twisted towards the crown, is also worn. We have seen, also, two capotes, called Reine Margot, wide towards the temples, but, as it were, hermetically inclosing the cheeks: one of them was white, trimmed with wreaths of blue and white marguerites; and the other with China and marguerite roses.

The Mantelets and Cachemires most in request, are the Isly green, Turkish yellow, Syrian blue, American red, Nankin shade. Chinese black, and amaranth. Mantelets of clear and blended colours, are in high favour.

HEADS OF THE MONTHS.—DRAWN BY KENNY MEADOWS.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY

Railway Speed.—A special train, consisting of five carriages, was taken from London to Birmingham on Wednesday morning in two hours and 30 minutes. The actual time of travelling did not exceed two hours, being an average speed of 56 miles per hour, the train being stopped four times on the journey to allow other trains to be clear of the line, besides stopping at Wolverton to change engines. The engine which started from London (No. 157) is one of Mr. Stephenson's ordinary patent engines, and the latter part of its journey, 21 miles, was performed in 21 minutes The *maximum* speed over upwards of a mile was 75 miles per hour. The engine from Wolverton to Birmingham was also a patent engine of Mr. Stephenson's, having three cylinders, and it performed the first part of the journey, 41 miles (until it was stopped by another train), in 42 minutes; *maximum* speed on this portion of the journey 64 miles per hour. Lord George Bentinck, and several gentlemen going to the Chester races, were in the train. A side-wind was blowing throughout the journey. Mr. M'Connell (the Locomotive Superintendent of the London and North-Western Railway Company) and Mr. Winter (the Superintendent of Mr. Stephenson's Patent Engines) were on the engine, and describe the motion at the highest velocity as being perfectly steady.

The Chinese Junk "Keying."—This vessel, commanded by Shing-Shing, now on her passage from Hong Kong to this country, is daily expected to arrive at Woolwich. She is the bearer of most valuable presents from the Emperor to her Majesty and Prince Albert. This will be the first Chinese vessel ever brought to England. She is solely manned by Chinese sailors. It is understood that a troop of celebrated jugglers are on board, and have been engaged to perform in this country.

The Kentish Railway Lines.—One of the most important struggles of the session, viz, that between the Brighton and South Eastern Companies, was, on Tuesday, so far as the Committee of the House of Commons is concerned, decided in favour of the latter company, the preambles of the South-Eastern Company's Bills, with trifling exceptions, having been declared proved, while those of the Brighton were rejected.

M A Y F A S H I O N S.

THE IRENE MANTELET.

The great features of the season seem to be novelties in Mantelets: of these we are enabled to give three varieties. The first, styled the Irène, is of pale blue satin, and trimmed with broad borders of rich

THE LOUISA TERNANDE MANTELET

black lace. No. 2, named the Louisa Ternande—also of satin, and of a light green tint—is almost entirely covered with volants of Chantilly lace, which give it a very magnificent appearance. No. 3—copied at

MANTELET.

the establishment of Madame Frederick, in Albemarle-street—is of green colour silk, trimmed with volants of black lace, and is distinguished for its elegant simplicity.

STRAW COLOUR GAUZE BONNET.

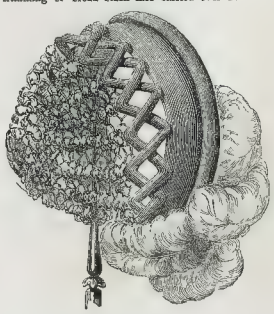
The Bonnet belonging to the same figure, and copied at the same establishment, is of a pale coloured gauze, encircled with blonde of a precisely similar tint, which also hangs in graceful falls over the crown; a wreath of flowers tastefully disposed on the right side completes the

MORNING DRESS—LAVENDER SILK.

outside trimming. The Bonnet underneath, which we have engraved on a larger scale, is from the establishment of Vouillon and Lauré in

EVENING DRESS—PALE PINK SATIN.

Hanover-street, Regent-street. It is of pale straw-colour gauze, with a trimming of broad black lace carried over the crown, and



EVENING CAP.

round the left side, in a very bold style; from this two large pink roses admirably relieve themselves. The strings are also of pink.

Our three next Illustrations, likewise from Vouillon and Lauré's, are, first—a Morning Dress, of pale lavender silk, with stripes of dove and

EVENING DRESS—BLUE GLACE SATIN.

green colour, the two inside stripes being green; and next, an Evening Dress, of the palest possible pink satin, with a cross-bar pattern running

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

over it rather darker in colour: the trimmings are of gauze, the same tint as the ground of the dress, and ribbon corresponding in colour

NEW RIDING HABIT.

with the stripes. Round the narrow cape of the dress, and round each sleeve, are two rows of pink fringe. The Evening Cap is of rich

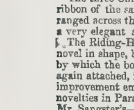
PARASOLS, NOS. 1 AND 2

lace, trimmed on the left side with a green rosette, formed from the feather parts of quills, and a wreath of green and brown vine leaves: the strings are, of course, green.

Our next Illustration is an Evening Dress, copied at Madame Frederick's. It is of blue glacé satin, trimmed with deep flounces of elegant Brussels lace. With the exception of a cape, of the same material, the body is quite plain. In the skirt, the edges of the satin are worked into small scollops, the two upper rows of which hang over the lace flounces.

The three Children's Dresses are of light-coloured silks, trimmed with ribbon of the same colour, and narrow rows of lace, which, when arranged across the skirt in the style represented in the first figure, has a very elegant appearance.

The Riding-Habit we give a representation of is not only elegant and novel in shape, but possesses this advantage, viz., that the contrivance by which the body and skirt can be separated one from the other, and again attached, is a great improvement over the old methods. This improvement emanates from Mr. Ford, of Holles-street. Among the novelties in Parasol's the most striking is the Indian, an invention of Mr. Sangster's—a return to the simple and elegant in shape, and which, by means of a circular band of India-rubber attached inside the Parasol, at the upper part, causes it to keep closed without the assistance of the external ring. It is represented in the Engraving, marked No. 2 No. 1 was copied at the establishment of Messrs. Morland and Son, Eastcheap.



NEW OPERA CAP.

Our last Illustration is a new style of Opera Cap, the front of which is formed of crimson velvet, the back part being of rich gold lace.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Very limited supplies of English wheat have come to hand this week; and as the demand for all kinds was quite To-day the quantity on offer was also, while the demand for all kinds was very steady, at fully previous quotations. The show of foreign wheat was trifling, owing to which the holders were firm, and fully realised in obtaining full prices in every instance. The arrivals of barley, oats, beans, and peas, and the sales of other descriptions of grain, were still supported. Malt was in moderate request, at unaltered currencies. The oat trade was very steady, and, in some instances, 6d per quarter more money was obtained for the best. Beans and peas had an upward tendency. The flour trade was very brisk.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 1962; barley, 260; malt, 2340; oats, 180. Irish: Wheat, —; barley, —; malt, —; oats, 1050. Foreign: Wheat, 1865; barley, 970; malt, —; oats, 3000; beans, —; barrels

English: Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 75s to 85s; ditto white, 87s to 95s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 77s to 81s; ditto white, 82s to 85s; rye, 54s to 56s; grinding barley, 42s to 42s; distilling, 43s to 51s; malting ditto, 52s to 56s; Lincoln and Norfolk oats, 27s to 29s; Yorkshire ditto, 27s to 28s; Kingston and Ware, 75s to 76s; Chevalier, 75s to 78s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s to 24s; potato ditto, 24s to 26s; Tenghal and Cork, 24s to 25s; ditto white, —s to —s; tick beans, new, 42s to 46s; ditto old, —s to —s; grey peas, 54s to 57s; maple, 52s to 56s; white, 54s to 56s; boilers, 56s to 60s, per quarter. New grinds flour, 52s to 54s. Suffolk, 52s to 56s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 50s to 55s per 280lbs. Foreign: Dantzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, 70s to 80s, barley, 40s to 44s; oats, 22s to 23s; beans, 44s to 46s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 40s to 42s per 196lbs; Baltic —s to —s per barrel

The Seed Market.—For all kinds of seeds we have to report a very slow sale, and last week's prices are with difficulty supported.—

Linseed: English, sowing, 56s to 58s; Baltic, crushing, 49s to 50s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 47s to 50s. Hempseed, 32s to 36s per quarter. Coriander, 18s to 21s per cwt. Brown Mustard seed, 8s to 10s; white ditto, 8s to 10s. Tares, 6d to 7s 6d per bushel. Rapeseed: English Essex and Kent, £29 to £29 10s per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes: English, £13 to £13 10s; ditto foreign, £9 to £10 10s per ton. Rapeseed cake, £7 to £7 10s per ton. Canary, 50s to 60s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; ditto white, —s to —s; extra, 70s to —. Foreign ditto: red, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Provisions.—Irish butter has ruled very dull and prices have given way from 10s to 20s per cwt. Foreign and Colonial qualities have also declined in value, and the sales have been limited. Bacon has moved off slowly, at barely previous currencies. Hams are a dull sale, at rather lower prices. Lard has been in limited request, at 2s per cwt less money.

Irish butter, new, 76s to 78s; ditto, old, 70s to 74s; Carlow, 76s to 78s; Cork, 76s to 78s; Limerick, 76s to 78s; Waterford, 76s to 78s; Dublin, 76s to 78s; Sligo, 76s to 78s; Belfast, 76s to 78s; Foreign and Colonial, 60s to 70s per cwt. Bacon, new, 52s to 54s; ditto, old, 50s to 52s; Waterford, 52s to 54s; Limerick, 52s to 54s; Cork, 52s to 54s; Hams, 60s to 70s; Lard, 40s to 42s per cwt.

The Tea Market.—Wheat, 72d; barley, 50s 3d; oats, 31s 6d; rye, 55s 3d; beans, 52s 11d; peas 53s 3d

TEA.—On the whole there is a better more business doing in this market, and prices are fully supported in every instance.

Sugar.—All kinds of raw sugar—owing to the large quantities pressing for sale—have met a very slow inquiry at a reduction in value of from 6d to 1s per cwt. Refined goods are, also, cheaper.

Rice.—Most qualities are held at extreme currencies, but the actual business doing is by no means large. White Bengal is quoted at 21s 6d per cwt.

Provisions.—There is a steady business doing in Irish butter, and, in some instances, the quotations have somewhat improved. Carlow, now, is selling at 78s to 80s; Sligo, 80s to 82s; Cork, 80s to 90s; and Waterford, 80s to 81s per cwt. Foreign butter is in good supply and ready demand, at very full prices. Prime Friesland may be quoted at 100s to 102s, and Kiel, 96 to 102s per cwt. Prime parcels of bacon are producing 4s to 5s per cwt more money.—Waterford being held at 78s to 79s per cwt. Bale and tierce middles are firm, at a trifle more money. The best Dorset butter is in fair request, at 84s per firkin, and fresh, 14s per dozen lbs. Hams are a slow sale, at 74s to 84s per cwt. Bladdered lard, 70s to 84s; and Kegs, 64s to 74s per cwt. All other kinds of provisions, especially American Cheese, support late rates.

Hops, Friday.—There is a slight improvement in the demand for nearly all kinds of hops, especially for the best qualities of last year's growth, and last week's p ices are steadily supported in every instance. The present rates are as under.—

Sussex pockets 43 18s to £4 8s; Weald of Kent ditto, £4 4s to £4 16s; Mid and East Kent ditto, £4 10s to £5 10s per cwt.

Farnham fine [illegible] Alder, Aylesford, Suffolk, and Worcester ditto, £5 5s to £6 6s; Farnham and Surrey ditto, £6 6s to £7 7s; Bavarian, £3 10s to £4 4s; Saxon, £3 10s to £4 4s; Belgian, £3 10s to £4 4s; Mid and East Kent bags, £3 10s to £4 4s; Weald of Kent ditto, £3 10s to £4 4s; Sussex ditto, £3 10s to £4 4s per cwt.

Potatoes.—Owing to the limited supply of really fine potatoes, the trade has ruled very firm, at full prices. Yorkshire realised 70s per ton; Scotch, 80s to 90s; Dutch, 90s to 100s; French, 100s to 110s; Belgian, 110s to 120s; Jersey and Guernsey, 120s to 130s per ton.

Coals.—Hetton's, 19s 6d; Lambton's, 19s 6d; Wallsend, 19s 6d; Hetton's, 19s 6d; Lambton's, 19s 6d; Wallsend, 19s 6d; Hetton's, 19s 6d; Lambton's, 19s 6d; Wallsend, 19s 6d per ton.

Oils.—Linseed, £28 10s per tun; Rape, £39 per tun; Cocoa-nut, £40 per tun; Palm, £36 per tun; Spermaceti, £90 per tun; Seal, £36 per tun; Fish, £30 per tun; Turpentine, 46s per cwt.

Tallow.—Yellow Russia, 44s per cwt; Town Melted, 43s per cwt; Rough Fat, 2s per 8lbs.

Wool.—Since our last report the demand for wool has been very limited, and prices have given way fully 1d per lb. The imports into London last week were 1,200 bales.

Hides.—Market dull, and prices 1s per hide lower. Market Hides, 56lbs to 60lbs each, 30s to 32s; 60lbs to 65lbs, 32s to 34s; 65lbs to 70lbs, 34s to 36s; 70lbs to 75lbs, 36s to 38s; 75lbs to 80lbs, 38s to 40s; 80lbs to 85lbs, 40s to 42s; 85lbs to 90lbs,

TO WOOD ENGRAVERS.—The Parents of a YOUTH, in the eighteenth year of his age, are desirous of placing him with a Master to complete his knowledge of the art. He has been nearly two years a pupil. Satisfactory reasons will be assigned for his leaving his former master. Specimens of the work will prove how far he has advanced.—Address, post paid, G. H., 26, Westgate-street, Gloucester

ORNAMENTS for the DRAWING-ROOM, Library, and Dining-Room, consisting of a new and elegant assortment of Vases, Figures, Groups, Candlesticks, Inkstands, Bread Trays, Candelabra, Paperweights, Pedestals, &c. in Alabaster, Marble, Bronze, &c. Imported and manufactured by J. TENNANT, 149, Strand, near Somerset House, London

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NO. 61, GROSVENOR-STREET, BOND-STREET.—Messrs. A. MOSELEY, Surgeon-Dentists, have REMOVED from No. 32, Haymarket. Their system of supplying ARTIFICIAL TEETH, ensures the power to masticate without lessoning the taste of the palate by artificial coverings, or injuring the adjacent teeth by use of wires. Their teeth are unchangeable in colour, and perfectly resemble the original. Decayed teeth permanently filled and restored to use, rendering extraction unnecessary.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of the present price has been rendered necessary, either of the whole movement or any other house. On receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for £4 4s., one will be sent Free. Jones' Sketch of Watch-work, sent free for a Twopenny stamp.

WATCHES and CLOCKS.—A Pamphlet, explaining the various construction and the advantages of each, with a List of Prices, will be forwarded, Gratis, by post, if applied for by a post-paid letter.—T. COX SAVORY and CO., Goldsmiths, Watch and Clock Manufacturers, 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street).

ORNAMENTAL CLOCKS.—Recently received from Paris, an unusually large variety of FOURTEEN-DAY CLOCKS, to strike the hours and half-hours, in Cornice, Marble, and Chaste. The dies are as Pastoral and Historical, and include a few of great merit in the style of Louis XIV. The prices in Sets, five, six, and seven guineas each, and upwards.

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MUSICAL BOXES.—A large stock of the first quality, playing upwards of 600 airs, overtures, &c., including selections from the following favourite operas: "The Bohemian Girl," "Maritana," "Daughter of St Mark," the "Il mio tesoro." &c. A catalogue of the music is now published at the Manufactory, 72, Cheapside, also at 7, COX SAVORY and Co., Watchmakers, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street). London

SILVER PLATE, New and Second-hand.—T. COX SAVORY and Co.'s Pamphlet of Prices, with outlines, may be had gratis or will be sent post free if applied for by a paid letter. The contents are the prices, weights, and patterns of new and second-hand Silver Spoons and Forks; new and second-hand Tea and Coffee Services; Tea Trays; Silver-edged Pasted Goods, the new plated on white metal Spoons and Forks, Watches, Cocoa Cutlery, Lasting Gold Necklaces, and Jewellery.

T. COX SAVORY and CO., No. 47 Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

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Uxbridge Pattern.			Thistle Pattern		
Strong Silver Tea-spo	..	£10 18 0	Strong Silver Tea-spo	..	£13 0 0
Ditto Sugar Basin	..	6 14 0	Ditto Sugar Basin	..	7 11 0
Ditto Cream Ewer	..	4 10 6	Ditto Cream Ewer	..	5 5 0
Ditto Coffee-pot	..	14 10 0	Ditto Coffee-pot	..	16 17 0
Complete	..	£36 13 6	Complete	..	£42 3 0

A variety of upwards of 50 Silver Tea and Coffee Services may be seen in the Show Room and on application the illustrated engraving, containing nine drawings, with the weights and prices of recent designs, will be forwarded to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, India, or the Colonies. Drawback on silver plate exported 1d. 6d. per ounce.

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SELF MEASUREMENT—GREAT ACCOMMODATION.—The following directions will ensure an exact Fit, and will be found a most convenient accommodation. The measure may be taken with a piece of tape, and reduced into inches, stating the height of person and if any peculiarity in figure; also whether taken over a Coat

COATS, VESTS, & CLOAKS.	Inches		Inches
From Back of Neck to Bending Collar, to Hip Buttons	..	From top of Trousers to bottom	..
From Hip Buttons to Bottom of Skirt	..	From under the Legs to top of Trousers	..
From centre of Back to Elbow	..	Size round Calf	..
Continued to length of Sleeve	..	Size round Leg	..
Round Chest	..	Ditto Waist	..
Size round top of Arm	..	Ditto Hips	..
Size round Waistcoat under the Coat	..	HAT	
Size round Waist under the Coat	..	Measure size round the Head	..

MADE TO MEASURE.	LIST OF PRICES.	READY MADE.	£ s d
Cashmerette Coddrington	from 0 16 6	Blouses	0 7 6
Beaver, dark colour, and Cashmere	1 1 0	Cashmere Coddrington	0 12 6
Cambridge coat, lined throughout	2 5 0	Cambridges, Chesterfields, Polkas,	0 15 0
Frock	2 10 0	Full silk Blue serge Garibaldi	0 18 0
Sporting coat	3 0 0	Twill ditto	0 8 5
Shooting ditto	3 3 0	Sporting ditto	0 9 6
Best quality manufactured	3 15 0	Dress coats	1 0 0
Frock Coat	4 0 0	Extra superfine, a superior coat	1 12 0
Dress ditto	3 3 0	Frock ditto	1 4 0
Rich pattern vest	0 8 6	Extra superfine, a superior coat	1 6 0
Superfine or cloth	0 9 6	Roll collar vest

IMPROVED OMNIBUS.

CHESS

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*B. J. A."—"Greco."—The celebrated "Indian Problem" appears every month on the wrapper of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle:" it is there correctly given. If, after trying for a week, you fail to solve it, we will give you the solution.

*G. A. H."—We think Castling is not fairly admissible in a Problem; but those who adopt it are, of course, of a different opinion, and the public must decide. The first instance of its being introduced in this way occurs, if we mistake not, in "Bilguer's Handbuch," p. 124, at the end of the book.

*S. B."—It will appear some time in May. Thanks for the positions.

*N. O."—The Black King cannot move into the range of the White Knight, in the position adduced.

*Brattonsun."—Diagrams for noting down Problems or Ends of Games may now be obtained, for a mere trifle per hundred, of Hastings, in Carey-street.

*A. D. A."—Calvi's Lessons commence with the new series.

*Navy Argo."—The King cannot Castle, if any of the squares over which he has to pass are attacked by an adverse piece. But the Rook, in Castling, may pass with impunity the range of one of the enemy's men. Your solution is right.

*J. M."—In the first instance, Calvi plays Kt to K 2nd from apprehension of the check Black's Queen can give at K 2nd, which would prevent White from Castling, or otherwise embarrass his game. We think Calvi right. With regard to the second case, it has occurred to us occasionally, but we have no recollection of its result.

*Sly."—You are right respecting the 6th move, which should be—6. Kt to Kt 5th but the 3rd move you are wrong in.

*B. S."—The Great Yorkshire Chess Meeting is appointed for the 12th of May. Applications for Tickets should be made at once to the Secretary, at the Public Rooms, Kingston-square, Hull.

*J. D. G." "A Member," &c.—We believe it is in contemplation to provide Chess-boards and men for the Reading Rooms of the New Literary Club.

Branxholm." You can forward a Post-office Order to Hurst, the Publisher of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle," for that work; and to Williams and Norgate, for Hirschbach's "Leipsic Magazine."

*Major ——"—"M. P."—"Gates-hill."—The "Hand-book" is expected to be ready by the end of May; and we are promised, in addition to the contents already advertised, a series of masterly Problems composed for it by the Rev. H. Bolton, Mr. Kling, and Mr. McG——y.

Bimbro."—The shortest solution is the best—and yours in four moves is very pretty. The signature you adopt should be written legibly.

"P. B."—Your friend is in error. The King certainly cannot pass the check of an adverse man in Castling, but the Rook may always do so.

"Juvenis." "Robin Hood."—The collection of Games and Problems published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS during the last two years, would, doubtless, form an interesting volume; but they are not likely to be procurable in that shape: to obtain them, therefore, you should buy the last four Volumes of the Paper.

*Solutions by "G. A. H.," "Sopracitta," "J. G. H.," "W. S. L.," "Echess," "J. H." "J. A. J." "T. D. B. S." "W. F. T. H." "Sly." "Bimbro," "Pasoube," and "P. B." are correct. Those by "W. F. J." "R. K. S." "Jacobus B.," and "Inquirer," are wrong.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 170.

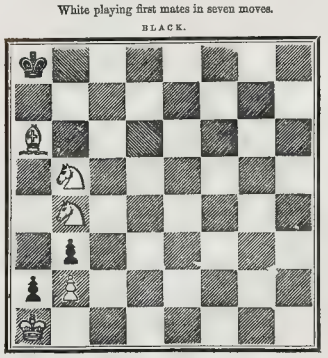
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Castles	Castles	3. B checks	R interposes
2. R to K Kt sq (ch)	K to R sq	4. B takes R (ch)—Mate.	

PROBLEM, No. 171.

By MR. KLING.

White playing first mates in seven moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

CHESS IN GERMANY.

The following is a Game in a Match played lately at Leipsic between Count Vitzthum and Mr. O. Wigand.

WHITE (Mr. O. W.)	BLACK (Count V.)	WHITE (Mr. O. W.)	BLACK (Count V.)
1. Q P two	K B P two	16. Q R P one (e)	K Kt P one
2. K P two (a)	Q P one	17. Q B to K Kt 5th	Ks to K B 4th
3. Q Kt to B 3rd (b)	P takes P	18. K B P two	K B to K Kt 2nd
4. Kt takes P	Q B to K B 4th	19. Q Kt P one (f)	Castles on K side
5. K B to Q 3rd (c)	Q to her B's sq	20. Q R to Q sq	Q R to K sq
6. Q Kt to K Kt 3rd	B takes B	21. Q to K B 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
7. Q takes B	K Kt to B 3rd	22. Q to K Kt 4th (g)	Kt to K 6th
8. K Kt to K 2nd	Q Kt to B 3rd	23. Q takes P	Kt takes Q R
9. Castles	Q R P one	24. P takes Kt	P takes P
10. Q R P one	K P two	25. Kt takes P	R to K 8th
11. Q P one (d)	Q Kt to K 2nd	26. B to K B sq	B to K 4th
12. Q B P two	K R P two	27. P to K Kt 3rd	Q to K B 4th
13. K R P one	K R P one	28. Q to K R 6th	R to K 7th
14. Q Kt to K 4th	Kt takes Kt	29. Q takes Kt P (ch)	Q takes Q
15. Q takes Kt	Q to her 2nd	30. Kt takes Q	B to Q 5th (ch)

Black wins.

(a) This move first occurs in one of the games between Messrs. Staunton and Horwitz (See "Chess Player's Chronicle," vol. 7, p. 190)
(b) K to Q 3rd would also be a good move.
(c) Q Kt to K Kt 3rd is, perhaps, stronger play.
(d) We should have preferred—11. K B P two.
(e) Again K B P two appears a better move.
(f) Lost time. He should have taken P with P.
(g) A fatal oversight.

GAME LATELY PLAYED BETWEEN MESSRS. HARRWITZ AND G. W. MEDLEY, THE FORMER GIVING A PAWN AND TWO MOVES.

(Remove Black's K B P from the Board.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. K P two	Q P one	31. Q to K B 3rd (a)	K to K B 2nd
2. Q P two	K P one	32. B to Q B 3rd	Q Kt P one
3. K B P two	K Kt P one	33. R takes R	Kt takes R
4. K B to Q 3rd	K Kt P one	34. R takes Kt	R takes R
5. K Kt to B 3rd	K Kt to R 3rd	35. Q takes R	Q takes Q
6. Q B P two	K B to Kt 2nd	36. P takes Q	P takes R
7. Q Kt to B 3rd	Castles	37. P takes P	B takes P
8. Castles	Q Kt to B 3rd	38. K to R 2nd	B to Q Kt 6th
9. Q P one	Q Kt to K 2nd	39. Kt to K B 4th	Q R P one
10. K R P one	Q B P one	40. Kt to K 2nd	B takes P
11. Q B to K 3rd	K to R sq	41. Kt to Q 4th	B to Q B 5th
12. K Kt to Q 4th	Q B P takes P	42. Kt to Q B 2nd	Q R P one
13. Q B P takes P	P takes P	43. Kt to Q R 3rd	B to Q 6th
14. P takes P	Q Kt to K B 4th	44. K to Kt 3rd	K to B 3rd
15. B takes Kt	B takes B	45. K to B 4th	K R P one
16. K Kt P two	B to Q 3nd	46. K to K 3rd	B to K B 8th
17. Q to Q 3rd	Q R P one	47. K to B 4th	Q P one
18. K R to B 3rd	Q R to Q B sq	48. Kt to Q B 2nd	B to Q 6th
19. Q R to K B sq	Q to K sq	49. Kt to R 3rd	B to Q R 3rd
20. K B P one	P takes P	50. Kt to B 2nd	B to B 8th
21. P takes P	R to K Kt sq	51. Kt to R 3rd	B to Q 6th
22. K to R sq	Q to K R 4th	52. K to K 3rd	B takes K B P (b)
23. Kt to K 6th	B to K 4th	53. P takes B	K takes P
24. B to Q 4th	Kt to K B 2nd	54. K to K B 3rd	K R P one
25. Q R P two	Q Kt P two	55. Kt to Q B 2nd	K R P one
26. Q Kt to K 4th	R to K Kt 5th	56. Kt to Q R 3rd	K to K 4th
27. Kt to K B 6th	B takes Kt	57. K to Kt 4th	K to K 5th
28. B takes B (ch)	K to Kt sq	58. K takes P	K to Q 6th
29. R to K Kt 3rd	Q R to Q B 5th	59. Kt to Q Kt 5th	K to B 5th
30. R to K Kt sq	Kt to K R 3rd	And White resigns.	

(a) B to Q 4th is apparently a much stronger move, and, if we mistake not, would have quite reversed the fortunes of the day.
(b) The latter portion of this game is very entertaining and instructive.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

(HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.)

No. 149

Is the exact termination of a Game the other day between two distinguished amateurs of the St. George's Chess Club.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at K Kt 3rd	K at his R's 2nd
R at Q R 5th	R at Q R 7th
Kt at Q B 7th	Kt at Q 6th
Ps at K R 5th, K B 3d, Q 5th, Q B 4th, Q Kt 4th, and Q R 3d	Ps at K R 3rd, K Kt 2nd and 4th, and Q R 5th

Black having now to play, gave mate in three moves.

No. 150.

By MR. CLARE.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his sq	K at his 5th
R at Q R 7th	
Kts at K 6th and K 8th	
Ps at K Kt 4th, K B 6th, Q 6th, and Q R 4th	

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 151.—By PUTTINO.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his 5th	K at his 5th
Q at her 7th	Q at her R 2nd
R at Q R 4th	Rs at K B 4th and Q 6th
Bs at Q Kt 4th and 7th	B at K B 5th

White to play and mate in four moves.

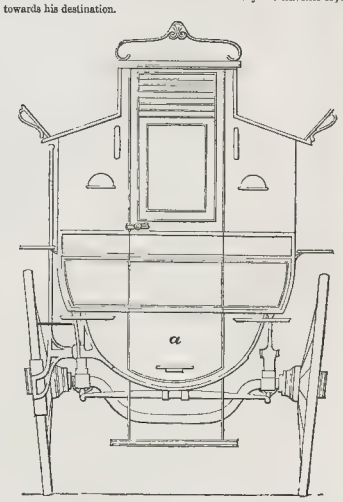
FAMINE RELIEF FUND FOR IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—On Tuesday the committee of the National Club Fund, in Palace-yard, made a report of the manner in which they had distributed the funds which had come to their hands for the relief of extreme distress in Ireland and Scotland. To the following dioceses in Ireland grants have been awarded, viz.:—Armagh, £740; Meath, £1030; Tuam, £1007; Kilmore, £1295; Derry, £893; Clogher, £297; Down, £200; Dublin, £55; Cashel, £1155; Limerick, £742; Killaloe, £510; Ossory, £858; Cork (including special grants), £3715. The grants to Scotland have been £1733. The total sum received by the club was £16,800.

IMPROVED OMNIBUS.

THIS new Omnibus involves two points of importance to the public—improved construction, and consequent reduction of fare.

Several of the new carriages are now building for the Economic Conveyance Company, by Messrs. Adams and Co., at their works, Fairfield, Bow; who have patented this vehicle. Its prominent differences from the omnibuses in general use, are—its easiness of access, that roof of the carriage being raised, so as to admit the free entrance, without stooping, of a tall person; whilst a safe mode of holding on is afforded till the passenger is seated.

The interior of the roof of the carriage is to be appropriated to advertisements, whilst its exterior will form a seat for the outside passengers. Thirteen passengers may be carried within, and about fourteen without. For the interior conveyance, twopence per passenger, and for the outside one penny, for an average distance of a mile, will be charged. It is not however, intended to convey passengers strictly by the mile, but from one part of the metropolis to another, averaging the distance of a mile; and other Omnibuses will be in attendance to convey the traveller to, or towards his destination.



IMPROVED OMNIBUS.

Instead of the ordinary iron-pointed pole, which protrudes through the panel of another carriage, when any accidental collision takes place, the pole of the newly-invented Omnibus has an elastic buffer at the end, similar to that used in railway carriages; so that a motion forward only, and no damage, is occasioned by any contact. To prevent the delay which usually occurs in pulling up the horses, and stopping the vehicle, when a passenger makes a call to be taken up, a strong break, with a long lever, is under the control of the conductor, which brings up the Carriage instanter, and is sufficiently powerful to supersede the necessity of stopping to put on a drag on descending a hill. The ventilation of the new Carriage is arranged above the heads of the passengers, so that they are subject to no draught, and a mode of communication is thereby made as well with the coachman as with the conductor.

Another variation from the present construction consists in the fore-wheels being four feet in diameter, thereby closely approaching the size of the hind-wheels, and making a diminution in the draught equal to the saving of one horse in a stud.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 262.—Vol. X.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1847. [Sixpence.

ENGLISH INFLUENCE.

One of the most remarkable speeches ever delivered by Lord Palmerston was his statement, in reply to the motion of Lord John Manners, on Monday evening, on the affairs of Greece. It was a most effective exposure of the utter worthlessness of what is called "influence" over the Government of another nation, when it is founded only on the miserable cabals and intrigues of diplomatists, instead of the relations of two countries to each other by commercial intercourse. It is a pretty general belief that Lord Palmerston is fond of diplomatic triumphs, and that he will pursue them even to the detriment of the real interests of the country. That, at least, is the fixed opinion of the French journals and French politicians, who regard Lord Palmerston as a State sorcerer, always prepared with some dark spells, some secret and inexplicable devices and plots, all directed against the name, fame, and power of France and its people. These direful machinations are never, or but rarely, described; but, when they are, they are ludicrous in the extreme. The report spread by the French papers some time ago, that Lord Palmerston was negotiating the purchase from Mehemet Ali of the sovereignty of Egypt, after the old Pacha's demise, is but one of many similar absurdities. But the mischief of these statements is, that public opinion in France becomes tinged with a belief in them, and the most ordinary act of the Foreign Minister of England is distorted and exaggerated, till the simple pressing a fraudulent Government to pay up an arrear of a debt, or giving the protection of a couple of English ships to English merchants in a revolutionised capital, are magnified into little less than an invasion of France, and a violation of the independence of the Great Nation.

It is the trick of the dynasty that now governs France to divert the attention of the people from internal improvements by the affectation of a brilliant foreign policy. With a commercial code full of glaring and oppressive anomalies—an electoral system that secures the nomination of the Deputies to the Government, and fills the Chamber with placemen—with the public finance exhibiting a perpetual deficiency, and abuses and peculations in more than one public department positively asserted—the journals of France, whether from fear of bringing themselves under the ban of the law, or because they think what is distant is most important, pay a most absurdly disproportionate attention to foreign politics. They, in fact, fight their party battles, not on their own soil, but in Constantinople, Madrid, or Athens. Whether French influence is in the ascendant in the Cabinet cabals of those places is the all important question. And great talents and energies are thus wasted. One half of the passion and earnestness exercised on the "home department" would soon compel the most stationary of Governments to be a progressing one; but while they are engrossed in painting Lord Palmerston as an arch fiend, and England as the embodiment of all that is grasping and ambitious, they are letting their own affairs decline in a gradual deterioration. A nation enterprising in its character and industrious will make wealth, and by its wealth it will continually extend its commerce, thus creating for itself an "influence" with all other countries. Diplomacy is the direction and expression of that influence; take away the basis it stands on, and diplomacy becomes mere individual trickery, more or less clever, but, as to real effect, the hollowest delusion by which ever men were blinded. Diplomacy is an instrument, not a power. Powerful nations will have their influence, though their diplomacy were the worst in the world—as, speaking of it as a profession, we believe English diplomacy to be. Napoleon was always a successful negotiator after he had won a battle or got hold of a capital: with power in his hands, he was a first-rate diplomatist. What did diplomacy do for him when power departed from him, and he negotiated, not as victor, but vanquished? All the skill of Talleyrand, could it by a miracle have been enlisted on the losing side, would not have saved him from deposition and exile.

But diplomacy occupies a high place in the opinion of French politicians, and to form a French party in a foreign Court they will sacrifice money and means that might be far better employed. For we believe Lord Palmerston's estimate of the nature of such

MDLLE. JENNY LIND AS "ALICE," AND HERR STAUDIGL AS "BERTRAM," IN MEYERBEER'S OPERA OF "ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—(SEE PAGE 301

factions to be the true one; all they can do for the nation they pretend to represent is worthless. There is in Greece a French party, an English party, and a Russian party; that is, there are three associations of men who are trying to get office, and claim the support of those foreign nations to obtain their object. As far as it is possible to judge, the great purpose of all Greek Ministers is to cheat the foreign creditors, plunder the people, and embezzle the funds. It is difficult to understand what any State, with a regard for its own character, can gain by any connection with such a gang. England utterly disavows any alliance with men such men; and Lord Palmerston declares any Ministry that would be decently honest in its dealings, pay up the debt, and not embezzle the public money, should be welcome to power, as far as England is concerned: and the Foreign Secretary expresses the opinion of the nation. We want no influence, save that which springs from our dealings; and, as to bolstering up this or that Ministry, for the mere sake of exhibiting diplomatic "influence," it is not our mode of proceeding. And we are thankful that the present Greek Government is not in any sense English, for the majority of the Ministers seem qualified for a penal settlement.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE

The Paris papers this week have ample food for excitement in the discovery of some very equivocal proceedings between General Cubières, a member of the late Cabinet, and M. Teste, who is connected with the present Cabinet. Those individuals are charged with bribery of a flagitious character. It seems that in a process which lately came before the Court de Premiere Instance of the department of the Creuze, a most extraordinary correspondence was produced. Letters were read, which had been addressed to one of the parties in the cause, by General Cubieres, a Peer of France, and who, only a few years ago, was himself a member of the Cabinet, as Minister of War; from which it seems that General Cubieres, in 1842, negotiated between the Minister of Public Works and a Company which was apply ng for a concession of the salt mines of Gouhenance. Despairing of success, notwithstanding the favourable terms in which the demand was received by some of the authorities, except by corrupting the heads of the Department of Public Works, he determined to try to gain the support of the Minister of Public Works, by making him a present of a certain number of shares in the concern. A great deal of bargaining and haggling took place, the Minister demanding eighty shares, the Company offering twenty-five, and at length General Cubieres writes to the Company to say that the Minister agrees to take fifty, and he recommends that the Company should authorise him to offer forty-five shares. The result does not appear, excepting by the fact that the Company received the concession of the mines; but the letters of General Cubieres are published at length in some of the papers. In one letter, after describing a conversation which he had with M. Legrand, the Under Secretary of State for the Department of Public Works, in the course of which that gentleman said that the Council of Ministers would probably have to decide who should get the concession of the mines, and that he would therefore advise that proper precautions should be taken, the General continues:—

"I hasten to communicate to you this piece of advice, which is so important and so grave in the month of the person that gave it. There is not a moment to be lost. You must not hesitate in selecting the means by which we can create for ourselves *an interested support* in the Council itself. I have the means of arriving at that support. It is for you to consider as to the means to be adopted in order to *interest* the party in question. Do not forget that the Government is in the hands of greedy and corrupt parties (*mains avides et corrompues*), that the liberty of the press runs the risk of being strangled, without noise, one of these days; and that there never has been a time when the *bon droit* stood more in need of protection."

Such an affair as this could not be passed over unnoticed. It was accordingly brought forward on Monday in the Chamber of Deputies, and both M. Dumon and M. Guizot declared that a thorough investigation should take place, and that legal proceedings should be instituted against the parties implicated.

The papers are full of accounts of this extraordinary case, but most of them seem to doubt if the Ministry has any serious intention to prosecute either the party corrupting or the party corrupted.

On Sunday last, Mdlle. Cheri returned to Paris from London with her mother, and soon after her father and family went with her to the theatre. Whether excited with joy at his daughter's return, or from whatever cause, M. Chéri was attacked with fatal apoplexy on the brain, and was carried home, where he lingered til the morning, and then expired. Mdlle. Rose Chéri was to have been married last Thursday, but the marriage was of course put off. M. Chéri was forty-four years of age.

Louis Philippe's *fête day*, on Sunday last, passed off with *éclat*, but there was hardly so much gaiety and ceremony as on some previous occasions. In the provinces, it was arranged that, in consequence of the existing distress, no *fêtes* should take place, but that the amount usually expended should be given to the poor. The weather was very favourable, the illuminations and fireworks brilliant, the crowd in the Champs Elysées and the garden of the Tuileries enormous, and the reception of the King and Royal Family, when they appeared at the concert, as warm and as enthusiastic as at any period since his Majesty's accession to the Throne.

In the course of the day, the King held a Court, at which he received addresses from the *corps diplomatique*, the Chambers of Peers and Deputies, the Judges, and Magistracy, and other public functionaries

The King, in answer to the Address of the Apostolic Nuncio, in the name of the *corps diplomatique*, said:—

"It is but too true that my heart is deeply afflicted by the sad trials which the dearness of provisions has caused the most of our land to undergo. With you, I hope that Providence will soon put a term to their duration, and that an abundant harvest will console the human race for their sufferings. But, as you justly observe, what has most contributed to alleviate the burden of these sufferings, is the maintenance of that beneficent peace which the happy accord of all the Governments confirms more and more every year. I thank the Almighty for having permitted me to co-operate in this great result, and I have a firm confidence that it will continue to bless our constant efforts in common to remove everything that might trouble it.

"I am exceedingly sensible to the felicitations and kind wishes which you express in so touching a manner in the name of the Diplomatic Corps, and it is with the utmost sincerity that I return you thanks for the same, as well in my own name, as in that of the Queen and all my family."

His Majesty, in acknowledging the Address presented by M. Sauzet, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, again referred to the sufferings of the labouring classes, and proceeded to say, "We have reason to hope that these sad sufferings draw towards their close. There will remain one great example from it, that they have not roused any of those political passions which have so often envenomed public sufferings. The popular opinion, more enlightened, has discovered what it would have to lose by those agitations, without it being possible that they might hope for anything from them. Thanks to Heaven, the happy accord which reigns among the great powers is a pledge of our institutions—

Trois pouvoirs etonnes du mond qui les rassemble

"To day we see in the midst of us these three powers united by the confidence which they mutually inspire, and which must support each; they lend each other, and in the certainty that neither would be guilty of aggression on the other, but, on the contrary, that it is in that accord, in that confidence, that they find the force which is necessary for the free exercise of their rights, and of their constitutional attributions. We see them void of all jealousy, only rivalling each other in zeal for guaranteeing liberty, public security, and national prosperity, against those shocks which human passions and errors seek to excite.—[The King was here interrupted by unanimous acclamations.] —It is by your powerful concurrence, by that accord so precious, that I have been able to see realised the first words which I addressed to France as Lieutenant-General of the kingdom 'The Charter will be henceforth a verity.' [Fresh and prolonged acclamations here arose from all sides. His Majesty was strongly moved, and advancing towards the Deputies who pressed around him, said to them:—] I am deeply affected by these acclamations and by the sentiments which you express towards my family, and myself; believe me they go to my heart, and that I am deeply penetrated with them." Fresh cries of "Vive le Roi!"

SPAIN

Our advices from Madrid state that on the 28th ult. M. Olozaga, M. Mendizabal, M. Cortada, and other leading members of the Progressist party, waited on the Queen and supplicated her Majesty to extend the benefits of the amnesty to the ex-Regent. The Queen received them with great affability, and said that, as far as she was concerned, nothing would be more agreeable than the union of all classes of her subjects; but that the affair on which she was now applied to was one which must be referred to her responsible advisers, who alone could decide on the propriety of granting their request.

General Narvaez was expected to take his departure for Paris in the course of two or three days. One of the papers denies that General Narvaez has been created a Knight of the Golden Fleece. It says that the number of Knights is limited, and that no vacancy has occurred. The eldest son of the late Duke of Saragossa has had the title conferred upon him, with the dignity of Grandee.

On the afternoon of the 26th the Queen went to the Prado, accompanied by her uncle, and the King went to the Retiro, with his usual attendants. The Princess de la Paz, wife of the once celebrated Prince of the Peace, has addressed a long letter to the newspapers, complaining of the exile of her husband, and the confiscation of his property.

A letter of the 26th ult., from Barcelona, states that an engagement had taken place on the previous day between a band of Montemolinists and the Queen's troops at Baseka, near Solsona, when the former were defeated, with the loss of 12 killed and 24 made prisoners. Another band had been beaten at Sedanola, and several prisoners taken and conveyed to Berga.

PORTUGAL

We have Lisbon letters to the 29th ult., the contents of which are important. The Queen of Portugal has wisely consented to the terms proposed on the part of the British Government. Colonel Wylde was about to depart for St. Ubes, to put a stop to hostilities. The Queen and Government surrendered their objections in the most handsome and liberal manner.

There is scarcely a shadow of doubt that Colonel Wylde's mission will be successful soon after he arrives, and communicates the terms of which he is the bearer, and the nature of his instructions. Those instructions imply an immediate armed intervention by England in support of the Queen's prerogative, should the terms not be accepted

A new Ministry has been formed. Count Tojal, however, remains Minister of Finance for the present. The other appointments are: Interior—Francisco Tavares de Almeida Proenca. Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs—Manoel D'arte Leitao. Foreign Affairs and *ad interim*, War—Ildefonso Leite.

Letters from Oporto of the 29th ult., speak of that city remaining tranquil. Saldanha continued at his old quarters of Oliveira

Casal and the Queen's troops have definitively abandoned the provinces of the Tras-os-Montes and the Minho, and established their head-quarters at Lamego, on the south of the Douro.

The English steamer, *Royal Tar*, which had been bought by the Portuguese Government from the Peninsular and Oriental Company for £10,000, was captured by the insurgents on the 21st of April, as she was about to enter the Tagus. She had on board 10,000 rockets and 50,000 cartridges. Admiral Napier, belonging to the Queen's party, was also taken by the insurgents, whilst on her way from Gibraltar.

GREECE.

Our letters from Athens of the 18th ult., inform us of the changes made in the Greek Ministry. M. Colettl has been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs and President of the Council; M. Regas Palamidies, late President of the Chamber of Deputies, Minister of the Interior; M. Corphiotaki, Deputy from Sparta, Minister of Finance, in the room of M. Psnyropoulos; M. Constantine Colocotroni, Deputy from Corinth, Minister of Marine; M. Glarakis, Senator, Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction; M. Boulgari, Senator, Minister of Marine, in the place of Admiral Canaris: General Travelias retains the Department of War

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Bombay Mail of the last of April has arrived, and brings several items of interesting news. The account of the death of Akbar Khan is confirmed; but the manner of it is still enveloped in mystery. It was at first thought that he had died of diarhœa Khan subsequently, but he is now said to have been poisoned by orders of his own father, who was unable to control his turbulence, and against whom he was preparing to raise a rebellion.

The *Delni Gazette* asserts on the authority of its Cabul correspondent, that Akbar Khan had, in concert with the Chiefs of Candahar, who receive annually large sums from Persia, entered into a league with the Shah, for the invasion of British India, via Shikarpoor. Yar Mahomed, Herat, and Dost Mahomed, his father-in-law, Akbar Khan, the aid of 3,000 men. The journey of Akbar Khan from Cabul to Candahar in last December, is said to have been undertaken for the preceding purpose. Akbar Khan subsequently returned to Cabul, had a dispute with his father, went then to attack the chief forts of Gelizies, which he did with his wonted ferocity. Akbar Khan's troops were encamped near Gundamuck, already famous for the treacherous slaughter of the British forces. Here Akbar Khan became ill, as it is affirmed, of poison, and it is said that he proceeded towards Jellalabad, and died at Lughman.

The inhabitants of the Bombay and Bengal Presidencies have made large subscriptions for the relief of the suffering poor of Scotland and Ireland.

The disturbances in the Goomsoor districts, and disorders in the Nizam's dominions, continue as formerly. With these exceptions, India in general remains tranquil.

The ship *Mary*, bound for Dundee, was totally destroyed by fire in the Calentta river on the 19th March.

In regard to financial matters the *Bombay Times* of the 1st of April, says:—"So severe continues the pressure in the money market that discounts have been raised by the banks to From 11 to 12 per cent. About three millions sterling have been raised by the Five per Cent. Loan, which will, it is understood, be kept open for at least twelve months to come. Our expenditure for the past seven years has exceeded our income by above a million and a quarter annually; at this moment the sum just named is nearly absorbed by Scinde. From four to five millions are at present understood to be required by Government."

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The Queen and Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court and the domestic household, attended Divine service on Sunday, in the private chapel in Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.

The Queen gave a Concert on Monday. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge were present. The Royal Family were received by the Comptroller of the Household, who conducted them to the Yellow Drawing-room, where her Majesty and Prince Albert received their illustrious party in the State Dinner-room The tables were very tastefully ornamented, and were brilliantly illuminated with wax-lights in numerous candelabra of silver gilt.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, entered the per[illegible] Drawing-room, where they were joined by [illegible] Royal Highness Prince Albert of Prussia, the Hon. [illegible] Miss Kerr, Lord Marcus [illegible], the Hon. [illegible] and Mr. Bowers.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge and Prince Albert of Prussia, the Marquis of Westmeath, and Hon. Miss Lascelles [illegible] Buckingham Palace. At a quarter-past eight o'clock Lord Liverpool, accompanied by the Hon. Miss Jervis, one of the Directors of Her Majesty's Concerts of Ancient Music, left Buckingham Palace for the Hanover-square Rooms, to honour the performance of the Concert of Ancient Music with her presence

DEPARTURE OF THE COURT FOR THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—The Queen, the Prince Consort, and a portion of the Royal Family, left Buckingham Palace yesterday, for the Isle of Wight, to pass a few days at Osborne, previously to the State Ball, on the 14th Instant, for which the Court will return to London. It is also probable that the Queen (agreeably to her Majesty's custom) will then pass two or three days at Claremont, including her birthday, the 24th instant, and return to town for the State Drawing Room on the 27th. The Court, it is understood, will remove to Windsor Castle on the 29th or 31st, to be present at Ascot Heath Races, on the 1st of June

INSTALLATION OF PRINCE ALBERT.—Her Majesty the Queen will be present at the installation of Prince Albert, which will take place at Cambridge on Tuesday, July 6th. The commencement will open, as usual, on the 3rd of July. Professor Walmisley has received the words of the ode from the Poet Laureate, Wordsworth, and is busily engaged in adapting them to music. It is expected that there will be a musical festival, as has been the custom on similar occasions; the last took place in July, 1842, when the Duke of Northumberland was installed

THE GREEN RIBAND.—The Earl of Elgin is to have the Green Riband vacant by the death of the Duke of Argyll.

THE PRINCE OF LEININGEN.—His Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen arrived at Buckingham Palace on Monday, from the Continent.

ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGE.—The Marquis of Ailsa was, on Monday, married, at All Souls Church, Langham-place, to the Hon. Ellen Augusta Smythe, daughter of Viscount Strangford.——On Thursday, the 29th ult., the marriage of the Marquis of Salisbury with the Lady Mary Catherine Sackville West, was solemnized at Knowle, in Kent, the residence of the Earl and Countess Amherst. The Duke of Wellington was present at the ceremony.——The marriage of the Hon. Caroline Harriet Gage, third daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Gage, and the Hon. S. Greenhow Vereker, eldest son of Viscount Gort, was solemnized on Tuesday at St. Mary Abbot's Church, Westminster.

PARISH OF ST. ANNE AND ST. ANDREW'S, BLACKFRIARS.—The Rev Michael Biggs, M.A., has been elected Lecturer of this church, in the room of the Rev. Michael Gibbs, M.A., who has resigned.

MARRIAGE OF MR. JOHN BRIGHT, M.P The *Wakefield Journal* says that, at the Waxefield Board of Guardians, on Monday, amongst the notices of marriages read, was one between John Bright and Margaret Elizabeth Leatham, for the first time. It is entered in the notice book as follows:—"John Bright, widower, cotton spinner and manufacturer, of full age, resides at One Ash, near Rochdale, and Margaret Elizabeth Leatham, full age, Heath, near Wakefield. Marriage to be solemnised at the Friends' Meeting House, Wakefield." The Mr. John Bright referred to is the hon. M.P. for Durham.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert, President of the Royal College of Chemistry, met the Vice-Presidents and Members of Council on Tuesday, to inspect the newly-erected laboratories of the college, which have just been completed, in Hanover-square. His Royal Highness first visited the analytical laboratories, where he took a lively interest in the most interesting processes then being carried on were explained to him by the Professor of the institution, Dr. Hoffman; and, among others, the investigations into the chemical constitution of coal gas. A flute of Hanoverian wine, the store rooms, weighing room, museum, the professor's private laboratory, &c. His Royal Highness next visited the basement story, in which are the various furnaces for organic analysis, the combustion, vapour, and other drinking gas-stoves. His Royal Highness expressed himself highly pleased with the new building and all the arrangements of the laboratories. His Royal Highness afterwards presided at a meeting of the council.

MURDER NEAR MANCHESTER.—On Wednesday evening a shocking occurrence took place at the village of Chorlton-cum-Hardy, near Manchester, arising out of a quarrel between two men on a question of intoxication. A man named George Leach, a mechanic in the employ of the Manchester and Leeds Railway Company, keeps a beer-house at Chorlton, and about four o'clock in the evening he and three or four companions were there drinking together, when a dispute arose between Leach and his wife. Leach used bad language to her, when one of his companions, Francis Deakin, a farmer and market gardener, interfered, and said this was not manly, and tried to reconcile them. Leach, however, became more incensed at her for the interference, and attempted to strike her, but she ran out of doors. Upon this Deakin and Leach had some sharp words, when Deakin challenged him to fight, if he would go out of door. Leach made no reply, but, taking out a drawer from a table in the room, containing some knives, he picked up one of them and instantly stabbed Deakin to the heart. Deakin died almost immediately, and Leach was given in charge to the county police.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY

The Incumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Army Service Bill went through Committee *pro formâ*, it being stated, on the part of the Government, that a future day would be appointed for the recommittal; and, in the meantime, the alterations which had been suggested would be considered.

THE LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT IN IRELAND.

The Marquis of WESTMEATH moved a resolution, declaring that the existing law of Landlord and Tenant in Ireland required immediate revision and amendment. He stated various anomalies which existed in the present law, particularly as regarded ejectment. For instance, in Ireland, if a landlord wished to get rid of a tenant, he must first ascertain the name and description of every one who happened to be on the land in question; and he defied any one to possess himself of this information except by inspiration; and, besides this, the service of notices might be defeated; and if the commencement of the tenancy was uncertain, it was necessary that the notice should run twelve months. The difficulty of proving the tenancy was, in short, sometimes so great that it became necessary to take means for enforcing a distress merely for that purpose. The noble Marquis cited a number of cases to show the very defective state of the law as regarded the protection of the rights of landowners in Ireland, and the variety of ways in which those rights might be defeated

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE hoped their Lordships would not agree to an abstract motion such as that of the noble Marquis, which condemned the existing system without venturing to lay down a remedy for its defects. There was a bill in the other House of Parliament which proposed to alter the law of Landlord and Tenant in Ireland, and if that bill should reach their Lordships' House there would be an opportunity of considering the subject practically, and making such amendments in the law as to the wisdom of Parliament might seem proper. He did not wish to give the matter a direct negative, and would therefore move, as an amendment, that the orders of the day be then read.

Upon this statement, the Marquis of WESTMEATH withdrew his resolution, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. MONDAY.

THE STATE OF PORTUGAL.—In answer to questions from Mr. Borthwick, Lord PALMERSTON stated that the state of things in Portugal was not such that the Treaty of the Quadruple Alliance was applicable to them; and that it was the desire of the British Government to be instrumental in bringing about a pacification, or accommodation, between the contending parties in Portugal; and that no efforts would be neglected to bring about that accommodation

THIRD READING OF THE FACTORIES BILL

On the motion that the Factories Bill be read a third time,

MR. TRELAWNY said he was opposed to the bill *in toto*, and would move that it be read a third time that day six months.

MR. LABOUCHERE seconded the motion

MR. GRIMSDITCH supported the bill as it stood.

MR. LABOUCHERE viewed the measure with great apprehension, believing it would be the occasion of discord and controversy between the employers and the employed, and the occasion of incalculable mischief before the nature of its operation could become known. He would oppose the third reading of the bill language.

MR. STANSFIELD also opposed the bill, as being of a dangerous character, more particularly to small manufacturers.

After some arguments from Mr. HUME against the measure,

The House divided

For the third reading	.. ..	151
Against it ..	.. ..	88
Majority ..	.. ..	—63

The bill was read a third time and passed.

On LORD MORPETH to go into a Committee of Supply, Lord J. MANNERS moved for a return of all money paid to Prussia by Great Britain on account of the interest of the Greek Loan up to the 1st of January, 1847. The noble Lord again brought the condition of Greece before the House. Lord PALMERSTON made no objection to the return. The noble Lord expressed his regret that the benevolent intentions of the Three Powers in establishing the independence of Greece had not been more fully realised. The internal condition of that Kingdom was certainly most deplorable. Pecullion was chargeable against the Ministers of the Crown, and corruption against the representatives of the people. Violence and acts of various atrocity had been committed by the officers of the Government, and even worse had been inflicted. Some arrangement should be entered into, and the public accounts were falsified, in order to prevent the guaranteeing Powers from claiming any surplus. England had paid about £200,000 to make up for the deficiency in the interests of Greece required it, under existing circumstances it became the duty of the British Government to insist upon the Greek Government paying the interest on the Greek debt. He was pleased that a struggle had been made in Athens for a French supremacy in the affairs of Greece; but he could not comprehend what benefit such a supremacy would confer on France. England had no desire to establish any exclusive or overwhelming influence in Athens; all she desired was to uphold the independence of Greece and her own honour. After a few remarks from Sir R. Ingils, Sir J. Hanmer, Dr. Bowring, Mr. Borthwick, and Mr Hume, the motion was withdrawn.

THE RAILWAYS, PIERS, AND HARBOURS (IRELAND) BILL.—On the motion that the report on the Railways, Piers, and Harbours Bill be received, Mr. HUME and Mr. WILLIAMS severally expressed their disapprobation of the vote; while, on the other hand, Mr. HUDSON said that the Government had at last taken a step in the right direction, and would find that this was the best measure for Ireland it had brought forward during the session. The report was then brought up and received

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—The House having resolved into Committee of Supply, a vote of £17,709 was proposed for the temporary Hon es of Parliament. This gave rise to an interesting discussion respecting the new Houses

MR HUME wished to know when the House might expect a detailed account of these expenses, and also when they were likely to get into their new House.

(Laughter.)

Viscount MORPETH would use all diligence respecting the accounts, but could make no promise respecting the new building. (Laughter.)

Dr. BOWRING hoped that some such steps as had expedited the House of Lords, should be tried by the Commons, to get the apartment intended for their de berations completed.

Mr. GOULBURN said that the hon. gentleman that there was an obvious reason why the new House for the Lords had been finished before that for the Commons, in the fact that, very much to their own inconvenience, the Lords had given up their chamber to the Commons, putting up themselves with an apartment wholly inadequate for the purposes of their duties. He thought it much more desirable that the works should go on progressively, than that, by being hurried, they should, as would probably be the case, afterwards find it necessary to incur great expen-e in alterations. The Commons, too, it should be remembered, were not suffering inconvenience by the delay.

Mr. FOCKETT expressed a hope that some understanding had at length been come to between the architect and the Speaker as to the accommodation of the new building, in order that all further delay on that ground might be avoided. He conceived that the House of Commons would be rather gainers than otherwise by the House of Lords having the start of them, as the architect, benefiting by his experience of that House, would, no doubt, by avoiding such elaborate decoration, provide a chamber for the Commons better calculated for hearing. (Hear)

Lord MORPETH said the satisfactory thinking of the questions in dispute between Mr. Barry and Dr. Reid, exhibited more favourable symptoms of an amicable adjustment than they had hitherto done. (Hear, and a laugh.)

Mr. P. BORTHWICK considered that the Lords' case as well adapted for the purposes of sound as any building he knew. The vote was agreed to.

On the proposed vote of £150,000 for the New Houses of Parliament,

Mr. HUME complained of the enormous sum of money having been expended in the decorations of the new House of Lords. He had no objection to such new so generally prevailed, was going on that the [illegible] should prevail in the completion of the other parts [illegible] the original estimate, which, according to the [illegible], was to have been £700,000, and to the amount of £1,035,000 [illegible] these new Houses would be upwards of £2,000,000 He wished to know whether plans and estimates had been given in [illegible] of the cost of [illegible] the new Houses, or whether he—like [illegible] Commons—was to [illegible] for his glorification—was to be allowed to [illegible]

Lord MORPETH conceived that Mr. Barry and Dr. Reid, to whom the House had left some discretion, would together arrange the plan, and that it would be carried out

Mr. PROTHEROE deprecated the style of architecture adopted in the new building, which he thought altogether unsuitable, and at the same time most expensive; but defended Mr. Barry from the charge of consulting only his own glorification

Mr. HUME, with regard to the style, observed that the Committee of taste, with two exceptions only, were unanimous in favour of that which had been adopted; but Mr. Barry had pledged himself that he could carry out the whole work for £700,000. In this matter the Woods and Forests were to blame, as they were the parties who should have exercised control over the architect; but, having sanctioned the innumerable deviations from the original plan, they found themselves unpleasable. He was sorry to say that, notwithstanding the enormous expenditure, the building would be unsuitable, both externally and internally, for the purposes for which it was designed. There was only one point from which the sun could penetrate to the new house: that was the south west, and there it was to be shut out by the enormous and useless Victoria Tower He wished to know what was to be done as to the ventilating and warming should Mr. Barry and Dr. Reid again disagree?

Lord MORPETH, with regard to the estimate, believed Mr. Barry's original estimate referred to the building, exclusive of the internal decorations. The Woods and Forests had nothing to do with decoding upon those decorations; all they had to do in the matter was to check the accounts, and order the money to be paid. As to the ventilation, he had directed Dr. Reid to prepare detailed plans which he had submitted to the architect, and he hoped there would be no difficulty in carrying them out. It was unfortunate, no doubt, that a concurrent control had been given on this subject to two persons (Sear); but he had done his best to obviate the inconvenience arising therefrom. (Hear).

Mr Escott hoped there would not be that enormous quantity of gilding and painting in the new House of Commons as disfigured the House of Lords.

Lord MORPETH replied that all the other parts of the new building would be finished in a much plainer style, and without gilding altogether.

The vote was agreed to.

NEW POOR-LAW BILL.

Sir G. GREY, in moving for leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws relating to the administration of the law for the relief of the poor in England, explained that the object of his bill was confined to the administration of the laws and to the constitution of the body which should have the duty of administering them. Although it was not intended to continue the Poor-Law Commission, yet it was quite impossible to dispense with some general authority. Without a central general authority, to guard against the evils which, under the former system, had threatened to pauperise the whole country, it would be impossible to proceed with any safety, and it was, therefore, proposed to have a combination of a local administration, together with a general central authority, subject to a direct responsibility to Parliament. In order to effect this, it was provided in the bill that the powers of the Poor-Law Commissioners should cease that the Crown should have the power of appointing a new Commission, and that it should be appointed on the plan of the Board of Control which superintended the affairs of India. The Board should consist of the President of the Board, who should be responsible for the administration of the law, and with him there would be associated persons holding high offices in the Government, who would be *ex officio* members of the Board. Those persons would be the President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, one of the Secretaries of State, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It was intended that there should be two secretaries to the Board, one of whom, as well as the President, should be eligible to a seat in Parliament, though it would not be indispensable that both should sit in the same House. In addition to these changes in the Board itself, several changes were also proposed in the mode in which the new Board was to exercise its functions, surrounding its operations with the most stringent precautions, and having all its reports made to the Crown, and subsequently laid before Parliament. It was also intended to increase the number of Inspectors (who would have to perform the duties of Assistant-Commissioners) to twelve; and, finally, it was proposed that the Commission should last for five years, at the close of which period the whole subject must again be brought under the consideration of Parliament.

Mr. FERRAND announced his intention of offering his decided opposition to the bill.

A long conversation arose upon the subject, and leave was then given to bring in the bill.

The House adjourned at a quarter past twelve.

HOUSE OF LORDS TUESDAY.

The FACTORY BILL was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on Monday the 17th instant

SQUADRON OF EVOLUTION.—The Earl of ACKLAND stated, in reply to a question put to him by the Earl of HARDWICKE, that he hoped, in the course of this summer, to have a naval squadron of evolution in the channel and in the Mediterranean, for the instruction of the officers and the exercise of the fleet.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH thought the realisation of the hope would depend upon the continuance or release of the ships now stationed at Lisbon and Athens. It appeared to him that the presence of our ships in the Tagus had postponed the settlement of the affairs of Portugal; and he considered that it was worth observing that if the fleet at Athens were intended as a demonstration merely, another demonstration, and of a superior force, was there also made on the part of France. —The Marquis of LANSDOWNE refused to discuss subjects, without due notice, that involved the question of the right of interference with foreign nations. The interference that had taken place on the part of England in Portugal and Greece, he would, at the proper time, be ready to prove was based on the soundest principles of impartiality and justice.

THE MONETARY CRISIS.—Lord WHARNCLIFFE put some questions in reference to the agitation in the money market. He wished to know whether there had been any applications to the Bank of England by the Government for advances from the former beyond the usual amount required upon deficiency bills for the current public service, during the latter half of the year 1846 and down to the present period.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE answered that, beyond the mere formal correspondence which at all times took place between the Government and the Bank of England, no correspondence had passed between them during the period referred to by the noble Lord. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had had, during the last quarter, personal communications with the Bank upon that subject, but none of the communications between them had taken the shape of a written correspondence. In the course of these communications, the Bank had been uniformly apprised of the amounts of the demands which the Government would have on them those amounts not exceeding the amounts of ordinary years. With respect to the excess of the securities in the Bank, of which so much had been said, he wished to observe that it had been an excess of private securities much more than of securities belonging to the Government.

LANDED PROPERTY (IRELAND) BILL. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved that their Lordships should resolve themselves into Committee upon the Landed Property (Ireland) Bill.—The Duke of WELLINGTON said, he looked upon this bill and the Incumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill as the most valuable measures which had been brought forward during the present session. He should, however, move a clause in Committee, to compel the landlords availing themselves of the bill, under the bill, to pay those whom they might employ in actual money, and not in land, as was too often the case, which, in his opinion, was a most serious evil The bill went through Committee, and the House adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. TUESDAY.

The second reading of the Dublin Improvement Bill was rejected on a division by 120 to 108.

NEW POOR-LAW BILL.—Mr. FERRAND gave notice, that, on the order of the day being read for the second reading of the new Poor Law Bill, he would move, as an amendment, that it be read on that day six months.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS BILL.—Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice that on May 18th he would move for leave to bring in a bill to regulate the rates and taxes payable by Parliamentary electors.

The remainder of the business was of a miscellaneous character.

Lord J. RUSSELL postponed the Dublin Bill to Friday, the 14th inst., and gave notice that he would bring it on the first thing that day.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the operation of the Metropolitan Buildings Act. Mr. MORPETH moved, as an amendment, for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Metropolitan Buildings Act.—Mr. DUNCOMBE consequently allowed his motion to be negatived, and leave was given to Lord Morpeth to bring in his bill.

Mr. WATSON moved for a Select Committee to inquire and report upon the taxation to which suitors in law and equity are subjected by the collection of fees. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL made no objection, and the Committee was agreed to

On the motion for the appointment of the Committee on the removal of Smithfield Market, a discussion took place, and the gallery was cleared for a division, but forty members not being present, the House was adjourned at a quarter before eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met to-day at twelve, and sat till six

THE REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.—Mr. WALPOLE moved the second reading of the Registration of Voters Bill; the object of which is to give greater facilities for the registration of *bona fide* electors, and to prevent the vexatious objections frequently made to those who apply to be placed on the registry.—Sir G. GREY expressed his approval of several of the provisions of the bill, and considered some measure on the subject desirable. Several Hon Members offered suggestions, and the bill was read a second time.

THE HOSIERY MANUFACTURE BILL.—Sir HENRY HALFORD moved the second reading of the Hosiery Manufacture Bill, the chief object of which is to abolish frame-rent, and protect the operatives from the many abuses of the middlemen. The Hon. Baronet explained, at considerable length, the principles and provisions of the bill, and proposed the second reading, with the intention of referring it to a Select Committee to determine its details. Mr. WYNNE ELLIS opposed the bill, as quite unnecessary; and objected to the proposals to refer it to a Select Committee, on the ground that such a course would mislead the operatives, and persuade them that they had obtained a triumph over their masters. The Hon. Member moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months. Mr. GISBORNE thought it would be impracticable to legislate for such an object as the hon. Baronet had in view. The debate upon the bill was adjourned.

The other business was unimportant.

Mr. WARLEY, at the request of Sir G. GREY, postponed to Monday next the second reading of his Medical Registration and Medical Law Amendment Bill; and gave notice that he would, after the second reading, propose that the bill be referred to a Select Committee.—Sir G. GREY said he had appointed Saturday to receive five deputations, who had objections to urge against the bill.

HOUSE OF LORDS. THURSDAY.

THE MONETARY CRISIS.

Lord BROUGHAM wished to know whether any steps had been taken with reference to a petition that had been presented, calling attention to the present state of the Money Market. The pre-sure on the Money Market was exercising a most injurious influence, in Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire particularly. Very large orders had come from America, but the scarcity of money and the necessity for paying the wages of operatives in ready money, had rendered it impossible that these demands could be supplied, and the mills were stopped while large orders remained unfulfilled.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said he had communicated with various persons in the City on the subject to which the noble Lord had called attention, but he was not prepared to say what were the results of the communications he had received.

After some observations from Lord ASHBURTON,

Earl FORTESCUE said he thought that it would be very wrong to attribute the present commercial evils that affected the country to one cause, or to suppose that the recent mania for railway speculation was, by any means, the principal cause.

Lord BROUGHAM agreed with the noble Lord, although he was of opinion that, among other causes, the rashness with which railroad speculations had been carried on a short time ago had had its influence in bringing about evils which now pressed so heavily on the commercial, and, in fact, on all classes of the community.

POOR-LAW RELIEF BILL.

On the order of the day for going into Committee upon this bill being read,

Lord ROBERTS rose and said that he had mistaken the purport of the bill: it did not give a positive right to relief; it merely conferred large powers on the Commissioners. It would create a great revolution in property in Ireland.

Lord MONTEAGLE then moved the amendment of which he had given notice, limiting the operation of the relief clauses of the bill to one year

The amendment was supported by several Irish Peers, and, though strongly opposed by Earl Grey and the Marquis of Lansdowne, was carried against the Government on a division, by 63 against 50

Their Lordships adjourned at Half-past Twelve.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. THURSDAY.

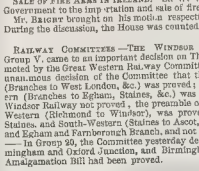
SALE OF FIRE ARMS IN IRELAND. Sir W. VERNER called the attention of the Government to the importation and sale of fire-arms in Ireland

Mr. BRIGHT brought on his motion respecting the growth of cotton in India. During the discussion, the House was counted out.

RAILWAY COMMITTEES.—THE WINDSOR RAILWAY. The Committee on Group V. came to an important decision on Thursday, in regard to the bills promoted by the Great Western Railway Committee. The Chairman announced the unanimous decision of the Committee that the preamble of the Great Western (Branches to West London, &c.) was proved; the preamble of the Great Western (Branches to Egham, Staines, &c.) was not proved; the preamble of the Windsor Railway not proved, the preamble of the Windsor, Staines, and South-Western (Richmond to Windsor), was proved; the preamble of the Windsor, Staines, and South-Western (Staines to Ascot, &c.), proved only for the Staines and Egham and Farnborough Branch, and not proved for the Wokingham Branch —In Group 20, the Committee yesterday decided that the preamble of the Birmingham and Oxford Junction, and Birmingham, Dudley, and Wolverhampton, Amalgamation Bill had been proved.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

HENRY, LORD COWLEY, G.C.B.



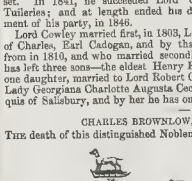
THE distinguished diplomatist died at Paris, on the 27th ult. He was youngest brother of the Duke of Wellington, being fifth son of Garret, the Earl of Mornington, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Arthur, Viscount Dungannon. At the period of his decease, he had completed his 74th year. His official career commenced in the Foreign Office, where he remained, as a precis-writer, nearly two years. In 1797, he accompanied the Embassy of Lord Malmesbury to Lille, and, within a few months after, went to India in the capacity of Private Secretary to his brother, the Governor General, being nominated, within a brief period, one of the Commissioners in Mysore. He subsequently rendered important service to his country as Lieutenant Governor of the Provinces of Oude; but our limits prevent the possibility of following the details of his Eastern career. On his return to England, he obtained a seat in Parliament for the borough of Eye, and was nominated one of the Secretaries to the Treasury.

Soon after, his diplomatic abilities first found employment in Europe. In 1809, he became British Envoy at the Court of Madrid, and for a lengthened period—the most eventful in the annals of Spain distinguished himself by the exercise of consummate skill, and the achievement of greater diplomatic triumphs than could be supplied from a chapter of equal extent in the life of almost any British Envoy of the nineteenth century. In 1823, Sir Henry Wellesley arrived at Vienna, as Ambassador to the Emperor of Austria, and remained there until 1828, when he was created Baron Cowley of Wellesley, county Somerset. In 1841, he succeeded Lord Granville at the Court of the Tuileries; and at length ended his diplomatic services, on the retirement of his party, in 1846.

Lord Cowley married first, in 1803, Lady Charlotte Cadogan, daughter of Charles, Earl Cadogan, and by that lady (whom he was divorced from in 1810, and who married secondly the Marquis of Anglesey) he has left three sons—the eldest Henry Richard, now Lord Cowley—and one daughter, married to Lord Robert Grosvenor. His second wife was Lady Georgiana Charlotte Augusta Cecil, third daughter of James, first Marquis of Salisbury, and by her he has one daughter.

CHARLES BROWNLOW, LORD LURGAN

THE death of this distinguished Nobleman is deeply felt in his unhappy country. A Christian in the highest acceptation of the term, a kind and considerate landlord, the munificent patron of every institution having for its object the good and happiness of his fellow man, his Lordship could ill be spared at the present moment of national suffering. His whole life was one of usefulness. Under his auspices, Lurgan rose to be the important and flourishing town it now is, and to his devoted zeal and unbounded liberality, it is chiefly owing that the Province of Ulster possesses the establishment for the education of the Deaf, the Dumb, and the Blind, than the most valuable of all the public charities which so creditably distinguish the north of Ireland.



At the outset of his political career, the deceased Nobleman belonged to the Ultra-Tory party; but, during the agitation on Catholic Emancipation, he became a convert to religious toleration, and thenceforward adopted moderate Whig principles. By Lord Melbourne's Administration, he was raised in 1839 to the Peerage, as Baron Lurgan.

The family from which his Lordship derived was established in Ireland by Sir William Brownlow, Knt., a native of Derbyshire, who was appointed, in 1628, a patent and grant of lands in the County of Armagh, in which he was succeeded at his decease by his grandson, Arthur Chamberlain, Esq., who assumed the surname and arms of Brownlow. The latter's grandson, the Right Hon William Brownlow, of Lurgan, represented the County of Armagh in Parliament, and was long one of the leading Commoners of the Sister Kingdom. By Judith Letitia, his first wife, daughter of Dean Meredyth, he was father of Lieut.-Colonel Charles Brownlow, of Lurgan, who married Caroline, daughter and coheir of Benjamin Ashe, Esq., of Bath; and left, at his decease in 1822, a son and successor, the noble Lord whose death it is our painful duty to record. That melancholy event—the effect of an attack of typhus fever —took place on the 30th ult., at Brownlow House. His Lordship had just completed his 52nd year. He married, first, in 1822, Mary, daughter of John, fourth Earl of Darnley, but that lady died in the following year, leaving an only child, Mary Elizabeth. His Lordship's second wife was Jane, daughter of Roderick Macneil, Esq., of Barra, and by her he leaves two sons and one daughter; the elder of the former, Charles, being now Lord Lurgan.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The total number of births that took place last week in the district within the bills of mortality was 1267, of which 632 were male, and 634 female. This shows a decrease in the number of births, as compared with the previous week, of 150. The number of deaths was 963—503 male and 480 female, being two deaths more than the previous week, and 69 more than the average for the last five springs.

MODEL LODGING-HOUSES.—On Wednesday, one of these excellent institutions was opened at Charles-street, Old Gravel-lane, near the London Docks. The building was originally an extensive sugar bakery, and at present only the ground basement, capable of accommodating about fifty individuals, is opened. The principal object of the establishment is to afford cleanly lodging to the labouring classes, the charge being only threepence for each individual per night. There are refreshment and reading-rooms attached, and the whole place is thoroughly warmed and ventilated. No spirituous liquors, unless medicinally prescribed, are allowed on the premises. When completed, the building, which is six stories high, will be capable of accommodating upwards of 600 individuals.

STATE OF TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—The *Times*, in its report of the state of trade at Manchester on Tuesday, says:—"There is certainly no evidence to-day to confirm the notion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, viz., that the worst has passed; it is rather thought by many that the worst has yet to come. Indeed, the means of the most wealthy are now scarcely available. How long is this suicidal and monstrous state of things to exist? Till the starving masses, whose present portentous quietude is like the calm which precedes the storm, burst forth in open insurrection? The misery and destitution which are extending in these districts are beyond belief; and the number of mills closed, or only partially worked, daily increases. Meantime, food of all kinds continues to advance. The prospect of the future is appalling."

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Keymer branch of the Brighton Railway is fast approaching completion. An engine has already made its way through the tunnel under Lewes.

The foundation of the first lock of the barrage of the Nile was laid at Alexandria on the 9th ult. by his Highness Mehemet Ali with considerable pomp. A general salute of artillery concluded the ceremony; 70 bulls were slaughtered and given to the workmen, and a large quantity of rice and 2000 sheep were distributed amongst the poor. The work will cost an immense deal of money. The prospect of the ensuing harvest in Egypt and Syria is very favourable.

The receiving houses in London are now kept open till six o'clock, p m., instead of till half-past five as hitherto, for the receipt of inland, foreign, colonial, or ship letters. After half-past five, payment of the fee of one penny will be required, either in coin or a stamp. Otherwise, such "late" letters will be detained till the next despatch.

A few days ago, as one of the gentlemen commoners of Winchester College was discussing a barrel of oysters with a friend, he was surprised on finding in his mouth something harder than the general nature of the oyster. It turned out to be a very large pearl, valued by a Winchester jeweller at 200 guineas. The jeweller affirmed that it was the largest he had ever seen.

All the inhabitants, about 1700 in number, of the village of Glenan, near Wolkenstein, in Saxony, have just abandoned the Lutheran for the German Catholic Church.

The Kendal and Windermere line of railway, which is 10 miles long, has just been opened for general traffic. It is essentially a pleasure-line, and the fares and number of trains will be fixed accordingly.

Letters from the Levant state that the British Minister had been charged to convey to the Greek Government the disapprobation with which the English Ministry viewed the conduct of Greece in the late affair with Turkey.

A fearful accident happened yesterday week at the Madeleine church, Bruges. One of the priests, while performing mass, was suddenly struck to the ground by the falling on his forehead of the marble head of an infant Jesus, which had become detached from its body. Fracture of the skull and a severe wound were the consequence to this unhappy clergyman, who, after lingering in great agony, died on the following day.

A vessel, arrived from Virginia, United States, has brought the very large quantity of 30,764 bushels of Indian corn, in addition to 100 bags of the same article, 535 barrels of flour, 59 barrels of peas, several of hams, and 999 barrels of corn meal.

A Paris paper says that a rumour prevails that Mehemet Ali, in imitation of the Emperor of Russia, has offered to exchange two millions sterling worth of corn against French Treasury Bonds.

The 2590th anniversary of the foundation of Rome was celebrated at that city on the 21st ult. by a grand banquet in the Grotte di Pite, which was attended by about 800 citizens, of all classes and ages. After the repast speeches were made, verses recited, and national hymns sung. An immense concourse of people was assembled to witness the ceremony, at which the greatest order prevailed.

On Monday the branch line of the London and Brighton Coast Railway to Epsom was completed, and will be opened on Monday next to the public. This direct railway to Epsom is within 10 minutes' walk of the course.

The negroes of Antigua have subscribed out of their scanty resources the sum of £144 towards the relief of the distressed poor in Ireland

Baron Albert Nota, one of the most distinguished dramatists of Italy, died lately at Turin, aged 72

A letter from Altenburg, of the 24th ult., states that the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia arrived there with the Russian Ambassador at the Court of Dresden, and that on the following day the betrothal of the young Prince with the Princess Alexandra, youngest daughter of the reigning Duke, took place.

By letters from Russia we learn that two General Officers and twelve Colonels have been committed for trial on the charge of having embezzled monies destined for the service of the military hospitals.

The Prussian Diet, in the sitting of the 27th ult., adopted two important resolutions. It voted first, that the exportation of potatoes should not be allowed, and next, that they should not be employed in the distillation of brandies or spirits

In order to diminish in some degree the consumption of bread, or rather to make it go further, the Saxon Government has forbidden new bread to be sold in all its dominions.

The Archbishop of Bologna died on the 25th ult., announce that the Pope had sanctioned the principle of the establishment of national guards throughout the pontifical dominions, and that a decree to that effect would be shortly published by his Holiness

M. Labedoff has published at St. Petersburg a work relating to the six first years of the reign of the Emperor Nicholas. Hardly, however, had the work appeared than it was seized by the police, although written in the most laudatory language towards his Imperial Majesty, and the author himself was imprisoned as being guilty of having infringed the law, which ordains that all writings treating of the reigning Sovereign must, before publication, be submitted to the Minister of the Court.

Our files of Continental papers show, that there have been riots from the dearness of food at a great many Continental towns. At Stettin, a group, consisting principally of women and children of the lowest class, surrounded the bakers with potatoes, after which the mob proceeded to attack the bakers' shops, from which they carried off whatever they could lay their hands upon. The military restored order. At Frankfort-on-the-Oder, disturbances of the same kind have occurred. The accounts from all the principal markets of Germany are lamentable. In all directions famine prevails. A crowd of persons at Nuremburg had likewise been the theatre of great tumults. A crowd of persons having assembled on the demolition of the house of a corn merchant, they were fired upon by the troops. The result was, that several persons were wounded. There have also been food riots at Bernburg, and at Schöningen, in Brunswick.

The following notice was issued on Wednesday in the Underwriters' Rooms, Liverpool.—"Steamers landing from Ireland, which take passengers, will have to proceed to the quarantine ground, to be inspected by the medical officer in charge, and any of them suffering from fever, or other contagious disease, will be removed to the lazaretto."

Prince Scipio Gaspard Borghese, Duke de Salviati, son of the Prince and Princess Aldobrandini, is to be shortly married to Mdlle. Isabelle de Fitzjames, daughter of the Duke de Fitzjames.

An Imperial manifesto, dated 27th September, April 24, announces that the Princess Maria Alexandrowna, wife of the heir apparent, was delivered of a son on the 22nd. The child's name is Wladimir; his title, "Imperial Highness."

Alderman Humphery has placed his presentation to Christ's Hospital in the hands of the Common Council of his ward, which is Aldgate, with instructions to give it to the poorest and most deserving family in the ward who have a boy eligible for presentation

A letter from Vienna, of the 27th ult., again speaks of the rumour of the marriage of the Archduke Albert as Viceroy of Galicia, and adds that he is to reside at Cracow. The same letter states that the Emperor and Empress of Austria are to proceed to Cracow to receive the homage of the country at the ancient palace. Prince de Metternich, it is said, is to accompany his Sovereign on this occasion

On the night of the 26th ultimo forty-eight houses of Serigny, a village near Tonnere, in the department of Yonne (France), were entirely destroyed by fire, caused, it is believed, by an incendiary.

The Directors of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, have decided on abandoning the atmospheric system on the Croydon line.

The sales of wheat in the markets which government use for the purpose of ascertaining the increased last week, viz., from 98,632 to 128,221 qrs., but there was a reduction of 4000 qrs. in the quantity of barley sold, and of 2000 qrs. in that of oats.

On Good Friday an interesting ceremony was performed at the chapel of the English Consulate at Jerusalem. The Bishop, assisted by his Chaplain and two Missionary Clergymen, baptized five Jews; three men and two women. A considerable number of Englishmen were present; but the service was read in German by Dr. Nicolaysen and the Bishop.

The express train on the South Western Railway is about to be still further accelerated. It is found that the whole distance between Southampton and London (nearly 80 miles) can be regularly and safely done in an hour and three quarters.

The market town of Egri Szalonte (Hungary), which had already suffered severely by famine, with a population of 12,000 inhabitants, was destroyed by fire on the 17th of April, by a dreadful fire, which left only a fifth part of the town standing. The church of the Protestants, with its steeple and bell, the school, parsonage-house, the town-hall, the magazine of the country, with all the stores and all the principal buildings, are destroyed. It was not ascertained how many lives were lost.

The number of passengers between England and Boulogne last week was 1070; of these, 524 were from England to Boulogne, and 546 from Boulogne to England. Of the 524 from England, 400 were from Folkestone, 43 from Dover, and 81 direct from London. Of the 546 from Boulogne, 388 went to Folkestone, 52 to Dover, and 78 direct to London. The total (1070) only a fifth number returned for the corresponding week last year, by 4. The number of passengers to and from Calais was 260, being 12 more than the corresponding week last year.

The *Chinese Repository* gives an account, which could hardly be credited had we not positive proofs of the density of the population of the Chinese empire. A civil war, or rather feud, lately took place between the two neighbouring departments of Chang-Chow and Chewer Chao, in the province of Gokien, in which 24,515 houses and 668 huts were pillaged and burnt to the ground, and 130,638 persons killed or wounded. It appears that wars of this nature are of frequent occurrence in the interior of this country, without the Government caring to interfere.

THE CASTLE OF SAN JUAN D' ULLOA, AND CITY OF VERA CRUZ.

MEXICO.—CAPTURE OF VERA CRUZ AND SAN JUAN DE ULLOA.

THE New York *Journal of Commerce*, of the 16th ult., contains an article which leaves no doubt of the correctness of the report of the capture of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa by the American force under General Scott, though, in the absence of the intermediate papers between the 7th, the latest previous date, and the 16th ult., we are unable to furnish our readers with any details of the operation in question. The loss on the side of the Mexicans is estimated at 1000 men, while the Americans are said to have had only 15 killed and 50 wounded.

The *Journal of Commerce* states:—"On the first day of the present month (April) we published the first authentic intelligence of the battle of Buena Vista, in which General Taylor, with [illegible] men, defeated Santa Anna, with [illegible]. Since that date, we have announced the recapture of Los Angeles, which had risen against the new authorities in California, and the re-establishment of American rule throughout that territory. Also, the defeat and dispersion of the insurgents in New Mexico. Also, the unconditional surrender of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, with 4000 troops, to the American forces under General Scott. And lastly, the capture of Chihuahua, capital of the state of the same name, by a force under Colonel Doniphan. Such a succession of victories (two of them most important) is something new in our annals, and, it is to be hoped, may lead the Mexican Government, if there be such a Government, to treat for peace."

Vera Cruz is the most important commercial town of the United Mexican States, lying on the south-western shore of the southern part of the Gulf of Mexico. Opposite the town, at the western extremity of the largest shoal, is a rocky island, on which is built the fortress of San Juan de Ulloa; the strait between which and the town is less than 200 yards wide.

The town is built on a level and arid shore, and is inclosed by walls, and the houses are built of a porous white coral, which composes the cliffs on the coast.

The fortress is of extraordinary strength, and the island on which it is built was visited for the first time by Europeans, under the command of Juan de Grixalva, in 1518; and in the following year Coster landed his army at the place where the town now stands. For a considerable period after Vera Cruz fell through the Spanish arms, the castle of San Juan de Ulloa continued in the possession of the Spaniards. During this interval, the commerce of Vera Cruz was almost entirely transferred to the port of Alvarado, twelve miles to the south-east.

HORSES STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

THE Illustration represents a fearful accident which happened, a few days since, to two of the horses of Mr. Thomas Dawson, the trainer, at Middleham Moor, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. It appears that as a string of horses were returning from exercise on the Moor to the adjacent stables, they were overtaken by a violent storm of thunder and lightning; flash upon flash followed in rapid succession, and in another moment the two rearmost animals (*Little Nell* and *Curiosity*) were struck dead, as was also one of the attendant boys; the other succeeded in disengaging himself from the stricken animal as it fell, and thus escaped. The clothes of the poor boy who was killed were torn from his body, which showed no other mark than a small blue puncture and spot on either side of the thigh, where the lightning had entered. Mr. Dawson's lad was at the same time carried off, though he escaped any further personal harm than a shock to the nervous system, which has caused him to keep his bed for several days. The scene of confusion that ensued was frightful—the lads throwing themselves from the horses in terror, and leaving them to gallop wildly over the moor.

NEW ENGINE ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Saturday last was selected as the day for a new engine on this railway, called the Iron Duke, to make its first [illegible] on the Great Western Railway, between Wootton Basset and London, which it did with the ordinary train that arrives at Paddington station at 8 o'clock a.m. The engine in question has eight wheels, of which the driving wheels [illegible] feet diameter, the [illegible] feet [illegible] inches. It started from Swindon with [illegible] carriages, at [illegible] past ten o'clock, and [illegible] at a average speed of [illegible] miles. At Reading it got an additional load, making a gross total of 130 tons, with which it acquired a maximum rate of 54½ miles, the last quarter of which was at the rate of 56 miles an hour. In the course of the journey one of the eccentrics got out of order, which, occasioned a delay of [illegible] at Maidenhead, and a slight delay at Slough, which with a [illegible] at Reading [illegible] minutes. The average speed acquired between Swindon and London throughout the entire run, taking the above facts into consideration, was 53 miles an hour.

HORSES STRUCK BY LIGHTNING ON MIDDLEHAM MOOR.

THE NEW HOUSE OF LORDS.

(Continued from page 282.)

THE THRONE.

We this week illustrate the gorgeous Throne and Canopy in the House of Lords, and our illustration gives a faithful portraiture of its general form and details; yet both illustration and description can convey but a feeble idea of the golden glories of this most exquisite marvel of art. The intricacy, variety, and appropriateness of its decoration are so wonderful, that many visits to the House must be taken before they are all detected, and every visit will excite still greater admiration at the genius displayed in the design and enrichments of the Throne and its towering Canopy.

The Throne is elevated on steps, the central portion having three, and the sides two steps, covered with a carpet of the richest velvet pile. The ground colour of the carpet is a bright scarlet, and the pattern on it consists of roses and lions, alternately. A gold-coloured fringe borders the carpet.

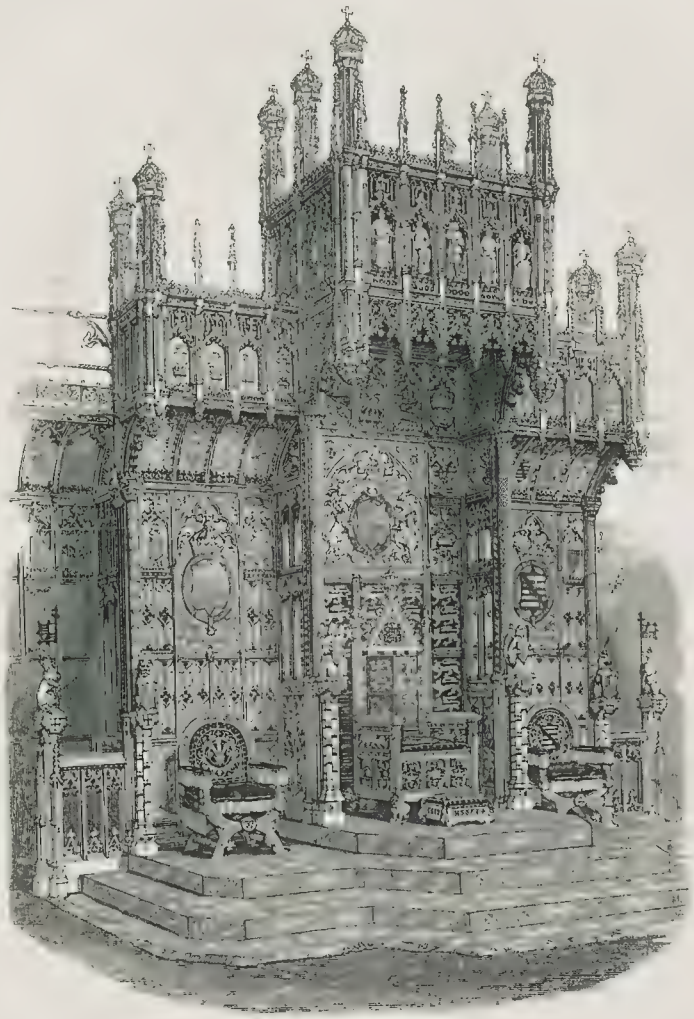
The Canopy to the Throne is divided into three compartments; the central one, much loftier than the others, for her Majesty, that on the right hand for the Prince of Wales, and that on the left for Prince Albert. The back of the central compartment is panelled in the most exquisite manner. The three lowest tiers have the lions passant of England, carved and gilded, on a red ground, and above them, in a wide panel, arched, and enriched with quatrefoiling, are the Royal Arms of England, surrounded by the Garter, with its supporters, helmet and crest, and an elaborate mantling forming a rich and varied background. The motto, "Dieu et Mon Droit," is on a horizontal band of a deep blue tint. In small panels, traceried, parallel with the large arched one, are roses, shamrocks, and thistles, clustered together, and crowned; and above them, in double arched panels, the Royal monogram, crowned and interwoven by a cord, are introduced. In a string course immediately above, "Dieu et Mon Droit" is repeated, in perforated letters, and an exquisite brattishing of Greek crosses and fleurs-de-lis crests it. Above the brattishing is a series of five panels, with ogee arches, elaborately traceried, in them. The crests of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, richly carved and gilded, fill the panels. The ceiling is flat, divided into many small squares, by ribs, having most delicately sculptured bosses at their intersections. In the centre, is the monogram V.R., surrounded by a border so beautifully designed and carved, that it defies all power of description. The flat surfaces of the ceiling are enriched by stars painted on them. As before mentioned, the overhanging canopy of the central division projects considerably before the sides, and is supported by spandrils rising from octagonal pillars, having small roses and fleurs-de-lis wrought in trellis-work, with the most exquisite delicacy and marvellousness of execution, upon their several sides. The capitals of these pillars are peculiarly beautiful, so excessively rich in design, having a coronal form, with floriated enrichments. The spandrils are enriched with quatrefoil tracery, and in their angles are representations of St. George and the Dragon, beautifully executed. The front of the canopy is divided into five deeply recessed niches, having ogee moulded arches, quatrefoiled; and, above them, between each niche, is an angular buttress, elaborately ornamented, rising from a foliaged pendant, and terminating in a crocketed pinnacle. A bold string course of rich trefoilage is under the niches, and beneath it, and springing from the before-mentioned pendants, are traceried ogee arches, having quatrefoils in their angles. In the base of each niche is a brattishing of perforated Tudor flower ornament. Above the niches is another string course of elaborate detail, and the whole is finished by a brattishing of exquisite lightness of design. In the niches, on pedestals with floriated capitals, are figures of knights armed cap-a-pie, that in the centre representing St. George vanquishing the Dragon, whilst those on either side hold shields, in form resembling those used in the tournament, on which are emblazoned the emblems of the Knightly Orders of the Garter, the Bath, Thistle, and St. Patrick. The angle buttresses of this canopy have most elaborate pendants, the lower parts, octagonal, being sculptured as coronals, and on the fronts and sides are animals, whence rise angular buttresses of similar pattern to those between the niches, and serving as flying buttresses, above the topmost brattishing, to sustain octangular shafts, with canopied heads, on the summit of which are open worked Royal crowns. The sides of the canopy have deeply sunken panels, enriched with shields of the arms of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, most beautifully carved, painted, and gilded. Affixed to the pillars supporting the canopy, are octangular pedestals, ornamented with pastoflia, and having canopied and crocketed capitals, on the faces of which are shields charged with the escutcheons of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Upon these pedestals are statues of winged angels, sitting, and holding shields with the arms of England enamelled upon them.

The panelling at the sides, on either hand of the Chair of State, consists of two rows of open-worked arches, with elaborate tracery, and above them other panels filled with floriated enrichments of the most exuberant fancy.

The side compartments of the canopy are alike in general architectural detail, but differ in heraldic insignia, the one side having the symbols of the Prince of Wales, blended with the architectural features; whilst the other has those relating to Prince Albert. Both compartments are a little in advance of the arched cove to the Peeress' gallery; but, like it, they both have coves arching over, and gilded; pillars of rich foli-work are at the angles of the canopy, and, from their beautifully carved capitals, in graceful sweep, is the spandril to support the angle buttresses. Octagonal pedestals, of precisely the same form and ornamentation as those to the central compartment, are affixed to the lower parts of these pillars, having small shields painted on their fronts and sides, with the red cross of St. George. On the pedestal at the Prince of Wales's side, is a lion holding a shield, on which the arms of England are displayed; and on that at Prince Albert's, is an unicorn holding a shield similarly charged.

The paneling is alike in both compartments, the lowest row containing fanciful bands, with rich foliage interwoven; the second and third series quatrefoils; and the fourth richly traceried ogee arches. Within the quatrefoils F. W. and P. A., respectively, are carved and gilded, relieved by a deep blue background. The arches in the upper row have shields of arms helmeted and crested with Royal crowns. Tall arched panels, with foliage in the spandrils, display the armorial bearings of the Princes, in all their glory of gold and colours, surrounded by the Garter, and having crowns above them. Exquisitely rich mantlings twine in varied form about the shields, and the gilded surface of the background is diapered. On blue labels, under the arms, are the respective mottoes, "Ich Dien," and "True and Fast," in slightly raised letters. The same mottoes are introduced in the string courses above the panelling, and above them a brattishing of like character to that which is carried round the House. The arched coves are each divided into four panels by enriched ribs, the two central panels containing shields helmeted and mantled, in which, in the Prince of Wales's Canopy, are the armorial ensigns of the Principality, and the Royal Arms of England; and in Prince Albert's are the escutcheons of Saxe Coburg Gotha, and England, the two outer panels have lions and unicorns sitting, and holding banners displayed, on which are the triple ostrich feathers on an azure ground, and a red cross on a white ground, respectively. The fronts of the side compartments of the canopy are each divided into four panels, having richly-traceried ogee arches within them, embracing the ostrich plume of the Prince of Wales, and the plumed helmet of Prince Albert. Between the panels are slender angular buttresses, with pinnacles, elaborately carved, but of different design to the buttresses on the front of the Queen's canopy. The angle buttresses have exquisite coronal-like pendants, and are similar in arrangement to those described to the Queen's canopy, terminating also in shafts surmounted by crowns.

Trellage work, and elegant brattishing are not spared in the decorations, as may be seen by our illustration. Stretching out on either hand, are dwarf wings, having three open-worked arches within them, enriched by quatrefoil tracery, and other decorations, and, at their extremities, are octagonal pedestals, supported by buttresses, with crocketed pinnacles. The pedestals have canopied and groined capitals, on which are seated the Royal supporters, the lion and unicorn, holding standards, the shafts of which are of twisted brass, enamelled with the arms of England.

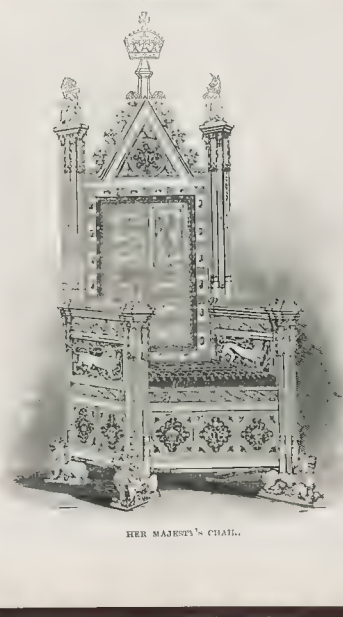


THE NEW THRONE.

THE CHAIRS OF STATE.

The Queen's Chair of State, or Throne, is particularly splendid in its enrichments. In general outline it is similar to the chair in which the Sovereigns of England have been wont to sit at their coronations, but in detail it differs widely from its plain prototype. The legs of the Chair, resting upon four lions couchant, have pinnacled buttresses on each side, those at the back being, of course, considerably higher than the front ones. The base of the Chair is deeply moulded, and in the front and back are three sunken panels containing quatrefoils, having crowns in their centres, with sprays of roses, shamrocks, and thistles radiating from them. In similar quatrefoiled panels at the sides the Royal monogram V. R. is repeated. On a broad bar below the seat is a rich border of roses amidst leaves. The arms of the Chair are boldly moulded, and in the sunken panels beneath them, in pierced work, are lions passant, surrounded by most elaborate trellage. On moulded capitals, above

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S CHAIR.



HER MAJESTY'S CHAIR.

PRINCE ALBERT'S CHAI

the pinnacles to the back legs, a lion and unicorn are seated holding scrolls. The back of the Chair is gabled, of lofty pitch; and within it, in a circle, is the exquisitely enamelled ornament, of eight points, we have selected for our initial letter. It represents the monogram V. R. entwined by a cord; whilst, from a circular border, eight trefoil-shaped sprays radiate into the quatrefoil mouldings of the points. The angles of the gables are floreated. On the exterior ridge of the gable eight sprigs of roses are sculptured, and form a bold crocketing, whilst from its apex rises an octagonal moulded stem to support a richly-decorated crown. A band herb parsley is the square part of the back of the Chair, on which are, at intervals, large and brilliant egg shaped pearls of rock crystal, and 1 pearls within quatrefoils enamelled. The Tudor flower varies the enrichments to the Throne in a peculiarly happy idea, as the effect, the sparkling brilliancy they impart, is most charming. Within this border are the Royal arms of England, worked in exquisite embroidery on velvet.

The State Chairs for the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert, are exactly alike in form and general details, the only variations being in the embroidery on the velvet backs, and in the monograms. The backs of the Chairs are circular-headed, and the legs are carved in the form known as the curule, or X-shaped, strengthened by bars. A most exquisite floriated pattern is carved round the back, and a similar one on the fronts of the legs, under which a boldly carved flower sprays out. Similar flowers are at the angles of intersections of the legs; and in the front is a richly-foliated circular boss, and where the shafts for the arms take their rise, circular bosses, enriched roses, are introduced. The sitting have moulded bases, and are enriched with carving in diamond wise. The bars between the legs have small quatrefoils carved on them, and on the rims round the back, &c., a similar pattern is introduced. The velvet backs are most magnificent specimens of embroidery, and in design command unqualified praise, elaborate ornament and appropriateness being so happily blended. We must describe the embroidery in the back of each Chair separately, and, of course, commence with that appertaining to the Prince of Wales

Within borders of gimp, secured by rose-headed nails, is a broad circle, containing semée roses, having at their points trefoils, this surrounds a narrow band of blue, ornamented with white spots, and within this are worked the Ostrich Plume of the Prince of Wales, issuing from a coronet, and having the motto "Ich Dien" beneath it. In circles on either side of the Plume are the letters P. W. respectively. Within the eight semicircles are worked alternately Greek roses and fleurs-de-lis, thus forming a regal coronal round the plume, and in the spandrils of the semicircles are quatrefoils. The cushion to the seat is of crimson velvet, and is richly embroidered.

Prince Albert's Chair has similar borders of gimp, and also a series of eight semicircles, within a broad border, terminating in trefoils; but the enrichments within these are of fleurs-de-lis only, thus forming a coronal of lily flowers, instead of lilies and crosses. Within this circle the arms of Prince Albert are worked on a shield, and, in circles at the sides of the latter, the letters P. A. are elegantly worked. The chairs were made by Messrs. Webb, of Bond-street.

As every portion of her Majesty's Throne, and the Chairs for the Princes, is gilded, some idea may be formed of their excessively splendid appearance; and standing as they do under a canopy of the richest design, glowing with gold and colours, they produce an effect absolutely bewildering, from its gorgeousness—and certainly no English Monarch ever sat upon a throne of such consummate magnificence as this prepared for her Majesty Queen Victoria.

The Footstool to the Queen's Throne is of oblong shape, about one foot four inches in length. It is supported by eight, having Parliaments on their under sides; and round its sides is a series of small sunken panels, having pierced quatrefoils within them, and a flat gilded to correspond to the Throne. The tops covered with the richest crimson velvet, and is gorgeously embroidered in gold. The pattern is a rose of eight leaves, with in a circular border, from whence small roses spray out towards the corners, and the whole is inclosed in a border, to the outer form of the footstool, of fleurs-de-lis, &c. The tassels are of crimson silk and gold thread.

In the enlarged representation we give of the Chairs of State, to show them more in detail, it will be perceived that the Chairs for the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert are too large in proportion to her Majesty's Throne; the reader will, therefore, bear in mind that it is only in the GENERAL view of Throne and Canopy that the relative proportions of the Chairs are preserved.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 9. Rogation Sunday. Fifth Sunday after Easter.
MONDAY, 10.—Length of Day, 16h. 16m.
TUESDAY, 11. No real night in Scotland
WEDNESDAY, 12. The day has increased 7h 37m. since the Shortest Day.
THURSDAY, 13. Holy Thursday. Ascension Day.—Old May Day.
FRIDAY, 14.—New Moon at 8h. 23m., p.m.
SATURDAY, 15. Day breaks at 3h. 6m.—Twilight ends at 10h. 47m.

The two bright planets Venus and Jupiter are still splendid objects during the evenings: the former planet, during this week, is crossing the Milky Way, and moving towards a point south of the two stars, Castor and Pollux. Mars and Saturn are near together, and may be seen near the eastern horizon, before sunrise.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 15.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A. M.	M. A. M.	M. A. M.	M. A. M.	M. A. M.	M. A. M.	M. A. M.
h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.
8 35 9 0	9 17 10 23	11 0 11 33	* *	0 30 0 54	1 20 1 44	2 10 2 30

* During Wednesday there will be only one time of high water, which will take place at noon.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Omega*."—*The last of the earl of English Navies per known is 1632; still, this could be by no means looked as a whole of general information, such as was established. Thus Sir Roger L'Estrange, in 1663 'The English Mercurie,' of 1588, to contain an account of the Spanish Armada in the British Channel, long believed to be the earliest English newspaper, and one of the British Museum curiosities, was, in 1839, discovered to be a forgery, "for the nonce."* (*See "Popular Errors," pp 238, 239.*)

"*M. B. W.*"—*Consult a treatise on Odology*

"*Nachforscher*," *Peterborough, should appeal to the Income-Tax Commissioners of the District.*

"*Zeta*" *Friars and Wakes are of Saxon origin, and were first instituted in England by Alfred, A D. 885.* Spelman.

"*Viz Ascripter*," *Dudley, has the correct title of the work, to be had, by order, of any bookseller*

"*Vocalist*," *Worcestershire. Miss Lind's engagement at Her Majesty's Theatre is an item not to be in the season. The 'provincial tour' is improbable*

"*Lovelace*," *Worcester.* "*Taylor's Short-hand, improved by Harding,*' 2*s. 6d.*

"*H. H. J.*" *is better consult a Solicitor*

"*T. T. G.*" *will be done.*

"*H. A.*" *Preston, is thanked for the hint; but, our present intention is to confine our very successful illustrations of the New House of Lords to this Journal.*

"*J. D. R.*" *Bermondsey, Jones does not appear to have published any Supplement to his useful "Lessons on Chemistry."*

"*Akka*," *Chelsea. Palestine is 150 miles in length, north and south, and nearly as much in extreme breadth. At present, it forms a part of Syria, being included under the pachalics of Damascus, Akka, and Tripoli, and forming part of the viceroyalty of the Pacha of Egypt.*

"*K. B.*" *Glasgow.—The 76th Exhibition of the Royal Academy opened at the "National Gallery," on Monday last; this being the tenth exhibition since the removal of the Academy from Somerset House.*

"*A Senior*." *Beckwenen and Vanderville are the most celebrated marine painters of the Dutch School. Berkhuysen's works of a tempestuous character are superior to those Vanderveldes, beautiful as the works of the latter unquestionably are in subjects of wild and tranquil character.*

"*F. F. H.*," *Pangbourne. See "The Gardener's Monthly Volume."* (*Groombridge and Sons, Paternoster-row.*)

"*E. G. C.*"—*The Furry Day, on the 8th of May, at Helstone, in Cornwall, is supposed to be a corruption of Flora's Day, from the garlands commonly then worn.* (*See "Gentleman's Magazine," June, 1790.*)

"*Veritas*," *Manchester.*—*We cannot give any information as to the Picture Lottery in question. We eschew all lotteries.*

"*Agricola*." *The statement is not altogether correct; but, we cannot undertake to specify the respective claims of the architects named*

"*W. H. H.*," *Burton. We do not remember to have received the Coin in question*

"*An Old Subscriber*," *Sunderland. We are not up in the statistics of fat pigs, and have never been fat enough for a pig. Many years since, there was fatted at Bocking a hog to the weight of 1120 stone. And we have computed that, if fatted properly, a bullock would reach to 240 stone. This animal exceeded the fatness of both the last and boy of the year 1543*

"*D and H.*," *Some Subscriber. We have not room*

"*E. T.*" *Would be sent you. Ere al*

"*A constant Reader*." *Advertised reviewers and a better look for your purpose than "Bell's Pictorial Shakspeare" and "Chambers' Cyclopædia"*

"*A. T.*" *Bath. We have, are thanked*

"*J. L.*," *Dymchurch. We do not recommend any Tuition, Foreign or English*

"*J. D. R.*" *Bermondsey. The Lines are acceptable*

"*Spectator*." *Should apply to the Philosophical Instrument Maker; as, Knight and Cary, Fleet-street, Cheapside*

"*C. L.*," *Dublin. The Newspaper referred to, Professor Chevalier's Report on the Paris Universal Exhibition. The notice, Neptune's passage to the Planet by the French Board or Longitude, with the sanctioning of Le Verrier himself, is a mere assimilation to other unfledgeted names of the Planets then known.*

"*Senex*," *Bath. Mendoza's "Spanish Dictionary."*

"*C. S.*," *Richmond.—Declined.*

"*Tyro*"—*See the History of Wood Engraving, with beautiful Illustrations, in the 4th Volume of our Journal.*

"*Spectator*." *The Manager is as Sheridan's comedy of "The Rivals." The Author, however, we believe, Sheridan's original conception.*

"*Inquirer*."—*The price of admission to the Pit of Her Majesty's Theatre, of pass admission to the Stalls, &c.; but Tickets may generally be bought of music-sellers for 8s. 6d*

"*S. M.*" *Declined.*

"*A Constant Reader and Subscriber*." *The sense of design is, certainly, original*

"*Z. H. N.*" *Huddersfield.—To which Bee-hive does our Correspondent refer?—*

"*The Barrel Hive,*" *by Sholl.*

"*Omicron*."—*The Derby will, this year, be run for on the 19th inst.; the Oaks on the 21st.*

"*H. H.*," *Suffolk. We cannot precisely tell.*

"*W. G. A.*"—*See Bourne's work on Railway Engineering.*

"*W. C. M.*" "*A pair of scissors*" *is correct. "Sir Roger wore a pair of scissors in his pocket*" (*See* Arbuthnot.)

"*A Dweller among the Welsh Rocks*." *Odology is the name for the Study of Birds' Eggs. In the matters of the heads of our complexion we cannot assist*

"*A Irish Subscriber*." "*Shall*" *and* "*Will*," *are the Sculs and Carybdis of our Grammarians. We both devote a few pages of the Introduction to his valuable Standard Dictionary, to the application of these troublesome auxiliaries, and claims attention to the following Rule, "which embraces the whole of the subject:*"—"*If the speaker is nominative to the verb, and also determines its accomplishment, or, if he is neither the nominative to the verb, nor determines its accomplishment, the proper auxiliary is* WILL: *in every other case it is* SHALL.

"*G. B. C.*," *Kingstown, informs us that Kirk, the Dublin sculptor, has a mask which was taken from the face of Oliver Cromwell, after death. Our Correspondent should write Shall the Protector's Statue be admitted into the New Houses of Parliament, or, for not has mass to be copied?*

"*W. G. S.*," *Brighton.—Probably, next week.*

"*A Constant Subscriber*."—*The height of the Venus de Medici, in the Imperial Gallery, at Florence, is* 5*ft.* 11*½ inches, without the supporting plinth*

"*G. W., Windmill-street*" *The point is correct*

*** Replies to a few Heraldic and Genealogical Questions are, unavoidably, deferred till next week.

THE NEW HOUSE OF LORDS.—We are compelled, by pressure of new, to omit the details of the Lighting and Ventilation, but they will appear in our next.

BOOKS RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

The Three Cousins. By Mrs. Trollope. Vol. 1.——Heroines of Shakespeare. Part 12.——Manual of Cage Birds.——Wyld's Popular Atlas No 3 ——Blackwood's Monthly Review No 1 ——Journal of a Residence in Portugal —— A Year of Consolation. By Mrs. But er —— Dr Stebbing's Letter to Lord John Russell —— Bradshaw's Railway Guide, for May

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1847.

THE three Parliamentary events of the week have been the advance of a Loan to Irish Railways, the passing the Factory Bill, and the re-modelling of the Poor Law Commission. With respect to the Loan, the Government consents to it in the teeth of its own declarations on Lord George Bentinck's "comprehensive measure;" on the Factory Bill, the Ministry is divided; part of the Cabinet thinking it a good and safe measure, while the other part regard it as the one thing that will ruin the nation; and in reconstructing the Poor Law Commission, it is very evident that the Ministry is driven to act considerably against its will; but there are some things "too bad" for defence, and the careless ease with which the Poor Law Commissioners dispensed with the provisions of the Act of Parliament, is among them; so it is re-modelled, and one of the Commissioners and a Secretary are henceforth to sit in Parliament, to relieve the Home Secretary from the badgering of Anti-Poor Law members, and bear the onslaughts of those ferocious philanthropists, who, like Mr. Ferrand, in their love for the people, have neither pity, love, nor mercy, for such of their fellow men as are Ministers and Commissioners. Lord John Russell reserves to the Crown the full right of re-appointing the present Commissioners, if it thinks fit; the report of the Committee of the House of Commons does not appear to have completely overthrown them. The arrangement will remove a constant source of annoyance from the Home Secretary; he will no longer have to keep himself continually *en rapport* with Somerset House, or to plead want of "official information" to a sudden query as to some stupendous case of abuse and mal-administration. Nor will the House tolerate from the Parliamentary Commissioner that ignorance of particular facts which was excusable in a Secretary of State, who has such an enormous weight of business on his shoulders. The Commissioner will be expected to know something more than "what he had seen in the public journals," which is so frequently the extent of official knowledge; it the Poor-Law functionary is not fully informed on details, he must be prepared for every variety of Parliamentary attack—sledge-hammer blows from Mr. Ferrand, cuts from the dissecting knife of Mr. Wakley, and the rapier thrusts of Mr. Roebuck—all three having in them "something dangerous," which it has often been officially prudent to fear. The scene at the Home Office, which was described with such effect before the Committee—Sir James Graham closeted with a Commissioner, and asking, with respect to a very bad case indeed, "now what are we to tell the House about this?"—can never occur again. If the Commissioners get themselves into a difficulty, they will have to get themselves out of it as well as they can. And this perpetual appearance before the public in "a questionable shape" will, no doubt, have no small influence on their administration. If the Commission fail, under this modified and improved constitution, it will be dissolved altogether; nothing can stand against a succession of changes, and the English public soon becomes intolerant, when the tenancy towards mismanagement appears incurable.

NOTHING has surprised the "Money Market" more than the advance of money, by way of loan, to Irish Railroad Companies, after the Ministry had declared itself so decidedly against the principle of Lord Bentinck's bill, as to make it a question of "confidence," and threaten to resign if the principle should be affirmed. Every argument used in favour of the present grant, is quite as strong in favour of the greater plan; and never was such a complete condemnation of a Minister pronounced, as that quoted by Mr. Roebuck against the Chancellor of the Exchequer, from that gentleman's own speech of a few weeks ago; he declared then that the State ought not to be a money-lender; and now he makes it one. But the objection, after what has been done during the last year, is a vain one; the State has become a money-lender on an immense scale. Does any one know exactly how much has been lent to the landlords of Ireland, in "Presentations" and "Public Works?" Whatever the amount is, the loss of one-half is already contemplated, and the chance of getting the other half we take to be a very slender one. Then the State has been lending money for many other purposes; it had advanced money for draining lands; and on Tuesday evening a further advance was made to the owners of land in Ireland for purposes of general improvement in agriculture. To start an objection "on principle" to the State lending money is rather absurd, after that principle has been adopted in a thousand instances. If lending can secure the advantages to be derived from giving, it is the better course, money laid out where it will reproduce itself, is better bestowed than in spending the roads of a whole nation, and paying the people wages for what is miscalled labour. It is evident now that the Government opposition to Lord George Bentinck's principle" to the State lending money is rather absurd, after that principle has been adopted in a thousand instances. If lending can secure the advantages to be derived from giving it

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

HERSHAM OF SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.—On Monday, at a special meeting of the Farmers' Club, it was resolved by a large majority to express in the form of resolutions a decided opinion as to the removal of this market from the centre of the metropolis. The resolutions were—1. That the removal of Smithfield Market is highly desirable. 2. That the day of market be changed from Monday to Tuesday.

CENTRAL METROPOLITAN POLICE STATION.—An extensive range of building are now in course of erection in King-street, Westminster, extending from Charle street to Gardener's-lane, and covering about an acre of ground, intended as Central Police Station, where men entering the Metropolitan Police will undergo their probationary instruction previous to being drafted to their different divisions

THE ROYAL ENTRANCE.—In Mr. Pugin's Model for a Palace at Westminster—In Trinity the ceiling and groined roof of her Majesty's grand entrance to the new House of Parliament were completed, and the whole of the ponderous scaffold, &c. is in course of removal.

RISE IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—On Tuesday a general rise of one halfpenny in the price of the 4lb. loaf of wheaten bread took place throughout the metropolis. Bread of inferior quality is now 9d., and the best 10d. the 4lb. loaf

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—On Tuesday, the picture by Raffaelle, recently purchased by the trustees of the National Gallery for 1000 guineas, of the executors of the late Lady Sykes, was exhibited to the public in the room where the frame containing the picture, which is on a very small scale, is divided into two compartments, the upper containing the picture, and the lower, the original drawing or tracing for it; the frame being enclosed in a beautiful mahogany cabinet. The situation selected for this fine addition to the national collection is between the picture of "St. Cecilia," by Raffaelle, and "The Vision of St Jerome," by Parmegiano, on the south side of the largest room.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—The Council of the College, at their meeting on Saturday last, approved of a scheme for the application of the dividends on the funds produced by the £2,000 bequeathed to the College by the late Mr Holloway, banker, of Hereford. In compliance with the wish expressed by the testator, they determined that the dividends should be appropriated to paying the school fees or boys in the school distinguished for their merit, and in need pecuniary assistance in their education, the funds meanwhile to remain for time to time to report to the Council the names and circumstances of pupils deserving such an exhibition. The Council had the satisfaction of conferring the first exhibition on Thomas Hood, the son of the late Mr. Thomas Hood, the poet. At the same session the Council appointed Mr. Bennett Woodcroft, of Manchester, to the newly instituted professorship of descriptive machinery

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

RAILWAY LAW AS REGARDS PROVISIONAL COMMITTEEMEN.

The Court of Common Pleas, on Wednesday, gave a decision to the effect that the fact of an individual's name being included in the list of members of the Committee was no evidence against him.

The case was that of Parrott v. Blunt and Cornfoot. It was an action brought by an attorney against the defendants as members of the Provisional Committee of the Jamaica Southern, Eastern, and Northern Railway, to recover a considera ble sum of money for advertisements inserted in various newspapers respecting this Company. The case was tried before Mr. Justice Erle, at the sittings in Middlesex after Trinity Term, when a verdict was entered for the plaintiff. In the following term, a rule nisi was obtained to show cause why a nonsuit should not be entered, or why there should not be a new trial, on the ground that there was no evidence to go to the Jury as against the defendant Cornfoot. Mr. Sergeant Chadwick Jones and Mr. Wordsworth, on Wednesday, appeared to show cause against the rule.

The Court, without hearing Mr. Humfrey and Mr. Willes, who attended in support of the rule, held that there was nothing in this case to distinguish it from those of "Lycett v. Sandel," and "Wyld v. Hopkins." The publication of the defendant's name as a Provisional Committeeman, without proof of any authority from him, could have no effect to bind him; and the only other evidence produced against him was the simple fact of his having called at the Company's office, and received a prospectus containing his name But it was not proved that he afterwards acted as a Provisional Committeeman, and he was not bound to do until the 1st December, when he was to sign the deed, unless he had altogether withdrawn from the concern Upon these facts it could not be said that there was any authority, express or implied, to warrant the Directors in pledging the name of Cornfoot; and, as to the latter, it was a decision on his part of all connexion with the Company. The rule must, therefore, be made absolute for entering a nonsuit.

POLICE.

THE EARL OF MORNINGTON'S ANSWER TO THE APPLICATION OF THE COUNTESS.

The Earl of Mornington attended on Tuesday, before Mr. Bingham, at Marlborough-street Office, in obedience to a summons, to show cause why he neglected to maintain his wife, Helena Countess of Mornington, whereby she had become chargeable to the parish of St. George, Hanover-square.

Mr Clarkson, his Lordship's professional adviser, and his Lordship retired out of court, and had a consultation in the library for about an hour. On their return,

Mr. Smith, the relieving officer of St. George's, said: Sir, this is an application on the part of the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, against the Earl of Mornington, to compel his Lordship to consent to allow Helena, his wife, a sufficient maintenance for her support. It is unusual for ladies in Lady Mornington's station in life to make applications of this sort through the agency of a police court, but I have been sworn to the truth of her statement of utter destitution; and she has declared that she is destitute, and has been for a length of time dependent upon Mr. Thomas, of Hatchett's Hotel, for support. This parish was anxious to avoid this application, and it was hoped that an arrangement satisfactory to all parties would have been entered into; but, as this has not been done the parish has been obliged to apply.

Mr. Clarkson. Sir, I apprehend that, your correct judgment, you will decide that the subject-matter of this inquiry by no means entitles me to cross-examine that party through whom this application of the parish originates, as to the circumstances of her life, or with reference to the enormous sums dispensed by Lord Mornington for her support. I am not permitted to go into the circumstances which may have induced that party who, at the instance of others, has preferred this means of annoyance to Lord Mornington. I am prohibited by Lord Mornington, who is desirous of sparing pain to the distinguished members of his own family, from eliciting these particulars by cross-examination; therefore, the only question open is, as to the distress which Lady Mornington says she endures; whether that distress has been provoked by Lady Mornington's own extravagance, or by the absence of means from Lord Mornington. It is not necessary to inquire. The sums advanced by the parish of St. George will be repaid by Lord Mornington. I will not enter into private transactions further than to state that it is only three weeks ago that £300 a-year on security was offered to Lady Mornington. Lady Mornington declined the offer, possibly because she conceives that, by certain instruments now under investigation in a superior Court, she is entitled to more. I have, however, his Lordship's directions by me to state that, if the parish really thinks he ought to pay money to the parish officers for Lady Mornington's support, he will readily and cheerfully do so; but, if the application is intended to annoy and vex him, I must request you to withdraw. I do not know who you are, but it is not permitted to hear parties not professional.

Mr. Clarkson, on the part of Lord Mornington: I can have no objection to hear whatever that gentleman may have to say to the Court.

Mr. Manning: I only rose for the purpose of paying a compliment to the learned gentleman, for the discreet way in which he conducted the case, and to give a complete denial to the insinuation that Lady Mornington's distress has arisen from any extravagance on her part.

Mr. Bingham: It is unnecessary to address the Court, the matter being now at an end. I must deal with the case in the same way as I deal with ordinary applications from parish officers who apply for an order on a husband to maintain his wife. I must have all reasonable expenses and outgoings, and the parish satisfied. The applicant is not party, and appears infirm, and she must have relief accordingly. If the sum paid by the parish for such relief be repaid, that is all the parish can require, and there is an end of the case.

Mr. Clarkson: Lord Mornington is not properly paid five guineas into the hands of the parish officers for the use of Lady Mornington. We submit to the decision of the Court cheerfully

Mr. Bingham: I can only deal with this case as the case of a pauper receiving relief in the workhouse, that pauper being infirm and advanced in life. I can make no di-tinction between this and any other case in the workhouse. The only difference in these cases is, that some require, from age or infirmity, more relief than others; but I have no power to sanction more than ordinary assistance.

Mr. Smith: With respect to the five guineas, I received the money for Lady Mornington under a pledge that I would not say from whom it came.

Lord Mornington: I thought it advisable then that it should not be mentioned where the money came from. I think it right to state now that I gave it.

Mr. Smith: Lady Mornington refused to receive it as soon as she was told tha she was not to know the person's name who sent it.

All the parties then left the court.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

LOSS OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP, AND TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY PASSENGERS.

We are sorry to have to record the loss of the ship *Exmouth*, under very painful circumstances, the loss of life being very great.

According to the statement of three sailors, the sole survivors of the wreck and who arrived in Glasgow on Saturday evening, the *Exmouth*, of 320 tons, had Booth, of Sunderland, master, sailed from Londonderry for Quebec between three and four o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 25th ult., with a light south west breeze. She had a crew of 11 men (inclusive of the captain), and about 240 emigrants, consisting principally of small farmers and tradesmen, with their families. Many were females and children, who were going out to join their fathers and protectors. Many were females and children, who were going out to join their fathers and protectors. Who had already settled in Canada. There were also three cabin passengers, young unmarried ladies of the middle classes, two of them being sisters, on their way to join their relatives at St. John, New Brunswick. The vessel was regularly laden for 163½ passengers; but, as two children count as one adult, and as a very large proportion were under age—there being only about 60 men amongst the passengers—the survivors of the wreck think that the total number of these ill-fated emigrants must have amounted to 240

The ship lost sight of land about four o'clock on Sunday afternoon. The breeze, which had been light in the morning, increased to a pale during the day, and about eight p.m. it came in terrific squalls, accompanied by heavy torrents of rain. They then furled the fore and main sails. The wind, which had been to the westward at first, veered more northerly, and the storm increased in violence. While blew the two top-sails from the bolt-ropes. The crew then commenced to bend other topsails, which they furled; but about three in the morning they were blown from the gaskets. The ship was now driven to the southward and eastward. The reason of the master not standing to the westward, where he would have ample sea room, was for the purpose of attaining some harbour of refuge, where he might repair their damages, and replace the sails.

On Monday forenoon the long-boat was unshipped by the force of the seas, which broke over the vessel, and in the course of the same forenoon the bulwarks were stove in, and the life boat washed away. The gale continued with the same violence during the whole of Monday night and Tuesday

About eleven o'clock on Tuesday night (the 27th ult.), and, and a light, were seen on the starboard quarter, the first exhibition of the kind since the vessel left the Island of Tory, off the north west coast of Ireland, and, in the belief that he thus had ample sea-room in the course he was steering, he bore along. As he drifted near the land, however, and observed that the light was a flashing, instead of a stationary one, he became conscious of his error and dangerous position, and made every effort to repair it, by bringing the ship farther to the northward and eastward; and, with the view of "clawing" her off the land, the mainsail and the foremost main stay sail were set, and the jib hair hoisted. The effort, however, was an ineffectual one; the ship soon got amongst the broken water, and, at half-past twelve on Wednesday morning, was dashed amongst the rocks and reefs, which, from the description of the maintop, leaving the captain's son, a youth of about fifteen years of age, asleep in his cot below. After remaining in the maintop about three minutes, five of the crew came down for the purpose of ascending the foretop, thinking that they would have a better chance of gaining the shore from that part of the ship. At the same time, one of the crew, named John Scott, went out upon the mainyard with a life-buoy on his person, and then, leaving in the maintop the captain and three seamen, whose names are John Stevens, William Coulthard, and George Lishford, all belonging to South Shields. When the maintop, along with the vessel in front, was driven to pieces in a trice on the rock, Coulthard, then Lightfoot, and finally Stevens, scrambled up the rigging, and obtained a footing on the crags. The captain was heard to follow the men, and a wave dashed over their heads as they clung to the rock, but they succeeded in maintaining their position; and when they looked round about the vessel had entirely disappeared, and the crew of the fore-mast had been broken into splinters by the fourth sea that struck with the rocks, and this recoiling wave had not only dragged the ship, but the fragments of the mast, which adhered to her by the rigging, further into the sea, and thus cut off from the dense mass of human beings on board every chance of escape. Had the wreck remained in the cha-m where it was originally thrown, and from which the three survivors escaped, it might have been used as a bridge by the others; but, unhappily, this last possibility of relief was taken away. The same wave which effected this fearful havoc must also have prevented the five seamen from reaching the foretop, from which they might have had a chance of escaping. A quarter of an hour elapsed from the time of the brig first striking until the three survivors got to on the rock.

There was no cry from the multitude cooped up within the hull of the ill-fated brig; or at least it was unheard, for the commotion of the elements was far higher; or at least it was unheard, for the commotion of the elements was far higher than that the men on the top could scarcely hear each other at the top of their voices. The emigrants, therefore, must have perished in their births, as the rocks rapidly thumped the bottom out of the vessel.

The three men who had escaped to the rock, so soon as the ship entirely disappeared, searched anxiously for some outlet by which they might reach the mainland; but none such could be found, and they finally took refuge in a recess, which, however, did not shield them from the sea, which fell heavily all night, and here remained till grey daylight. They then discovered an opening, through which they scrambled to the summit, and after day had fully broken, they observed a farm house about half a mile distant. Thither they proceeded, and were most hospitably nourished and put to bed. They were thoroughly worn out by exhaustion, not one of the crew having been in bed for the last 48 hours, previous to sailing from Londonderry by the *Modern Athens* steamer, where they were landed on Saturday last. Here they were consigned to the care of Mr. Fildes, of the Naval Rendezvous, and assistant to Lieutenant Forrest, agent for the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, and by him they have been comfortably boarded in the meantime.

At the latest date of our advices from Islay, about 20 of the bodies had come ashore. They were principally females, with one little boy amongst them; and as many of them were in their night clothes, the probability is that they were those who had rushed upon deck at the first alarm caused by the striking of the ship

THREE CHILDREN MURDERED BY THEIR MOTHER.

Three children have been murdered by their mother, in the parish of Llanbyddar, in the county of Cardigan. It seems that Mary Hughes, and her three chil-dren (the unfortunate victims) resided with her sister-in-law, who keeps a public-house, called the Carriers' Arms, about three miles from the village of Llanbyddar. On Wednesday (last week) the sister-in-law had occasion to leave home to go to an adjacent village. She started from her house about twelve at noon, leaving the mother and the three children at home. She returned in the evening, between her and home. Nothing remained till about seven o'clock in the evening, when the sister-in-law returned to the house, and found the outer door locked, and the key placed close under the door. On entering the house, she was horror-stricken to see the three children suspended by their necks to one of the beams in the roof. She immediately ran to the house of a neighbour, who hastened to the room, and cut the bodies down, but life was gone. The three children were found in the same bed, each being suspended by two silk handkerchiefs—one was secured to the beam, and the other fastened to it, and then placed round the neck of each. The children were of the respective ages of five girls, and the other a boy. No cries had been heard during the time the sister-in law was absent, to induce the neighbours to suppose that anything unusual had taken place. Suspicion, of course, could attach to no one but the mother. search was made for her, and she has since been apprehended. She had wandered over the mountains to the neighbourhood of Llandovery, about ten miles away, and was met at an early hour on Monday, manifesting that she was going to other places, but taking different directions, whereby she, for a time, eluded pursuit. She was unknown, but people strongly suspected that her native village was Cayo, extensively connected with the lace trade in Nottingham, committed suicide on the 30th ult., by cutting his throat with a razor. Depression of trade was said to be the cause. An inquest was held the same evening, and "insanity" was returned as the verdict.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. BROADFOOT, THE COMEDIAN.—An awful instance of the uncertainty of life occurred at Rochester on Wednesday. Mr. A. Y. Broadfoot, the stage-manager of the Theatre, after having been engaged in rehearsal connected with his benefit, which was appointed to take place on Monday next, apparently in his usual health and spirits, returned to the theatre about noon, when he complained of being unwell; he was advised to try a little brandy, but, still complaining, he, accompanied by Mr. Scott, the scenic artist, proceeded to Dr. Ely's, a short distance from the theatre, when the latter left him, whilst the servant went up stairs to call his master. Dr. Ely immediately came into the surgery, when he found the unfortunate Dr. Ely immediately came into the surgery, when he found the unfortunate gentleman lying on the floor a corpse. An inquest was held in the evening, and from the evidence of the medical attendant it appeared that death arose from an attack of apoplexy

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

THE POOR RELIEF (IRE. AND) BILL.

On the motion of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, the House resolved itself into Committee on the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill.

The Earl of CLANCARTY moved, that the fifth clause in the bill, tending to prevent the industrious poor of Ireland from receiving out-door medical relief, be struck out. He hoped Government would shortly carry out a bill, which he understood to be under consideration, for affording out-door medical relief to the sick poor

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE defended the clause, which, after a short discussion, was agreed to

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

LOAN FOR IRISH RAILWAYS.—In answer to a question by Mr. HUME, who made some allusion to the proceedings in the House of Lords on Thursday night, Lord J. RUSSELL said he should not proceed with the bill respecting the granting a loan of £620,000 for the construction of railways in Ireland until Friday, the 14th inst.

THE MONEY MARKET.—On the motion that the orders of the day be read, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the Government had received several deputations lately on the subject of the depressed state of the money market, and he wished to state to the House that her Majesty's Ministers were anxious to do all possible in their power to accommodate the Bank of England and the public. (Hear, hear.) On the 18th of May he should propose that the interest on Exchequer-bills be advanced to 3d. per day. (Hear, hear.) On Monday next he should propose to the House a resolution authorising him to give an increased interest on the prompt payment of instalments of scrip on the new loan. On Monday next he should ask the House to go into Committee on the subject.

MR. O'CONNELL'S HEALTH.—Letters received in London convey very unfavorable intelligence respecting the health of Mr. O'Connell. The hon. and learned gentleman remains at Avignon, in such an exhausted state, that his medical attendants have recommended an abandonment of the idea of proceeding on his journey for some weeks. Notwithstanding Mr. O'Connell's great anxiety to reach Rome, he has reluctantly yielded to the instructions of his physicians. There is no disguising the fact, that within the last ten days the invalid's malady has made fearful ravages on a constitution once so robust and vigorous.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF VERA CRUZ.

In page 292 of our Journal we have given an account of the capture of Vera Cruz and San Juan de Ulloa. We have since received by the *Arcole*, which has arrived at Liverpool, New York papers to the 14th ult. They contain the official despatches of General Scott, from which it appears that the General, having completed the investment of Vera Cruz, summoned the city to surrender on the 22nd of March. The garrison having refused to comply, the American batteries opened on the town. Owing to the strong north wind which prevailed for five days, the naval part of the armament was unable to take any effective part in the operations. Upwards of thirty vessels are said to have been driven on shore. According to other statements on the 25th of March, their bombardment continued with terrible effect; nearly one-half of the city is represented as destroyed by the shells. On the 26th, the Mexicans made overtures for surrender, and, on the evening of the 28th, terms of capitulation were agreed upon, of which the following is the abstract

That the garrison of the city and castle shall lay down their arms as prisoners of war, saluting the flag of the city and castle from their own batteries, on striking them, at the moment the troops were surrendering their arms; that the troops, regulars and irregulars, should be dispersed to their homes, upon parole given by their own rolls, and by their own officers, not to serve against the United States until duly exchanged, officers giving at the same time their own parole for themselves individually; that all public property of every description should become the property of the United States; that such portions of the Mexican armament (of San Juan de Ulloa) as may not have been destroyed during the war, may be liable to be restored by stipulations on the conclusion of a definitive treaty of peace: that private property is to be inviolate, and not liable to be taken without arrangement with the owner; that the religion of the inhabitants, its institutions and ceremonies, are solemnly guaranteed; and that the men under parole may remain in the city to settle private affairs, not to exceed five days.

In fulfilment of these stipulations, the Mexican troops marched out of the city on the morning of the 29th, and stacked their arms. The American troops took an advanced on each side of the Mexican line into the town, and in a brief space the stripes and stars waved ove- the city and the fort. At the time of concluding the capitulation, there were only five days' provisions in the town, and no such ammunition as might have served for five days

It is stated by the American papers that one-half of Vera Cruz is destroyed. The Mexican loss is about 1000, one-half women and children. General Valdes is among the killed. The troops dispersed by Colonel Harney were Rancheros, and were not commanded by General La Vega. The brigade of General Quitman was engaged on the 30th to attack Alvarado. Gun-boats and small steamers were sent there. It was the intention of General Scott to push on towards the city of Mexico

Accounts from New Mexico announce further skirmishes with the insurgents.

Colonel Price, with 350 men, had had an action at Camada. The Americans were victorious, and the enemy lost 36 killed. Another took place at San Veda, with a similar result. Alvarado is situated about twelve leagues to the S.E. of Vera Cruz, at the mouth of the Rio Alvarado. Gun-boats and small steamers were immediately to be commenced against it.

IRELAND.

LORD BESBOROUGH'S ILLNESS.

We are very sorry to state that the disease of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland took another unfavourable turn on Monday night, and he was very ill all day on Tuesday. The following bulletins were issued on that day:—

"His Excellency had more cough than usual last night, and does not feel quite so well as he was yesterday

"Monday o'clock.—His Excellency, although not so well as he had been yester day, is better than he was this morning."

His Excellency passed a good night on Tuesday; and, at four o'clock on Wednesday morning, Mrs. White heard him retching very much, and sent her maid to see what was the matter. She found that he had fallen into a fit of apoplexy. A medical gentleman on board immediately resorted to the usual remedies, and on the vessel reaching the Queen's Pier, Dr. O'Donnell was called, who, together with Dr. Formby, rendered every assistance, and the unfortunate gentleman was taken to the Adelphi Hotel, where he expired at five o'clock on Tuesday morning last.

OUTRAGEOUS ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—An atrocious outrage was perpetrated on the 26th ult., within ten miles of Athlone, at Mr. Kelly's, of Scregg, county of Roscommon. Mr. Kelly invited an acquaintance to come on a short visit to him, and he accepted the invitation, and in the evening, before they retired, an argument arose between them; however, when the guests thought all were at rest, the friend proceeded to Mr. Kelly's room, where he and his wife lay in bed, and, having armed himself with a razor, inflicted severe wounds upon their heads, and then proceeded to a bed in which Miss Kelly was sleeping, and perpetrated a similar deed of blood upon her. By this time the servants were alarmed, and ran to the rescue; the first one who attempted to disarm him, by taking away the razor which he was flourishing around his head, was ferociously attacked by this person, and most severely wounded, the other servants not daring to go near. After this series of bloody deeds he ran off, and threw the razor away. Three countrymen who saw him pursued him, finally captured him, and handed him over to the police. The surgeons have pronounced Mr. Kelly's wound as very serious, but those inflicted on Mrs. and Miss Kelly of no dangerous consequence. It is supposed that mental aberration was the immediate cause of these fearful acts.

EXECUTION FOR PARRICIDE.—Yesterday week, the extreme sentence of the law was carried into effect at Lifford, on Samuel Crummer, who had been found guilty at the late assizes for the county of Donegal, of the murder of his father, Mr. Ardara, in that county. His wife had also been convicted together with him of the same offence, but the prerogative of mercy was exercised in her favour by the Lord Lieutenant, and her punishment commuted to transportation for life. The evidence against both was circumstantial, but it was so conclusive, that a most intelligent jury returned the verdict without hesitation, and the wretched parricide made no protestation of his innocence upon his conviction. The executioner having adjusted the rope, the culprit was proceeded to address the crowd in a loud voice, and in a firm and collected manner:—"Gentlemen and ladies," said the wretched man, "I am going to inform you that I am about to die, and I wish to tell you that I am innocent, and that I never lifted hand or die, and I wish to tell you that I am innocent, and that I never lifted hand or did, and I wish to tell you that I am innocent, and that I never lifted hand or foot against my father, and would I do it; but ——, of Ardara, swore my life away for a little money in these hard times. I leave my blessing to my children and all friends, and I forgive all, as I hope to get forgiveness myself." After a few more words, which seemed to be passed in prayer, the bolt was drawn, and almost instantaneously life appeared to have left him

MURDER IN CLARE.—Last Saturday a dreadful murder was committed upon a man named Dogan, at Doon near Broadford. He was fired at from behind a ditch by two men, and when he fell they fractured his skull in several places, and cut his throat, nearly severing the head from his body. The cause assigned for this savage murder is, that the deceased two years since purchased a revers-ionary lease of some land, the title to which expired this May.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Sunday, Mrs. Noyes, the mother of Mr. Frederick Noyes, the manager of the postal department on the South-Western Railway, was being driven home from chapel, when, as she neared her residence in the Wandsworth-road, she was observed by two ladies who accompanied her, to drop as in a fit. Dr. Statham, who was passing at the moment, was called to the unfortunate lady; he directed her speedy removal home, and she expired immediately after her arrival.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

"KING ARTHUR CARRIED TO THE LAND OF ENCHANTMENT"—PAINTED BY W. B. SCOTT.

The yearly Exhibition at the Royal Academy has long been looked forward to as one of the principal sights of a London season. Whatever the sun, or rain, or wind, or snow may do in advancing or retarding flowers, the Exhibition is still unaltered; and the first Monday in May, be what kind of day it will, is sure to witness the opening of the great annual Exhibition of Academy pictures. [illegible] alive now who can remember a season [illegible] Royal Academy Exhibition. Our fathers, however, were content to do without one; but then they had other amusements, somewhat exploded now while the Exhibition of the Royal Academy [illegible] taken an enduring hold [illegible] of this kind to [illegible] — so cold and [illegible] without some [illegible]

The first Exhibition of the Royal Academy was [illegible] ninth annual Exhibition of the Academy since that time. It is one of the best we have had for many years. Some of the [illegible] It is [illegible] content with [illegible] heretofore. [illegible] was not so once; but then we are to remember that art is now much better understood, both by artists and by the public, than in the time of Sir Thomas Lawrence, when it was the fashion for portrait-painting to carry everything before it; and people were pleased, and amply too, in seeing a monopoly of portraits on all sizes—from full-lengths to cabinets occupying the most conspicuous positions in the great room of the Academy at Somerset House. In the three great rooms of the present Exhibition, containing 985 works of art, there are only 186 portraits, [illegible]

The Great Room of the Academy, called in the Catalogue the "East Room," contains pictures from No. 1 to No. 219. The central line of the upper end is [illegible] Mr. [illegible] and [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

one. We shall reserve any particular criticism upon it till another week, as itis our intention to have it engraved.

22. "A Misty Morning, with figures." F. R. Lee. This is the best landscape Mr. Lee has painted for several years. The composition is extremely beautiful, and the execution careful and happy throughout. In point of feeling it is thoroughly English. The figures are employed in floating timber recently felled.

37. "Righteousness and Peace." S. A. Hart. Two full-length figures representing a passage in the Psalms "Righteousness and Peace have kissed each other." There is much beauty of action in this picture, and a good deal of fine sentiment about the heads. The colouring is good. Mr. Hart should study Mr. Herbert in a certain severity of manner which necessarily appertains to subjects of this description.

42. "Neptune Assigning to Britannia the Empire of the Sea." W. Dyce. This is Mr. Dyce's sketch for a picture to be painted in fresco at Osborne House. The general composition is extremely careful, and some of the colouring the flesh particularly, of the female attendants upon Neptune—warm and truthful. The figure of Britannia is a failure—she is a silly country lass:

O, silly! more silly than my sheep.

Her lion, too, is a sorry representation of the monarch of the forest.

52. "Mother and Child." Margaret Carpenter. A full-length portrait of a lady and child. Finely conceived; and, we may add, well painted

53. "Fashion's Slaves." R. Redgrave. The slave of Fashion in this touching little picture is a milliner girl with sorrow on her face—(the settled sorrow of years and circumstances) —rebuked by a lady of quality reclining on a sofa, while she pouts, scent bottle in hand, to a clock upon the mantelpiece, as if to say—"I told you such and such an hour, and it is now twenty minutes past the time I told." The cold callous manner of the lady of quality is cleverly contrasted with the meek face and modest resignation presented by the other. All the accessories are carefully painted—but the general tone throughout is somewhat raw.

62. "Martha and Mary." C. R. Leslie. Three half-length figures: the Christ with an air of divinity about the head not usually found in modern attempts at portraying the Saviour. The colouring is warmer than usual with Leslie. We look upon this as a successful picture in the very highest walk of art.

71. "The Drive Shooting Deer on the Pass. Scene in the Black Mount, Glen-Urchy Forest." E. Landseer. A large picture, painted, we believe, for the Marquis of Breadalbane, but since resigned by the noble Marquis to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Two figures, of the size of life, are represented crouching in the foreground; one holding back a couple of fine dogs, while the other reloads his gun for a second shot. The deer are seen driving at a fearful speed in all directions. On the left is a deep ravine, with a burst of light breaking in upon the mountains—most beautifully deceptive. To see this picture "aright," you must see it in the morning, with a fine sunshine upon it. It was perfectly lost on the first day, and some disappointment was unnecessarily expressed by many who were present.

74. "French Troops (1796) Fording the Margra—Sarzana and the Carrara Mountains in the Distance." C. Stanfield. A large and noble Landscape, with all the peculiar excellences of Stanfield's manner. It is impossible to describe a picture like this.

"THE FIRST STEP." (SCULPTURE.)—BY W. C. MARSHALL

85. "Portrait of Mrs. Arthur Shirley." T. M. Joy. A full-length, in white—the face full of beauty. This is the best portrait we remember to have seen from Mr. Joy.

98. "Henry Hallam, Esq." H. W. Pickersgill. A capital three-quarter portrait of the great historian. Mr. Pickersgill has caught all the piercing sagacity of Mr. Hallam's look, as much, we think, as Mr. Phillips has done in a picture now at Mr. Murray's, in Albemarle-street. Sir M. A. Shee missed the character entirely.

104. "A Village Choir." T. Webster. A most admirable picture—a commission from that true patron of art, Mr. Sheepshanks, of Rutland Gate. Mr. Webster has painted a church destitute of an organ; and, for the base, has sought out all the deep solemn mouths, and, for the tenor, the loud-ringing mouths, of the country pumpkins. In looking at this picture one is apt to stifle one's ears like Hogarth's "Enraged Musician." Some of the faces are full of character, and there is a touching little picture in the foreground of the choir—an orphan girl singing from the fulness of her heart and voice, as if, like Sir Philip Sydney's shepherd boy, she never would grow old. One cannot commend too highly the extreme care with which every part is painted care well bestowed, when such a picture as this is the result.

123-4-5. "Story of Joan of Arc." W. Etty. Three pictures in one, some thirty feet long by twenty feet high. The first represents Joan of Arc, on finding the sword she had dreamt of in the church of St. Catherine de Fierbois, devoting herself and it to the service of God and her country. The second—the largest of the three, and the centre of the composition represents Joan of Arc, on horseback, making a sortie from the gates of Orleans, and scattering the enemies of France. The third represents Joan of Arc, after rendering the most signal services to her Prince and his people, dying a martyr at the stake. This is the picture for which 2500 guineas have been given. That it is worth the sum we will hardly undertake to say—that it is a noble picture, nobly conceived, there is no denying. We are assured, by the friends of the artist, that much remains to be done to it, that Mr. Etty was hurried, and that three weeks' work will give it the finish it requires. To come to slight faults in so noble a design surely the perspective is very bad, or, rather, there is no perspective at all. Joan herself is a daughter of Anak, and, but for the quiet ease with which she rides down the enemies of her country, might be taken (in the centre group) for Mary Ambree in the ballad, or at least for Flanders Moll. In the dedication and in the martyrdom pictures (the wings of the composition) we lose this virago-like face. Joan at the stake wants little to render her perfectly poetic.

130. "Our Saviour Subject to His Parents at Nazareth." J. R. Herbert. This is an out-door scene, painted in the Albert Durer style both in feeling and in colour. Joseph is at his work, as a carpenter; Mary setting by his side, spinning; and the youthful Saviour is entering, with a basket in his hand. The look of the Virgin is cast upon our Saviour. This is a fine picture, full of religious beauty; one that will help devotion, and not, like too many modern Scriptural subjects, lessen the feeling that is in you when you approach it. It is by going back to the early masters that Mr. Herbert has learnt to paint like this. By feeling his way safely and deliberately, he may learn to paint like Raphael in his early manner.

134. "Burchell and Sophia." W. Mulready. A small picture, from the hay-making scene in "The Vicar of Wakefield," conscientiously and carefully painted in every part. Burchell is offering to assist Sophia; she is intent on what she is about, with a face replete with modesty and beauty. In the background of the picture, a couple of boys are seen playing with the grass; one is down, and the other is scattering the new cut hay about his ears. This admirable picture was painted for Sir Thomas Baring. It is of the same size as "The Wed-

"THE INVENTION OF THE STOCKING LOOM."—PAINTED BY A. ELMORE, A.

during Gown," by the same artist, and already engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

135. "Children at Play." C. R. Leslie. A boy on a chair, with books for a coach-box, and his two younger sisters in string harness for the occasion. The little girls are quite alive to their parts, and are pawing with their feet, impatient to be off. An elder sister (about twelve years old) sets the fine lady in the coach, with a parasol over her head. This is a charming domestic picture, and in Leslie's best manner.

140 "Giving Alms." C. Landseer. A large, poor picture, with many figures, poor in composition, character, and colour. Everything is here that art, in the absence of genius, can supply

142. "Portrait of Miss Ellen Young." T. Webster. A small full length in white, capitally painted.

146, 169. From "Moore's Melodies." D. Maclise. Well known by Mr. Maclise's illustrated editions of the "Irish Melodies."

177. "The Hon. Mrs. Wortley." F. Grant. A three-quarter portraitin a plum coloured dress, and equally admirable in character and colour. This is not only Mr Grant's best portrait, but the best portrait in the Exhibition. The colouring is quite an Gainsborough's manner.

178. "Noah's Sacrifice—the Ark resteth on Ararat—the bow is set in the cloud." D. Maclise. Mr Herbert imitates Albert Durer and the early German masters; Mr. Maclise imitates himself, and only himself. Here is surely a most useless expenditure of everything but good colour. Noah's daughters are three Iris's girls from the Melodies of Moore

180. "The Hero of a Hundred Fights." J. M. W. Turner. An idea suggested by the German invocations upon casting the bell; in England, called "tapping the furnace." Such is Mr Turner's explanations of his picture—representing Wyatt's Wellington in a sea of yellow. This kind of painting is not the madness of genius—it is the folly and imbecility of old age. "To write like a madman," said Nat Lee, "is no easy matter; it is easy, however, to write like a fool."

186 "Portrait of Mr. Mr. Ambrogh as he appeared with his colonials at the London Theatres." E. Landseer. This fine picture was painted for the Duke of Wellington, who wished to have a picture from Landseer's hand, exemplifying the power of the human eye. Here certainly it is seen, and to great advantage. The great tamer of the wild beasts of the forest is standing in a den with iron bars before it—lions on one side, and tigers on the other, and nothing but a common whip in his hands. The lion chafes and rages at his glance, and all the beasts in his den look upon him with fear, with something like respect, indeed, written in their eyes. The artist has evidently had great difficulty in contending with the iron bars of the cage; but he has managed the difficulty with great skill, and has given us a very fine picture. We know nothing like it but the "Daniel in the Lion's Den," by Rubens, at the Duke of Hamilton's, in Scotland

204. "The Invention of the Stocking Loom." A. Elmore. "William Lee, of St. John's College, Cambridge, was, about the year 1589, expelled from the University, for marrying contrary to the statutes Having no fortune, the wife was obliged to contribute to their joint support by knitting; and Lee, while watching the motion of her fingers, conceived the idea of imitating those movements by a machine." Such is Mr. Elmore's description of the circumstance which occasioned his very clever picture. Lee is represented interrupted while reading, by the particular movement displayed in the fingers of his wife, who is knitting by his side. with a baby at her breast. The incident is well known, and a picture represenating it was once to be seen, perhaps is still, at the Cocking Weavers' Hall in Basinghall-street

205. "A Recollection of Spain." D. Roberts An interior of a Cathedral, of which it is enough to say that it is a very fine David Roberts.

We have now gone through the Great Room of the Academy, and must, there fore, reserve any further notice of the Exhibition till another week. Two pictures, however, in other rooms, and a group in the apartment dedicated to Sculpture, must detain us for a time. It is not always easy, or, indeed, always desirable, to draw our illustrations from one room only. We have already selected Mr. Elmore's picture from the Great Room, and at the same time have taken the "South Sea Bubble" of Mr. Ward from the Middle Room, and Mr. Scott's "King Arthur" from the Architectural Room giving in this way a sample of each. Mr. Marshall's group is an excellent specimen of the contents of the Sculpture Room

The "South Sea Bubble," the subject of Mr. Ward's new picture, was the madness of the year 1720. We had our own mania not very long ago in the shape of railways, and can therefore comprehend the propriety of this very apposite picture. Mr. Ward has found in Lord Mahon's admirable history of England all the incident and circumstance necessary for his picture. "The crowds," Lord Mahon writes, "were so great within doors, that tables with clerks were set in the streets. In this motley throng were all ranks, all professions, and all parties Churchmen and Dissenters, Whigs and Tories, country gentlemen and brokers. An eager strife of tongues prevailed in this second Babel; new reports, new subscriptions, new projects. So few persons enough to munth; and the voice of ladies (for even many ladies had turned gamblers) rose loud and incessant above the general throng." We consider ourselves particularly fortunate in being able to engrave this characteristic picture, which contains, in a little, a world of incident and character—seems perfectly impossible. Mr. Ward, however, tells his own story, and we have nothing to add but a stanza from the "South Sea Project," by Swift:

> There is a gulf where thousands fell,
> Here a little bold adventurer came,
> A narrow sound, though deep as hell,
> Change Alley is the dreadful name.

The subject of Mr. W. B. Scott's picture is from the Romance of Arthur—"King Arthur Carried to the Land of Enchantment." There is a good deal of poetry in this picture; but it is hung too high, and with (we must add) architectural drawings which "kill" it altogether.

Mr. Marshall's first step is a beautiful illustration of a couplet in Rogers

> So soon the child a youth, a youth a man,
> Eager to run the race his father ran.

(To be continued.)

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, honoured the second representation of Bellini's "Puritani" with their presence on Saturday night. Grisi, Mario, Tamburini, and Tagliafico were in fine voice, and their exertions were immensely applauded The *Diva*, in the "Polacca," and in the "Qui la voce," electrified the house by her brilliant divisions and impassioned feeling; whilst Mario, in the "A te o cara," and the cavatina in the last act, proved himself to be the worthy rival of Rubini. After the opera, Fanny Elsler made her *début* in a new divertissement, called "La Bonquetière de Venise," a Carnival scene, in which Elssler, as a flower girl, and in a *pas de masque*, plays fantastic tricks on the lover, represented by M Petipa. It afforded the celebrated *danseuse* no opportunity for the display of her mimic powers, in which she is without a rival; but a grand ballet is in preparation, and will be produced next Saturday, for that purpose, the *libretto* of which is from the pen of a popular author. Fanny Elssler, however, can undertake no part, however trifling in itself, without developing grace and intellect. She created transports of enthusiasm in those sparkling little *pas*—exclusively her own, and which have originated what is now denominated the Elssler School. She is full of life and spirit, looking remarkably well, and, if possible, accomplishing more flexible and vigorous feats than ever. She bounded with inconceivable celerity, and took her poses in the slow movements with graceful *abandon*. From first to last, her prodigious exertions were applauded; and, in one series of little steps, she was encored.

On Tuesday night, in "Italiana in Algieri," Marini fully confirmed the high fame he has acquired in Italy and Germany, although he was not entirely recovered from the severe indisposition which cramped his powers on his *début*. With extraordinary depth of voice, he combines a flexibility and musical quality rarely found in such a basso profondo. In the finale of the first act his notes came rolling in like thunder. The rich comic humour of Rovere in *Taddeo* excited much laughter, especially in the "Papurani" trio with Salvi and Marini. The finish and delicacy of the accomplished tenor, in his cavatina and duo, were strongly manifested. But what can be said of the vocalisation of Alboni, and how describe the effect it produced on the audience, without being charged with exaggeration? The house rang with the continued plaudits, at her cavatina in the second act, which, for feeling, taste, expression, and brilliancy of *fioriture*, has never been surpassed. Elssler was again received with enthusiasm, and encored in one of her *pas*; and Dumilâtre, in the second act of "La Reine des Fées," was also deservedly applauded for her grace and elegance.

On Thursday, "Semiramide" was repeated for the fifth time, with Grisi, Alboni, Lavia, Tagliafico, and Tamburini, and Fanny Elssler danced in the new divertissement

The opera was received with immense enthusiasm by a crowded house from beginning to end Alboni created a greater *furore* than on any previous occasion. She was called for eight several times, and encored in the large of the cavatina. The duo between her and Grisi was a masterpiece in vocal execution; the blending of the two exquisite voices in the most fanciful cadences was delicious Tamburini was also in superb voice, and sang and acted with the fire of his best days. The chorusses and orchestral accompaniments were admirably executed. In the perfection of the ensemble we never heard a finer performance.

This evening (Saturday) will be produced for the first time in this country, Donizetti's celebrated opera of "Maria di Rohan," in which Madame Ronconi will make her *début*; and Salvi, Ronconi, and Mdlle. Albeni, will sustain the other principal parts

On Thursday next will be an extra night, and will include the talents of Grisi, Persiani, Alboni, Mario, Salvi, Marini, Tamburini, Fanny Elssler, Dumilâtre, &c.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

The season for English opera and ballet closed on Monday night, with an address from Mr Bunn Our business is with the musical events of the past campaign; and we can fully award to the spirited lessee our praise for his zeal and activity on behalf of our native talent. Three new operas were produced between the months of October and of April, attest this fact. The first was Mr Lavenu's "Loretta;" the second, Mr. Balfe's "Bondman;" and the third, Mr Wallace's "Matilda of Hungary." A fourth opera—"Quentin Durward," by Mr. Henry Laurent—has also to have been brought out, and all was ready; when it was withdrawn, and the season prematurely closed. In the revival of the "Maid of Artois," Madame Anna Bishop, after her successes abroad, was introduced on the English stage; but, although her executive talents are of the highest order, the quality of the organ had so little charm, that her cleverness was marred.

Mr. Bunn brought out five new ballets, for the choregraphic talents of Flora Fabbri, Mdlle. Bénart, Mdlle. Dubignon, Mdlle. Fuoco, Mdlle. Baderna, M. Brein, M. Croce, M. Hugnet, &c. Fuoco, in the "Wags of Wapping," was a great hit. The pantomime of "St. George and the Dragon," and the spectacle of "The Desert," with Mr. Hughes's mammoth establishment, were the other salient points of the season.

The *début* of Mr. Travers, in Donizetti's "Favorite," was one which had given rise to the expectation that an undurable tenor was at length found; but he left the theatre without appearing in any second part, to prove how far his first success was justified. The lessee has met with combined misfortunes in the illnesses of his artists, a recurring most inimical at critical periods of the season. Both Wallace's and Balfe's operas were much injured in their runs by these mishaps. We are convinced of one fact, that if Mr. Bunn should retire from the direction, it will be eventually a matter of deep regret to the English profession, since he has done more towards the formation o a national opera than any previous manager.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK

ANCIENT CONCERTS. The third, under the direction of Prince Albert, was honoured with the presence of her Majesty, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Prince Leiningen, and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar The band was given entirely in the selection, comprising a Georgian Hymn, with the apocryphal date of 990; a Mottetto, by Marcelli; the finale to the first act of Mozart's "Magic Flute;" a magnificent overture fugato, by the same composer; an ingenious prelude and fugue on the name of Bach, by that Emperor of fugue writers—the letters, Bach, in German, corresponding to B flat, A, C, and B natural (the last is the German H)—wonderfully executed, on a wretched organ, by the gifted Mendelssohn; a charming romance, beautifully sung by Marlo, of Rousseau, "Dans ma cabane obscure," from the "Devin du Village;" the Easter Hymn; Winter's duo, from the "Oracle," "On non so che," sung by Castellan and Mario; a military air, from Monsigny's "Deserteur," admirably played by Pandiani; Guglielmi's duo, "Oh! guardate che figura," sung by Labiache and Alboni, the effect, however, marred by transposition; and a romance, with chorus, by Martini, "Plaisir d'amour," sung by Madame Castellan. The great sensations of the evening were produced by Alboni, in Gluck's "Che farò," which she gave with the utmost purity and good taste, and by Staudigl, in Mozart's quintet, from "Joseph," and in the "Zauberflöte" finale, in *bravura* style. Gardoni sang one of the airs attributed to "Stradella" pleasingly The other vocalists were Lockey, who executed all his music carefully, Miss Novello, Miss M Williams, Peck, and Hobbs. The first act of this scene was admirable; the second was weak, containing too many specimens of the French school, and the Easter Hymn being rather out of place. The next Concert will be on the 19th

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—At the second Concert, a selection from Weber's "Euryanthe" was performed by Miss Cole, Miss Holroyd, Miss Rainford, Miss Sermon, Messrs. Gardner, Parker, Barnes, and Lockey Miss Holroyd and Miss E. Holroyd, displayed promise in a duo by Vaccaj. Miss Rainford is one of the stars of the Academy, and bids fair to arrive at distinction. Mr. Chipp played the Adagio from Romberg's violoncello concerto, and Miss Rainford and Master Mendelssohn's Pianoforte Concerto, in B Minor; and Miss M. E. Smith, a movement from one of Hummel's concertos. Mr. C. Lucas was the conductor, and Sainton first violin.

HERR WILHELM KUHE.—This pianist has given a *Matinée* at the Hanover-square Rooms, aided by the brothers Helmsberger, Hausmann (violoncello), Schulz (cornet), and Madame Dulcken, Madame Jenny Lutzer, Madame Knispel, Mademoiselle de Rapplin; Misses Dolby and Pyne, Signor Marras, Herr Hoelzel, John Parry, &c. Lindsay Sloper, and Herr Kuhe, officiated as conductors.

M. H. U. SPOR.—This violinist in the Russell school, gave his annual Concert at the Eastern Institution, Commercial-road, assisted by Mrs. N. Newton, Miss Felton, Miss Thornton, Messrs. Walsh, Lowick, Pettman, &c

MR. REEVES.—The accomplished harpist gave his second *Soirée Musicale* on Monday last. The solo instrumentalists were, Stevenières (violin), Hausmann (violoncello), Muhlenfeldt and Herr Gollnick (piano); and the vocalists, Mrs Reeves, Miss S. Novello, the Misses Pyne, Miss E. Nelson, Signor Gatti, Signor Marras, Herr Schnitzler, Mr. J. H. Lee, Signor Cusati, &c. Signor Orsini was the conductor.

BEETHOVEN QUARTET SOCIETY.—At the fourth meeting the quartets performed were No. 2 in G, op. 18; No. 6 in B flat major, op. 18; No. 11 in f minor, op. 95; and No. 17 in F major, op. 135. Vieuxtemps and Sainton alternated the first and second violin parts; Hill was the tenor, and Rousselot the violoncello. On Tuesday a *Matinée Musicale* was given in honour of Mendelssohn, when a quartet was executed by Joachim, Sainton, Hill, and Rousselot; a pianoforte trio, played by Mendelssohn, Sainton, and Piatti; and a mottette, by Vieuxtemps, Sainton, Stevenières, Joachim, Hill, W. Thomas, Rousselot, and Piatti. The room was crowded with celebrities, literary and musical M. Jullien very handsomely gave the use of No. 76, Harley-street, for the occasion.

M. ALEXANDRE BOUCHER. This distinguished violinist has given a *Matinée*, patronised by the Duchess de Sermoneta, Mdlle Dulon (harp), Mr. Boucher (violoncello), M. Sainton (violin), Barret (oboe), Baumann (bassoon); and Mrs. A. Toulmin, Miss Duval, Madame Tamplini, Madame Angiolo, Signor Marras, and Herr Brandt, vocalists, were in the programme, with Benedict and Lüders as Conductors

ROYAL SOCIETY OF FEMALE MUSICIANS. At the annual Concert of this Society, established in 1839 for the relief of its distressed members, Benedict and Sterndale Bennett officiated as Conductors; Mrs. Anderson, Benedict, and Sterndale Bennett performed Sebastian Bach's triple Pianoforte Concerto, and the brothers Helmsberger the double-bass. The vocal performers who gave effect to the above artists, their gratuitous services, were Jenny Lutzer, Mrs. W. H. Seguin, Misses Bassano, Birch, Cubitt, Dolby, Duval, Lincoln, S. Novello, Rainforth, Steele, and Poole; Messrs. Braham, Lockey, Manvers, Machin, and W. H. Seguin. Mr. T. Cooke was Leader of the Band

MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

This morning, the rehearsal of the fifth Philharmonic Concert, for Monday Evening, when Joachim will play Beethoven's Violin Concerto, and Madame Persiani and Signor Salvi will sing, by permission of the Royal Italian Opera management. The Symphonies will be Beethoven's, in A, and Haydn's in G minor; and the Overtures, Weber's "Oberon" and Cherubini's "Deux Journeés," conducted by Costa

On Tuesday afternoon, will be the fourth meeting of the Musical Union; the four artists that are to play are the same sketched in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS last season, namely Vieuxtemps, Delosffre, Hill, and Piatti. We cannot imagine a more perfect *ensemble* than by these representatives of the Belgian, French, English, and Italian schools of playing

On Friday morning will be Madame Puzzi's Morning Concert; and in the evening the tenth Concert of the Amateur Musical Society.

On Wednesday evening, Mr. Cohen gives his first Pianoforte Recital, at the Hanover square Rooms

Mr. Wilson continues his Scotch Entertainments every evening, at the Music Hall, Store-street.

Duprez has returned to Paris from Germany. The new opera of "Le Bouquet de l'Infante," the *libretto* by MM. de Planard and Lauvenu, the music by M. Adrien Boildieu, had been but moderately successful at the Opéra Comique. A new opera by M. Louis, entitled "Marie Therese," had been represented at Lyons with success. The new ballet of "Gisèl," in two acts and six *tableaux*, by M Coralli, the music by M. Casimir Gide, sustained by Plunkett, Emarot, Fuoco, and Flora Fabbri, and M. Desplaces, had been produced. The story is absurd, but the music and decorations are much praised.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.—The country papers present indications of an approaching general election. Many of them contain addresses of candidates to their constituencies. At Worcester, Mr. Cavendish, a Whig, has come forward in opposition to the sitting members, Mr. East and Mr Escott. Another candidate for the representation of that city, Mr M. Portal, of Freehold Priors, a Protectionist, is also in the field. Mr. Portal is stated in addition to be canvassing. Almost before the requisition to Sir George Grey could be completed, two other gentlemen are put forward as candidates. They are Lord Ossulton and Lord Lovaine. At Lewes, Mr. J. B. Blackett, the second Liberal candidate, has been induced by a committee of electors, has declined to come forward. The Hon Mr Bouverie, and Mr Watson, the barrister, have been named as probable candidates. In the Isle of Thanet, the Hon. A'Court Holmes has announced his intention to retire. Mr. Fleming, already mentioned as a candidate for the vacant seat, is to be opposed by Mr. J. Simson, eldest son of Sir B. Simson, Bart., who represented the island some years ago. The *Naval Journal* states that in the event of the Marquis of Worcester retiring from the eastern division of Gloucestershire, and contesting the western, "a Baronet and two other gentlemen, all well known for their adhesion to, and advocacy of, the agricultural interest, are spoken of as colleagues for Sir G. W. Codrington." There is also a rumour of the Hon. F Charteris coming forward. Five, if not six candidates are named for the western division of the county; the Marquis of Worcester, R. B. Hale, Esq, the Hon. G. Berkeley, and G Clayton, Esq.

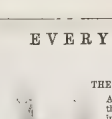
CURRENCY MEETING AT BIRMINGHAM.—A meeting of bankers, merchants, manufacturers and tradesmen of Birmingham, convened by Mr. T. C Salt, was held in the committee room at the Town Hall, (yesterday week), W. Scholefield, Esq., in the chair, for the purpose of "advising on the present derangement of our monetary system, and on the best means of averting the calamities which have invariably been the consequence of such a state of affairs." The meeting was addressed by the Chairman, Messrs. T. C. Salt, S. A. Goddard, and J Harlow; and resolutions were passed condemning the present monetary system, and advocating the necessity of forming a currency to be called "The Birmingham Currency Reform Association." A committee was then appointed.

THE WHEAT CROPS.—We have looked through the provincial papers for accounts of the state of the wheat crops In Kent, the plant is said to be in a healthy state, and barley is generally healthy. The *Western Post* reports from Devonshire that the late showers came opportunely for the growing crops of corn. The wheat, barley, and oats, are now sufficiently forward, quite thick enough on the land, and generally of a healthy appearance. Many early potatoes have sprung up, and they exhibit no weakness in the shoots. The *Norwich Mercury*, speaking of a portion of Norfolk, says: "Private accounts from Marshland state that the wire-worm has done considerable damage to the wheats, particularly to those on the black soils, and that in some cases large portions of some fields were rapidly going off." The *Doncaster Chronicle* speaks more favourable of things in Yorkshire. In Berkshire, the spring corn season has been very favourable. Similar account is given in regard to Leicestershire. In Suffolk, the crops look well. In Lancashire, the wheat plant is in general thin, this plant having been somewhat injured by the late severe frost, but there is no such deficiency as will prevent a good crop, if the remainder of the season should be favourable.

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

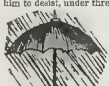
BY ALBERT SMITH.

THE JENNY LIND EXCITEMENT

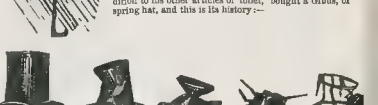


ALF London has been, since Tuesday evening, envying the other half for having been fortunate enough to squeeze into the Opera, and near JENNY LIND, on that eventful night. Whilst one part of town is sickly another is really mad; and where the madness will end nobody may tell: we have already seen Jenny Lind shirts, supplanting the ballet; we shall have Jenny Lind carriages, steamers, and locomotives; inkstands, kettle-holders, and umbrellas; and every other thing before specified. Indeed, all persons about to hold fancy-fairs should prohibit their contributors from working anything relating to the Swedish Nightingale, lest their stalls should be in the position of the picnic, to which everybody brought a cold tongue, but nobody thought of the salt.

Our good friend, Mr. Straggles, who always makes a point of being at the most popular places of resort, was present at the *début* of Jenny Lind on Tuesday; and, as well as his excited state will allow, he has favoured us with his impressions and adventures, or rather misadventures, on that eventful occasion. We say, "his excited state," for since then Mr. Straggles has been in a most high-pressure fever. He is found by his friends alluding to "Quand je quittais la Normandie" he never having travelled beyond Ramsgate in his life: and when the housemaid came, to call him on Wednesday morning, he, never having been to sleep, addressed her in the words, "Va, dit elle, mon enfant," to her great stupefaction. Then wandering back to Staudigl, he was seen sitting at his open bed-room window, and haranguing the people overlooking the St. ——'s burying-ground, and trying to resuscitate nuns from the dreary monuments mouldering thereabouts, by the mere powers of his voice, until the neighbours compelled him to desist, under threats of giving him in charge to the police.



HE ruin not preventing us, we were fortunate enough to accompany Mr. Straggles on Tuesday, and, unknown to him, made several sketches on our libretto, of the principal features of his career. He was very expensively got up for the occasion, having, in addition to his other articles of toilet, bought a Gibus, or spring hat, and this is its history:—

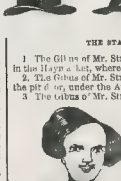


THE STAGES OF MR. STRAGGLES' FRENCH HAT.

1 The Gibus of Mr. Straggles, as it appeared when he left the Café de l'Europe, in the Haymarket, where he had been dining.

2. The Gibus of Mr. Straggles, as it appeared after he had waited an hour at the pit door, under the Arcade

3 The Gibus of Mr. Straggles, as it appeared when it was found.



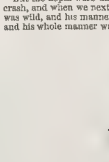
4. The Gibus of Mr. Straggles, as it appeared when its wires had been dislocated in a compound fashion by the crush at the barriers.

5. The Gibus of Mr. Straggles, as it appeared a mere wreck, only the broken wires, and a rag of its fabric, being left—when he, at last, got into the pit.

But this was not all. We have said that Mr. Straggles made up for a great effect. He had a new Joinville (black plain black—for Mr. Straggles is not a gent): a new coat, made by a recognised unadvertising tailor; and he had new boots, that he might not walk the zephyrs of camphine over his neighbours when he applauded. He also hired an opera-glass, at an expense of one-and-sixpence, of Mr. Hemming, over against the theatre; and so he naturally calculated upon an effect.

MR. STRAGGLES, AS HE EXPECTED TO APPEAR WHEN JENNY LIND CAME ON.

But the hopes were dashed to the ground. We were separated in the terrific crash, and when we next saw our friend, he was in a terrible plight. His hair was wild, and his manner frenzied; his Joinville had been pulled right round; and his whole manner was such as we have here represented



MR. STRAGGLES, AS HE UNEXPECTEDLY APPEARED WHEN JENNY LIND CAME ON.

He had lost his opera glass; and we last saw it lying under the foot of a gentleman, whose weight so interfered with its machinery, that it would not screw in or out any more; and, by the time at a long focus, was rendered perfectly useless.

When we parted with our friend, it was immediately after making a sketch of

MR. STRAGGLES, AS HE APPEARED CALLING A CAB AFTER THE OPERA.

His new coat was rent up behind, his physical energy perfectly exhausted, and his whole manner that of a maniac.

In the opinion that he is going mad, we have been strengthened by hearing that he has written some poetry to music, and he has chosen the

AIR—ALICE GREY.

She's just as Mitchell published her,
Not lovely, but divine;
And her art is such, to others
She'll ever prove a mine.
Yet love I as man never loved,
Not fleeting as the wind,
But my bat, my hat is broken,
Through my love of Jenny Lind.

Her fair short hair is braided,
Just as dress'd by Mr. Wright,
Whom, singing German melodies,
I heard the other night.

The fair short hair may braided be,
Or comb'd in curls, or pinn'd,
But my new Gibus is broken
Through his love of Jenny Lind.

I've reckoned on the summer sun
To shine on me at last;
But my quarter's income's nearly gone,
From living rather fast:
And when the ticket "four-and-nine"
Is on my next hat plann'd,
They'll say, "His last was broken,
Through his love of Jenny Lind!"

SIR HARRY SMITH'S RETURN.—SONNET.

Welcome brave warrior, to thy native shore!
England ne'er jealously her soldier greets—
The Conqueror of Aliwal, where feats
Of bravery scarce paralled, down bore
The swarthy chivalry of false Lahore;
Trampled upon its sanguinary pride,
Gaining for Hardy's brow one laurel more,
So nobly won upon the Sutlej side.
Welcome to gallant Smith! The sword is sheath'd,
War's direful deality scenes have pass'd away.
Peace o'er the land her blessings pure hath breath'd,
And fair Prosperity resumes her sway
Pure is the sword that's only drawn to save,
The friend of peace is bravest of the brave. L.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Sopracetta.*"—*It certainly seems difficult to find moves, but why not refer to the solution?*

"*F. G.*," *Edinburgh, is wrong. See the solution.*

"*G. B.*," *Addlestone.*—*The position, to have occurred in actual play, is pretty enough. We shall find a niche for it hereafter.*

"*C. S. J.*," *York.*—*We are sorry we cannot undertake the examination of the book solutions sent. You can obtain every Number of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, *bound in Volumes Apply to the Publisher.*

"*C. E.*"—*We should say the edition of Philidor mentioned is decidedly dear at the price, unless the volumes are cheerly bound. Your solution of the Indian Problem is a mistake.*

"*C. E. I.*"—*With some hundreds of others, now under consideration You appear to be right respecting Empress No. 151*

"*L E I*" *Halifax.*—*Somewhat too easy; but they shall have a place in our collection of Unpublished Enigmas*

"*Britannia.*"—*It shall be examined in due turn.*

"*Philo-Chess.*"—*Wait till the "Hand-book" appears, and then you can judge for yourself.*

"*C. E. R.*"—*You may get diagrams for Problems of Hastings, in Carey-street.*

"*F. P. W.*"—*Volume 5 of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle" contains the whole of the Games in the Great Match between England and France; and Volume 7, the Matches between Mayet, Horwitz and Staunton—Harrwitz and the latter Horwitz and Kieseritzky and the celebrated Blindfold Games of Harrwitz and Kieseritzky. The first of these Volumes is nearly out of print.*

"*W. H. C.*"—*They are very acceptable, and shall have an early place.*

"*Real-soap.*"—"*G. C.*" *The "Hand-book" will contain an analysis of the openings of "Rook and Bishop versus Rook" question, and a clear and systematic solution of the celebrated "Sam-Problem"—the latter from the pen of Captain Evans, the inventor of the "Evans' Gambit"*

"*A. P. G.*" *The annual subscription to the London Chess Club is three guineas. Were to the Honorary Secretary, George and Vulture Hotel, Cornhill*

Solutions by "A. Z." "Sopracetta," "W. S. L." "T. D. S." "N. D." Nottingham, "Wallace," "C. E." "C. E. R." "Echo," "Miss Laura C. C." "Britannia," "P. G. D." "C. P." "Judas," "N. F. F." "H. B. P." "X." "W. F. G. T." and "G. A. H." are correct. Thanks by "Bongey," "Phil," "Miles," "Civis," and "S. P. Q. R." are all wrong.

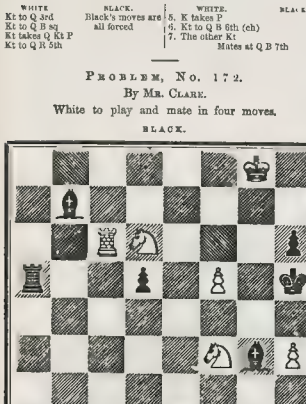
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 171.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK
1. Kt to Q 3rd	Black's moves are	5. K takes P	
2. Kt to Q B sq	all forced	6. Kt to Q B 6th (ch)	
3. Kt takes Q Kt P		7. The other Kt	
4. Kt to Q R 5th		Mates at Q B 7th	

PROBLEM, No. 172.

By MR. CLARE.

White to play and mate in four moves.



BLACK.

WHITE.

CHESS IN GERMANY.

The two following games, from the "Berlin Schach Zeitung," were lately played between Von B. de Lasa and Herrn Andersen, of Breslaw.

WHITE (Herr A.)	BLACK (V. H. d. L.)	WHITE (Herr A.)	BLACK (V. H. d. L.)
1. K P two	K P two	16. R takes K Kt (ch)	Kt takes R
2. K B P two	P takes P		
3. K Kt to B 3rd	K Kt P two	17. R to K sq.	Castles (*d*)
4. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt P one	18. Kt takes Kt (ch)	K to R sq
5. Castles	P takes Kt	19. Kt to Q 5th	Q to K Kt 3rd
6. Q takes P	Q to K B 3rd	20. Q to K R 4th (*e*)	Q B to K 3rd
7. P to K 5th	Q takes P	21. Q B to his 3rd (ch)	K B to Kt 2nd
8. Q R one	K B to K R 3rd	22. Kt to Q 6th	Q R to Q B sq
9. Q B to Q 3rd	Kt P one (*a*)	23. Kt takes K R P	Q takes Kt
10. Q Kt to B 3rd	Q to her B 4th (ch)	24. B takes B (ch)	K takes B
11. Q R to K sq	Q to her B 4th	25. Q to K B 4th	Q to K B 4th
12. Kt to B sq	Q F two	26. Q to K Kt 3rd (ch)	Q to K Kt 5th
13. Q to K R 5th	Q to her 3rd	27. Q to K 6th (ch)	P to K B 3rd
14. B takes Q P	B takes B (*b*)	28. Q to her 5th	Q R takes P
15. Kt takes P	Q Kt to B 3rd	And White resigns	

(*a*) This is Black's best move, but La Bourdonnais advises 13. Q K to B 3rd. Some amateurs perhaps also recommend Castling at this stage, but, if properly opposed, that serves to advance White's game

(*b*) It is a most point whether Castling or taking the Bishop is now the better move

(*c*) B to Q B 3rd is, perhaps, a stronger move of sustaining the attack.

(*d*) If Q B to K 3rd, White can take the B with H, threatening to check with his Kt at Q B 7th.

(*e*) If Q to K 5th (ch), Black replies with P to K B 3rd, having a piece superiority, and a secure game

WHITE (V. H. d. L.)	BLACK (Herr A.)	WHITE (V. H. d. L.)	BLACK (Herr A.)
1. K P two	Q B P two	12. P to K Kt 4th	R to his 6th
2. Q P two	Q to her 3rd	13. K to his 3rd	R takes K Kt
3. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	14. K takes R (*a*)	Q to K 7th
4. K Kt to Q B 4th	K P one	15. K to Kt 2nd	Q Kt to K 4th
5. Kt takes Q P	K Kt to Q B 4th	16. P to K R 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd
6. K Kt to B 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd	17. B takes K Kt (*b*)	P takes B
7. Q Kt to B 3rd	Castles	18. Q B to K B 4th	Q B checks
8. Q B P one	K Kt to his 3rd	19. P to K B 3rd	Kt takes K B P
9. Castles	K B P two	20. It takes Kt	Q to K 3 7th (ch)
10. P takes P	R takes P		And wins
11. K B to Q 3rd	R to K R 4th		

(*a*) If the Queen took the Rook, Black won her by checking with his Kt at K R 6th

(*b*) B to K 4th would have been better.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

(HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.)

No. 152.—By Mr. Mc. G——

WHITE	BLACK.	WHITE	BLACK.
K at Q 4th	K at Q 4th	Pa at Q 3rd and Q B 2nd	
R at Q sq. h			

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 153.

For this and the following Enigma we are indebted to the ingenuity of a distinguished member of the St. George's Chess Club.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
Kt at Q Kt sq	Kt at B 7th	Kts at K sq and Q 8th	R at Q Kt 5th
Q at K R 6th	Q at her R 6th	P at K Kt 3rd	Kts at K 3rd and Q B 5th
B at K B 8th	R at K B 8th		P at Q B 6th

White mates in five moves.

No. 154.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R 2nd	K at Q B 4th	Ps at K 5th, Q B 3rd, Q Kt 2nd, and Q R 3rd	K 3rd, Q 4th, Q B 5th, and Q R 3rd
B at K R 4th	Ps at K R 3rd, K Kt 3rd, K 4th, and Q B 2nd		
Kt at Q B 3rd	P at K 4th,		

In this position White plays first and mates in seven moves.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—A very limited quantity of wheat of home produce has arrived hither since Monday, and the show of samples of that grain to-day was unusually small. As several foreign buyers were again in the market, the trade with Essex and Kent was very brisk, at an advance in the quotations paid on Monday last, of from 4s to 5s per quarter. The best Essex, white sold at 100s per quarter. Upwards of 15,000 quarters of wheat have come in from abroad, yet nearly the whole was taken for shipment to France, at a further improvement in value of from 4s to 5s per quarter. The sale for all Ms of barley—The supply of which was on the increase—was so-live, at 1s to 2s per quarter more money. There was only a retail inquiry for malt, but prevarious rates were firmly supported. Very few oats were on show, and a good clearance was effected, as 1s to 2s per quarter more m ney. Both beans and peas were 1s to 2s per quarter dearer. Flour was held at higher prices.

ARRIVALS.—English, Wheat, 2,320 quarters; barley, 1,456; malt, 3,750; oats, 220. Irish Wheat (—); barley, —; malt, —; oats, 2,410. Foreign: Wheat, 13,646; barley, 2,740; malt (—); oats, —; flour, 1,200 sacks.

Essex and Kent Markets.—Kent, red, 81s to 89s; ditto white, 86s to 93s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 81s to 85s; ditto white, 86s to 89s; rye, 60s to 62s; grinding barley, 40s to 50s; distilling, 51s to 56s; malting ditto, 58s to 60s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 76s to 78s; brown do., 70s to 72s; Ryeland and Ware, 77s to 79s; Chevalier, 80s to 84s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 30s to 35s; potato ditto, 33s to 37s; Youghal and Cork, black, 30s to 31s; ditto white, 36s to 38s; tick beans, new, 42s to 44s; ditto old, —s to —s; grey peas, 36s to 38s; maple, 40s to 42s; white, —s to —s; pollers, 45s to 48s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 70s to 72s; Suffolk, 66s to 68s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 65s to 68s per 280 lbs. Foreign—Danzig and wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 43s to 44s per 196lbs; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market—The demand for all kinds of seeds still continues a very inactive state, but, in prices, we have no material alteration to notice The supplies of cloverseed are unusually small.

Liverpool, Monday.—Since Monday last, the following imports have been declared:—Wheat, 2,000 barrels, 1,000 from Egypt, 1,000 from Turkey; flour, 1,000 barrels, from Egypt; Indian corn, 1,000 barrels, from Egypt; oats, 1,000 barrels, from Egypt; beans, 1,000 barrels, from Egypt; peas, 1,000 barrels, from Egypt; potatoes, 1,000 barrels, from Egypt; rice, 1,000 barrels, from Egypt; barley, 1,000 barrels, from Egypt; oatmeal, 1,000 barrels, from Egypt; cheese, 1,000 barrels, from Egypt; bacon, 1,000 barrels, from Egypt; lard, 1,000 barrels, from Egypt; butter, 1,000 barrels, from Egypt; eggs, 1,000 barrels, from Egypt; hams, 1,000 barrels, from Egypt; tallow, 1,000 barrels, from Egypt; linseed, 1,000 barrels, from Egypt; linseed cake, 1,000 barrels, from Egypt; rapeseed, 1,000 barrels, from Egypt; rapeseed cake, 1,000 barrels, from Egypt; cotton, 1,000 barrels, from Egypt; cotton seed, 1,000 barrels, from Egypt; cotton seed cake, 1,000 barrels, from Egypt; cotton seed oil, 1,000 barrels, from Egypt; cotton seed oil cake, 1,000 barrels, from Egypt; cotton seed oil cake, 1,000 barrels, from Egypt; cotton seed oil cake

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

MR. FIELDEN, M.P.

On Monday evening, the Factory Bill was passed in the House of Commons, by a majority of 63. Within a short period, it will be the law of the land. The struggle for it has been one of some years' continuance; towards its conciliation, Mr. Fielden, who had always been an influential supporter of the cause, became its leader. Lord Ashley was one of the Conservatives who gave in his adherence to Sir Robert Peel on the Corn-Law question; and, as he had been elected by his Dorsetshire constituents on very different principles, he resigned his seat, and was, of course, lost as the leader of the Short-Time party. The question did not suffer by the succession of Mr. Fielden to the post of Lord Ashley. His Lordship, though most zealous and sincere, was scarcely inflexible enough for the leader of a popular movement: his philanthropy required tempering with that "sterner stuff" of which successful leaders are made; and, on one occasion, his yielding a point to the request of the Peel Ministry, after he had obtained a majority in the Commons that all but broke up the Government, gave rise to some positive dissatisfaction. During the Corn-Law debates, too, the state of the agricultural labourers in general, and those of Dorsetshire in particular, was shown to be not so superior to that of the factory operatives as to give the landed party a right to assume the post of teachers of "the humanities." The *tu quoque* argument, though the most inconclusive of all, was frequently used against Lord Ashley with much effect; and, more than once, he was broadly told to look at the people at his own door before he ventured to denounce the employers of the manufacturing districts.

To some of these objections or insinuations was Mr Fielden liable. He had been a factory worker himself; he had risen to the condition of an employer, and while advocating the limitation of the hours of labour, was himself the master of one of the largest establishments in England. He spoke with the authority of one thoroughly conversant with both sides of the question; and nowhere has practical knowledge greater influence than in the House of Commons. His simple and earnest advocacy made up for many personal deficiencies

Mr. Fielden is no politician, and makes no figure in debate. His voice is so extremely weak, that, except those immediately around him, no one can hear more than a few broken sentences, spoken with a strong provincial accent. He generally prepares and publishes his speeches himself. He is tall and thin, touched by age, and with an appearance of ill health. But a strong mind, and singleness of purpose are there, and these effect much; they have raised him personally to an influential station, and, as a public man, his name is now connected with one of the great questions of the day. In general politics, Mr Fielden does not much interfere; once only he brought a personal matter before the House. The firm, during the depressed seasons of 1842 and 1843, carried on their business at a loss, and returned their profits to the Income-Tax Commissioners as *nil*. They were, however, surcharged in a large amount, which they would not pay, and their stock was seized, and, we believe, sold by auction. After endless disputes and appeals, Mr. Fielden brought the case before the House, we never heard with what result, for he got no satisfaction from the Government. Mr. Goulburn's answer was very official and evasive indeed

Mr Fielden sits for Oldham.

MR. FIELDEN, M.P.

THE ROYAL PICTURES AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

The two Pictures painted for her Majesty, by Winterhalter, and placed in the Banqueting, or Queen Anne's Room, at St. James's Palace, were opened to the public (by tickets) on Monday last. One of the pictures is large, the other small.

The first Picture is a family group, representing the Queen and Prince Albert, and their five children. Her Majesty and the Prince are seated on a settee, placed upon the terrace of Windsor Castle; the Queen in a white dress, and the Order of the Garter; and the Prince in a suit of black, with black silk stockings. On the Queen's right, and standing by her side, is the Prince of Wales, in a crimson velvet dress, and immediately in front of the Queen is her Majesty's second son, in the act of running to play with his three sisters, who form a charming group on the left of the composition. The two elder Princesses are playing with their youngest sister on a cushion on the ground, and Prince Albert is represented touching the [illegible] hand and directing her attention to the group before her. On the Prince's left is a table with fruit upon it, and on her Majesty's right is a vase of flowers. The floor is carpeted.

The small Picture, which is placed opposite the larger one, and therefore, cannot be shown in our Illustration, is a full-length portrait of the Prince of Wales, in a sailor's dress—blue jacket, duck trousers, and a flat black straw hat—the costume of the Royal Navy.

The larger Picture is, in many respects, the best work of art; the figures are artistically arranged, and the colouring is good.

Among the visitors to view the Royal Pictures on Friday, were the Bavarian, Brazilian, and Netherlands Ministers; the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, the Duke and Duchess of St. Alban's, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Marquis of Donro, Marquis and Marchioness of Worcester, Earl Delawarr, Earl Auckland, Count D'Orsay, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Lady Sondes, Lord Colville, Sir George Couper, Sir John Hobhouse, Mr. Bannerman, M.P., and the Hon. W. Ashley.

On Tuesday, were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, the Dowager Countess of Charleville, Earl of Fingall, Lord Sheffield, Lady Lyndhurst, Lady Cottenham, Lord Sondes, the Countess of Arundel, Lady Ormonde, Lady Barrington, the Marquis of Westmeath, Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, Viscountess Glentworth, Lord Colborne, Lord Somers, Sir J. Yarde Buller, Lord Aylmer, Lord J. Stuart, and Lady Charlotte Egerton.

And, on Wednesday, were the Bishop of Rochester, Lords Falmouth, Leigh, Walsingham, and Fortescue, Dowager Lady Suffield, Lady Mary Howard, and Lady Radstock.

Tickets to view the pictures are issued from the Lord Chamberlain's office, from twelve to four o'clock. Each ticket will admit the lady or gentleman whose name will be inserted in it, and five other persons. All applications must be made personally, or through a responsible agent, as it will be impossible to send tickets or to answer written applications

Ladies and gentlemen receiving tickets will be required to leave their names and address, on their cards, at the Lord Chamberlain's office.

These very interesting Pictures, we learn, will be engraved forthwith, and published by Alderman Moon.

The Admirals' Good Service Pension.—The Earl of Auckland has conferred the Admirals' Good Service Pension, which reverted to his patronage on the death of Sir Davidge Gould, on Admiral of the White the Hon. Sir John Talbot, G.C.B., the hero of the Rivoli, and one of the most distinguished officers in the service. He is the brother of the present Baron Talbot de Malahide

Court Martial at Portsmouth.—An inquiry into the circumstances attending the wreck of the steamer, *Thunderbolt*, in Algoa Bay, in February last, commenced on Monday, at Portsmouth, by court martial, ordered by the Admiralty, to try Commander A. Boyle, and the officers and crew, for their conduct on the occasion. The members of the Court consisted of Rear-Admiral Parker, C.B., president; Captain Pascoe, *Victory*; Captain Chads, C.B., *Excellent*; Captain Milne, *St Vincent*; Captain S. C. Dacres, *Avenger*. Mr. G. L. Greetham officiated as Judge Advocate. The Court was occupied during the whole day with the inculpatory evidence, and on Tuesday the defence was entered upon. The Court was of opinion that her Majesty's late steamer *Thunderbolt* had been wrecked through inattention and neglect, and sentenced Commander Alexander Boyle, and Mr. J. D. Milne, master, to be dismissed her Majesty's service; but, in consequence of the production of high testimonials of former character and ability, recommended them to the favourable consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.—After the conclusion of this court martial, the same members were sworn to try the carpenter of the *Thunderbolt* for drunkenness, subsequent to leaving her, and while on board the *Europa* taking a passage to Simon's Bay. The charge was fully proved, and he was [illegible] the service.

Incendiary Fire at Welbeck Abbey.—On Wednesday evening last week, an incendiary fire was [illegible] the house of [illegible], at Wood Barn, near Welbeck Abbey. The damage has been estimated at £400. Owing to the great exertions of the villagers and the police, the farm buildings were preserved.

EXHIBITION AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE OF WINTERHALTER'S PICTURES, PAINTED FOR HER MAJESTY

CEILING OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

CEILING OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The subject of interior decoration is now occupying so large a share of artistical attention, that we are persuaded the accompanying Illustration of one of the finest specimens in the metropolis, will be acceptable to our readers. By placing it in comparison with the Ceiling of the Royal Italian Opera, (Covent Garden,) represented at page 268, it will be seen that the work we now engrave is altogether entitled to the highest rank as a masterpiece of art. It has an airy lightness, which is peculiarly appropriate and characteristic for a ceiling; and the surface is slightly vaulted, which, aided by the judicious selection of the designs, gives even additional height to the edifice.

From the central aperture hangs the superb lustre which almost entirely lights the theatre. This compartment has a delicate lake ground; the four figures bear vases of flowers, cleverly painted; and the Grecian *bordure*, in its design, as well as in the peculiar form in which it is arranged, gives effective distinctness to the entire panel. The continuation of the embellishment outside the main border is very aerial; and the winged head by which it is connected with the next circle, (of exquisite design,) is a clever contrivance. The festoons of flowers, *volant* birds and butterflies, and the groups of musical instruments, which float, as it were, around the panel, are so delicate as not to interfere with the inclosing circle. This is broken by beautifully executed copies of "the Elements," by Albano, whose poetic fancy, brilliant colouring, and cheerful subjects, fit his works peculiarly for a place here. The intermediate diamond-shaped panels are filled with arabesque figures (fountains), resting upon the next *bordure* of scallop, crested; upon which are perched birds of superb plumage, which assist the aerial character of the decorations at the same time that they lend their varied and brilliant colouring. The next circle comprises an almost indescribable variety of figures, some of them picturesque and beautiful, and grouped with great skill; each within an arcaded frame-work, flanked by a sort of candelabrum design. The two remaining circles, and the intervening panels, are very chaste; and complete, in true artistical spirit, this charming composition. The main colours, by the way, are lake and bright blue; added to the infinite variety of the hues of the several objects. All is life and activity, or rich and busy fancy, and poetic creation, in most effective combination.

We take this opportunity of stating what was unintentionally omitted in our account of the re-decoration of Her Majesty's Theatre, last year—that the whole of the design, composition, and arrangement, of this beautiful work was intrusted, by Mr. Lumley, to Mr. John Johnson, of John-street, Adelphi, who was travelling student to the Royal Academy (in architecture); during his three years' stay in Italy, he attentively studied the works of Raphael, Julio Romano, and their contemporaries; and the styles adopted by these artists have been very successfully introduced by Mr. Johnson, in his tasteful work at Her Majesty's Theatre.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF MDLLE. JENNY LIND IN "ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO"

It is barely possible to do justice to the effect produced on ourselves, in common with the concourse of persons assembled on Tuesday and Thursday nights at this theatre. We have arrived at a new stage of our theatrical experience. A new perception of musical art has burst upon us; it is as though we now learned for the first time what singing really is, and have been, with all our fancied knowledge and taste, groping, till now, in darkness and error. The "trick of voice," the well-prepared bursts, the artistic "effects," which we have hitherto applauded to the skies, are discovered to be only so many mistakes, and artists appear to have been labouring all their lives to attain that which they were better devoid of theatrical art; the best way to sing is to appear never to have learned. All conventionalisms are overthrown, all traditions of the operatic stage turned into contempt—and, by what? By the appearance of Mdlle. Jenny Lind at Her Majesty's Theatre. An excitement almost unparalleled in theatrical annals has prevailed as to the appearance of the Swedish *cantatrice*; the highest expectations were formed, while, on the other hand, there was a fear—not an unnatural one—that she could not equal her immense reputation, and come up to the ideal of those with whom she had been, for so long a period, the topic of conversation, and the object of extraordinary interest. This fear was proved to be groundless—Jenny Lind has surpassed all expectation, because it had been impossible to be prepared for something so startlingly new—so unlike all we have heard before. Each one, it is true, formed his own idea of the vocalist; yet this always bore a certain resemblance to some bygone favourite, or to some existing *prima donna*; most people expected, indeed, a marvellous superiority in *degree*, but were unprepared for the superiority in *kind* of talent which she possesses.

To have attained the perfect control over her voice—that faultlessness, purity, and delicacy of execution which she possesses, Mdlle. Lind must have studied assiduously; but to such profit have been her studies, that there is nothing in her singing to remind one of them. Everything she does appears spontaneous—and yet there is never a fault. The same thing is remarkable in her acting: every movement seems the impulse of the moment; yet, not for a second, does she lose sight of the identity of the character she impersonates—not for a moment are her gestures otherwise than expressive and graceful. Art, by her, has been only used to cultivate nature—not for a moment to disguise it. Were it possible to detect a flaw in the voice, or a slip in the execution of Jenny Lind, her singing would still be realistic, for it reaches the heart and touches the deepest chords of human feeling; but she has, perhaps, never a weak moment; at the instant the listener from the habit of hearing other artists, expects the voice to become weak and fatigued—at that moment it bursts forth in greater beauty than ever. Her voice is astonishing. To the fullest, purest, sweetest tone imaginable, it unites a vibrating and penetrating quality, that makes its softest whisper audible, no matter where the listener is seated; and that, when exerted to its full extent, is truly glorious, and it may be distinctly heard above the greatest din of the orchestra, and of the voices of the other artists.

We are not afraid of being considered extravagant in our praise, at least by those who have witnessed Mdlle. Lind's performances, for the delight of hearing something so new and so natural has taken the most phlegmatic by storm. Seldom has any theatre presented such a scene of excitement and enthusiasm as Her Majesty's on the night of her *début*. Her reception was overpowering—that said much for the fame which had preceded her, and also, we think, for the universal good-will which Mdlle. Lind, as an individual, has succeeded in inspiring—the feeling of enthusiasm warmed, too, as it was, by the shrinking, timid attitude of the young artist, as she was led forward to receive such unusual time she remained on the stage, which showed that public expectation, after being raised so high, was fully gratified, and even surpassed. We never heard anything more delicious than the sustained notes which commence her first cavatina, "Va dit elle" full, clear, and bell-like, and then dying off to the faintest whisper. This song was interrupted by a thunder of applause, above which, however, could be heard the stentorian "*bravo*" of the great Lablache, who, after sitting immoveable in his box, like one entranced, suddenly jumped up, as if unable to control his feelings, and applauded furiously. The charming little romance, "Quand je quittais la Normandie," was even more rapturously applauded, each verse being encored. At the conclusion of the last, she gave the roulade "A pleine voix," limpid, pure, and deliciously sweet; and finished with a shake, so delicately, so softly executed, that each one held his breath to listen, and the tumult of applause at the conclusion baffles description. The scene with *Bertram* was magnificently executed. Her passion of terror was nature itself; and the last act, in which she struggles to rescue *Robert* from the clutches of *Bertram*, as a specimen of dramatic power was beyond praise. The house presented at the conclusion such a scene as has been rarely witnessed. The crowded mass, waving hats and handkerchiefs, stamping, knocking, shouting, and endeavouring in every possible manner to express their delight, called the vocalist three times before the curtain, with an enthusiasm we have never seen surpassed, and yet which was no more than deserved

Our space fails us to do justice this week to the great Staudigl, likewise a *débutant* on this stage. On Tuesday, the night of his *debut*, attention was so much riveted on Mdlle. Lind, that even he remained comparatively unnoticed at first; besides his voice and execution seemed to our ears to beteken that he partook of the excitement and agitation which prevailed before as well as behind the curtain. But in the last acts of the opera he more than realised all that was expected of him. Both as an actor and singer his execution of *Bertram* was unsurpassed, and became at times sublime.

We do not so much regret the short space of time which remains to us to notice the opera itself, because "Robert le Diable," though it is some time since it has been played here, has, nevertheless, by its charming melodies, and fine concerted pieces, become well known to all amateurs. It is truly a splendid opera in imaginative power rarely equalled. The music is of a totally different character to that usually performed on the Italian stage: and some of the artists, especially Fraschini, appear new, and somewhat unaccustomed to it; he, however, acts it with his wonted dramatic fire, and sings with a taste and skill that will be yet more striking, when he shall have become more versed in a style of music apparently new to him. Gardoni, having been for so long a time at the Académie, in Paris, has become more *au fait* at this class of opera; his delightful voice and style gave great charm to the little part of *Raimbault*. Madame Castellan sings with more than her wonted brilliancy and fire the music allotted to the *Princess*.

So strong a cast has rarely been seen, but, for the moment, the great interest is centred on the lady with whose name we began this notice—Mdlle. Jenny Lind.

On Thursday, "Roberto il Diavolo" was repeated, and Mdlle. Lind's reception even more enthusiastic than on Tuesday. The theatre was crowded to excess, and the struggles to gain admission were tremendous. The audience, during the evening, repeatedly testified their delight by rising *en masse*, waving of handkerchiefs, and the most ecstatic applause. Her Majesty, for the second time, honoured the performance with her presence.

HERR STAUDIGL.

This distinguished singer and actor, who made so successful a *debut* at Her Majesty's Theatre, on Tuesday night, had already obtained extensive popularity in this country. "His voice, in extent of compass, flexibility, fervour, and purity of tone, was certainly never surpassed, perhaps never equalled." The scale of this wonderful organ is thus described in a paper in *Fraser's Magazine*, in the words of two Professors of the greatest eminence. One says:—"The compass of the voice is from the deep E in the bass, to the high B in the tenor; and I have heard

hun sing these two notes from his chest." The other musical informant states that Standigl's voice compri-es almost two and a-half octaves, from the deep E flat in the bass, to the high G in tenor. He adds, all the registers of this splendid organ are developed in equal perfection, energetic or soft, as required for expression, but never either hard or effeminate. To govern this splendid organ he has a mind, taste, feelings, and inspirations of the highest order. As a lyric actor his repertory is very extensive, and his versatility equally extraordinary, a list before us comprises upwards of fifty parts which Standigl has sustained with first-rate success; he is no less great in the performance of sacred music, than he is in profane; and he is, moreover, himself a possessor of the part, he played *Pietro*, in "Massaniello," with triumphant success. He then studied under Gottank, Demmer, and Cicimara; and, in 1833, on the production of Meyerbeer's opera of "Robert the Devil," produced at Vienna, the part of *Bertrava* was confided to Standigl, and the attraction of the opera, mainly through him, was very great. He was then engaged for six years; three months of each year he sang with great success in other continental towns, and, in 1840, he joined the German operatic company in London. Since this period, to quote the paper in *Fraser's Magazine*, "he has been equally a favourite with the country circle at Buckingham Palace, the learned audience at the Philharmonic and Ancient Concerts," and the audiences of Drury Lane and Covent Garden; and now he has begun to gather fresh laurels in the great lyric establishment of Her Majesty's Theatre.

TO MRS. BUTLER (LATE MISS FANNY KEMBLE.)

Daughter of Genius! upon whom the stole
Of kindling inspiration hath fallen in thy face,
Flash forth the mental lightnings of thy race,
The emanations of the Heaven-lit soul!
On seeing, leading the past years unroll
Their panorama, and we fain retrace
The glories of the Kembles the control
Of tragic muse, and wild Thalian grace.
Welcome! fair priestess of the deathless flame,
First fostered on the sacred Avon's side.
Thy native land will echo to thy fame,
And hail thy triumphs with maternal pride.
Welcome, fair Kemble o'er the billows foam,
Welcome to England, thine own hearted home.—L.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Coming events—
I spend what I have, and I save what I owe,
And what's that to any one whether or no?
Irish Melodies.

PRESENTLY we shall be beset with gallant pastimes: yachting, and fresh-water racing, and cricket, and all sports and diversions. The present week was "slow" to speak in the vernacular. The Second Spring Meeting at Newmarket, indeed, was on the scene, but it's a dull affair generally—a sort of Quaker's meeting—a nervous affair, when men fall into their beds, and find the pages overcast with the shadows of coming events. Surely pain and pleasure must be as close allies as, according to—who is it?—are the sublime and the ridiculous. The most popular mercy-making is Great Britain, beyond all comparison, is the Derby Day, whose sun sets upon more sorrowful hearts than any that rises from January to December! There is a well-known couplet of Byron's, to the intent that the gambler has been ruined, and that his sons have gone, and the other loss: this may be true as regards the diceR, but it's just the reverse with your turfite he's never satisfied.....

Losers their luck, because they've lost, deplore.
And winners, theirs, because they've won no more

We purpose canvassing the great coming events, for lack of matter of more account. The Derby which—about seven days will see us engaged with it will be as open a race, there is reason to suppose, as the speculation upo i it has been liberal; that is, as regards the chances of those who might "get on" against the favourites. For that race, the betting has already reached the price of 5 to 1; so that laying against them would be safe investing—with safe customers. But, there's the rub: your man of business is too apt to adopt for the posy of the Ring, the first line of the couplet prefixed to our paper; his motto is, "*sus apon tens, aliud profes-us.*" The extremely confined character of the betting since the commencement of the season has been attributed to the difficulties of the money market, contingent upon a bad harvest and other commercial causes. Such may have been the cause, in a degree; but the bad faith of those who have turned the turf into a profession, has the pun apart—affected the principle. It has not sm-thered the passion, but as it into another channel. The extent of racing speculation under the new system of Sweeps is enormous; a license upon them at five per cent. would enable the Minister to take off the Property and Incometax, and leave a handsome profit. .....

Well, in such circumstances it must be an interesting inquiry, "What's to win the Derby?" Mr. Mostyn looked very like the champion at the close of the Craven week; Dee, the First Spring sally damaged his popularity if not his prospects. His stable was smashed to the tune of 1,000*l.* by the Conyngham's second the trump of the Derbury lot—anon the Cossack: two great cards—in the same hand. Chester races sent Van Tromp to the rear; and, as the Rowley Mile Races on Tuesday was a regular "go as you please" one—saving the advance of Mr. Martin. That new fancy owes his elevation in the odds, of course, to his stable companion winning the Dee Stakes but wherefore on that account, these pressers, who are not to be trusted, will follow suit, the Dee, to shew that Mr. Martin shall win the Derby. Is the retreat of Van Tromp a *ruse?* is the hope of the Goodwood party clean gone? Is the performance of Conyngham, or that of Cossack good evidence to back an Epsom "cracker?" The Derby probably as open a race as it has been within the last twenty years? and h e often within that space of time has it been won by an outsider? This is a pretty little problem wherewith to dispose of an Epsom week—a harmless fraud during the suspension of more active interest in the racing world.

TATTERSALL'S

MONDAY.—The Van Tromp movement this afternoon excited no small alarm amongst his supporters, for, notwithstanding upwards of £2000 was laid out on him, the odds were so liberal, and the layers so anxious, that we can scarcely look upon his chance as otherwise than gone. The betting was not confined to this horse; but, beyond restoring Conyngham to the ownership and bringing two new outsiders into notice, it was not much of much importance.

SUFFOLK STAKES.

3 to 1 agst Doctrine	5 to 1 agst Hydrangea
9 to 2 —— Faultless	8 to 1 —— Cossachia
10 to 1 agst Woodpigeon	

DERBY.

2 to 1 agst J Day's lot (t)	15 to 1 agst Glenrick	40 to 1 agst Nottingham
6 to 1 —— Keats's lot (t)	16 to 1 —— Planet	40 to 1 —— Oxonian (t)
6 to 1 —— Congraham	20 to 1 1 —— Wanota (t)	50 to 1 —— Old Port
6 to 1 —— Cossack (t)	30 to 1 —— Mathematician (t)	66 to 1 —— Sir Hercules (t)
10 to 1 —— Mr. Martin	40 to 1 —— Mathematician (t)	66 to 1 —— Tiresome (t)
12 to 1 —— Van Tromp (t)	40 to 1 —— Epicure	100 to 1 —— Ulysses
	100 to 1 agst Ziska (t)	

4 to 1 agst Clementina (t)	6 to 1 agst The Farmer's Daughter	12 to 1 agst Fifty out of Quilt
		Arnold's dam (t)

THURSDAY.—The subjoined quotations are made up to Thursday afternoon, and are partly governed by the last from Newmarket.

DERBY.

7 to 1 agst J Day's lot	15 to 1 agst Glenrick	40 to 1 agst Oxonian
5½ to 1 —— The Cossack (t)	20 to 1 —— Wanota	40 to 1 —— Montpossier
6 to 1 —— Congraham	30 to 1 —— Mathematician	50 to 1 —— Epicure
9 to 1 —— Van Tromp	35 to 1 —— Nottingham	66 to 1 —— Ulysses
10 to 1 —— Mr Martin		

OAKS.

2 to 1 agst Clementina	12 to 1 agst Fifty out of Quilt Arnold's dam	25 to 1 agst Brown Bess
5 to 1 —— Farmer's Daughter		30 to 1 —— Nannette
9 to 1 —— Blanche	25 to 1 —— Lady Lift	
	No others mentioned	

NEWMARKET SECOND SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Fifty Sovs, for three-year-olds, 6st 9lb; four, 8st; five, 8st 7lb; six and aged, 8st 12lb; T.M.M.: the winner to be sold for 200 sovs.

Mr. Shelley's Tarella, 3 yrs	.. .. ..	.. (Pearl) 1
Lord Exeter's Voronetz, 3 yrs	.. .. ..	.. (Treen, jun.) 2

Fifty Sovs, for three-year-olds, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 4lb. RM (7 Subs.)

Lord Orford's gr c by Clearwell, out of Angelina	.. ..	.. (Nat) 1
Mr. Wigram's Derlades	.. ..	.. (W. Boyce) 2

Sweeps of 100 Sovs each, h ft. Criterion Course. (3 Subs.)

Sir J. Hawley's Piccinino, 8st	.. ..	.. walked over.

WEDNESDAY.

Fifty Sovs, for three-year-olds, 6st 9lb; four, 8st; five, 8st 7lb; six and aged, 8st 12lb; T.M.M.: the winner to be sold for 200 sovs.

Mr. Shelley's Tarella, 3 yrs	.. ..	.. (Pearl) 1
Lord Exeter's Voronetz, 3 yrs	.. ..	.. (Treen, jun.) 2

Fifty Sovs, for three-year-olds, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 4lb. RM (7 Subs.)

Lord Orford's gr c by Clearwell, out of Angelina	.. ..	.. (Nat) 1
Mr. Wigram's Derlades	.. ..	.. (W. Boyce) 2

Sweeps of 100 Sovs each, h ft. Criterion Course. (3 Subs.)

Sir J. Hawley's Piccinino, 8st	.. ..	.. walked over.

WEDNESDAY.

The Swoepstakes of 50 sovs each, for four-year-olds. Last three miles of B.C. (4 Subs.)

Lord Orford's Footstool, 8st 10lb	.. ..	.. (Nat) 1
Lord Albemarle's Radiphus, 8st 5lb	.. ..	.. (Robinson) 2

Betting: 9 to 1 agst Footstool, who made all the running, and won by five lengths.

The Champion Stakes of 50 sovs each, h ft; colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, &c., 8st. About one mile and five furlongs. (30 Subs.)

Duke of Bedford's Ziska	.. ..	.. (Butler) 1
Lord Orford's Ziska	.. ..	.. (Nat) 2

Betting: Even on Ziska, and 3 to 1 agst Bridle.

Won easy by a couple of lengths. Sir Peter Laurie a very bad third.

Handicap Plate of 50 Sovs; for 3 yrs, &c. A.F.

Mr. Barnes's Tufthunter, 3 yrs, 8st	.. ..	.. (Dockeray) 1
Lord Strathmore's Secundus, 6 yrs, 8st 5lb	.. ..	.. (Crouch) 2

Betting: 7 to 4 agst Bella Donna, 5 to 1 agst Campanile, and 4 to 1 agst Taft Hunter. The race, from the first to the last, was between Secundus and Taft Hunter; the young one walking to the cords, and winning in a canter by four lengths.

The Suffolk Stakes, of 15 sovs each, 6 ft if declared. Last mile-and-a-half of R.C. The second to receive 50 sovs. Thirty-nine subs., of whom 14 declared

Mr. Greville's Mirmillo, 3 yrs, 7st 3lb	.. ..	(G. Stamp) 1
Col. Anson's Lazarillo, 3 yrs, 8st 5lb	.. ..	(Charlton) 2

Won in a canter by four lengths.

The Jockey Club Plate of 50 sovs. B.C.

Lord Exeter's Hydrangea, 4 yrs, 7st 2lb	.. walked over

THURSDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each. T.Y.C.

Lord Exeter's Circassian Maid	.. ..	.. 1
Col. Peel's Oregon	.. ..	.. 2

Five ran.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, for two-year-olds. T.Y.C.

Mr. Barnes's Blackcock	.. ..	.. 1
Duke of Rutland's Jugleprt	.. ..	.. 2

Six ran.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, for two-yr-olds. T.Y.C.

Col. Peel's Cossack	.. ..	.. 1
Mr. Sandford's The Sheriff	.. ..	.. 2

Ten ran

PARIS SPRING RACES.

A cold, cutting wind, and a cloudy sky, deterred a great number of persons from visiting the Champ de Mars on Sunday, to witness the second of the spring meetings of Paris. Nevertheless, there was a goodly gathering of all classes, and the immense amphitheatre presented an imposing appearance. There could not have been less than 100,000 persons assembled, all of whom appeared to take great interest in the business of the day. The proceedings of the day took place in the following order:—

The Stakes of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, 4th class of 2000f. for horses and mares of three-year-old and upwards; distance, 2 kilometres; heats. (28 Subs.)

Count de Pontalba's b c Club Stick, 4 yrs, 118lb	..(Buckle)	1 1
Count d'Angosse's b c Tibi, 3 yrs, 91lb	.. ..	2 dr

The Ecole Stakes of 3000f for horses and mares of 3 yrs and upwards; entry, 150f; distance, twice round the course. Penalty or allowance to be declared for 4000f (3 Subs.)

M. Aumont's b f La Reine Margot, 3 yrs, 99 lb	(Young Hurst)	1
M. Fasquel's b m Tomate, 5 yrs, 132.lb	.. ..	2

The Stakes du Printemps for colts and fillies of 3 yrs and upwards; entry, 200f; distance, once round. (7 Subs.)

M Aumont's b c Morok, 3 yrs	.. ..	(Edwards) 1
Duke de Mouchy's br c Bachon	.. ..	(Count de Gamba) 2

Stakes of the City of Paris. 6000f, given by the Municipal Council, for horses and mares of 3 yrs and upwards, of all descriptions, bred in France or Belgium; entry 200f; the second horse to receive two-thirds of the entries, and the third the remainder, &c. (10 Subs.)

M. Aumont's b c Liverpool, 4 yrs, 119lb	.. ..	(Edwards) 1
Count de Pontalba's b c Philip Shah, 4 yrs	.. ..	.. 2

Hurdle Race: Handicap of 200f offered by the members of the Jockey Club. Entry, 75f; the second horse to save his entry. (6 Subs.)

Baron N. de Rothschild's b h Hack, aged, 142lbs	.. ..	(Smith) 1
M. Tony Montel's b m Decasia, aged, 124lbs	.. ..	(Hardy) 2
M. Didier's b m Mary Jane, 6yrs, 64lbs	.. ..	(Wheeler) 3

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY.—Last Saturday was the birth-day of the Duke of Wellington, on which day his Grace completed his 78th year. The Duke's tradesmen assembled to do honour to the occasion at the Albion, Aldersgate-street; Henry Graves, Esq., in the chair.

LORD EDMUND FOLEY, Lord Elphinstone, late Governor of Madras, has returned to England.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR HARRY SMITH, BART., K.C.B.—The distinguished services of this gallant officer have been duly recognised since his arrival in the metropolis. From the day on which he reached town, the complimentary visits of the nobility and gentry, to say nothing of the Government officials and authorities of the Indian empire, have been more numerous than any before paid to an officer holding similar rank in the Queen's service. On Thursday, the gallant General and Lady Smith had the honour of dining with her Majesty the Queen Dowager. Amongst the many testimonials of the gallant General's services, it is understood that a handsome pension will be awarded to him by the Directors of the East India Company, at their first Board meeting.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GREATEST NOVELTIES IN LONDON THIS WEEK, at ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE Under the Especial Patronage of her Majesty the Queen Prince Albert, and the Royal Family Proprietor and Manager Mr. Wm Batty On MONDAY, the 10th and during the week, the First Appearance of Mr. W F Wallett, the celebrated Clown. First Night of new and extraordinary Scenic Attraction, the Unrivalled Equestrian Drama, entitled the Pyramids, or the Arabian Horse, the Children of the Desert, in his Wonderful and Accomplished Exercises in the School of the Manager: he will be introduced in his new and accomplished Exercises by his talented Mr. Tell. First Appearance in England of the four Maxiean and Asean Artistes in their Unrivalled Performance. Gothic Pyramids, &c. At Seven o'Clock each evening Lord Byron's BRIDE of ABYDOS with Mr. Batty's Stud of Horses, Elephants, Camels, &c. Mr. Batty's Unique Equestrians followed by Feats of Horsemanship, Gymnastic Novelties, and conclude with ZAKAH; or, the GIPSY TRIBE in which Mr. Batty, Mr. C. Batty, Upper Boxes 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; Upper Gallery 6d. Doors open at Half-past Six o'clock; Commence at Seven Acting and Stage Manager Mr W D Broadfoot

ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE. In consequence of the numerous applications which still every morning are given to the celebrated ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS, Pell, Harrington, White, Seamwood, and Germ n, they will continue their inimitable Entertainments at the above Theatre on Tuesday Evening, Wednesday Evening, and Thursday Morning and Evening next. Saturday Evening next, on which occasion there will be a change of Programme. Songs, Duetts, and Tickets may always be procured at the Box-office, St. James's Theatre, Piccadilly; and at the Saloon. They will also appear for the Last time at Sun's Hall, on Monday Evening next, 10th May. All communications intended for "The Ethiopians," should be addressed to the St. James's Theatre

COLOSSEUM.—NOTICE. The whole of the Magnificent Establishment Is THROWN OPEN DAY or EVENING for TWO SHILLINGS Children, Half-price Open from Ten till Half-past Five, and Seven till Half-past Ten

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, Hanover-square Rooms.—PROGRAMME of the FIFTH CONCERT, MONDAY, MAY 10th, at Eight precisely. Grand Symphony (Haydn) Aria, Sig. Salvi—Concerto, violin, Herr Joachim, Beethoven.—Aria, Mdme. Persiani (Weber) Overture, Sinfonia in A, Beethoven. Leader, Mr. Sainton. Vocalists, Mdme. Persiani and Signor Salvi. Overture, "Les Deux Journees," Cherubini. Conductor, Mr. Costa. Single Tickets, One Guinea and Double Tickets, £1 10s.; to be had of Messrs. ADDISON and HOLLIER, 210, Regent-street.

MUSICAL UNION.—TUESDAY, MAY 11, at Half-past Three o'Clock.—Quartet in D, No. 6, Mozart. Solo Violoncello: Solo Violin. Quartet in E flat, No. 10, Beethoven. Vocalists: Two first public performances this season in London, Dessoffre, Hill, and Piatti. Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, should be immediate, to be had only on application to CRAMER, BEALE, and Co., 201, Regent-street and the Director, 61, Oxford-street.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.—The FIRST EXHIBITION this Season will take place on WEDNESDAY NEXT, MAY the 12th. Tickets can be obtained by orders from the Fellows or Members, price 2s each, or, on the day, 7s 6d each. Carriages to enter the Inner Circle by the Hanover Gate by the back Gate, and set down either at the Principal Entrance, or at the New Gate connected with the Marquess on the North side of the Circle.

NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 53, Pall-Mall, near St. James's Palace, from 9 till 6 each. Admission, 1s. Catalogue 6d. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

WALHALLA, late Miss Linwood's Gallery, Leicester-square. MADAME WARTON'S Unequalled Tableaux Vivans Brilliant and Immense Success of the WHITE MARBLE GROUPISMS. On this enchantic reception by a crowded audience of the WHITE MARBLE STATUE GROUPINGS, with the novel effect produced by the New Chemical Light, by M. G Saville, of the Royal Surrey Zoological Gardens pronounced to be the most perfect living delusion offered to the Public, they will be repeated every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING. The Second Part is entirely devoted to illustrating accurately the works of the Painter and Sculptor. Morning Performance at Three; Evening at Half-past Eight o'Clock. Stalls, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 5s.; Promenade, 1s. A Splendid New Series of Tableaux will be produced on Monday, May 10th, for the Benefit of Madame Warton, the particulars of which will be duly announced

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURES in illustration of ANIMAL MECHANISM by T. Rymer Jones, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Comparative Anatomy at King's College, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at half-past Three o'Clock. On CHEMISTRY, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at Nine, by F. H. Holmes, Esq. On ARTIFICIAL LIGHT, and the Gases employed in its production by the Electric Battery. EXPERIMENTS with ARMSTRONG'S HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE. The WORKING MODELS and MACHINERY explained. The natural-OPTICAL EFFECTS including NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS, the OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE, &c. EXPERIMENTS with the DIVER and DIVING-BELL, by Mr. Pepper. For Evening MUSIC, under the Direction of Dr. WALLIS, commences at Seven o'Clock—Admission, Is.; Schools, Half-price.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRICAL FUND.—Under the Immediate Patronage of the QUEEN.—1st ANNIVERSARY MEETING of this Institution will take place at FREEMASONS' HALL, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 19th. The President, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, in the Chair

Office, 5, Prince's-place, Hanover-square. DRINKWATER MEADOWS, Covent Garden Theatre. Secretary.

GOWLAND'S LOTION.—This Elegant Preparation, an original formula of the late Dr. Gowland, for all impurities of the skin, continues to main ain a repute commensurate with its specific properties of speedily eradicating every description of eruptive malady, discolouration, &c., and of improving and enhancing the beauty of the complexion, by a congenial action upon the skin, as perfectly innocent as it is agreeable and efficacious. "HIGHEST SHAW, LONDON." is in Waite Letters on the Government Stamp, without which none is genuine. Prices, 9s. 6d., 5s. 6d., Quarts, 8s. 6d. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists

CORNS EFFECTUALLY EXTRACTED, and the Malformation of the Toe-nails counteracted without cutting pain or tenderness, by MRS. DISNEY, Chiropodist, 18, Newman-street, Oxford-street

ELEGANCE and ECONOMY in PAPER-HANGINGS.—French Satins, 2s. 6d. per piece: Flock, 6d. per yard: 20,000 pieces in Stock. Panel Decorations Flowers or Oak, as cheap as other Papers. Terms, Cash. Established 20 years. W. CROSBY, 22, Lowther-Arcade. N.B. Three doors from the Strand entrance.

DESIRABLE FREEHOLD INVESTMENT in the CITY.—TO BE SOLD, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, an excellent Modern-built FREEHOLD HOUSE, situate No. 1, Crane-court, Fleet-street. The Shop has a 42 feet frontage and is 20 feet in depth, with Counters of basement, or Kitchen floor, with cellars, ground, first, second, and attic floors; was well lighted, in capital condition, and adapted for a Dwelling House, Printing, or other Office. For particulars, apply to Mr. B. BROUGH, House and Estate Agent, No. 5, Palsgrave-place, near Temple-bar, Strand

ROOK SHOOTING.—AIR GUNS and AIR CANES.—An entirely new and further improved assortment of these portable and silently destructive weapons, on sale, or lent on hire, as required by REILLY Jun., for killing Pheasants, Rooks, Sea Fowl, &c., with ball, small birds with shot, Fish with harpoons, &c. &c. Prices commencing at 35s.; with piping and apparatus complete.—Gun Treatise, price 6d.; by post, 1s.—REILLY, Gun-maker, 178, Oxford-street.—REMOVED FROM 315, HOLBORN

"OH! HOW VERY COMFORTABLE," exclaim all who sit in the NEW MEDICAL EASY CHAIR; quite an essential to Invalids. Prices, cushioned complete, from forty shillings, according to size or quality. JOHN INGRAM and SONS, Manufacturing Upholsterers, 26, CITY-ROAD, Finsbury.

CHILDREN'S and INVALIDS' CARRIAGES.—Invalid Wheel Chairs, from 45s to 42l., with hoods, second-hand as well as new: spinal and Self-acting Chairs, Children's Chaises, Vis-à-Vis Wagons, Phaetons, Barouches, &c. from Six Shillings to Twenty Guineas. Immense and varied collection on SALE or HIRE, at INGRAM'S Manufactory, 26, City-road, Finsbury-square. N.B. Illustrated Catalogues.

EDMUND SPILLER'S PATENT SELF-ACTING BACHELOR'S KETTLES.—Price, three-pint size, 6s. 6d., six ditto, 8s.—BOILING WATER IN ONE MINUTE! They require no tongs, no poker, no shovel, no bellows, no coals, no fire. They may be lighted in one second, and no attention required afterwards.—EDMUND SPILLER, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, 98 Holborn-hill, London.

WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR and PACE, general window blind manufacturers, 3, Queen-street, three doors from Cheapside. Venetian blinds, 8d. per square foot; Holland blinds, 6d.; Reform Holland spring ditto, 8d.; Dutch ditto, 4d.; perforated zinc blinds, in mahogany frames, 1s 6d; gauze wire ditto, 1s. 10d.; outside blinds of every description, 1s. 4d.; transparent blinds, 4s., 5s., 6s., 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s., 42s.; and upwards. Detailed lists of prices forwarded on application; post free

THE TIMES WE LIVE IN require the greatest domestic economy and in order to enable families to effect this, W. J. MARTIN, TEA MERCHANT, 370, Oxford-street, London, guarantees to any families with Tea in 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, and 18s. per lb., fully equal to that which is sold as the best Black Tea, at prices varying from 4s. to 6s. per lb.; Green from 4s. to 8s. per lb.; 6lb. of the finest Mocha or Jamaica Coffee for 10s. All orders delivered carriage-free, upon being accompanied with a Post-office Order or a reference in London. W. J. MARTIN, Golden Tea Pot, 370, Oxford-street.

COOPER'S PATENT PRESERVED FRUITS, hermetically closed, which secures them for years. They are in quarts, pints, and half-pints, plain, in jam, and in syrup. They are adapted for invalids, the nursery, and the dessert; they consist of fruits gathered expressly, such as oranges and mulberries. Sample hampers will be delivered at any part of London for 10s.; extra size, 15s., including a plain pudding of the best quality, subscribed to the above purpose, with directions for the use of these fruits by steam, which has been much approved of for general family use in preference to pastry. On sale by JAMES COOPER, at the Manufactory, Stanley-crescent, No. 8, St. John's-street, Cornhill, London. Particulars and testimonials will be forwarded by post when requested.

BED FEATHERS, PURIFIED by STEAM with PATENT MACHINERY, whereby they are rendered perfectly sweet and free from dust

Mixed	.. ..	1s. 6d. per lb.	Best Dredge Grey Goose .. 2s. 6d. per lb.
Grey Goose ..	.. ..	1s. 8d.	Best Irish Web ditto .. 2s. 6d.
Foreign ..	.. ..	1s. 10d.	Best Dantzic ditto .. 3s. 0d.

HEAL & SON'S List of Bedding containing particulars of weights, sizes, and prices, sent free by post on application to their Factory, 196 Tottenham-court-road, or their Warerooms, 19 & 20 Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital.

THE attention of LADIES is particularly requested to the NORWICH COTTON COMPANY'S 3 and 6 Cord Sewing Cotton, as being of the most beautiful and uniform texture yet produced. It is wound on reels, in lengths of 100, 200, and 300 yards. The Cord is not glazed, but the Cotton of Sewing, and is especially adapted for Knitting, Netting, and Crochet. To be had at all the most respectable Mercers, Drapers, Haberdashers, and Hosiers, and wholesale of the proprietors, Messrs. J. & J. BARBER and CO., Norwich; and of their Agent in London, Mr. W. W. THIPP, 35, Friday-street, Cheapside

INVALUABLE IN EVERY LAUNDRY.—ROBINSON'S DRYING MACHINE entirely abolishes the destructive system of wringing, and so greatly facilitates the drying of Flannel, Blankets, Counterpanes, &c., as to effect an important saving in time and fuel. It has been adopted in her Majesty's Laundry, Windsor, and in numerous Families and Public Institutions throughout the Kingdom. The Machine is of the utmost value to Washerwomen, as it will not injure the most delicate fabric. Copies of testimonials, and all further particulars, may be obtained on application to the Patentee, 3, Poppin's-court, Fleet-street, and Sole Manufacturer, 27, Charles-street, Berners-street, London.—A size is now constructed especially for small Families, at a very low price.

CAUTION.—A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden, London, beg to caution the Nobility and Gentry against being misled by the attempts of some Shopkeepers, to sell to compounds of their own manufacture give the titles of "MACASSAR OIL," "MACASSAR," "MACASSARINE," and "ANTIMACASSAR," in order to trade upon the reputation and popularity of the genuine article. They have never imputed the imputed sanction of Royalty, and the Government Departments, with similar attempts at Deception, while they only the Labels, Bottles, and Wrappers of the genuine article, without the Name and Address of Rowland (for the real), of the Original Preparation. The only genuine "MACASSAR OIL," "MACASSAR," "MACASSARINE," and "ANTIMACASSAR," are those of each bears the Name of "ROWLANDS" preceding that of the Article, with their signature at the foot in RED INK, thus—"ROWLAND and SON." Sold by them, at 20, Hatton-garden, London; and by all Chem. sts and Perfumers.

BERDOE'S LIGHT OVER-COAT, for the SUMMER is intended also, in warm weather, in lieu of an under-coat). The WATERPROOF PALLIDIUM, a most valuable protection for the Coats of the respectable classes: its superior quality, gentlemanly appearance, well-known efficiency and moderate cost continue, unabated by any competition, to render it the favourite Over-coat of the season. It is the most convenient, economical, and permanently popular Garment ever invented. An extensive assortment kept ready made, and made to order at a day's notice.—W. BERDOE, Tailor and Over-Coat Maker, 96, New Bond street (near Oxford-street), and 69, Cornhill (north side)

THE REGISTERED PALETOT of LLAMA CLOTH, the most fashionable coat for both the present and approaching seasons, still retains the same moderate charge, 31s. 6d., and is made in the most gentlemanly appearance, has secured such general popu arity. It has been made, by especial command, for their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, Prince Alfred, and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and the several Royal Visitors to the British Court. In London it can only be procured at the Manufactory, 69, Cornhill (north side); 96, New Bond-street; and 22, Cornhill. Agents for Liverpool, Dawborn and Son, Bold-street, for Dublin, George Hamilton, Nelson-street; for Manchester, Mr. Hyde, 60, Market-street; for Birmingham, Warning and Son, New-street; Carlisle and Son, George street, Edinburgh; and the principal tailors in other large towns

SELLING OFF.—WATCHES, JEWELLERY, and PLATE, at 56, Cheapside, adjoining Bow Church.—The whole of the tasteful and superior STOCK of Mr. A. BARBER, Goldsmith, is now SELLING OFF, at really reduced rates. The public are solicited to the above as a genuine sale of superior goods, and no chea pery or mis-representation will be resorted to; neither will any articles, assorted to. Every article will be sold at the marked prices. The Jewellery is all first-rate in quality; the Watches, English and Swiss, of very superior make, and warranted for accuracy of performance: the Plate an Plated Goods, the best manufactured, will be sold considerably lower than advertised prices. As early access is given, as this notice will not be prolonged, the premises about being closed, for extensive alterations.

THERE is not probably any existing art which confers a more genuine and more intense pleasure, than that which perpetuates the features of those endeared to us by the ties of blood, or by the still closer bonds, and we must be impressed with the gratification derived from possessing a faithful likeness of a parent or valued friend, when the hand, death or distance shall separate us, we may, through the medium of the painter's art recall to our mind and sight the features and expression of those whom more or less we have loved and esteemed. MR. HENRY HALL, PORTRAIT PAINTER, Student of the Royal Academy, begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has removed to a more eligible and convenient residence, No. 7, Percy-street, Rathbone-place, where he will receive Sitters on ten till Five. Mr. Hall has had the honour to paint the works of the most exalted, also who have devoted their talents to the art of Portraiture, including the late Sir Thomas Lawrence, R. A. Mr. Hall is also desirous to those who may favour him with their patronage a well painted print or, in addition to a perfect resemb lance. Specimens may be seen, and terms made known at the Gallery of Mr. HAVIS, 29, Great Russell-street, Bedford-square.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

In addition to Assurances on Healthy Lives this society continues to grant Policies on the Lives of Persons subject to Gout, Asthma, Rupture, and OTHER DISEASES, on the payment of a Premium proportioned to the increased risk. The plan of granting Assurances on UNHEALTHY LIVES originated with the Founding of this Institution in 1824.

Every description of Assurance may be effected with this society, and Policies are granted on the Lives of persons in any station, at the most MODERATE RATES.

BONUS.

The two first Divisions averaged £22 per cent. on the premiums paid; the third, £26 per cent. The FOURTH bonus declared Jan. 1847, averaged rather more than £30 PER CENT.; and FIVE YEARS LARGER AMOUNT reserved for FUTURE APPROPRIATION and other causes, the Bonuses hereafter are expected considerably to EXCEED that amount.

Tables of Rates, with a full REPORT (recently printed) can be obtained of the Society's Agents, or by addressing a letter to

GEO. H. PINCKARD, ACTUARY,
No. 78, Chancery-lane, Middlesex Hospital, London.

MUTUAL INSURANCE BENEFIT INSTITUTION, 31, Threadneedle-street, London.
Established 1836.—Capital Invested, £16,000 Sterling.

Patrons—The Duke of Cambridge, Lords Denman, Brougham, &c.

The object of this Institution is the advantage of Life Insurance and Annuity Offices, in small Sums, suitable for the Industrious Classes, within the reach of a EXAMPLE.—A person in the 25th year of his or her age, may by the Monthly payment of 5s. 6d. for 36 years of age, secure an Annuity of £20 per annum, to commence at that age, and continue for life. Other sums and ages in like proportion

By the moderate payment of 2s. 6d. per month, by a person in the 25th year of his or her age, an Immediate Annuity of £10 6s. per annum for life may be secured. Other sums and ages in like proportion.

A person now in the 24th year of his or her age, may, by paying 2s 6d. per month, secure £20 to be paid to surviving Children or Relatives, on the Death of the Insurer. Other sums and ages in like proportion.

Proper Forms of Filling up, to effect an Insurance, together with Tables of Payment, may be obtained at the Office, 1, Threadneedle-street, London; or of any of the Agents

MAUGHAM'S PATENT CARRARA WATER.—A REDUCTION OF PRICE.—The Licensees avail themselves of a fortunate combination of circumstances to offer this new Cosmetic to the Public at 2s 6d. per dozen, which a price it is believed within the reach of numbers who have been unable hitherto, though anxious to indulge in. In the Carrara Water and Prince Tetimonials have been received, a number of which are enclosed in a small book, which may be had gratis on application. The Water is now manufactured under the special superintendence of the Inventor himself, to insure its perfection. In peculiar registered

CURRALL and SON, Importers of COGNAC BRANDY, of the highest quality: choice Old Pale at 60s., and Brown at 48s. per Dozen. Bottles, 2s per Dozen; Hampers, 1s. Brandies at 24s. and 24s. per Gallon. Pale High-flavoured Sherry at 36s. per Dozen.—35, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

PURE ST. JULIEN CLARET, 28s. per Dozen; Pints, 18s.; imported direct by HEDGES and BUTLER, Wine Merchants, &c., 155, Regent-street can be confidently recommended. Also, some superior Gordon's Golden Sherry, 36s. per Dozen. On the receipt of a Post-office Order, or reference, will be immediately forwarded

PARTIES of PLEASURE, Buy the Deal-partitioned CHEST, containing 6 BOTTLES. Make your selection of either Champagne, Port, Sherry Hock Claret, or Lisbon, or one of each, or two of three. Sample Case, 21s.; Box 1s., sent 100 miles for 1s. Stores under 17 and 18 Charles-street, Haymarket.—SANDELL, Agent.

ABBOTT and SON, Late HODGSON and ABBOTT's.—PALE ALE.—The original and highly-celebrated Beer, so universally recommended by the Faculty, may be had, on application at the Brewery, No. 5, Middle-row, or 96, Grace church street, either in Bottles, or Casks of 18 gallons. N.B. The

TONIC ALE.—This splendid description of Bottled Beer is now in perfection. It is strongly recommended by the Faculty as possessing peculiar stomachic qualities, promoting appetite, &c. Sold by good and just bottlers, secured by Seal's Patent Capsule JOSEPH STOCKTON, Sole Agent, Stores, No. 1, Jewin-crescent.

PIANOFORTES.—The cheapest house in London to purchase these first-rate instruments is at H. TOLKIEN'S, manufacturer, 38, King William-street London Bridge. H. T., having completed several alterations, begs his friends to view his splendid stock of PIANOS, which is not to be equalled by any maker, and at much the price charged by them. H. T.'s much admired Piccolos, cash price £25. Old Instruments taken in exchange.—TOLKIEN, 38, King William-street, London Bridge

PIANOFORTE HAND HARP, by BROADWOOD AND SEARD.—For IMMEDIATE SALE, a very fine-toned SEMI-GRAND, by Broadwood, in a fashionable case, metallic slats, &c. Price only 80 guineas. Also, a MODEL of CRAMER'S HARP, by Seard, satin wood, embellished in white and gold. Price 45 guineas. Being less than one-third its original cost. They are warranted perfect and genuine, and will be fully authenticated by sold together or separately. Can be seen (by permission) at Mr. Holderness's, No. 1, Newman-street, one door from Oxford-street.

SHIRTS.—Youths' and Gentlemen's Shirts made to fit superior to any house in London, in the neatest style, at the lowest prices, for ready money. A large assortment kept ready made. At R. I. NORTON'S Ready-made Linen and Outfitting Warehouse, 3, Strand, Adelphi. An extensive variety of Canada and Search, with every description of Hosiery and Under-Clothing.

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.—MRS. CRISWELL, of 264, Regent street, two doors from Margaret-street. Sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dress-making by means of Lessons, embracing the whole in perfect Style, in the Space of Six Lessons exactly as given by Professors of Dress-making, and fully authenticated by reference to Pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers Wanted.—Millinery Rooms. Paper Models.

FRENCH CLEANING.—SAMUEL OSMOND and Co. Dyers, &c., by Steam, Newington-street, Elephant and Castle. Ladies that they clean Silk, Satin Pelisses, and Mousselins de Laine Dresses, Shawls, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Bonnets, Feathers, Kid Gloves, and Satin Shoes, every week. They likewise continue to Dye Black every Wednesday. 2nd Furniture Curtains Cleaned, Dyed, and Finished.

LADIES' RIDING HABITS, New Style, Registered 6 and 7 Victoria, chap. 65.—W FORD begs to inform those Ladies not visiting London, that he will be happy to send directions for taking their measure for Riding Habits, which are contained by an engraving of his improved Registered Riding Habit made only by the Patentee W. FORD, Habit Maker, 16, Helles-street, Cavendish-square, London

PARIS STAYS, at LA REINE DES FLEURS, 27, Ludgate-street. Mesdames M'RAE and EVANS invite the attention of Ladies to their extensive assortment of wove and stitched Paris Stays of the most elegant shape, and at very reduced prices. Also a large stock of English Stays of the best description. Depôt for the above Mrs FLANAGAN'S, 35, Bishop-street Londonderry.

LADIES' READY-MADE LINEN and INFANTS UNDER-CLOTHING. MRS. NORMAN'S Show Room, 72, Strand, is now replete with an unrivalled Assortment of Infants' Hoods and Cloaks, finished off in superior style, which are now offered to the public at very lowest prices for Ready Money. Baby Linen of every description: Baskets, Bassinettes, &c. Outfits and Wedding orders executed with punctuality and despatch 72, Strand, Adelphi

MUSLIN BORDERED DAISY FRINGES, for Bed Curtains.—All the New Spotted Muslins done in dainty Daisy Fringe, from 9s 6d. dress yards; Toilet Fringes, 6d. dozen yards An assortment of Washing Coloured Fringes, Gimps and Buttons, for children's Dresses, &c. Everything for the Work Table. Orders by pos attended to. E. D. ROGERS, Berlin House 131, Borough.

NOVELTIES and BARGAINS.—Owing to the great pressure for Money in the Manufacturing Districts, J. BROWN has just purchased for Cash, the following Goods, at Half-price.—1200 pieces of Striped Muslins, at 3d, 3½d, 4d, 4½d, 5d, 5½d, 6d, 6½d, 7d, 8d, 9d, 10d, 11d, 12d, 13d, 14d, 15d, 16d, 17d, 18d, 19d, 20d, 21d, 22d, 23d, 24d, 25d, 26d, 27d, 28d, 29d, 30d, 31d, 32d, 33d, 34d, 35d, 36d, 37d, 38d, 39d, 40d, 41d, 42d, 43d, 44d, 45d, 46d,

SCENE FROM THE SPECTACLE OF THE "DESERT," AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

entitled "The Wood Demon:" all the fairy subjects being at last fairly done to rags. The plot of the original piece has been followed pretty closely—such alterations, however, being made throughout, in the situations and dialogue, to suit the extravaganza spirit of the age; and a number of allusions introduced to topics of the day—comprising, of course, Jenny Lind, the rival Operas, the Prussian Diet, the refractory clocks of London, the Ethiopian Serenaders, the Gibus hat, Jolnville ties, Smithfield, M. Soyer, the animals at Drury-Lane, Lola Montes, and other temporal matters; with such music in the shape of Polkas, ballads, and melodies, finding most favour at present in our drawing-rooms. The principal characters were thus distributed.—*Hardancastle*, Mr. Keeley; *Pickwick* (the "Gualpho" of the old drama), Mr. Frank Mathews; *Folderol* ("Cowy"), Mr. Bellingham; *Wilkins*, Mr. A. Wigan; *Leelyn*, Mrs. Keeley; *Una*, Miss Dickenson; *Clotilda*, Miss Daly; and two Black Serenaders were assumed by Mr. Kinloch and Mr. Carnold.

The piece was not altogether so successful as other productions of the same authors; at least the audience did not enter so keenly into the humour, their powers of laughter being in a great measure exhausted by the screaming farce of "Jenny Lind," which preceded the burlesque. The business, too, was somewhat rambling, and requires a few representations to bring it into quick working order. This done, it will run very well to the end of the season, which terminates in five or six weeks

It was excellently played. Mrs. Keeley's saucy acting, and appearance as the young Savoyard, drew forth a long round of applause; as did that of her doughty husband in his war costume; and Miss Dickenson and Miss Daley gave every point with care and intelligence. Mr. F. Mathews was an important old chamberlain, acting in his best manner; and Mr. Wigan was encored in a "patter" song upon the inventions of the day. The nigger performances of Messrs. Bellingham and Kinloch were also encored; the former gentleman singing a good medley song, and the latter handling the bones with great tact.

The house was crowded literally to the ceiling, and the applause was general when the curtain fell.

BRETT'S SUBTERRANEAN AND OCEANIC ELECTRIC PRINTING TELEGRAPH.

We have attended at a private view of this successful Invention, at the office of the Patentee, in Parliament-street, and have there witnessed some specimens of its printing power.

The Originator and Patentee of the present Telegraph is Mr. Jacob Brett, of No 2, Hanover-square, London; and we were surprised to find, from a telegraphic printed copy of a letter, that, so long ago as July, 1846, Mr. Brett, in conjunction with his brother, proposed to the Government to put the metropolis, by means of his Oceanic Telegraphic Line, in immediate connexion with the various Colonial and Channel Islands. This line being combined with Mr. Brett's Patent Printing Telegraph, any communication could be instantly transmitted and delivered, in an unerring printed form, almost at the same instant of time, at the most distant part either of the United Kingdom or of the Colonies.

The indisputable advantages of Brett's Electric Printing Telegraph, for making rapid communications between distant places, either for Government, railway, or commercial purposes, are its great simplicity, certainty of action, and economy. As an evidence of its facility, we may state that the Machines for general purposes will *compose and print*, in a given time, as much matter as three or four first-rate compositors could set up in form ready (*only*) for printing, viz from 100 to 300 letters per minute; and by those Machines, adapted for special purposes by Mr. Brett's recent improvements, he can print from 300 to 3000 letters per minute! The following is a brief

DESCRIPTION OF THE TELEGRAPH.

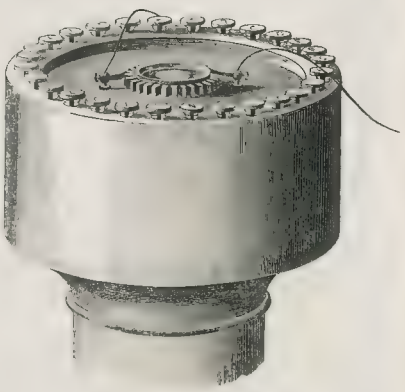
Suppose at one extremity of *a single line* of Telegraphic wire, a small Key-board, containing a row of ivory keys, marked with the letters of the alphabet, and other characters, or words; and that it be connected by the said wire to the printing machine at the other extremity. This machine contains a Type Wheel, having on its circumference corresponding letters, words, or signs; a slight electric power is sufficient to regulate the motion of the whole, so that the instant a key representing any particular word, letter, or sign, is pressed down by the person at the Key-board at one end of the line, the corresponding word, letter, or sign of the Type Wheel prints, and the signal bells ring at the other end of the line of Telegraph, without limit as to distance. The communications are printed on paper supplied from a scroll of unlimited length, from which any portion of the correspondence may be cut off at pleasure.

The motive power is simple; it being that of a weight, which sets in motion the Key-shaft and Governor of the Key-board; and the Circuit Wheel in connection with the shaft being put in contact with the wire of the Galvanic Battery, or other generator of electricity; according to the velocity of motion and manipulation of the Key-board, so will the motion be fast or slow at the printing end of the Telegraph; the Type Wheel of the Telegraph is set at liberty by means of an escapement, and weights in connection with it, so as to print with a like velocity, in combination with an hydraulic or pneumatic regulator, which admits of the desired letter *only* being printed, by checking and releasing an eccentric arrangement; a rod from thence unites with the Cylinder on which the paper is printed, in various modes, as may be desired, either in paragraphs on a sheet of paper upon a long strip of ribbon or paper—or, if for Government despatches, and the like, it can be printed line by line, like the column of a newspaper, of an unlimited length.

The second Engraving represents a separate Key-board, of a circular form, from which communications can be forwarded to any or every station in connection with it, the letters, words, or characters being arranged around it on the Keys, and these, if depressed by the fingers, will check the motion of a pin, or shaft, and also of the Circuit Wheel fixed to the same axis, at such given point or Key, by which means the operator may make or break the circuit of conductors at such letter or point.

The distance actually proved to act by this Telegraph in one continuous line has been 230 miles, and 340 miles apart, at the rate of 100 letters per minute.

BRETT'S ELECTRIC PRINTING TELEGRAPH.



BRETT'S TELEGRAPH.—THE COMMUNICATOR.

Mr Brett has had his patent secured throughout the Continent, as well as also for America, and, should his original project (entertained some years since) of uniting America with England by an oceanic line be carried out, it is not improbable that, in the course of a few years, the news of the extreme North will, by this extraordinary invention, be printed instantaneously at the extreme points of South America, and the news traverse England, crossing from Calais to Dover, where, by the arrangements now in progress, it will extend to the South and East realising, in fact, the words of Pope

To speed the intercourse from soul to soul,
And waft a thought from Indus to the Pole.

This Telegraph has been shown at Buckingham Palace, by command of his Royal Highness Prince Albert; as well as at one of the *soirées* at the Marquis of Northampton's; the London Institution, &c. Among its exploits is the following:—"The Message of the Governor to the Legislature of New York, delivered, at Albany on the 7th Jan., and consisting of two columns and a half of solid nonpariel, was published in the city of New York two hours after its delivery, having been transmitted, sentence by sentence, by the Printing Telegraph."

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, May 8, 1847.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 263.—Vol. X.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1847. [Sixpence.

THE LONDON SEASON.

There are four seasons everywhere but in London, which recognises only one; we say "*the* Season" to denote its eminence, as all the world says "*the* Duke," to distinguish him from ordinary Peers. "The Season" is the only section of the year worth a phrase apart; all other periods are mere portions of time; through them London only exists; in "the Season" it lives and moves, and shines and dances, and has flower-shows and fêtes, and banquets and exhibitions, and sees the shops full of wares, the streets full of carriages, and the shopkeepers full of bows and smiles to those who so lightly step out of them. All the rest of the year London is a great city; but from the beginning of May till the end of July, from the first strawberry to the first grouse, it is a metropolis, a centre, to which all the possessors of all the wealth of the land come, as to the mart where splendour and pleasure in every shape are waiting their purchasers. Nor is pleasure the only thing pursued; "the Season" is the time of business; if the projector does not carry his plan within the allotted period, he must wait till the next year; out of "the Season" nothing is done but mere buying and selling; the tide of life ebbs eastward, and active existence seems confined to the "City," the Bank, the Exchange, and those mysterious men who work on steadily from year to year, laying the foundations of fortunes that will add brilliancy to "Seasons" hereafter. Every pursuit, occupation, art, and profession are in the fullest activity. "The Season" is the "now or never" of all who appeal to the taste of the few, or depend on the verdict of the many. The artist labours, for years perhaps, in confidence if he has a name, in hope if he has not, that the brief "Season" will bring him his reward in gold or reputation. It is for the "Season" that every country of Europe is drained of its "sweet singers" and its most gifted musicians, till Italy is tuneless, and must be content with the third and fourth-rate talents rich and fastidious London rejects.

We are commercial even in our admiration o. Art; what we cannot produce, we import: Germany sends us a Staudigl, Italy a Grisi and Lablache, and Sweden a Jenny Lind. They come like the spirits to the summons of *Prospero*. What is the power they obey? That of Wealth!—of which the "London Season" is a most astounding manifestation. It is seen everywhere—in the shops, the thronged streets, where rich equipages impede each other's progress; the Parks, the Clubs, the Opera, which alone requires almost the revenue of a State to support, and of which we have two; the Theatres, the *Fêtes* of Chiswick, the *déjeuners*, the *réunions*, the *soirées*, the *Thés dansantes*—all the assemblies to which we have needlessly given French names; the Balls at Almack's, the Ministerial parties; take even our anniversary and charity dinners, that rival the banquets of Princes in sumptuousness; reckon the cost of the feast, and the enormous sums often raised at them for special purposes; in no other country is there anything resembling them. Nay, the religious meetings that crowd Exeter Hall throughout the month of May, are evidences of the great wealth of the middle classes; the hundreds of thousands of pounds annually raised at these gatherings can be spared. Whether the "pressure" on the money market, or any of the many difficulties of the day, will lessen these amounts, remains to be seen; perhaps they will. With railway calls coming thick and fast, money tight, and no "accommodation" to be got under rates of interest that make one think the tribe of Levi have got possession of the Bank Parlour, and wonder why the Usury Laws were abolished, men are not likely to give so largely as usual to foreign missions. But the diminished subscriptions will not strike the eye; outwardly, the "Season" shows no abatement of activity, splendour, and excitement. The carriages dash along as proudly as ever, plumes wave at the Drawing Room, and diamonds gleam at Almack's, with as much grace and brilliance, as if there were no Currency deputations in Downing-street, or Famine articles in the papers. Regent-street is scarcely passable; and not a carriage that stops the way represents less than a leash of thousands a year.

The sun of May never shone on such a season: everything rich is doubled or intensified, as if to increase the contrast with the misery London hears of, but does not see. The Peers discuss an Irish Poor-Law, and talk of workhouses, fever, hunger, and deaths by the thousand of absolute want, in a chamber of more than regal magnificence, rich with purple and gold, where all is ease and

THE LONDON SEASON.—THE ARRIVAL.—(SEE PAGE 312.)

luxury—the light of the lamps touching the walls as softly as the foot presses the carpeted floor. there is neither noise nor glare. The Marquis of Lansdowne almost apologised for introducing such a subject in such a place. Instead of one Exhibition of Paintings as of old, there are five or six; for one Opera we have two—both first-rate, and both full. Everywhere there is superabundance and superfluity; and London at this moment, in the full rush and whirl of the season, looks as careless and unconcerned as if the Bank were filled with bullion, and every hog in Ireland waving with corn.

The contrast between the extremes of life has been worn threadbare as a theme for the moralists. It is easy to deceive ourselves by looking only at the surface; under all the grandeur of the scene the metropolis presents, we may be assured there lies as distinct a knowledge of what we have to provide for, ay, and as strong a determination to meet the evils of the time, as if all Mayfair were sackcloth and ashes, and neither dressed nor dined, nor went to balls. It is easy to place things in strong contrast, but the inference from it often misleads. Thus, Lord John Russell at the entertainment given to the Ministers at the Mansion-House, spoke of the distress of the country and the scarcity of food, as a table that glittered with plate, and (as appears by the bill of fare) spread with "all the delicacies of the season." But he described also the efforts that have been made to relieve it; the munificence of private charity; the foresight of the Legislature; the sinking of party differences in the face of peril that makes party attacks so fatal; the aid extended by a rival State; these are the influences that work beneath the surface, and show that energy and exertion are not wanting to the time. Sumptuary laws are no longer possible: the expenditure of individuals and classes must be left to their own discretion: the community may be exhorted to economy, but it cannot be compelled to be frugal. More effectual than all compulsory measures, will be the example set by "the head of the highest household in the kingdom," who has specially ordered "that the utmost economy in the consumption of commodities of which there is a dearth should be used." While the Sovereign, and her Ministers, and all classes of society, prove by their exertions they are fully aware of the difficulty, we must not be misjudged, and pronounced careless and heartless on the evidence of the outward splendour which characterises "the London Season."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

Paris has this week been frightened from its propriety by a change, which the *Débats* mildly terms a modification, of the Cabinet, but which in reality may be considered as a complete overthrow of the Guizot Ministry.

This Ministerial revolution is chronicled by the *Moniteur* of Monday, in the form of the following appointments:—

M. Dumon, Secretary of State in the Department of Public Works, to be Minister of Finance, in the place of M. Lacave-Laplagne.

M. Trezel, Peer of France, Lieutenant-General commanding the 12th military division, to be Minister of War, in the place of Lieutenant-General Moline de Saint Yon, *whose resignation is accepted*.

The Duke de Montebello, Peer of France, Ambassador at the Court of the King of the Two Sicilies, to be Minister of Marine and Colonies, in the place of Admiral Baron de Mackau, *whose resignation is accepted*.

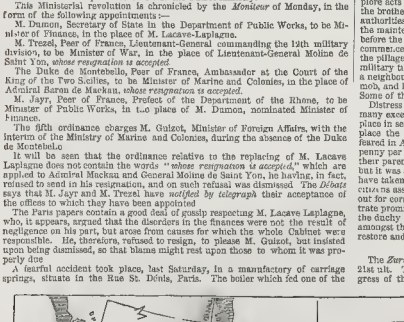
M. Jayr, Peer of France, Prefect of the Department of the Rhone, to be Minister of Public Works, in the place of M. Dumon, nominated Minister of Finance.

The fifth ordinance charges M. Guizot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, with the interim of the Ministry of Marine and Colonies, during the absence of the Duke de Montebello.

It will be seen that the ordinance relative to the replacing of M. Lacave Laplagne does not contain the words "*whose resignation is accepted*," which are applied to Admiral Mackau and General Moline de Saint Yon, he having, in fact, refused to send in his resignation, and on such refusal was dismissed. The *Débats* says that M. Jayr and M. Trezel have *ratified by telegraph* their acceptance of the offices to which they have been appointed.

The Paris papers contain a good deal of gossip respecting M. Lacave Laplagne, who, it appears, argued that the disorders in the finances were not the result of negligence on his part, but arose from causes for which the whole Cabinet were responsible. He, therefore, refused to resign, to please M. Guizot, but insisted upon being dismissed, so that blame might rest upon those to whom it was properly due

A fearful accident took place, last Saturday, in a manufactory of carriage springs, situate in the Rue St. Denis, Paris. The boiler which fed one of the



SEAT OF THE WAR IN MEXICO.

steam-engines burst, throwing the stoker a distance of 180 yards from the place of the explosion; Mr. Hartmann, one of the engineers of the Great Northern Railway, had his skull fractured; two workmen who were on the spot were instantly killed, and eight others were much wounded. These last were immediately brought to an hospital, where one is in a dying state. The fragments of the boiler were thrown up more than fifteen yards, they broke the fly-wheel, and knocked down the walls of the engine-house, which now remains a mass of ruins

The *Semaphore* of Marseilles of the 6th instant announces the departure of Mr. O'Connell on the preceding day for Civita Vecchia. Mr. O'Connell proposes to proceed from Civita Vecchia to Rome, and, after a short stay in that capital, to fix his residence at Florence.

SPAIN.

The Madrid papers mention the sudden death of Senor Castro y Orozco, Marquis of Gerona, and President of the Council of State, in the thirty-seventh year of his age. His death took place suddenly, on the 4th inst., as he had presided over the Congress at its last sitting, and was present at the Duke of Ohn berg's dinner on the 1st. He had been for some time affected with a disease of the stomach, but was able to attend to business. On the 3rd, he was out as usual; but, on the morning of his death (the next day), he complained of coldness in the stomach, and expired.

On the evening of the 4th, the Queen visited the theatre, accompanied as usual by her uncle and cousin not by the King. On her return, some alarm was created by a belief that two pistols had been fired as her carriage was passing. It appears that loud reports as of fire-arms were really heard close to the carriages; but the *Heraldo* says they were caused by some heavy substance having passed over two petards thrown by boys in the streets.

The Cortes have been prorogued by Royal ordinance, without any day being fixed for their re-assembling. Her Majesty left on the 5th, for Aranjuez The King remains at Madrid during her absence.

The Countess de Torrejon has been appointed "Camerara Mayor, instead of the Marchioness de Santa Cruz.

PORTUGAL

Lisbon letters of the 30th of April, give an account of a silly but rather serious movement which took place on the previous day, the object of which seems to have been, first, to liberate the prisoners in the Limoeiro, where political offenders, as well as convicts, are confined, and then to make an attack upon the Castle. A sergeant of the guard at the Limoeiro, as well as the turnkeys, had previously been tampered with for the release of the political prisoners, among ing to some eight hundred or a thousand. At about half-past four some hundred and twenty of these rushed out of the prison, some of them armed, and proceeded to the Castle, which they intended to take by surprise. Two soldiers of the Algave division, however, saw them in time, and ran back to the Castle to give notice of the approach of the conspirators. The gates of the Castle were then closed, and a volley of musketry opened upon the assailants as they approached. Finding themselves foiled in this attempt, the escaped prisoners then made their way to the barracks at the Graca, where they were joined by others from the prison, who seized the arms and had a skirmish with the soldiers, chiefly recruits. They afterwards took themselves off in bodies in various directions, chiefly out of town, and a good number crossed the water, into the Alemtejo.

Meantime the general prisoners in the gaol, felons of various grades, assisted by the galley slaves, or out-door convicts, effected their escape also, and, miserable unhappy wretches! for the most part carrying their beds and baggage on their backs, under the weight of which they actually staggered. Others rushed in bands down the streets, headed by men of noted ill repute, crying "Viva Ilbedade!" and so forth.

The King, upon hearing of the outbreak, was quickly upon the spot, with a small piece of artillery in his rear. He remained with the soldiery about an hour, when the affair was pretty well over.

GERMANY.—FOOD RIOTS AND DISTRESS.

Letters from Stuttgardt of the 4th inst., state that serious troubles occurred in that city on the previous evening. The people assembled before the shop of a rich baker, named Maier, who was designated as a forestaller. They broke the lamps in several streets, and constructed a barricade to the cries of "Liberty and bread!" The King mounted his horse, and, accompanied by the Prince Royal, Prince Frederick, and his staff, went into the principal street, in which 2000 cl diers were collected. It was night, and there being no lamps the obscurity was complete. Stones were thrown at the group in which the King was, and insulting cries were, it is said, uttered against his Majesty. The troops, assailed by stones, fired, and carried the barricade by force. Three men of the lower classes were killed, and several were wounded. Some soldiers were injured by stones, and Count Lippe, Governor of the town, was struck in the breast. More than fifty persons were arrested. About midnight the mob was dispersed, and tranquillity was re-established, but some of the troops remained in the streets all night.

The riots at Stuttgard have since been put down, but Wurtemburg is not yet free from outbursts of this kind. The university town (Tubingen) has also to deplore acts of violence. On the 5th of May an attack was projected on the mill of the brothers Schweichardt. Precautionary measures had been taken by the authorities, and the students of the university were called upon to co-operate in the maintenance of order At ten at night, a considerable mob had assembled before the mill in question, and one of the doors was smashed in and the pillaging commenced. A body of students, with rapiers, interfered and compelled the pillagers to restore all they had taken; the place was then occupied by the military till four in the morning. The students formed their head-quarters in a neighbouring tavern. The lamps in Tubingen were maltreated by the mob, and had it not been for timely interference it would have fared ill with them. Some of the professors appeared at the head of the students.

Distress is becoming universal in all parts of Germany. It has already led to many excesses, and is, unfortunately, likely to lead to more. Riots have taken place in several parts of Bohemia, at Ezer and at Leitmeritz. At the latter place the mob cut off both the ears of a baker, whose loaves were also feared in Aussig. In the district of Trautenau horseflesh was selling openly at a penny per pound. Several cases are mentioned of children being forsaken by their parents. There was again a great break out at Ulm on the 3rd of May but it was soon put down, the rioters having been instantly arrested. Food riots have taken place at Gelsshingen and Blaubeuren; on the 3rd inst. a number of citizens assembled tumultuously in the market-place of the latter place crying out for corn. Further disturbance was, however, prevented by the best magistrate promising that a distribution of corn should be made. In several towns of the duchy of Hesse the prevailing distress has driven many to excesses; amongst the rest, at Gnesen and Rogasen. Bodies of military have been sent to restore and preserve order.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The *Zurich*, American packet-ship, has brought to New York papers to the 21st ult. They do not contain any positive information about the further progress of the war in Mexico, but they throw some light upon the distribution of General Scott's army. On the 2nd of April, the main body was still encamped at Vera Cruz. General Quitman had marched upon Alvarado (on the shore twelve leagues S.E. of Vera Cruz) on the 30th of March; reports had reached Vera Cruz that he had met with opposition on his route, but they were not credited. On the 2nd of April, Colonel Harney was detached with the 2nd Dragoons to the possession of Antigua, eight miles north of Vera Cruz, at the mouth of the river of the same name. General Twiggs, with the advance guard, had marched in the direction of the strong pass of Puente Nacional, on the river Antigua, fourteen leagues W.N.W. of Vera Cruz, and the main body was to follow on or about the 5th of April.

Accounts from General Taylor were received at New Orleans on the 11th of April by the steamer *Telegraph*. The communications between Monterey and Camargo having been re-established, the General had returned to Saltillo. Urrea, it was understood, had retired behind the mountains, after the battle of Buena Vista, with 500 or 600 men. Canales had been heard of at Cerralvo, and a party of rangers under Captain Grey had been thrown out in that direction It does not appear that the accommodations whether General Taylor was in a condition to advance in the direction of San Luis Potosi, in order to make a diversion in favour of General Scott.

Colonel Domphan is reported to have continued his advance after occupying Chihuahua, and to have taken three other towns. The names are not mentioned.

A letter from Philadelphia, dated April 21, says:—

"Advices from the Brazos, to the 2nd inst., have been received by an arrival at New Orleans. It is reported that the advance of General Taylor had overtaken that portion of the Mexican army under General Urrea, and Canales, near Linares. A fight took place which lasted seven hours, at the expiration of which time General Taylor came up, and a general engagement ensued. The Mexicans were defeated with great loss. Report states that both the Generals, Urrea and Canales, were taken prisoners."

The *Tay* steamer, which brought the West India mails, on Monday, contains some news from Mexico.

About 2000 American troops were in possession of Tampico, but the city in other respects was perfectly tranquil.

It appears that during the bombardment of Vera Cruz, on the 28th and 29th of March, about 200 lives were lost; but these were principally women and children, who perished in the ruins consequent upon the destruction of houses by the shells. About 4000 shells were thrown into the city, and it is calculated that about two-thirds of the place are destroyed.

IRELAND.

DANGEROUS STATE OF LORD BESBOROUGH.

We regret to find that the condition of the Lord Lieutenant is almost hopeless. He is said to be gradually dying. The following bulletin was issued on Wednesday:—

"The Lord-Lieutenant has had a quiet night, but his strength has not improved."

" PHILIP CRAMPTON,
" WILLIAM STOKES,
" JOHN F. PURCELL."

At four o'clock the answer at the Castle was, that his Excellency continues the same way

FOOD RIOTING.

It appears, from the Irish papers, that the peasantry in some of the counties are in a very excited state. There have been riots in the counties of Limerick Clare, and Galway.

On Thursday morning (last week) about 1000 persons collected at Knockfierna Hill, from whence they proceeded, in a body, through the county, compelling all the labourers employed in drainage to strike work, and join them. Ballingarry was appointed as the rallying point, and by the time this formidable multitude reached the village there could not be less than 2000 assembled, well armed with guns and blunderbusses, evidently prepared to resist any force, either military or police, that might be called out to aid the civil authorities. The military and police were stationed at the entrance of the village, the magistrates in charge being J. Cox, Esq., and Hamo De Massy, Esq., who exhorted the peasantry to peace, promising that in a few days measures would be in progress to give them employment, which the multitude proclaimed was all they required, as they would not submit to outdoor relief, or accept either porridge or meal from the Relief Committee. They then divided themselves into parties, and having departed for awhile, again came into Ballingarry, driving before them about fifty head of cattle, which had been taken from farmers in the district. The Rev. Mr. O'Donnell, R.C.C., went among the assemblage, and prevailed upon them to give up the stock, which they did with much reluctance, observing that they had "demonstrated what they could do, and unless they could all get employment in a few days, they would carry out their determination." During the day several shots were fired by the peasantry in Ballingarry, and the discharge of fire-arms all about the neighbourhood was kept up until a late hour of the night. Many of the countrywomen were seen carrying guns and pistols under their aprons.

About 200 persons from the surrounding district entered the town of Ennis, on the same day, and paraded the streets, shouting and yelling, to the fear and terror of the inhabitants, many of whom closed their shops, apprehensive of a general attack. The majority of the peasantry were armed with spades and bludgeons, while the disorderly demeanour of the entire multitude, who vowed vengeance if they did not get employment, created general alarm. The authorities were compelled to call in the military before tranquillity was restored.

The *Galway Mercury* states that on Friday and Saturday large bodies of "half famishing creatures" marched about the streets, carrying flags, on which were inscribed, "We are starving Bread or employment." Several bread and provision carts were attacked outside the town. A troop of the 7th Hussars and a company of the 49th Regiment patrolled the streets, and saved the property of the townspeople.

On Monday morning one troop of Artillery, with two guns, two companies of the 99th, and a body of the 8th Hussars, under the command of Colonel Cater, proceeded to Rathkeale (county of Limerick) in consequence of an apprehended rising in that district. At Nantenant, the residence of Mr. Royse, an attack was made—twelve stand of arms were taken, and property chiefly consisting of provisions, such as bacon.

A letter from Ardnacrusha (county Clare), dated Monday evening, says—

"This moment two policemen, who escaped by the back window of their barrack at Ardnacrusha, came into town for a reinforcement to relieve their comrades, who were hemmed in by some two or three thousand of the peasantry. No time was lost in dispatching a troop of the 8th Hussars, in two detachments. The cause of this attack on the police, was their intervention in preserving the soup-kitchens, which were attacked and destroyed by the people. The police barrack windows were broken into atoms, and the inmates were obliged to fire on the populace in self-defence

" Half-past eight o'clock.

"No lives were lost—one of the people was shot in the neck, and one taken prisoner. Mr. Delmege's (Castlepark) cattle were driven off the land. The *Pilot* (war-steamer) has been dispatched to Kildysart, with 60 troops."

INFAMOUS OUTRAGE UPON A PAY-CLERK.—On Thursday morning (last week) a most audacious attack was made on Mr. Slack, of Annadale, as he was passing through the plantations near Drimey House, county of Leitrim, the residence of Mr. Petrie. It appears that Mr. Slack was going his accustomed rounds, accompanied by police, on Monday afternoon, when a violent pain and sickness compelled him to halt within a short distance of his own residence. He remained for the night in the house where he had alighted, and, unfortunately, dismissed the policeman. At an early hour on Tuesday morning he started again for his own house, and had proceeded as far as Anna Plantation, when, as he relates, six men with blackened faces jumped out on the road, and seized his horse's head, firing a pistol at the same time without effect; they then dragged him down from his seat, and, after seizing the bag, containing money to the amount of £250, they made about to depart, when one of them called out, "You shan't follow us;" and deliberately shot him through the leg, having previously secured him by tying his driving whip in his mouth, twisting the lash round his head.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE IRISH RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.

The House disposed of the remaining clauses of this bill in Committee, and made some amendments, but they were of an unimportant nature.

Lord STANLEY then proposed the addition of what are generally known as the "Bentinck clauses" to the bill, limiting the burden of the rates upon the occupying tenants. He urged their Lordships to dismiss from their minds the misrepresentations which had been industriously circulated out of doors in reference to the amendments which he was about to submit to them. He denied that the proposition was a landlord's invention. The object which he had in view in making it was to adopt the best possible mode for carrying out this perilous experiment. The amendment was necessary to the safe working of the Mill; and he felt convinced that unless they adopted it they could not reasonably expect to see the experiment conducted to its legitimate issue, without the most disastrous results. What he asked their Lordships to do was, to deal with Irish property as they would deem it safe to deal with English property. His object was to relieve the pressure of the poor-rates—to supersede the necessity for pauperism by furnishing the means of employment which was about to submit to them. He denied that the additional clause he should move would be to the effect that it should not be lawful for any occupier of rateable property, holding under any lease or agreement to be made or entered into after the passing of the act, nor for any tenant at will from year to year, after the 1st of January, 1849, to deduct from the rent to which he may be liable in respect of such property any amount whatever in respect of any rate which may be imposed at any period subsequent to the date of such lease or agreement, or subsequent to the 1st of January, 1849, as the case may be. The noble Lord then referred to the state of the law as regarded the collection of rates, and denied that they were equally distributed between landlord and tenant, or that an equal distribution would be the effect of the proposed bill. It was notorious that the rated value of the land was infinitely lower in the market than the rateable value of the land. He did not, he said, ask their Lordships to make the occupiers responsible for the rates at once, but he asked them to make them so prospectively or after due time should be afforded for the making of such arrangements between landlord and tenant, thus giving them a direct interest in the employment of the labourers. If the clause were right and sound in its principle, he hoped their Lordships would not have to undergo the mortification of being told they should not adopt it, lest, perchance, they might be met by an organised system of passive resistance out of doors, and that thereby the working of the bill might be defeated. Should they reject the clause, their Lordships might rest assured that they would render the condition of Ireland worse than it is, and make its future social improvement an impossibility.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE opposed the clause, and several other Peers expressed their hostility to it.

Lord STANLEY, in reply, said he was gratified at finding that the principle embodied in his clause was so generally approved of, but he could not conceal his surprise at finding that their Lordships appeared resolved, notwithstanding, to reject it. He would not, under such circumstances, give them the trouble of dividing, but he must say he deeply regretted that the ground of opposition to his clause should have been that their Lordships were to be guided in their legislation, not by reason or justice, but by the prejudices of the Irish people.

The noble Lord then withdrew his motion, the House resumed, and the report was ordered to be brought up on Friday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

SUSPENSION OF THE CORN DUTIES.—In answer to a question from Mr BAILLIE, Lord JOHN RUSSELL gave notice that he would on an early day move the further continuance of the suspension of the Corn Duties for a period of three months.

THE MONETARY CRISIS AND THE GOVERNMENT LOAN.

The House resolved itself into Committee on the Loan (Discount or Instalments) Resolution.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved a resolution to the effect that a discount of five per cent should be allowed to all persons who might make advances on account of the £8,000,000 loan on or before the 18th of June, and of four per cent on all instalments on or before the 16th of September. The object of the proposition, as well as that of the increase of the interest on Exchequer Bills, was to relieve the pressure in the money market, and he believed both measures were necessary to aid the credit of the country, and to give relief to the monetary transactions, which they would accomplish not so much by the quantity of capital they would set at liberty as by their effect in diminishing alarm and restoring confidence. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then described his views of the monetary condition of the country:—"I believe that it will be good policy and good economy to ease the money market in any way we can. I shall also be glad to afford any reasonable facilities to the gentlemen who contracted the last loan. In consequence of circumstances which neither they nor the Government could foresee, it has not been a very good bargain for them. (Hear.) I believe it is no advantage to a Government, in any of its departments, to drive a hard bargain, for, if they attempt to do so, they are sure to pay for it in the end, and I believe it is equally opposed to the interest of both parties. Neither do I agree that this need necessarily entail any considerable loss upon the public. It is quite certain that if trade comes to a stand-still, the revenue must inevitably suffer. When the foreboding during which the panic prevailed, the receipts in the Customs and other branches of the revenue fell off; but matters have since resumed their usual course, and I am glad to hear to-day that they are in a much better condition. I am sanguine that the power which many persons felt they had of obtaining loans on Exchequer Bills has to a great extent obviated the necessity of making those loans; and that the demand upon the Bank for loans, even at the rate of five per cent, has been to a very much less amount than was anticipated at the time the announcement was made. I stated on Friday, the amount which had been advanced by the Bank on that day; on Saturday and to-day no very great amount has been asked for, and, in all respects, the money market is easier. The price of stocks has, to a small extent, declined, but that has been partly owing to the rise of price of Exchequer Bills, compared with which they are rather lower than they otherwise would have been. The report I have to-day received from the Governor of the Bank of England is, that upon the whole things have been easier to-day: that there has been a very moderate demand for loans on Exchequer Bills; that there has been a further influx of Dutch gold, to the amount of £230,000; and that late news from America brings such advices with regard to the exchanges as to render the further export of gold from this country exceedingly improbable. I should be much more confident as to our future prospects but for the obstruction of the rise in the price of corn. (Hear, hear.) So far as the mere monetary pressure goes in London, I hope it is to a certain extent passing away; and I trust that, with renewed confidence in the City, confidence may be restored in the provinces, and that the check to trade which has been anticipated may not take place. It is, however, impossible to deny that the price of corn does constitute a most material cause of anxiety. It is right the House should know that the price of corn goes on to an extent, I should have thought, perfectly sufficient to check any rise of price."

Mr. HUME said, that unless Sir R. Peel could give a better explanation of the working of the Bank Act of 1844 than the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it was full time to reconsider that measure.

A general debate arose, which turned for the most part on the currency question

Lord G. BENTINCK suggested the repeal of the Bank Restriction Act as the only certain mode of remedying the evils complained of. He said, "The Bank of England had £9,900,000 worth of bullion in its coffers, but yet the Bank Charter Act, which was passed in 1844, forbade them to touch one shilling of that vast sum. Looking, then, at all those facts, he could not help saking the House, was it not the common-sense plan for getting out of those difficulties to

remove the restrictions upon credit which were now crippling and starving the trade of the country, and which, if it were allowed much longer to continue starving the trade, would starve the people of this country? If the present state of things were much longer protracted in this country the prices of grain and foreign provisions would soon place them beyond our reach; and he conceived himself to be only speaking literally when he said that before three months passed away they great country might find itself without sufficient food for the support of its people. But we could at once obtain food enough if credit were set at liberty. If the Government persevered in their present course of policy it would amount to starving the bodies of the people for the purpose of feeding with gold their idol—the Bank Charter Act." (Hear, hear.) The noble Lord quoted scripture in behalf of his views:—"They had tried the Bank Charter Bill for three years; they had found it fail—it was a tree that had not borne good fruit, and they should follow the example of "A certain man had a fig tree planted in his vineyard; and he came and sought fruit thereon, and found none. Then said he unto the dresser of his vineyard, Behold, these three years I come seeking fruit on this fig tree, and find none: cut it down; why cumbereth it the ground?"

After several other members had spoken,

Sir R. Peel answered the various objections made to the Bank Restriction Act; and, in reference to the present position of affairs, said—"On the whole, I approve of the course that the Government have taken; at the same time, I cannot help feeling some apprehension—the rise in the price of corn which has this day been announced is, in every point of view, most painful. Do not suppose that I mean to shrink from the pressure, which, I regret to say, is not confined to this country. I greatly fear the effect of the increased pressure, though I am glad to hear from the right hon. gentleman, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that there is a prospect of improvement; at the same time, I regret to learn from other quarters that some money transactions have occasioned considerable embarrassment. I admit it to be a subject for deep and serious reflection. I further admit that no peculiar and rigid adherence to any principle ought to prevent us from considering the subject fully in all its bearings. If I, myself, thought that any relaxation of this bill would be a cure for the evils which press upon us, I repeat that I would not oppose its relaxation on account of the part which I took in introducing that measure to Parliament; but it is my firm belief founded upon the information at present in my possession that a temporary loan of some 2,000,000 of money would not increase the capital which, in point of fact, is the source from which you can command the produce of other countries. (Hear, hear.) My great apprehension is, that by any such relaxation of this bill, by lending notes on Exchequer Bills, by permitting the Bank to issue notes on paper security, we should purchase temporary relief from pressure at the risk of aggravating the very evils from which we are endeavouring to escape."

The resolution of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was agreed to.

The Health of Towns Bill.—Lord Morpeth announced that, in consequence of the urgency of public business, he should only propose this session to apply the provisions of the Health of Towns Bill to the corporate towns, leaving the metropolitan corporation untouched.

The House adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Royal Assent.—The Royal assent was given by commission to the Customs Duties Bill, the Portland Harbour Bill, the Commons Enclosure (No. 3) Bill, the Prisons (Ireland) Bill, the Harbours, Docks, and Piers Clauses Bill, the Ipswich Gas Bill, the Cheltenham Water-works Bill, and the Pile Piers Extension Bill.

SUPPLY OF CORN IN ENGLAND.

The Earl of Hardwicke put several questions to the Government respecting the quantity of corn at present in the country, and stated that it was strongly impressed on his mind that the supply of wheat which we possessed was not sufficient to support our population until the next harvest came in. He was, he said, led to this conclusion by the rapid decrease of wheat in his own county, and by all the inquiries which he made as to the general supply throughout the country.

The Marquis of Lansdowne said he could only give an opinion upon the subject, for there were no sources of information open to the Government which were not equally open to every individual in the country. He would, however, state his belief that very large quantities of corn had been imported into this country. "With regard to the importation to be expected from America, he could not give the noble Earl satisfactory and accurate information, as he had not the means of acquiring it, but he would state what he was sure would give the noble Earl great satisfaction, namely, that there was an enormous and increasing amount of corn imported up to this moment (cheers) into the country. Up to the present period the increased importation would appear from the following return. In January there were imported 661,000 quarters; in February 707,000 quarters; in March 925,000 quarters; and in April 1,043,000 quarters (hear, hear); thus clearly indicating that in proportion as there was an increasing demand, and an appearance of deficiency, which, at an early period of the year, was perceived, there had been a corresponding effort made by trade to supply the demand, and if that importation of corn continued in the same ratio, the whole supply received before the next harvest would be 3,376,000 quarters (hear). The statement he was about now to allude to was particularly satisfactory, since it showed the complete command of the markets of the world which this country enjoyed. From the moment it became known that other countries were unfortunately labouring under the same deficiency that affected us, an unceasing and increasing action was kept up by those large and populous countries of Europe where the deficiency and the necessity for an increased supply were daily becoming more apparent. Yet, under these circumstances, the whole of the exports of corn from the United States to the world at large amounted to 2,170,000 quarters, and of that amount not more than 500,000 quarters had found their way to any other part of the world than this country, leaving this country in possession of four times the amount exported from America to all the rest of the world. (Hear, hear.) And, whilst he made this statement, he might add that he had no reason to apprehend that that supply from America was likely to diminish; but, on the contrary, it was the opinion of those most likely to be well informed, that not only should we ensure the receipt of all the corn in the pipeline which had been destined for this country, but we might also ensure a portion of the corn which had originally been intended for other countries."

Lord Ashburton expressed his serious apprehension that the hope entertained by the Marquis of Lansdowne of increased supplies from America, would not be realised.

The report on the Landed Property (Ireland) Bill was received, and, some other formal business having been disposed of, the House, at eight o'clock, adjourned till Friday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. TUESDAY

The Whitsun Holidays.—Lord J. Russell gave notice that on Friday, the 21st inst., he should move the adjournment of the House for the Whitsun holidays, to Friday, the 28th inst. The noble Lord also gave notice that he would at the same time move that after the Whitsun holidays orders of the day shall take precedence of notices of motion on Thursdays

The Poor Removal Bill.—Mr. G. Bankes moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the first clause of the Poor Removal Bill. Sir G. Grey assented to the introduction of the bill, on the distinct understanding that hon. members were not in any way pledged to its principle, and that the objections against it should remain in force. Leave was given to bring in the bill.

The Loan. Several hon. members postponed their motions to give way to the anticipated discussion on the report of the Loan Discount resolutions. Lord J. Russell moved the bringing up of the report of the Committee on the Loan Discount. The report was brought up, the resolutions read a first and second time, and leave was given to bring in a bill founded thereon, without a single remark. The rapidity with which these several motions passed excited much laughter, a long discussion having been expected.

The Health of Towns Bill was read a second time.

The Poor Removal (Ireland) Supervision Bill, and the County Buildings Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.

The Incumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

The House of Commons Costs Taxation Bill passed through Committee.

The Turnpike Roads (Ireland) Bill, and the Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Bill, were read a second time.

The other orders of the day were disposed of, and the House adjourned at six o'clock, many members testifying their joy at the unexpected release by bursting and yawning ha ha. There was only a two hours' sitting, instead of a protracted and wearisome one, as was anticipated.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. WEDNESDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

The Pious and Charitable Purposes Bill.—Lord John Manners moved the second reading of the Pious and Charitable Purposes Bill, the objects and provisions of w ich he explained. The intention of the measure was to allow lands to be bequeathed for charitable purposes, provided that they should be sold within two years after the death of the testator.—Sir George Grey opposed the bill, and moved as an amendment that it be read a second time that day six months.—Lord Clive and Sir W. Heathcote supported the bill—Sir Robert Inglis and Mr. Newdegate opposed it. On the division there were—for the second reading, 90; against it, 166: majority against the bill, 146.

THE POOR RATES (IRELAND) BILL.

On the motion of Mr. Sharman Crawford, the Poor Rates (Ireland) Bill was committed *pro formâ*, in order to have the 6th clause expunged, and other amendments made in it.

On the motion that the report be received for the purpose of having the bill recommitte. on a future day, Mr. Stafford O'Brien proposed the motion, and called on the Government to declare how far they were prepared to go in altering the law of rating for the poor in Ireland.

Sir G. Grey said he did not think the state of the law of rating for the poor in Ireland satisfactory, but he reserved his opinion upon the bill until it should come regularly before him in Committee, with the amendments made in it by Mr. Crawford.

Some further discussion ensued, and on a division, the motion was rejected by 81 to 55.

The motion for the second reading of Sir C. Napier's Seamen's Enlistmen. Bill, was negative d without a division.

The Health of Towns Bill.—Lord Morpeth moved that the Health of Towns Bill be committed *pro formâ*, to receive amendme ts; and gave notice that he would not proceed further with it until after the Whitsun ho idays.—Colonel Sibthorp objected to the formal commitment of bills, and moved that the House be counted. There not being 40 members present, an adjournment took place at a quarter to six.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Railway Calls.—Mr. Mackinnon gave notice that, on Thursday next, he should move for leave to bring in a bill relating to calls made by railway companies.

DUTY ON FOREIGN WINES

Dr. Bowring moved, "That this House will immediately resolve itself into a committee for the purpose of reducing the duty on foreign wines." The hon member referred to a number of documents, to show the extent and importance of the foreign wine trade, and the amount of revenue it brought into the exchequer of this country. He was convinced that a reduction of the duty would prove most beneficial to the public, and not injurious to the revenue.

Mr. Ewart seconded the motion. A reduction of the duty on foreign wine must generally increase the amount of commercial transactions between this country and France.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, in the present state of the revenue, he should not feel himself justified in agreeing to the motion.

The motion, after some discussion, was negatived.

Mr. S. Worsley then moved for a commission to enquire into the state and operation of the Law of Marriage, as relating to the prohibited degrees of affinity. The hon. member supported his motion in a lengthened speech; and the Government assenting, the motion was agreed to.

Sir W. J. Barron then moved for a Committee to enquire into the means of improving the Fisheries of Ireland. An animated debate ensued: but the motion was negatived, on a division, by a large majority.

The remaining business was unimportant, and the House rose at twelve o'clock.

Railway Committees.—There was a decision of some importance on Monday in Group 15, affirmatively for the Great Northern, but negatively for the Eastern Counties and Enfield and Edmonton, as regards their proposal for completing the net-work of rail for the north-eastern districts. The committee were of opinion that the preamble of the Great Northern (Hertford, Hatfield, and St. Alban's Branch) had been "proved;" and that the preambles of the Eastern Counties (Hertford to Hitchin, &c.), and Enfield and Edmonton Extension had "not been proved." The London and North-Western (St. Albans, Luton, and Dunstable) cannot be proceeded with until the Railway Commissioners have made their report.——On Wednesday, in group 18, the committee decided that the preamble of the bill of the North Staffordshire (Churnet Valley and Trent Valley Junction) was not proved.——In Group 25, the Committee on the Manchester and Birmingham and North Staffordshire Junction, decided that the preamble was proved.——On Thursday, in Group 4, a novelty was under discussion, in the shape of an Indian Railway, the Great India Peninsular (from Bombay to Alleh, with Extensions, &c.) Mr. Austen, who appeared for the promoters, stated that, in deference to the East India House, and to the Board of Control, the promoters considered it advisable not to proceed with the Bill during the present session, and therefore he begged to withdraw it. Sir R. Peel (the Chairman) intimated that he would make a report to that effect to the House of Commons.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE ARCH-DUKE CHARLES OF AUSTRIA.

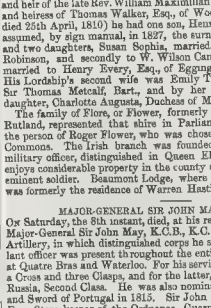
The Archduke Charles was born the 5th September, 1771. Carried away by a decided vocation for the profession of arms, the Archduke Charles, in 1793, at the early age of twenty-two years, was entrusted with the command of the vanguard of the Prince of Coburg. In this campaign and that of the following year he distinguished himself by services so brilliant, that in 1795 he was appointed to the command of the Austrian army then operating on the Rhine. As Commander-in-Chief he had the honour of vanquishing Jourdan, and compelling General Moreau to make that famous retreat which forms perhaps the most brilliant episode in his military career. At the same time, whilst the Archduke was obtaining such signal triumphs on the banks of the Rhine, the Imperial armies were destroyed in Italy by General Bonaparte, who was then carrying on his first campaign in the capacity of Commander-in-Chief. Summoned to Italy in order to repair the disasters of the Austrian Generals, the Archduke found nothing but disorganised remains. He struggled, however, with firmness and fortitude; and if he was compelled to retrograde as far as the plains of Campo-Formio, he nevertheless gave evidence, in the course of this campaign, of talents that gained him the esteem of Napoleon.

After the rupture of the peace of Campo Formio, the Archduke Charles was once more called to take the command of the Austrian army on the banks of the Rhine. He then took part in the operations of the Russian armies of Spanish were devoured in Switzerland by Massena. The Russians afterwards accused him as the cause of their reverse; and the Cabinet of St Petersburg, seconded in Vienna by a party which already dreaded his glory and popularity, obtained his recal. Events, however, were not long in avenging him. After the battle of Hohenlinden, when the victorious armies of France no longer saw any obstacles before them, and were preparing to invade the territories of Austria, the Court of Vienna was too happy to recal the disgraced Archduke to active service. On the conclusion of the peace of Luneville, in 1801, the Archduke Charles became Minister of War, and displayed, in that capacity, an activity and talents which restored to Austria a finer army, perhaps, than any she had ever before possessed. In 1805, she thought herself in a position to resume hostilities against France; the third coalition was formed, and the Archduke, at first despatched to Italy, was soon recalled thence after the fatal battle of Austerlitz.

After the peace of Presburg, being charged once more with the reorganization of the armies of Austria, he opposed, to the utmost of his power, but unfortunately without success, the resumption of arms which drew down upon Austria the dreadful disaster of Wagram. In 1809 he again commanded the Imperial army in that memorable campaign, and it was the last act of his military career. The Archduke Charles quitted active service in 1809, and after that period always lived in a retirement which was incessantly embellished and animated by glory, popularity, and study. The Archduke Charles is the author of several works on the art of war, which are highly esteemed by all competent judges. Married to a Princess of Nassau, the Archduke Charles has left four sons, of whom one, the Archduke Frederick, is a Captain in the Austrian navy, and two daughters, the elder of whom is now Queen of the two Sicilies. The Archduke died at Vienna, on the 30th ultimo.

HENRY-JEFFREY, VISCOUNT ASHBROOK.

This noble Peer, who had been for some time past in a delicate state of health, died suddenly on Tuesday afternoon, the 4th instant, at his seat, Beaumont Lodge, Old Windsor. His Lordship, the only surviving son of William, second Viscount Ashbrook, was born 16th November, 1776, and succeeded to the family honours at the decease of his elder brother, in 1802.



In the reign of William IV. he held office as one of the Lords of the Bedchamber, and had the honour of being appointed to sit at the head of the coffin, while the remains of the Monarch were lying in state at Windsor Castle.

He married, first, 26th May, 1802, Deborah Susannah, only daughter and heir of the late Rev. William Macmillan Preind, and grand-daughter and heiress of Thomas Walker, Esq., of Woodstock. By his lady (who died 25th April, 1810) he had one son, Henry, now Lord Ashbrook, who assumed, by sign manual, in 1827, the surname and arms of Walker; and two daughters, Susan Sophia, married, first, to the Rev. William Robinson, and secondly to W. Wilson Campbell, Esq.; and Caroline, married to Henry Every, Esq., of Eggington House, county Derby. His Lordship's second wife was Emily Theophila, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Metcalf, Bart., and by her he has left one surviving daughter, Charlotte Augusta, Duchess of Marlborough.

The family of Flowr, or Flower, formerly seated at Oakham, county Rutland, represented that shire in Parliament, temp. Richard II., in the person of Roger Flower, who was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons. The Irish branch was founded by Sir George Flower, a military officer, distinguished in Queen Elizabeth's wars; and it still enjoys considerable property in the county of Kilkenny, granted to that eminent soldier. Beaumont Lodge, where the deceased Peer expired, was formerly the residence of Warren Hastings.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN MAY, K.C.B., K.C.H.

On Saturday, the 8th instant, died, at his residence in Hyde Park-street, Major-General Sir John May, K.C.B., K.C.H., &c., Colonel of the Royal Artillery, in which distinguished corps he served since 1793. This gallant officer was present throughout the entire Peninsular campaign, and at Quatre Bras and Waterloo. For his services in the former he received a Cross and three Clasps, and for the latter, the Order of St. Anne of Russia, Second Class. He was also nominated a Knight of the Tower and Sword of Portugal in 1815. Sir John May was son of John May, Esq. Store-keeper of the Ordnance, Guernsey, and descended lineally from John May, the historian and poet. He married in 1819 the only child of Robert Broff, Esq., formerly governor of Bencoolen, Sumatra, and at his decease was in his 67th year.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

At the latter end of April the cold at Stockholm was extremely rigorous, and the numerous lakes in the neighbourhood of that city, as well as the port and roadstead, to the extent of about four leagues, were so solidly frozen that carts heavily laden could pass over. Peasants attending the Stockholm market had still traversed in their carts about fifteen leagues on the ice. Such an excessive cold at such a season is unexampled

A declaration or protest was lately signed by a portion of the Prussian Diet against accepting the decree of the King for the convocation of the Diet as a full realisation of the laws made and revised by the late Monarch. We learn that this declaration, signed by 160 deputies, has been received by the Marshal of the Diet, and that it will probably be brought under discussion.

The *Augsburg Gazette* publishes the following lines from Lola Montez, dated Munich, April 29:—"Worn out with being made the mark of so many secret and public malicious reports, I denounce as infamous calumniators all who speak, write, or print evil against me without being able to prove it."

The Hamburg papers contain accounts from Pomerania to the effect that a famine is approaching at Lauenberg; and accounts from Kolberg say that since the opening of the navigation the exportation of corn, not only to the provinces, but also to foreign countries, continues without ceasing, and that provisions of all kinds are daily becoming dearer and more scarce; the prices keep up, and the bakers are partly in want of money; several have ceased working, and bread is still very dear.

A claimant for the Preston and Esk Peerage has made his appearance in the person of Sir R. Graham, Bart. The claim has been referred to the Committee of Privileges

The arrivals of foreign grain at Leith have been upwards of 36,000 quarters weekly for some time back, principally from the lower Baltic ports. On the opening of the Russian rivers there will probably be a great increase in the imports of corn from that quarter.

The Second Chamber of Darmstadt has decided that children under nine years of age shall not be allowed to work in the manufactories; children of from nine to twelve may be authorised by the police to work for a period not exceeding eight hours each day, and those between twelve and sixteen may work ten hours. There are more than 40,000 children employed in the manufactories in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt.

The Sheffield Athenæum was opened last week, and an inaugural discourse was delivered on the occasion by Mr. Charles Knight, of London

The President of Haiti has issued a decree, permitting steamers in the packet service, touching at Jacmel, to import foreign merchandise thither, and to re-export it duty free immediately, without being liable to any detention beyond the time necessary for the landing of the goods and the return of letters such merchandise being consigned to one commercial house alone, which shall be responsible to the State for the duty.

A return showing the sums deposited in, and withdrawn from military savings-banks during the year ending the 31st of March, 1846, announces the former to have been £36,334, and the latter £24,363.

The Irish Poor Relief Commissioners state, in their first report, that between the 27th of February and the 10th of April, in the shape of circulars, instructions, reports, and correspondence, they have consumed *fourteen tons of paper*. At this rate, and reckoning paper at the moderate price of 7d. per pound, the "Relief" Commissioners fulfil their mission at a cost of about £6800 per annum for paper alone.

We learn from the Grand Duchy of Brunswick that the distress in that country have ceased; but the buildings of the Royal domain of Walkenried have been destroyed by fire, with large stores of corn and potatoes. This is supposed to have been done by incendiaries

From a Parliamentary return just published, it appears that the total number of persons incarcerated in the various debtors' prisons of Ireland amounted on New Year's-day last to 7865, of whom 154 were confined for debts not exceeding £2; 168 for debts of £2 and under £3; 1237 for debts of £10; 789 for debts of £20; and 5142 for debts above £20

Baron Stanislas Klucki, a Polish Lieutenant General, who served with great distinction under Napoleon, died at Rome last month, aged 68

From the 1st September last to the 10th ultimo there were exported from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland 1,420,857 barrels of flour, 325,127 barrels of corn meal, 1,409,942 bushels of wheat, and 5,898,175 bushels of corn. The total export from the States was 2,200,412 barrels of flour, 1,916,467 bushels of wheat, and 9,084,161 bushels of corn.

The *Commerce* states that there has been so great a quantity of potatoes planted in Holland this year, that if the crop prove a moderate average, one-fourth will be sufficient for the consumption of the country, and the remainder may be exported.

It appears, by a letter from Odessa, that there are in the Russian ports of the Black Sea stores of grain, for exportation from this time till the month of August, to the amount of 7,380,000 hectolitres, which will require about 1900 vessels to transport. Between the 16th and the 19th of April, 42 vessels took their departure for France with cargoes of corn, making together 6 000 tons, forming a total of 144,000 hectos.; 27 other vessels sailed also for Leghorn, Genoa, and Marseilles

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Major-General Sir John Hunter Littler, K.C.B., was appointed a Provincial Member of the Council of India.

Mr. Barry, the architect of the New Palace, has received orders to provide, without a moment's unnecessary delay, 14 additional Committee rooms, in order that the Committees may get their business out of hand as rapidly as possible.

M. Coletti has been compelled to dissolve the Greek Chambers, having on one occasion had a majority of one only (his own vote.) Letters from Athens, of the 30th ult., announce that the Greek Chambers were dissolved on the 26th, and a new Legislature convoked for the 22nd of July.

Constantinople correspondence of the 27th ult., mentions the simultaneous arrival in the Archipelago of the fleets of Mehemet Ali and the Prince de Joinville; the odd part of the affair being that old Mahomet, whom France has been coaxing and petting, like the Bey of Tunis, has offered his cooperation against Greece, whom France declares she will protect.

We find from the Dutch papers that the health of the King of Holland is so much improved, that his Majesty was able to go out on the 9th inst. No more bulletins are to be issued.

By means of experiments, to test the relative strength of gun cotton with that of the best ordnance gunpowder, has just taken place at the Holyhead Mountain, Anglesea; the Holland Slate Quarries, in Merionethshire; and at the Dee, near Colonel Peyronnet Sisted Champion, and the results show that the saving by the use of gun cotton is at least thirty per cent.; added to which the great advantage, that the miners, by its means, are enabled to obtain the most enormous blocks, and with little waste.

Thirty-seven vessels arrived in the River Thames on Monday, from ports in Europe, which, with the exception of one or two that had other kinds of provisions on board, were entirely laden with grain. Most of them were from Denmark and the Hanoverian dominions.

A Parliamentary return gives the following estimate of the expense of the new Railway Board. The total amount of salaries is £9836, including Chief Commissioners, £2000, and each of the other two, £1500 per annum, and the Secretary, £1000. The estimated contingent expenses are £2160—making a total of £11,996.

The Algiers journals of the 5th inst. are filled with accounts of promotions in the army on the occasion of the King's *fête*. Abd-el-Kader was still at the Deira, which had made a slight change of position nearer to the Riff. The utmost tranquillity continued to exist in every part of the colony.

In the parish registry of St. Peter's Parish, Dublin, the registry of the birth of the Duke of Wellington was thus:—"Arthur, son of the Right Honourable Garret Wellesley, Earl of Mornington, born April 30, 1769."

Early and good news of the Greenland seal fishery has arrived by an Aberdeen vessel, which has 9000 seals for her own share. Five vessels are reported as having caught 31,000 seals. This will go far to make up for the loss of whales, which appear to have left the Greenland coast altogether, and retreated to the upper parts of Davis' Straits, whither they cannot be pursued, except at the expense of a long voyage.

A numerous meeting of rate-payers was held on Wednesday at Liverpool, at which a series of resolutions were adopted, and also a petition to both Houses of Parliament, praying for the immediate passing of the Irish Poor Law and Irish Pauper Removal Bills.

The Dorchester and Southampton Railway will be opened in about a fortnight.

The Portsmouth theatre has been sold to Government, to make way for a contemplated extension of the infantry barracks

In some parts of Belgium, say the latest Belgian papers, the growing crops of rapeseed presented a most beautiful appearance, and for many days there had not been so strong and lasting a wind with flowers. The flowering, however, was rather late, but would, it was conceived, inflict no injury. The rye was next in the order of importance, and gave the most promising prospect of a good harvest. Wheat was in a less favourable state, and somewhat attacked with rust, which, however, began to disappear.

The *Moniteur* announces that the importation of grain and flour into France during the second fortnight of April amounted to 790,448 hectolitres, or 59,280 tons.

A mine of rock salt has just been discovered in the environs of Lemberg (Gallicia), which is even richer than that of Wielicska, in the same province, hitherto considered the richest in Europe.

RIGA, FROM AN ORIGINAL PAINTING.

FOREIGN CORN PORTS.—RIGA.

RIGA and CRONSTADT, have, of late, attracted very considerable attention. Their condition, at this period, is annually a point of interest; but, at the present season of scarcity, it acquires additional importance; for, the opening of the navigation of the great rivers upon which these ports are situated, promises, this year, to be attended with unusual results. Advices from St. Petersburg to the 21st of April state :—

"We just hear that the ice has commenced to break up at within five versts of the source of the Neva, and we may consequently expect the same event here in about a week. In a fortnight from that time the shipping generally commences at Cronstadt." Regarding the exchange it is observed:—"Although our present rates of exchange, on account of the little business doing, may go somewhat lower, still we are of opinion that, as soon as the shipping commences, they will rise again."

"From Riga we learn that the last accounts from Biela state, that on the 13th of April the ice had broken up, and that more than 800 barques were in readiness to sail for Riga as soon as the river should be sufficiently clear.

"Advices from St. Petersburg, to the 26th of April, state a recurrence of winter weather. The grain market was, nevertheless, firm, rye in particular being in good demand. From Riga, under date the 29th of April, the exchange is quoted 39 5-16. Both flax and grain were firm, and the hemp barks were daily expected. The mass of floating ice in the bay still prevented the entrance of ships."

RIGA, owing to its advantageous situation, near the mouth of the Duna, about seven miles above its entrance into the Gulf of Riga, has a very extensive trade; being, of the Russian towns on the Baltic, in this respect second only to St. Petersburg. The exports consist of the great staple articles of Russian produce, corn, timber, flax, hemp, linseed, tallow, Russia leather, and sail-cloth. Riga wheat is inferior to that of Danzig. Two descriptions are shipped—one the growth of RUSSIA, the other of Courland; the last is the best, being larger bodied, and of a brighter colour, than the Russian; still, it makes but indifferent flour. Oats are of good quality, and are largely exported. The mast trade is extensive; and wainscot logs are much exported to England, and are very superior. The trade is chiefly carried on by foreign merchants, particularly by the English.

The river is wide, the port very spacious and secure; and the merchantmen come up to the quays. In summer, a bridge of pontoons, loosely attached to piles, and rising and falling with the tide, is laid across the river; this bridge is 40 feet wide, and 2600 feet long, and is a pleasant and fashionable promenade.

The town is surrounded with ramparts and bastions: it has a strong citadel, and is otherwise well fortified, so that it is considered one of the most important bulwarks of the Russian empire. It has about 4000 houses, 1000 of which are of stone; there are 14 churches, and an Imperal palace, arsenal, and several other public buildings. It has suffered several times by fires and inundations; to the latter it is much exposed, by the banks of the river being very low. Thus, at the breaking up of the ice in 1814, 400 houses were swept away with their inhabitants, together with immense quantities of timber, and 80 vessels laden with hemp.

The numerous ships in the river, the bustle in the streets, and the well-stocked warehouses and shops, are indications of the extensive trade of which Riga is the centre. Our view of the Port, is from a painting in the possession of a City merchant, obligingly proffered for engraving in our series of "Foreign Corn Ports."

CRONSTADT ("The Town of the Crown,") the companion subject, is a town, fortress, and port, in the Russian Government of St. Petersburg, from which city it is about thirty-one miles distant. It is built at the south-eastern extremity of Cotlin-Ostrof, an island in that part of the Gulf of Finland, called the Bay of Cronstadt, about sixteen miles from the mouth of the Neva. At the entrance of the harbour, on an island opposite the citadel, lies the fortress of Cronschlott, built by Peter the Great, who termed it his window of Europe.

CRONSTADT.—AT THE FIRST STOP AFTER THE BREAKING UP OF THE NEVA ICE.

Besides its importance as the great naval station of the Russian fleet, Cronstadt is the harbour of St. Petersburg. All vessels proceeding to that port are searched there, and their cargoes sealed; and such as are too large for the shallow waters of the Neva unload their cargoes at Cronstadt, and transport them in smaller craft.

There are three harbours; but vessels are detained a great part of the year by ice in the Bay of Cronstadt, which usually prevents them from entering after the end of November, or leaving before the end of April, or sometimes even later. Peter the Great decreed an annual prize of 1000 roubles to the first vessel that should arrive at Cronstadt on the breaking-up of the ice. The passage is a dangerous one; and in making it, some years since, an English steam-boat is stated to have been lost.

The population of the town in summer exceeds 40,000 individuals, of various nations, of these, next to the Russians, the English are the most numerous.

The breaking-up of the ice of the Neva, and the white winter of St. Petersburg, are thus picturesquely described in the "Life of a Travelling Physician:"—

The river takes its rise from the Ladoga, thirty miles distant from the town; and, as the stream is very rapid as it rises from the lake, so it is at this point that disintegration of the ice first commences. This event is telegraphed from the fortress of Schlüsselberg, situated at the mouth of the river. The dissolution of the body is gradual; an isolated mass of ice loosened from its holds is carried down the stream, and, pressing against a resisting mass, forces it also to yield; as the floating particles increase from above, the pressure becomes greater and the resistance less, and a channel is formed in the centre of the stream, for there the current is strongest, and this becomes freed long before the sides of the river. An impediment to the speedy dissolution of the whole mass is frequently afforded by the roads which cross the river, and which, being covered by a mixture of sand and snow trodden down, do not feel the sun's influence like the rest of the surface. Hence, a piece of ice half a verst long will not force its way through them, so firm is the resistance which they offer, and it becomes necessary to saw the roads through. It is not uncommon to see people walking along these roads when all above and below them is a mass of floating ice. The whole of this process is often the source of great amusement. If the weather be warm and fine, the quays are crowded with people amusing themselves with the sight of this disintegration of the mass; all eyes are directed towards the bridge, where the people and carriages throng; many get out of their vehicles and walk over, hurry through their business on the opposite side, anxious to retrace their steps before the bridge has swung away. A trifling circumstance may hasten or retard this event. When least expected, away it swings, and gain and loss are counted.

It is beautiful to witness the breaking up of a field of solid ice, which is in a semi-state of decay. A large wedge comes down upon it, perhaps part of a road insinuates itself into it, and, breaking it through, throws up its fluted spicula on each side in a thousand spangling forms. It is curious, also, to see the various things which float down with the large pieces of ice. Boats stranded in the ice as they attempted to cross in the autumn; enclosures of rails made for the washerwomen; stacks of hay, suddenly carried away from the river's side; an unfortunate cow, plenty of dogs, all travelling gratis down the stream. I have seen a flock of geese, standing upon a floating island, pass through the centre of the town before they took wing.

A few hours suffice for the transit of the river ice into the gulph, for this takes place previous to the breaking up of the Ladoga. As soon as the river is clear, so that boats may cross, a cannon announces that the governor of the fortress has crossed: an ancient custom. Previous to this cannon shot no private boat can ply. As soon as the signal is given, the stream is covered over with boats of all sizes.

This is the moment to see the Neva in all its glory—cleared of ice, and no bridges in the way to detract from its magnitude. It has the appearance of a large lake divided by an insular jet of land into two great branches. It flows slowly but majestically along, and its pure crystal stream reflects the dazzling sunbeam which plays upon its surface.

The view of Petersburg from a balcony of the English quay, which takes in many of the public buildings, and the splendid stream flowing through the centre of one of the finest cities in Europe, must be seen at this time to be duly appreciated. It is magnificent!

The next financial operation consists in laying wagers upon the arrival of ships in Cronstadt. This is another very uncertain speculation, and seldom takes place for some days, or even weeks after the departure of the Neva ice. There is no tide, no current in the gulf, so that the ice remains quiescent, till it is partly dissolved by heat and rain, or completely shivered to atoms by waves and wind. Large masses are often drifted on the shores.

Till this be accomplished, no ships can arrive; and the average term of their entering Cronstadt is about the fifth of May. Then the season, to use the factory term, commences. The navigation of the Baltic at this season is by no means safe nor comfortable. Ships leave England at various periods, and, if the winds are favourable, may arrive at the edge of the ice in the gulf, and remain starving there with cold for a fortnight before they can come into port. When the ice does begin to move, they are often in great danger, for they must drift at the good pleasure of the floating ice. The rudder is of no avail, and the sharp ice sometimes cuts them through, and they founder.

This may occur even more frequently in the autumn, when the ice is more hard and solid. Ships arrive within various distances of the port, when their progress is impeded by the discovery of a field of ice. Here they must remain till the following spring, unless some hurricane shall again break up the ice and allow them to proceed. It does occasionally happen that the first winter dissolves, and a second commences. When fairly fixed at the edge of the ice, there they must remain, if no such extraordinary circumstance chance to free them. If ships are thus arrested within a mile of Cronstadt, a contract is formed with workmen to cut canals and tow them into port. The ship *Archangel* was caught and fixed in the ice seven versts below Cronstadt. A canal was sawed through at the expense of 2150 sterling. She had a valuable cargo. A ship which had accompanied her on her voyage was cut through by the ice and foundered. Such are the inconveniences of navigating the Baltic early and late in the season.

Our Illustration is from a Drawing by M. Manuel, the Russian artist.

THE NEW HOUSE OF LORDS.

(*Concluded from page* 294.)

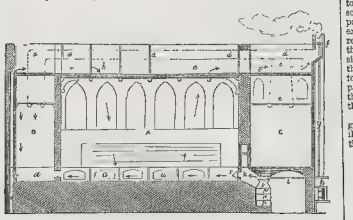
WARMING AND VENTILATING, AND LIGHTING.

ORNAMENT FROM BACK OF THE QUEEN'S STATE CHAIR.

I trust that the following description of the plans adopted in Warming and Ventilating the House are more full than any hitherto published: and the illustrative diagrams will be found especially interesting. To insure accuracy, we have submitted our sectional drawings and descriptions to Mr. T. Quarm, the chief clerk of the works, who most kindly pointed out and corrected errors, and for which attention our best thanks are due.

Our Engravings show sections, longitudinal and transverse, of the House of Lords and adjoining Lobbies, to elucidate the actions of the air in its va rious currents.

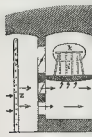
In the Longitudinal Section, A is the House of Lords; D, the Victoria Lobby or Hall; and E, the Peers' Lobby. *a a a*, the chambers under the House, &c., divided from



it by a perforated iron floor, rendered air-tight from the House by a covering of lead. These chambers are for either *hot* or *cold* air, as may be required. *b*, the fresh air chambers in the roof; *c*, the vitiated ditto; and this part of the building we have shown in double section, one half to represent the fresh chamber, the other the foul, or vitiated. The dotted line *d d* indicates an iron tube for conveying the foul air from the Victoria Hall to the discharge shaft, wherein, as will be hereafter described, is a steam-jet, *f*, for moving the air; *e* is the foul air tube from the Peers' Lobby to the same shaft; *g*, the discharge shaft and chimney to the engines: h is one of Lord Dundonald's steam boilers; *i*, the cokels; *k*, the bulls'-eyes through which the air passes, after leaving the cokels, to enter the diffusing chambers, *a a*; *l*, the steam-pipe to supply the cokels. *m*, the room where the temperature is regulated; *n*, the flues in the south wall of the Victoria Hall, up which the air passes with great velocity to the supply chambers over the ceiling, two flues being appropriated to the Victoria Lobby, and four to the House of Lords; *o*, continuation of flue for air from basement. Each flue has an area of six feet, thereby allowing the passage, with the ordinary velocity, as indicated by the anemometer, of upwards of 7000 cubic feet of air per minute; *p p p*, air-passages to supply the cokels with fresh air; *r*, doors at the bulls'-eyes, to shut off the hot air from the cokels when required.

In the Transverse Section, A is the House of Lords; B B, the lower corridors; C C, the upper ditto; *a a a*, the air chambers under the House, *b b*, the fresh air chambers over the ceiling; *c*, the vitiated chamber; *d*, the tube for conveying the foul air from the Victoria Hall. Flues are constructed in each pier, between the windows, to convey air, if required, to the under side of the cove of the galleries, the quatrefoil enrichments of which are ingeniously perforated, and covered by wire gauze inside. This wire-gauze is quite invisible to the general visitor, and appears to be only a deep shadow in the quatrefoils; its *real* character we should never have discovered, had it not been pointed out.

We give a section of the arrangement of the cokels, that our readers may completely understand the means employed in ventilation:—i i are steam cokels, which are iron boxes, having pipes running quite through them, the spaces between the pipes being hollow, so as to allow of a circulation of steam or water amongst them. As the cokels rest upon iron girders, there are passages underneath, and these are supplied with fresh air from the perforated zinc plate *z*. The air, having no other means of exit, passes through the tubes in the cokels; and, as *they* are kept hot by steam playing round them, constantly supplied by the engine, gets heated there, and goes into the bulls'-eyes *k*, and onwards, as before described. That as little waste of water as possible may occur, the cokels are elevated just a little above the level of the steam boilers, so that, whatever condensation takes place, its proceeds return to the boilers. Iron doors are inserted at the passage, so as to cut off the supply from the *lower* part of the cokels, if cooler air is wanted, and a door at the top passage to admit the air to circulate about and above the cokels, but not *through* it.



Having described the leading features, we will now endeavour fully to explain to our readers the currents and effects produced.

The air gains admission through an iron perforated door direct from the river, through a ventilation passage, into a small chamber, on the floor of which there are five or six inches of water, and passes through a finely perforated zinc screen, over which water is constantly trickling, and it is thus freed from all impurities. It then passes through the pipes of the cokels, which are heated by the steam, and, thoroughly warmed, from thence it proceeds, through the bulls' eyes, to the chamber under the House of Lords, and thus nearly 40,000 cubic feet of air, freed from all impurities, are always ready for admission into the House. The air next passes up the flues in the wall of the Victoria Lobby, into the supply-chambers over the ceilings.

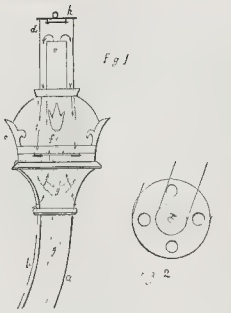
The vitiated air being drawn off from the chamber by the action of the steam-jet, a constant stream of similar air is rising from the House, through the perforated enrichments of the beams in the central division; and, to keep up the supply thus incessantly, yet imperceptibly, passing off, a current of fresh air is, equally imperceptibly, always pouring down, from the open work in the beams at the side divisions of the ceiling, to the floor of the House, where the two currents meet in the centre, and ascend to the foul air chamber, whence, being then under the influence of the steam-jets, they are rapidly drawn away. The foregoing is a description of the mode of obtaining fresh heated air into the House, first using it as a means of warming the floor, in summer, from below, and afterwards allowing it to supply the apartments

Should the temperature in the House be too high, it can be diminished by closing the doors of the flues in the air chamber under the House, and, by opening other doors in them, currents of cold air can be drawn from the basements, through finely perforated screens, at a very low temperature, not exceeding 45° or 50° in the midst of summer. A provision has also been made to keep the cokels supplied with a constant stream of cold water, in summer, to cool the air which will be passed through them.

By an ingenious adaptation, the chimney or shaft, that conveys the smoke from the steam boiler is made the shaft for the carrying off the vitiated air, and this is invaluable, as the velocity of the air in the shaft caused by the heat of the boiler, independent of the heat evolved by the steam-jets, must be very great, and thus the tower in which is the shaft is as useful for two purposes as well as highly ornamental.

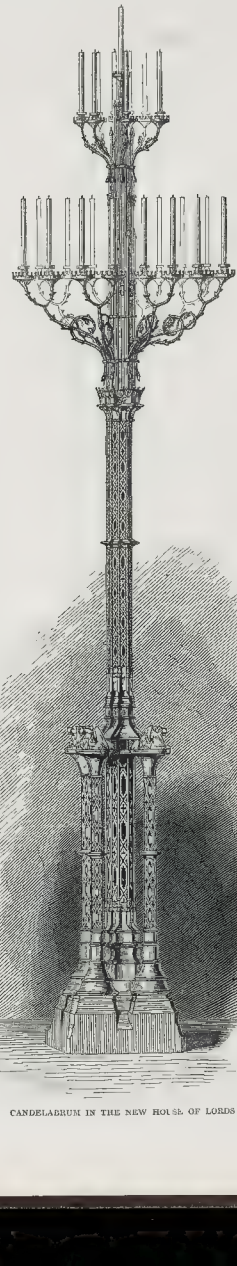
The upper part of this shaft has been so ingeniously contrived that the influence of the jets is entirely separated from the smoke issuing from the steam-boiler fires, by means of a separation, in the flue, of sheet-iron, three feet in height above the top of the jets. Three sides of the shaft are separated off in this manner; the other side is for the foul air admission to the shaft

The diffusion of the air in the House without draughts being perceptible to any of the Peers, must be a convincing proof of the success of the plan; but, if further evidence were required, it is furnished by the fact that nearly one hundred very large wax candles are burning in the evenings unprotected by any glass, as under ordinary circumstances, and the flames are as steady as would be the case with candles in a small sitting-room. If the air in the supply chamber is fumigated with a perfume, in four or five minutes after, any one sitting at the north end of the House may detect the aromatised air, and thus be convinced of the supply of air, even



to the extreme parts of the House, being *perfect*, the apartment being *entirely* scented from the supply chambers; and, in fifteen or sixteen minutes all trace of perfume has passed off. Indeed, so completely has the plan adopted answered the expectations of its gifted inventor, and so perfect is the onward action of the currents of air in their prescribed courses, that in some experiments carried on in the presence of Mr. Faraday, a perfumed atmosphere was only to be detected at one side and to about the centre of the House, some pastilles having been burnt in the air-chamber below the side of the House where Mr. Faraday observed the scent to be diffused; so that the air, laden with the fragrant odour, as a tell-tale, had passed through the flues, and onwards, into the House, and had afterwards passed through the vitiated air-chamber exactly in the direction intended; and which the small arrows in our diagrams correctly point out.

The gas lights are upon Faraday's system, so as to prevent the carbonic acid gas, and other deleterious products of combustion from entering the apartment illuminated. The action of the principle is simple, and it is this:—The air rushes through a perforated plate to supply the gas flame, and having parted with its



CANDELABRUM IN THE NEW HOUSE OF LORDS

oxygen, rises over the chimney, and, being prevented from escaping at the top, passes between the inner and outer glasses, through the small tubes into the larger one, and thence makes its exit; and thus, though the gas is burning brightly, there is no absorption of fresh air from the apartment to supply the flame. These fittings were executed, under Mr. Barry's direction, by Mr. James Faraday, of Wardour-street.

In one of our former numbers, we alluded to the Lighting being on Faraday's principle, and mentioned the Ventilation as being entrusted to him also; but we cannot pass over this subject without correcting that statement, as the whole of the Ventilating arrangements are entirely due to the master mind of the great architect, Mr. Barry, to whom the country is indebted for that which has been so long desired and so often aimed at for many years, that is, a *perfect* system of Ventilation. Although we have given but a slight sketch of the Warming and Ventilating principles, we hope our readers will thoroughly understand our description, and acknowledge the plans are very simple, but ingenious in the extreme; and, therefore, more worthy of admiration.

CANDELABRUM IN THE NEW HOUSE OF LORDS.

THIS exquisite specimen of modern skill in the art of brass-working, is one o two, which are placed on either side, but a little in advance of the Throne, in the House of Lords.

It is of octangular form, and may be divided, for greater clearness in description, into three parts, the pedestal, shaft, and branches. From a plinth of Seagliola in imitation of Sienna marble, moulded and embattled, rises the pedestal, which has, at its corners, pillars, unornamented, but having deep bases and capitals, elegantly moulded. The sides of the pedestal are filled with the richest pierced tracery, consisting of hexagons, with quatrefoil mouldings, and quatrefoils alternately, all of the most delicate workmanship. On the tops of the pillars are winged lions, couchant, which support the shaft; and this, like the pedestal, is filled with open-worked hexagons and quatrefoils, and has slender twisted fillets running up the angles.

From an enriched coronal at the top of the shaft, eight flying buttresses, richly pierced and crowned with crocketed pinnacles, take their spring; and from them a double row of branches for lights sweep in graceful convolutions. The lower row of branches have oak leaves twined round them, and divide into two, at a little distance from their springing, so as to hold sixteen coronals of elaborate workmanship, within which are sockets for wax lights. The upper tier are of the same pattern as the lower, but do not divide, so that there are but eight lights therein. A coronal for a single light terminates the whole. It is absolutely impossible to describe the beauty of these elaborate specimens of art: so minute and so perfect are their decorations, that they are truly magnificent, and, from their great height, most imposing. To the topmost coronal they are about seventeen feet high, of which the pedestal is nearly five feet, so that some idea of their *proportions* may be inferred from this statement; and of their general CHARACTER and *design*, our illustration, which has been most carefully drawn and engraved, affords a correct representation.

We are happy to hear that the Commissioners of Fine Arts for the Decoration of the New Palace at Westminster, have appointed Mr. John Thomas, of Lambeth, to execute two figures of the series of Magna Charta Barons, to be placed in the niches between the windows of the New House of Peers. Mr. Thomas is the artist who has displayed so much talent in the sculptural decorations of the House, and with which he has been entrusted by Mr. Barry since its commencement.

SUPERB GOLD WATCH PRESENTED TO LORD DUDLEY COUTTS STUART, BY THE POLES.

On Wednesday, a deputation composed of Captain Jablonski, President; Chevalier Wierciński, Mr. Jackowski, Mr. Kuczyński, Mr. Tericchi, members of the Committee of the Polish Emigrants in Great Britain and Ireland, accompanied by several of their countrymen, waited upon Lord Dudley Stuart, in St. James's street, to present to his Lordship a Gold Watch, as a token of gratitude on the part of the whole Polish emigration, for the services rendered by his Lordship to the cause of their country.

WATCH PRESENTED TO LORD DUDLEY COUTTS STUART, BY THE POLES

As we give below a detailed description of the Watch, we shall only observe, that besides most perfect machinery, it possesses a certain new invention, which has gained for its originator, (Mr. Patek) high reputation on the Continent; and that it took more than eighteen months to finish it completely. But, the great merit of this tasteful gift lies in the knowledge of its being offered to his Lordship by the Polish emigrants dispersed all over Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, many of whom were unable to subscribe more than *one penny* towards it.

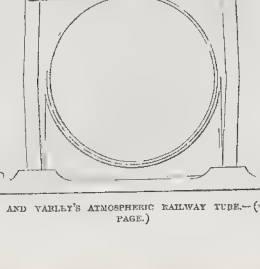
It required about two years to raise a sufficient sum for the purpose, and the choice of a Watch for a present of this kind was fixed upon, as an emblem of that union and harmony which prevail among the Poles of every political opinion with regard to this well-deserved tribute of their grateful feelings, and also as indicative of the time of retributive justice which must ultimately restore to Poland her sacred rights of freedom and independence, in the defence of which his Lordship has exhibited to the world so transcendent and so abiding an example.

Several distinguished persons, among whom were Lady Frances Sandon, the Hon. Miss Ryder, Mrs. John Abel Smith, the Marquis of Northampton, Lord Beaumont, &c., were present on the occasion of the presentation.

DESCRIPTION OF THE WATCH.

This Watch, manufactured by Messrs. Patek and Co., Poles established at Geneva, is truly a master-piece of art. It has a chronometer escapement, with compensation balance and isochronal spiral spring; its principal parts are garnished with rubies. It is wound up and the hands can be set without any key, according to a very ingenious contrivance, as simple as it is convenient, invented by the above-named manufacturers. It is a Repeater: it marks the seconds, and on its pendant is constructed a small mariner's compass.

The Dial represents, in basso-relievo, the last seal of Independent Poland, exquisitely engraved. In the centre is the White Eagle, of which the red escutcheon is supported by two upright figures, the emblems of Justice and of Peace: around, instead of ciphers indicating the hours, are the arms of the principal eleven provinces of Ancient Poland, on palm branches—twelve o'clock



CLARKE AND VARLEY'S ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY TUBE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

at noon being marked by the Cross which surmounts the Royal crown. All this allegory is well adapted to the occasion. At each hour, one separate and distinct province, surrounded with a martyr's palm, will recal itself to the remembrance of the noble defender of the Polish cause. Justice and Peace appear as it pleading in its behalf; and the Cross which crowns the whole seems to remind Sovereigns and Nations alike of their relative duties.

The Compass is intended to direct the attention of the noble Lord constantly to the North; and the striking of each hour is an imitation of the alarm-bell of Poland.

On the back of the Watch is carved, in allo-relievo, the coat of arms of the Stuart family, projecting from a rich damasked ground, which covers the whole Watch.

In the middle of the inside case is this inscription:—"NOBILI DOMINO DUDLEY COUTTS STUART, QUI ASSIDUO LABORE PATRIÆ POLONIÆ DEFENSORI, EJUSQUE FILIORUM PATRIA ORBORUM ADJUTORI. DIE 3 MAII, 1847."

According to the opinion of all connoisseurs, it is a true master-piece of watch-making: for the execution of which it has been necessary to employ the rare Messrs. Patek and Co., with a number of equally distinguished artists brought together in their manufactory

CLARKE AND VARLEY'S ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.

MESSRS. Clarke and Varley, the patentees of the "Resilient Atmospheric Railway Tube," have, for some days, been experimenting with their invention, upon a piece of ground adjoining the engine-house, at the Railway Terminus, Blackwall. Here a line of 250 yards of the tube, (15 inches diameter,) sufficient to test its practical worth, has been laid down; and, the experiments prove all that the patentees could desire.

The most uncertain portion of the Atmospheric Railway hitherto tested, is the complexity of the longitudinal valve in the tube, for which Messrs. Clarke and Varley have substituted a flexible tube which closes by its own spring. Their principal object was to get rid of the rope, chains, or leather valve, and power which, under the most favourable circumstances, are partially leaky. They have, to remedy this, made the tube one quarter of an inch thick (it had previously been only one-eighth); and, by placing the edges perfectly parallel, allow them to close, and make of themselves a perfect joint, without lubrication of any kind. The tubes are laid to rise, with one end abutting against the next; a strip of Vulcanized Indian rubber, or Kamptulicon, is then cemented round the ends in the rebated part, and over that a band of iron is laid, keyed up, when a perfectly air-tight and elastic joint is formed. Along each side of the tube are upright bars of iron fastened to the sleepers, and to which is riveted on each side a horizontal bar of iron, a small degree higher than the tube; these uprights and bars are, at regular intervals, fastened to the tube, in such a manner that a force applied to the bars internally, will open the tube, which, on such force being removed, will again close.

The following is the mode adapted for opening the tube for the passage of the piston. Affixed to the coulter of the piston and the first carriage is an iron frame, on which revolve four wheels of small diameters that, on forcing them between the bars, they open the tube about three-quarters of an inch; and as they proceed, the tube closes behind them. *(See the annexed longitudinal section.)* The friction, from this arrangement, is small: the piston-rod passes free, and the pressing open of the bars being effected by a compound rolling motion, is accompanied with but little friction, which is still further lessened by the tendency of the tube to close behind counteracting the force necessary to open it in front.

We have not room to notice the great economy of the invention, but, we cannot pass over the indestructibility of the tube as regards the air-tightness of its longitudinal edges: again, the longer any portion of it is in fair use, the more perfect will it become. Should by any oversight a tube in the first instance be laid down, the edges of which might be a trifle out of parallelism, the continuous opening and shutting with a tremendous outward pressure, on a malleable metal, will, in a very short period, naturally become perfectly close

On an 18-inch tube, supposing the general exhaustion to amount to 10 lbs. per inch (or say 26 inches of the barometer), the pressure will be equal to about 90lb. per linear inch, or very nearly 6480lbs. on a six-feet length of tube, a force sufficient to make air-tight a more refractory substance than—wrought iron!

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 16 Sunday after Ascension Day.—Jupiter and the Moon are near together

MONDAY, 17 Venus and the Moon are near together

TUESDAY, 18 The Sun rises at 4h. 7m; is due E. at 7h. 29m.; and sets at 7h. 47m.

WEDNESDAY, 19 St. Dunstan. Day break at 0h. 47m.

THURSDAY, 20 Sun in Taurus; he enters Gemini on the 21st day.

FRIDAY, 21. Mars and Saturn near together

SATURDAY, 22.—The Moon enters her First Quarter at 1h. 59m. a.m.—Oxford Term ends. Trinity Term begins

During the evening of the 16th, Venus is about 8° E. of the Moon; and during that of the 17th, she is about 8° W of the Moon. Mars and Saturn are very near together during the morning of the 21st day; they may be seen near the E. horizon before sunrise during the week.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 22

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
m. h. m.	m. h. m.	m. h. m.	m. h. m.	m. h. m.	m. h. m.	m. h. m.
2 35	3 16	3 49	4 19	4 50	5 20	5 52

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"H., Stanley *The belly of 1849 was worn by Pyrrhus the First, the property of Mr. Gibson.*

"I. B. T." *The two first quotations are from Pope's "Essay on Man:" the line,*

"Like angel-visits, few and far between,"

is from Campbell's "Pleasures of Hope."

"Annie." *Jenny Lind's name is pronounced Leend.*

"Dupree." *We do not know the price of this artist's work on Singing. Apply to Wessel and Co.*

"A Subscriber at Holstaz, U.S." *It is impossible for us to know the private concerns of Insurance Companies. The office named is one of high respectability*

"A Subscriber." *—The price quoted is for Cocoa, payable half-yearly, until 1860 This, consequently, multiplied by fifty, will be the amount of capital required.*

"Violetta." *—As the passage stands, perhaps the only translation would be—"Let him have and what had been related to me—or not,' that is, "Let him at once acknowledge whether my information be true or false." The context must furnish a clue.*

"A Constant Reader." *The Irish expression of endearment cannot be equivalently rendered into English. It generally is understood as "My little darling—my beloved one." &c.*

"Inzaini," *&c. The Epigram (Epitaph?) as a close imitation of Bon's style. We do not know who was the author—perhaps, Bon himself.*

"A Subscriber." *As regards the Scholarship in question, we do not exactly remember. The authorities at the University would feel happy to supply the information required. To the second question, we should say—Oxford. The range of studies at Cambridge has been most congenial with the poetic temperament exceptions, like Byron, only prove the rule Mille. Jenny Lind returns, it is said, to Vienna, when our opera season is over.*

"T." *Stanley*—"*Your Crowns of George II. are not worth more than their weight in silver, as their condition is apparently very bad. The one sold the other day, at Cabinet Portrait Sale, for £15, had this inscription, on the edge—*

"THOMAS SIMON MOST HUMBLY PRAYS YOUR MAJESTY TO COMPARE THIS HIS TRYALL PIECE WITH THE DUTCH AND IF MORE TRULY DRAWN AND EMBOSS'D MORE GRACEFULLY ORDER'D AND MORE ACCURATELY TO RESEMBLE NATURE HIM."

This may prevent some fruitless inquiries from expectant Correspondents

"T. R." *Arabia—(Colza) Nos. 1, 3, and 6, if as fine as from the die, will bear a trifling premium*

"R. S. T." *A five-shilling piece of Charles II. is not worth more than its nominal value, unless it be very fine.*

"A Subscriber." *Rudolf, Mrs. Nisbett's maiden name was Macnamara; her father was a native of Ireland; an officer, and subsequently an actor, under the name of Mordaunt; hence, Mrs. Nisbett made her début as Miss Mordaunt.*

"R. J." *No: Mrs. Sloman's maiden name was Clifton.*

"P. P." *Glasgow.—Miss Helen Faucit made her début at Cheltenham in 1834, and first appeared on the London stage during the Gobdidston management of Covent Garden Theatre, in 1836 or 183—.*

"A. F." *If grammar is "common sense," but, one of Cobbett's interpolations.*

"H. M." *Yes.*

"Constant Reader, Dublin." *There are three parish churches in Waterford. What is the name of the town where our Correspondent writes from?*

"R. L. V."—*See the reply to "P." Scarboro'*

"G. K." *Sauvagism.—Dan Odiva may be fired without any regret. Its most vicious application, hitherto, has been to blasting mines*

"An Old Subscriber," *Swansea—"The party can only sue for the £15 balance due*

"A Subscriber." *—Dr. Tipperary, may find the List of Derby Winners in Moore's "Sporting Sheet Almanack."*

"An Old Subscriber."—*The usual board-wages for Servants is from 11s. to 13s. per week.*

"R. P. J." *Balop*—"*Rienzi*," and "*Night and Morning*," *are by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart.*

"H. G." *Lurgan, is thanked for the hint. The Season is just commencing.*

"P. C." *Cumberland. Armorial bearings on Seals are subject to duty.*

"Iota."—*The case is duly reported, though we have not room to quote it. Our Correspondent would most likely be defeated in his attempt to stop the profanation.*

"T. H." *The charge is regular*

"A Constant Subscriber." *Berrington.—We do not remember any work.*

"An Old Subscriber."—*The Food Riots in Scotland have been frequently noticed in our Journal; so that, with our present information, we cannot aid our Subscriber, who may, perhaps, remember one of the Illustrations in the Number.*

"S." *Savage's "Dictionary of Practical Printing" is a sound work.*

"Balm of Gilead."—*Keep your bread on your right hand- etiquette dictated by economy.*

"H. D." *Brussels, is thanked; but the lines, though excellent in feeling, do not possess sufficient poetic merit.*

"J. T. J."—*The power of commuting sentences on Convicts rests with the Secretary of State. We cannot speak precisely as to the other points, there being recent alterations in the Convict System, with which we are not sufficiently acquainted.*

"A Subscriber." *Manchester, should copy the Publisher's address*

"G. E." *Neve road.—Try Aird's "Self Instructing French Grammar."*

"T. P. O."—*We cannot undertake to specify the colour of theatrical costumes.*

"An Old Subscriber" *is thanked for the letter, but the hint is useless.*

"L. L. D. B." *is thanked for the sketch, though we have not room to engrave it.*

"Albany."—*We do not understand the question.*

"Try" *is thanked: the next City will be Edinburgh.*

"A Traveller" *is thanked; but we have not room*

"W. N." *Lynn. The solid contents of the Oak Tree is 2292 cubic feet, nearly: to give it beyond an approximation would involve more labour than we can devote to such matters, the solutions of which are to be found in our Mensuration Books, and in Bonnycastle.*

"Ignoramus."—*The office of the Mayor of London dates from Richard II.*

"Hortensus," *Matlock, is thanked; but the oddity is too old to be reprinted.*

"H. T." *Blackheath.—Lindley's "School Botany."*

"A Constant Subscriber." *London-bridge.—The ingenious originator of the Model Soup Kitchen at Dublin, is M. Alexandre Soyer.*

"T. G. P." *Dudley, in all probability, refers to "Zoe," a novel, by Miss Jewsbury, published in 3 vols. by Messrs. Chapman and Hall.*

"D. W."—*We have not room for the View of Port Madoc.*

"Kaggup," *Chester. — Lemon, in his "Dictionary," of the word* Story, *says Dr. Skinner would have ransacked every quarter of the globe, except Greece, for a derivation of this word; which as easily and naturally comes from* Στρώννυμι, στρωσ, *and by transposition story—to raise or rear a superior building on an inferior; and so to mount to a first, second, or third story. Other etymologists, as Bailey and Ash, refer the word to the Saxon storm, a place. The word signifies a floor above the ground-floor.*

"M. S." *Wenchester.—Take a trip to one of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's splendid Steam-Vessels, for particulars of which apply at their Office.*

"A. T." *—We do not know the "Who's who" of the Magazine in question.*

"H. G."—"P. D." *-Frame your pencil drawings in oak or black, with a broad margin. Rosewood is from Brazil, the country Islands, Siam, &c., and is named from its irregular knotty grain, as if studded over with small roses, and from its fragrant smell. Don calls the tree "Polygocalymna floribunda."*

"W. T."—*Apply to the Solicitor of Stamps and Taxes, Somerset House, and state the Collector's "refusal."*

"J. M.'s" *question as to the profitable employment of "well-educated women" is, unfortunately, a perplexing one.*

"S. W." *is thanked for shewing how we lately fell into the popular error of applying the word "Serenade" to a morning performance of music, which is properly termed* Aubade, *from* Aube, *the dawn of day; whereas, "Serenade," from* Sera, Italian *for the evening, is only strictly applicable to that period. Yet, strangely enough, in Fleming and Tebbins's "Grand Dictionnaire," the word* Aubade *is Englished "Serenade."*

"A. Y. Z."—*The Member must, in common courtesy, abide by the rules for the year: legally is an open question.*

"M" —*The father is liable for the medical expenses of his son, a minor.*

"Jamie." *There was an Annular Eclipse of the Sun in the year 1836, on Sunday, May 15.*

"S. S. S."—*The matter in question can only be decided in the Ecclesiastical Court.*

"A True Lover of Music." *We cannot insert really written notices of Concerts.*

"A Constant Subscriber" *may obtain the No. of the "Foreign Quarterly Review," of Messrs. Chapman and Hall, Publishers, Strand*

"Eu," *co. Clare.—Professor Wilson wrote the "Noctes Ambronianæ" of "Blackwood's Magazine;" unfortunately, they have called up a host of contemptible imitations. We do not remember the several identities in the "Noctes." Rossini is the composer of "Stabat Mater."*

"An Old Subscriber," *Jersey.—It is not intended to detach from our Journal, the splendid Illustrations of the New House of Lords*

"C. H. H." *Manchester The Portraits of the Amateurs who performed Ben Jonson's "Every Man in his Humour," at the St. James's Theatre, in November, 1845, appeared in Nos. 156 and 157 of our Journal.*

"T. S." *Whitehaven. To give the information sought would subject us to advertisement duty.*

"A Lover of Art." *—We do not intend to engrave the Sculpture in question.*

"An Old Subscriber." *Newberry, will, perhaps, send his name.*

"Fox Empire." *—The Elastic Bands may be purchased of any Stationer.*

"An Old Subscriber."—*Mr. David Booth says "Quay," or "Key," is from the Dutch Kai, a pebble; quays being built in Holland, for the convenience of loading and unloading, in place of the pebbly beach, or gravel, on which goods were formerly landed.* (Analytical Dictionary)

"A Constant Reader" *is calculating the place of the Earth, the perturbations of the Moon are taken into account. The Eclipse may be considered to be a circle of a sphere. In calculating the places of the Planets, in the "Nautical Almanack," all known perturbations are calculated.*

"C." *Stevenage.—The residence of the Poet Laureate is Rydal Mount, Cumberland.*

"Jane."—*The chance of employment will be very problematical*

"X. Y. Z."—*Mr. Bland's entitlement to £2100 per night required by Mrs Butler, for her performance at Drury Lane Theatre, has been unpaused: this is all we know, with certainty, of the matter.*

"A Lover of Truth."—*We cannot do more than refer to the paper on the New Planet, in the* Athenæum.

"Enquirer." *The present Earl of Mornington is only son of the late William, Lord Marlborough, who succeeded to the Earldom at the decease, without legitimate issue, of his elder brother, the Marquis Wellesley. The Countess of Mornington's maiden name was Patterson. Her first husband was Edward Singh, Esq. She married Lord Mornington (then the Hon. William Pole-Tylney-Long-Wellesley) in 1825. The daughter and heiress of Sir James Tilney Long, Bart., was Mr. Long Wellesley's first wife. She inherited the magnificent seat of Wanstead (long since demolished), together with vast estates in Wiltshire, Essex, and Middlesex, and died in 1825, leaving two sons and one daughter.*

"P. S." *Belfast. The expense of having a coat of arms granted and registered in the Heralds' College is seventy-five guineas. No fee attaches to the unauthorized usage of arms.*

"Z. Z."—*It would be impossible to answer our Correspondent's genealogical enquiry, without being put in possession of the name of the family, and the particulars of the descent.*

"Delta." *The hoax are from Cowley.*

"P. H. R."—*Don Carlos has three sons: Carlos, born in 1818, the Count of Montemolin; John; and Ferdinand. The grandson of the King of Hanover is named Ernus Augustus.*

"Perplexed." *Are Englishmen.*

"Noah."—*The Earl of Harrowby is, we believe, more advanced in years than any other member of the Peerage. his Lordship was born in 1762. Of the other aged Peers, the most venerable are the Duke of Portland, the Marquis of Anglesey, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Talbot de Malahide, and Lord Stafford.*

"G. W. C." *—The children of Prince George of Cambridge would be entitled to the designation of Prince.*

"X. S. A."—*If the arms in question be properly recorded, a copy may be had at a very trifling expense, less than £1, by applying to "the Officers in Waiting, Heralds' College, Doctors' Commons." A person, unentitled to coat armour, may obtain a grant of armorial ensigns from the Earl Marshal, by memorialising that functionary through one of the Heralds, and by paying fees to the amount of £5 guineas.*

"T. J. B." *Mynams.—The Duchess of Kent once resided at Ingestre House, Belgrave-square: we never heard of Inverness House. Lord Mornington's names are William Pole Wellesley.*

"G. M. H."—*No occasion has yet been come to with respect to the Annandale Peerage*

"P. T." *A complete Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy, by Muller, is now publishing in the Pharmaceutical Times, illustrated by accurate Engravings.*

ERRATUM.—In the reply to "C. J. L.," last week, for "distinguished Astronomer," read "name of Planet."

BOOKS RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Annals of England. By E. D. Baynes, Esq.——Mind and Matter. By Dr. Mullingen.——Copyright of Designs. By W. Spence.——Brownlow's Memoranda t. the Foundling Hospital.——Scotland Delineated. Part 3.——Erasmus Wilson on Healthy Skin.—— Orphanhood.—— The Unseen World.——Modern Life, and other Poems.——Imperial Dictionary. Parts 1 to 4.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1847.

THE Irish Poor-Law Bill has passed the House of Lords with less damage than was expected, the attack of Lord Stanley having proved a singular failure. He proposed to throw the rate hereafter on the tenant, instead of the landlord, which would have made the collection of any rate impossible. It was the same proposition made in the House of Commons by Lord George Bentinck. As a party leader, Lord Stanley must have strangely miscalculated his strength among the Peers, or underrated the influence of public opinion upon them, for he did not venture even to divide the House upon his amendment; it was opposed by those who, in other points, were ready enough to diminish the efficiency of the measure, and Lord Stanley found himself supported only by a very chosen few indeed; so he succumbed, and the bill passed. Never did a long-threatened and rather-dreaded opposition end so innocently: it was a most lame and impotent conclusion.

The time has been when a Whig Ministry would have been crushed by such a demonstration; but there are circumstances in which it is dangerous to follow up an attack even against an enemy numerically weak. The difficulties of the Government are their defence; it is not enough to out-vote them; the question what is to be done by those who succeed them inevitably occurs; and the answer is neither clear nor satisfactory. When the ship is among the breakers, it is dangerous to quarrel about who shall have the helm; to help the hand that is upon it is the wisest course, as it is pretty certain there is but one course to be taken to get out of the danger. Such is the feeling among all parties now; a common peril has silenced the voice of political strife; and the Liberals hold their position less from the support they get, than from the suspension of party attacks. Where would they be if Peel, and Stanley, and Graham were nightly bringing forward hostile motions in hostile speeches? But it may be said, to the credit of English statesmen, that, when the occasion demands it, mere party differences are merged in the discharge of a great public duty, as to which little difference of opinion can exist.

The effects of the famine in Ireland are rapidly extending to England; hordes of paupers, bringing want and disease with them, are cast on the English shore: as if the plague were raging on the other side of the channel, it has become necessary to establish a quarantine, and a steamer with deck passengers arriving in the Mersey hoists the "yellow flag," as if it brought a tainted cargo from Egypt or Constantinople. And still the flood of human beings, stricken with a double curse, pours in, and "knows no retiring ebb;" the need that drives them forth is stronger even than the fear that places an obstacle in their way, but cannot erect a barrier against them. They fly from a land where they may die unheeded, with no claim on society even for the cost of a grave, to one where, at the worst, an existence may be demanded by law. As long as a difference between the systems of the two countries remains so great, the same influx will take place in every period of distress: there is a natural tendency in society to equalize its conditions: labour flies to where employment is to be found, and want drives its perishing thousands, as if by instinct, to where that want will be relieved. The better state of the more favoured land is lowered and brought more near to the level of the less happily circumstanced: carry the process on for any length of time and both will become alike miserable and helpless. It is a sense of this danger, as yet remote, indeed, but at least within the bounds of possibility, that renders it imperative on the Government to assimilate, in principle, the institutions of the two countries. In details they cannot be made exactly alike, but they cannot with safety be left wholly different. Good and evil, wealth and want, cannot stand together without laws, to guard the community against a social shock. Those who possess much must sacrifice a little, that those who have nothing may not be maddened by their need. It is in this principle that all Poor-Laws have their root: they are not dictated by charity so much as by the sense of insecurity that intrudes itself amid the enjoyment of wealth when want is prowling around it. Dives sat careless at the feast with one Lazarus at his gate, and met no punishment on earth; but, with millions begging for the crumbs that fall from the table, the richest of nations cannot securely eat on and refuse the alms.

For the national charity the duty there is a worldly punishment. In Ireland that duty has been neglected for ages, and the consequence is falling on us. There is an anxious terror, a sense of fear and insecurity throughout the land: words like "confiscation" and "ruin" are uttered; principles and rights are discussed in a tone ominous to the stability of society. These things are not without a cause. The wisest thing a wealthy nation can do is to tax its means so far for the relief of destitution that it may not become desperate: something should be sacrificed to propitiate the dark spirit of want. The ancients dreaded a too prosperous lot: good fortune, unbroken by sorrow or disaster, they held ominous of some sudden convulsion that would rectify the balance, and mete out the portion of ill that belongs to all. The fable of the Monarch who threw a costly gem into the sea when his success seemed too great in everything, that he might appease the Fates with at least the semblance of a loss, shadows forth a truth. A Poor-Law is the portion that modern wealth casts to the thousands whose want would otherwise threaten it too sternly; a Poor-Law is the police of prosperity, by which it keeps desperation from its threshold. No State has been able to exist without it in some shape or other. Where serfdom and slavery exist, the serf and the slave must be fed—by law. In free States, equal laws, justice, and fair dealing have enabled the masses to live by their labour without the degradation of dependence. Ireland has been the sad exception; the people have lived even worse than the serfs of Russia or the Negroes of the American States, without the compensating security of an existence; while bad laws, injustice, and oppression have blighted the energies that freemen everywhere else display. No Poor-Law has given men a right to live; charity has not been able to supply the want of such a law; and the consequence of all is the very now see—England and Ireland stand side by side like the fat and lean kine of Pharaoh's dream; and the similitude is completed by the fact that the wealth of one is being devoured by the other. The enactment of the Poor-Law is a late attempt to put a stop to the process.

THERE was a treatise written some years ago "On the Use of the Dead to the Living;" but it broached no speculation at all approaching in originality and boldness a plan just hit upon by Mehemet Ali, the Pacha of Egypt. His insatiable avarice has seemingly exhausted all possible modes of stripping the living, so he has turned his attention to a new source of wealth, as yet very partially and imperfectly wrought, and is about to make money by the dead. It is stated by the *Egyptian Spectator*, a journal published at Cairo, that the catacombs are to be worked like mines for the sake of the linen in which the mummies are wrapped; they can be converted into rags, and from rags into paper, with immense gain to the Pacha's treasury! We owe the invention of the material to the Egyptians; but the old *papyrus* makers little thought they should give such an impulse to the manufacture some three thousand years after they had been quietly inurned. Yet so it is; and the whole operation is marked out and calculated with a minuteness highly creditable to the financial talent of the Pacha. It is is estimated that, from the year 2097 B. C. to the year 1 of our era, four hundred millions of Egyptians have died in course of nature in the "Valley of the Nile." All these millions were embalmed, and all wrapped more or less fully in linen; and there they he at this hour, stored up "in the crypts excavated in the Arabian and Egyptian chains." Think of the mass!

Only estimating it at the rate of 2 kilogrammes per mummy, there would be found, of the cloths employed to envelop them, a total quantity of 840,000,000 kilogrammes, or 8,400,000 metrical quintals of cloth, which may be used for the manufacture of paper

Ethiopia, though anciently a land of embalmers, is left out of the calculation; so are the three centuries that elapsed before Egypt was Christianised, and began to bury its dead without spices, papyri, and painted cases. The speculator did not wish to "over-

state the quantity," as they say in the House of Commons; so he takes only half the above amount as his basis, and fixes it at "4,200,000 metrical quintals." Then comes the great question, what will be the value of these resuscitated wrappings? —It is thus answered:

The cloth which encloses the mummies is all of the finest linen; and everybody knows how superior the manufacture derived from flax is to that from other substances. The rags that serve for the preparation of paper are now sold in France at the rate of 200 piasters (50*l.*) per metrical quintal. Subtracting from this sum 100 piasters for stowage, or rather interest, to keep an article below an impossible *minimum*, there will nevertheless remain a total of 420,000,000 piasters, or 105,000,000*l.*, or 21,000,000 dollars (about £4,000,000 sterling). Only admitting the half of this result, viz., 10,500,000 dollars, every one will agree that this industrial resource, reduced to its very lowest proportions, would, nevertheless, yield an immense profit to the Government of his Highness the Pacha of Egypt.

His Highness has only to dig and be rich. The Pharoahs will enter their palaces again in the shape of piasters; and the forty centuries that look down from the top of the Pyramids will see a stranger transformation than any they have beheld during their period of observation. It is not the first time that mummies have been traded in; but of old they furnished a popular medicine, bought with more than its weight in gold: from thence to the price of the rag dealer is a "heavy declension." Sir Thomas Browne thought even this former use of the dead a profanation, and thus deplores it:—"The Egyptian mummies, which Cambyses or time hath spared, avarice now consumeth. Mummy is become merchandise, Mizriam cures wounds, and Pharoah is sold for balsams." He denounces this "turning old heroes into unworthy potions. Shall Egypt lend out her ancients unto chirurgeons and apothecaries, and Cheops and Psammiticus be weighed unto us for drugs? Shall we eat of Chamnes and Amosis in electuaries and pills, and be cured by cannibal mixtures? Surely such diet is dismal vampirism!"

Luckily science can disguise the nature of the raw material of its fabric; and no one, in the crisp bank-note or the perfumed *billet doux*, will suspect the presence of the shroud of some dusky Egyptian, who

> Was dead and buried and embalmed
> Ere Romulus and Remus had been suckled.

ON THE WEATHER, DURING THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1847.

The Report of the Registrar-General for the past quarter contains the results of Meteorological Observations made in many different places in England. These have been all similarly reduced by Mr. Glaisher, who has also deduced the hygrometrical states of the air for all places where the necessary observations have been made, by the use of his hygrometrical tables. The results of each subject of investigation are thus rendered strictly comparable with each other. The mean temperatures for each month, for all places not situated in the counties of Cornwall and Devonshire, were found to be nearly identical with that at Greenwich; but those few places situated in these counties were found to be very much higher, and it also appears that the degree of humidity in these counties was less than in any other part of England.

The following are Remarks on the Weather of the Quarter, by James Glaisher, Esq., of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, abbreviated from the Registrar-General's Report:—

The mean temperature of Greenwich was 37° 4′, which is 6° 3′ *below* that of the corresponding quarter of 1846; 2° *above* that of 1845; 1° 6′ *below* that of 1844; and 1° 6′ below that of the quarter upon the average of twenty-five years. A remarkable belt or zone of cold is shown to have taken place between Feb. 8th and 14th, whose southern and northern limits appear to have passed near the parallels of latitude of 50° 45′ and 52° respectively; and from observations established in Egypt, the cold appears to have extended across the country between the above-mentioned parallels, and to have been very uniform within the zone. It was most severely felt at Uckfield, in Sussex, whose latitude is 50° 59′.

The hygrometrical state of the air has been remarkable during the whole quarter, on account of its extreme dryness, and this appears to have been general over the whole country. The air appears to have been generally in a calm state for the most part, subjected to the horizontal movement having been about 200 miles a week less than usual.

Vegetation has been subjected to frequent low temperatures. The reading of a thermometer placed on grass, read less than 32° on 70 nights during the quarter; and during the days, in consequence of the dry state of the atmosphere, the evaporation of moisture from vegetation has been great, and thus it has been subjected to the influence of cold in the shade, both night and day; consequently, the sap has scarcely risen in trees, and vegetation is very backward.

Upon the whole the weather in this quarter has been more severe and unfruitful to the senses than either of the corresponding quarters in the three preceding years, and much more so than has been indicated by the thermometers, in consequence of the dryness of the air causing the moisture from the skin to evaporate quickly, thus subjecting it to the temperature of evaporation, which has been throughout this quarter, has been much below that of the air.

The winter of 1846-7 may be considered to have commenced on November 27th, 1846, and to have continued fully to the end of this quarter.

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been much finer and warmer than it has been for a long time past, and since Sunday vegetation has progressed rapidly. Friday was a fine day generally, with occasional thin rain falling, and wind blowing from the S.; its average temperature was 53½°, this day was followed by a warm and cloudy night, during which the thermometer reading did not descend below 50°. Saturday, a thin rain was falling early in the morning; the afternoon was stormy, with frequent squalls of rain and wind; the direction of the latter was from the S.; the average temperature of the day was 52°. Sunday was a very fine day, with the wind principally from the W.; its average temperature was 54° 5′, being about that of the season. Monday was a very fine warm day, with the wind from the W.; its average temperature was 55½°, being about 5° above that of the season. Tuesday was also a fine day; a thin rain was falling early in the morning, the wind was from the S.; the evening a temperature of the day was 58°. Wednesday was a fine growing day, the sky was principally cloudy, a gentle rain was falling during a part of the morning; the average temperature of the day was 54°. Thursday was a fine day, the wind from S.W.; large white cumuli were scattered about the sky, which was generally of a deep blue colour; the average temperature of the day was 55°, and that of the week was 54½°, being about that of the season.

The extreme thermometrical readings each day were—

Friday	May 7, the highest during the day was 65½ deg., and the lowest was 41 deg.				
Saturday,	May 8	.....	50	.....	45
Sunday,	May 9	.....	65½	.....	46
Monday,	May 10	.....	72½	.....	47
Tuesday,	May 11	.....	68	.....	50
Wednesday,	May 12	.....	65½	.....	43½
Thursday,	May 13	.....	66½	.....	45½

Blackheath, Friday, May 14, 1847. J. G.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

MOVEMENTS OF THE COURT.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the Royal Children, left Buckingham Palace at ten minutes to six o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. The journey was performed by road to Nine Elms, in three carriages and four, escorted by a party of Lancers.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, and the Prince of Leiningen, returned to Buckingham Palace at ten minutes to six o'clock on Thursday afternoon. The journey by road to Nine Elms, at two o'clock in the afternoon, crossed in the *Fairy* to Gosport, travelled to town by a special train on the South Western Railway, and proceeded from the terminus at Nine Elms, in three carriages and four, escorted by a party of Lancers.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, honoured the floral exhibition of the Royal Botanic Society with a visit on Saturday morning. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. The Queen took an airing in a carriage in the afternoon, attended by the Hon. Misses Stanley and Dawson. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback at the same time.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER AND THE DUCHESS OF KENT. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent attended Divine Service last Sunday, in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The prayers were read by the Rev. T. Jones, and the sermon by the Rev. J. V. Povah. The anthem was preached by the Rev. T. Mills. The anthem was, "Wherewithal shall a young man." Mr. Knyvett presided at the organ.

ENTERTAINMENT BY SIR GEORGE GREY.—The Right Hon. Sir Robert and Lady Peel entertained his Excellency Count Kielmansegge, his Excellency Senor Isturitz, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Earl and Countess of St. Germans, and Lady Louisa Elliot, the Earl Bathurst, the Earl and Countess of Morton, and Lady Eilen Douglas, Viscount Somerton, Lord Forester, Lady Harriet Baring, Mr. Labouchere, and a distinguished circle to dinner on Wednesday evening, in Whitehall-gardens.

RETURN OF LORD AND LADY HOWARD DE WALDEN.—Lord and Lady Howard de Walden have arrived in town from Southampton, where they disembarked after visiting his Lordship's large landed property in the West Indies. His Lordship does not proceed to Brussels to enter on his diplomatic duties before the end of the ensuing month.

THE DUCHESS OF ARGYLL.—The Duchess Dowager of Argyll has been suffering from severe indisposition.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, has issued invitations for a grand dinner, in honour of the Queen's Birthday, on Thursday, the 27th of May, at the Clarendon Hotel. The company will consist of the Queen's Judges, the Lord Mayor, and the principal civic functionaries. The guests will appear in full dress. The Chancellor of the Exchequer will give a full dress dinner to a numerous party on the same day, in celebration of her Majesty's Birthday, at his official residence in Downing-street. The Duke of Norfolk, Viscount Palmerston, and other members of the Ministry, have also arranged to give entertainments in celebration of the same event.

APPROACHING MARRIAGES AMONG THE ARISTOCRACY.—The marriage of the Earl of Portarlington and Lady Alexandrina Vane, second daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, is expected to be solemnised at the close o' this month, but the precise day is not determined on. The preliminaries are arranged for the marriage of Lord Charles Fitzroy, second son of the Duke and Duchess of Grafton, and Miss Balfour, daughter of Lady Eleanor Balfour, and sister of Mr. James M. Balfour, M.P. The 8th of the ensuing month has been appointed for the nuptials.

LADY BROUGHAM'S ASSEMBLY.—Lord and Lady Brougham entertained at dinner, on Monday evening, at their mansion in Grafton-street, the Earl and Countess of Tankerville, the Countess of Clarendon, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Viscount and Viscountess Jocelyn, Lord Glenelg, Sir Alexander and Lady Malet, Mr and Lady Caroline Maxse, and Mrs. Howard. Her Ladyship subsequently had an evening party, which was numerously and fashionably attended.

COUNTRY NEWS.

RIOTS IN STAFFORDSHIRE.

For some days past great dissatisfaction has been evinced by the labourers employed upon the South Staffordshire Railway, and the whole of them, numbering several hundreds, have struck work. In consequence of this step the contractors called in the aid of a number of Irishmen, who, it is alleged, worked under the prices paid to those who had "turned out."

On Monday night, the men who had left work in the neighbourhood of Walsall, visited the pits, and collecting together a formidable body of miners armed themselves with bludgeons, many of which were torn up from hedges and trees on the road-sides, and proceeded to Walsall, where the Irish labourers are located. They commenced a ferocious attack upon the windows and doors of the Irishmen's houses, and before the inmates became aware of the object of their assailants some of them were most unmercifully beaten. The Irish party gathered a strong force, and were about to retaliate upon the "turn-outs," and had it not been for the interference of the magistrates, backed by the police, serious, if not fatal, consequences must have followed. The police sallied out upon the rioters, and succeeded in apprehending four of the ringleaders. The rioters were brought up before the magistrates, on Tuesday, and committed for trial at the sessions. It is feared that the rioting may be renewed.

The outrage in Walsall has been followed by similar outbreaks of popular violence in the mining district.

Near Wolverhampton about 1000 miners and others met on Tuesday, and drove every Irishman from his employment. It they hesitated for a moment they were attacked with sticks and assailed with volleys of stones. Some of the men have been severely hurt; one poor fellow was so stunned by a blow he received that it was feared death would ensue, but he is now recovering. The police, in the number of about fifty-two, under the direction of Colonel Hogg, deputy chief-constable, endeavoured to persuade the mob to disperse, and in some cases succeeded; but the assaults on the poor Irishmen were continued by the majority of the rioters; and many of them had difficulty in escaping with their lives. Many women were conspicuous amongst the crowds, urging on the mob, and encouraging them in their violence.

On Wednesday, immense crowds of miners and others, to the number of between 1000 and 2000, again met on the Bilston and Willenhall-road. They attacked numerous of the Irish labourers, but the presence of the police awed them from further violence.

On Wednesday, another body of miners, numbering about 1500, perpetrated similar outrages. One man had his eye knocked out, several had their skulls nearly fractured, many were beaten till scarcely able to stand, and it was with difficulty some of them escaped with their lives. Two of the ringleaders have been apprehended by the police.

The whole of this populous district is in the most unsettled and excited state, and the contagion seems spreading, for accounts have been received of similar proceedings at Stafford and in the Potteries.

The causes of this outbreak are more decided cesspar than at first appeared. The miners work only about three days a week, refusing to do more; and the coal and iron-masters, being thereby subjected to great loss and annoyance, have employed many Irishmen, who do not ask for holidays, and for the same work receive higher wages than the others.

At Tring, we hasten to the real cause. The result of these tumults will, if persisted in, have a most disastrous effect on the iron trade, which is at the present moment in a very favourable condition.

REPRESENTATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.—There will be a contest for the representation of this University at the approaching general election, Mr Estcourt having intimated his intention of retiring from Parliament. The nameof the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and Sir W. Heathcote are spoken of as cans of dates

OPENING OF THE LOWESTOFT AND REDDHAM RAILWAY. On Monday week this railway was opened for goods traffic. A train passed through on the morning of that day, and another came from Lowestoft in the evening; goods trains will run, in the same manner, for about a fortnight, till this railway is opened for passengers. Packets of first-rate steamers, now building and repairing, will be ready in August, and with them it is intended to keep up a constant communication between Rotterdam, Hamburg, and other Continental ports, and Lowestoft. These packets, at vessels from all parts of the north of Europe, will deliver their cargoes at Lowestoft, where they will be readily placed on the railway and conveyed to all parts of England, by means of the Norfolk, the Ely and Peterborough, and other lines. From the north of England to the north of Europe, goods will be sent by the same means of transit

THE PRICE OF CORN AT COLCHESTER.—The advance of the price of wheat in Colchester market within the past week is 18*s.* per quarter, and the price has become truly alarming. The Home Secretary has issued orders to the inspectors of corn returns throughout the kingdom, to ascertain as nearly as possible the quantity of wheat now in the hands of the farmers generally; and the result of the inspectors' inquiry at Colchester market on Saturday was, that a very little more than one-third of the quantity is now in hand, compared with the quantity at this period of last year.

STATE OF TRADE IN BIRMINGHAM. It is feared that, in a few days, short time, in some of the manufactories in Birmingham, will commence. The money pressure is being severely felt, and the universal opinion is that something must be done, and done immediately, or else great discontents, or another week or two will bring matters to a serious crisis. As for the share market, it is all but suspended.

DISTURBANCES IN NOTTINGHAM.—The stagnation in trade and the high price of provisions have produced a disturbed state of public feeling which has not been equalled for many years past. At half-past four in the afternoon of Monday a large concourse, called together by the Chartists, assembled in the market-place, to listen to addresses commenting upon the great distress the working classes are suffering under. On the meeting separating, a number of individuals attached themselves to a waggon which had served as a platform, and which was then deposited in the waggon, till it was more than half filled. This visitation very much terrified the shopkeepers and the inhabitants generally. The men did not enforce, but asked for bread; consequently the police did not interfere, but the magistrates assembled at the police-office, and took precautionary steps in case of any violation of the public peace. Some fears were entertained of an outbreak late in the evening, but happily none occurred.

POISONING AT SUFFOLK.—The family of Mr. Rouse, of Bury, consisting of the man, his wife, and four children, were nearly poisoned on Saturday last, after eating some yeast dumplings. Mr. Image, surgeon, having been called in, administered the necessary antidotes, and took possession of the dumplings, the bread from which they were taken, and the flour remaining in the house, for the purpose of analysis. On Monday evening, the eldest daughter, about twenty-one years of age, was taken into custody, in consequence of some letters having been found, indicating a wretched state of mind at an act of dishonesty; and on Tuesday morning she underwent a private examination before Dr. Pollard and H. Le Grice, Esq., at which was received the evidence in Mr. Image's and bread was ascertained by Mr. Image, but none was found in the flour. It appeared that the unhappy girl had taken a larger quantity than any other of the family, but all are now recovering from its effect.

THE COMMAND IN THE TAGUS.—Lord Palmerston has appointed Admiral Sir Charles Napier to the naval command on this station.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL TROS. FYERS, ROYAL ENGINEERS.—On Tuesday, Major General Fyers, of the Royal Engineers, expired at his residence in Woolwich. The deceased officer had just completed forty-seven years of active service, having entered the corps as second lieutenant, on the 2nd of May, 1800.

THE MURDER OF THREE CHILDREN BY THEIR MOTHER.—The last week gave an account of the murder of three children by their mother, near Carmarthen. An inquest has since been held on the bodies, and the mother has been taken into custody. On her way to Llanybyther, she related the manner in which she hanged the children. She said she hanged the two eldest first, and the infant afterwards. It was better for them to suffer at once, than suffer from starvation. Several witnesses spoke of the state of mind of the unfortunate woman, which for a length of time was that of a person insane. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Mary Hughes, who was committed for trial at the Summer Assizes.

STATE OF THE CROPS IN IRELAND.—The reports of the state of the crops in Ireland are exceedingly cheerful. From all quarters—wretched Mayo and other districts in the west and south excepted—the crops appear in a flourishing condition, and a far greater quantity of land is under cultivation than ever was seen before in Ireland. Even in the most afflicted districts alluded to, great exertions are made by the local gentry and the better classes; but the peasantry are so completely stricken down in body and mind by their sufferings that little hope is entertained of their being able to raise food enough for their own consumption during the next winter.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, in moving that the report on this bill be received, said it was his intention to propose to their Lordships to strike out of the bill all those amendments which had been agreed to, the object of which was to fix a limit to the bill.

The question was then put that the House do disagree with the amendment providing that the bill should be of a temporary character. Upon this amendment a discussion took place, and, on a division, the proposal of the Government was carried by 34 to 42, so that Lord Montcagle's amendment, limiting the duration of the bill, was abrogated.

An amendment of Earl CLANCARTY, limiting the relief of able-bodied labourers to out-door relief, was negatived without a division.

The report on the bill was then received, and the House adjourned, at half-past ten o'clock, till Monday

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

THIRD READINGS OF RAILWAY BILLS.—The following bills were read a third time and passed:—The Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham Railway (Peterborough and Thorney Line) Bill; the Chard Canal and Railway (Extension and Amalgamation) Bill; the Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr Railway (No 4) Bill; the Herne Bay and Canterbury Junction Railway Bill; the Liskeard and Caradon Railway Bill, the Southampton and Dorchester Railway (New Forest Deviation and Branches) Bill; the South Wales Railway Bill; the Vale of Neath Railway Bill; the Wexford and Valencia Railway (Killarney to Valencia) Bill; the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth Railway (No. 1) (Bruton, Pilcombe, and Selden and Bradford Deviations) Bill

CAPITAL FOR RAILWAYS.—Mr. HUME moved resolutions to the effect that no railway company which, by any Act of Parliament is now authorised to construct, purchase, or take on lease any line of railway, shall by any future act receive power to raise additional capital, by shares, loan, or mortgage, for the completion or extension of such line, or for taking on lease, or amalgamation with any other railway or canal, unless a clause be introduced into such an Act, specifying the company shall not raise such capital until it has realised so much capital as is sufficient for the completion of the works already sanctioned by Parliament. That no railway company shall be allowed to lease or sell any other line of railway until the whole capital shall have been subscribed, and one-half paid up.—Mr. J. A. SMITH seconded the resolutions.—In the course of the discussion that followed, Lord J. RUSSELL gave his opinion that it would not be prudent if Mr. Hume to press his resolutions to a division.—Mr. HUME complied with the suggestion, and withdrew his resolutions.

THE LOAN DISCOVERY BILL.—THE CURRENCY.—On the question for going into Committee on this Bill, a general discussion arose respecting the Currency, which lasted the remainder of the night.

FRIGHTFUL MURDERS IN YORKSHIRE.

Three very shocking murders were committed at the village of Mirfield, near Dewsbury, Yorkshire, last Wednesday, at mid-day. The victims are Mr James Wraith, his wife, and servant. It appears that, about twelve o'clock, Mr. Wraith was seen near his own house. About one o'clock, a boy, who was employed to work for the deceased gentleman, went to the house and found all the doors fastened. Blood was issuing from under the doors. The boy gave an alarm, and an entrance was effected. The most horrible scene was presented. In the kitchen, the servant, a young woman, between 19 and 20 years, lay with her throat cut, her brains beaten out, and her face in a dreadfully mangled condition. On leaving the kitchen, the body of Mrs. Wraith was found in the passage leading to the sitting-room. Her throat was also cut. On going into the sitting-room, the mutilated body of Mr. Wraith was discovered. His throat was cut, his jawbone broken, and his head severely fractured. A razor was laid across his throat. On a chair near him, were his keys and a pocket-knife. His pockets were partly turned out, but half a sovereign was left in one of them. Search was made in the drawer where it was supposed he kept his money, and which was found to have been opened, but at present it cannot be ascertained whether anything has been stolen. It was first conjectured that Mr. Wraith was the murderer, but this has soon discovered to have been impossible, as his head was bruised as if by a heavy bludgeon. Inquiry was then made as to who was likely to have been the perpetrator of the deed, and it was found that a man who had been hawking earthenware had been seen near the house about the time of the murder. He was followed and apprehended. There are strong reasons for believing this man to be the murderer. Mr and Mrs. Wraith were both upwards of 70 years of age.

BANQUET TO MR. CONDEN AT FLORENCE.—A banquet was given on the 8th of April to Mr Cobden, in the magnificent gallery of the Borghesi Palace, in Florence. Signor Vincenzi Perruzzi, the Gonfaloniere of the city, presided. Upon Mr. Cobden's health having been drunk with enthusiasm, he rose, and, after some eloquent compliments to Tuscany, as having been in advance of other countries in behalf of Free-Trade, said:—"Upon this my first visit to Italy, I have felt naturally desirous to witness the effects of Free-Trade, particularly in corn, upon the moral and material condition of a people. I must confess that I entered Tuscany with feelings of enthusiasm, such as a devotee experiences in visiting the shrine of his faith. But I have endeavoured to cast an impartial eye upon all that I have seen, and if what I state as the result of my observation be erroneous, it will be open to correction by others. During the last eight months, I have been travelling in nearly all the countries of Southern Europe, and I am bound to state, without wishing to disparage other nations, that I find the condition of the population of Tuscany superior to that of any people I have visited. The surface of the country resembles that of a well-cultivated garden; the people are everywhere well dressed; I have seen no beggars, except a few lame or blind; and in this season of general scarcity there is less of suffering from want of food here, with a perfect freedom in the imports and exports of corn than is probably any other country in Europe. I find such industries as are natural to Tuscany carried on with success; and that in particular of its indigenous straw manufacture has attained a development which has surprised me. But I do not confine my observations to the material condition of the people. Where a country had enjoyed for fifty years the advantages of commercial liberty, I expected to find the spirit of Free-Trade entering into the character of its people, abating their natural prejudices, destroying the spirit of egotism, and imparting to them a sentiment of brotherhood towards other nations. And in this respect I have not been disappointed in the inhabitants of Tuscany. I can only regarding the opinion of every traveller when I say that they are eminently courteous and mild towards strangers. Foreigners make this country their favourite abode, not merely because here there is no impediment to a cheap and abundant supply of luxuries and comforts from every part of the globe, but because they find a charm in the amiable cordiality of the Tuscan people. Such is a description of the only country in Southern Europe which enjoys the advantages of Free-Trade, and I will not add a word of comment, but leave the facts I have stated for the instruction of other nations. Gentlemen, I thank you heartily for this compliment, and feel a fellow labourer in our good cause. The remembrance of this happy evening will always be a source of the highest gratification to me. I console by drinking to the rapid extension of Free-Trade principles all over the world."

ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF THE EARL OF FIFE.—On Sunday, the town of Banff was put into a state of excitement in consequence of an attempt upon the life of the Earl of Fife, by a servant of the name of Hammond, who was on the eve of being discharged. The villain was ultimately overpowered and removed under the charge of the police. His Lordship has happily sustained little or no personal injury.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL MAPLES.—We regret to announce the death of Admiral John Fordyce Maples, R.N., C.B., which took place at his residence at Kilburn Priory, in the 70th year of his age. He was in the battle of Trafalgar, and other actions with Lord Nelson, and had been in more than one hundred engagements.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

FRANCE.

Some of the Paris papers of Wednesday, hint that the Duke de Broglie has advised M. Guizot to resign, and that the latter, out of statesman's delicacy, urges the propriety of such a course upon him. M. Duchatel's illness, it is said, is not so serious as has been given out, but attacks him conveniently when disagreeable explanations are to be made to the Chamber, a duty, the disadvantages of which are left to M. Guizot.

The Marquis d'Jigre, Peer of France, has just died, leaving a fortune the income of which is estimated at 3,000,000 francs.

PORTUGAL

The *Ace of Trumps* has arrived at Liverpool, after a remarkably quick passage of six days from Lisbon. She brings intelligence to the 8th inst. There had been some skirmishing between the Queen's troops and the insurgents, at St. Ubes; but on receipt of despatches from the Queen, the warfare ceased, and it was understood in Lisbon, that the contents of the despatches were such, that hostilities would not be resumed.

BELGIUM.

There were some rather serious food riots at Brussels on Monday and Tuesday last. A mob of 4000 persons attacked the shops of several bakers and corn merchants. The troops were called out, and several skirmishes took place between the soldiers and the mob. Six houses were attacked and partly plundered during the outbreak on Monday night and early on Tuesday morning. It was feared that the riots would be renewed. The Queen of the Belgians had a very narrow escape from being killed on Tuesday last. Her Majesty was returning from Verviers on the Belgian National Railway, when the Royal train came into collision with the Brussels down train. Happily, her Majesty was unhurt, but some of her suite were seriously injured, viz., General Chazal, who had one of his ribs broken, and Gen. d'Hane, who received a violent blow on the head; the former was unable to continue the journey further than Liege. One of the servants had his arm broken. The Queen displayed great presence of mind, and expressed deep concern for the injuries received by the above-named gallant Generals. One of the carriages of the Royal train was almost smashed to pieces.

ARRIVAL FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The *Cambria* arrived at Liverpool yesterday, with New York papers of the 1st instant. They do not contain any new fact respecting Mexico, but deal principally in rumours and surmises as to the progress of the war. It was said that Santa Anna was determined to prosecute the war to the uttermost. There was a good deal of excitement in commercial matters, and exchange on Europe was in great demand when the *Cambria* sailed. The *New York Herald* estimates the quantity of wheat likely to be available for the European market at 10,000,000 bushels, and of Indian corn at 20,000,000 bushels; that is, there was about as much to come as had already been shipped.

THE LONDON SEASON.

[The annexed Illustrations are so many ... Yableaux from High Life during the present Carnival ... w of Fashion, in every-day parlance "the London Sea... n." As the most graceful accompaniment to these scene... s of artistic vraisemblance, we present our readers with a ... charming *Nouvellette*, for which we are indebted to the ... accom- plished pen of a lady, highly distinguished in a ... species of writing characteristic of our own times—the ... veal of fashionable life.—Ed.]

THE ORPHAN HEIRESS.

BY THE BARONESS DE CALABRELLA.

The Lady Constance Neville had to mourn the death of both her parents at an early age. Her father, the Earl of Glendower, was an attached husband, a tender and devoted father; but, in selecting his uncle, Lord Glenlyn, for his sole executor and his daughter's guardian, in the event of Lady Glendower's death—the near approach of which event her delicate health at the time of his own decease hardly left doubtful—his Lordship did not prove himself a wise one. It may be asked, who can fill a parent's place?—who, but a parent, can ever enter into the feelings of a parent? Alas! those who have had cause to examine into these deputyships of parental affection will readily answer. They never really are fulfilled as the bequeathers of them hoped and contemplated.

Lord Glenlyn went down to Llantrisset Castle, to attend Lady Glendower's funeral, as he had, a few months before, done Lord Glendower's. On this, his second journey thither, he even meditated on the immense sacrifice of his own personal comforts which would arise by carrying Lady Constance and her governess back with him to London; but the sight of the child's overwhelming grief so terrified—perhaps, so astonished—him, when he hinted his kind intention, that he quickly persuaded himself that there would be no real kindness to her in removing her from a spot which seemed to her the only hallowed one on earth; and that, by leaving her there, under the care of her governess, a lady who had been selected by her mother, and reducing the present overgrown establishment, taking care that every requisite of luxury should still surround the young heiress, he should be really acting more judiciously by his ward, and far more agreeably to himself.

After carefully going through all the necessary details, in his capacity of executor, he again sought an interview with Lady Constance, who repaired to his presence with the feeling of a martyr whose last sacrifice is about to be required. Her face was void of colour; her rich chesnut curls were no longer playing round a throat of dazzling whiteness, but bound tightly round her small Grecian head, in accordance with the severity of her mourning habiliments; her faltering steps proved too plainly her excessive emotion for Lord Glenlyn, who really possessed a kind heart, and could assume a kind manner, when self was not endangered by its exercise, not to feel sorrow at her distress. Moving forward to meet her, he took her hand, which was cold as marble, and, drawing it within his arm, half supported her to an arm-chair at the library-table.

"Dear Lady Constance," he said, "pray, don't look as if I were afraid of me. It is my hope and my wish to promote your happiness." A convulsive shudder which passed over her frame showed him how inappropriate had been the word; but he quickly added: "Will you not believe this? Try, poor child, to have confidence in me, and tell me what you wish to do."

It was in a voice choking with emotion that Lady Constance faltered out—"To stay here."

Lord Glenlyn pressed her hand, and assured her, that having perceived, in their last interview, how much the idea of leaving her home had distressed her, he had from that moment abandoned the project, and only waited an avowal from her lips to conclude the arrangements incident to her residence at Llantrisset.

He could not, while thus speaking, refrain from congratulating himself on the first expressed wish of his ward having been so much in accordance with his own—while Constance, with tears of thankfulness rolling down her pale cheeks, ventured to lift her eyes to his, as she thought that her guardian was a being less to be feared than she had imagined.

Thus a favourable impression was made on both their minds.

Mrs. Tudor, the governess selected by Lady Glendower, was all that mother could have desired, had she but lived herself to form and strengthen her child's mind, habituating it to thought and reflection on more essential subjects than the vocation of a governess usually embraces. Mrs. Tudor was a well mannered, highly educated, and, in many respects, a very superior woman, and she loved her orphan charge with affectionate—it might be said enthusiastic—devotion; for, unhappily, Mrs. Tudor's besetting sin was enthusiasm and a love of romance. The melancholy circumstances which had followed each other in quick succession since she entered the Glendower family had rather served to increase than diminish this weakness. A young and orphan heiress—an ancient castle, with its high turrets, and its embattlements—offered daily food to her love of the wonderful; and as month after month, and year after year, rolled on, without any event worthy of the romantic position in which they lived, her amazement was strongly awakened. Her dreams were filled with romantic visions of what ought to be the necessary consequence of such an abode, but the every-day circumstances of their life seemed cruelly to oppose themselves to her desired romance.

At a moment when any hope of her dreams being realised seemed to have become extinct, and just as Lady Constance had entered her seventeenth year, Mrs. Tudor was thrown into an ecstacy of delight by discovering in her early walk to the village school, of which she had consented, at Constance's request, to take the superintendence, a young man seated on a stile with a sketch-book and pencil in hand; he was evidently intent on his occupation, and did not perceive her. The incident could not be said to be an uncommon one, for the beauties of Llantrisset and its vicinity had induced many an artist to visit it. There was nothing in the dress or appearance of the person before her as he sat assiduously pursuing his sketch, that would have induced any lady less romantically disposed than Mrs. Tudor, to see in him a hero—a disguised lover—an interesting object—for whom she immediately persuaded herself she felt a warm sympathy. His destination was no longer to the village school; but, turning adroitly to the left, she came exactly in front of the stranger, as if she were intent on crossing the field, to which the gate offered an entrance. Immediately vaulting from his elevated seat, the gentleman raised his hat, hoped he had not detained her, and proceeded to unlatch the heavy gate. The air with which all this was done, was perfectly easy, perfectly gentlemanlike. George the Fourth himself could not have been more courteous; but it was too stately, too reserved; in fact, Mrs. Tudor could not find anything in it like romance; and, feeling somewhat overawed, she passed through the gate with a silent curtsey. She had not, however, proceeded far before she repented having made so little use of what might have turned out a golden opportunity. He was evidently a gentleman; no artist could have looked so proud; he was wonderfully handsome, too, and she turned back, and found the stranger still in possession of the gate. This time it was her turn to apologise for the disturbance she occasioned him.

"Not in the least," he said; "I am glad to have been still here to save you the pain of opening this heavy gate. A moment more, and I should have been gone, for my sketch is finished."

"Will you gratify a woman's curiosity by showing it me?"

He immediately held the sketch-book open before her, she saw at once it owned a master's touch, and

THE LONDON SEASON.

rather in the tone of an interrogatory, said, "Surely it can only be an artist's work."

I am flattered at your praise, Madam. I suppose I shall at last fancy myself an artist; at all events, I certainly am an amateur. The views about here are charming, and well repay a journey taken to visit them.

"Will you allow me," she rejoined, "to be your guide, and conduct you to what is supposed to be the most picturesque spot in this beautiful country."

"Assuredly, and with many thanks; but"—he paused for an instant and then added "excuse me, but I have heard the most beautiful view is within the gates of Llantrisset Park, and I have already sought admission at the lodge in vain."

"It is nevertheless there that I am about to conduct you," replied Mrs. Tudor, and, seeing his look of astonishment, she added, with a triumphant air, "the gates will fly open for me."

Accordingly they entered the park together, and were proceeding to the far famed site, when Constance, driving her favourite pony phaeton, came suddenly upon them. What an opportunity for Mrs. Tudor to secure the first mesh in her net of romance.

"Who shall I name to Lady Constance Neville," she enquired. The stranger, with his eyes fixed on the beautiuous vision before him, said hastily, "Mr. Charles Spencer."

The introduction over, Mrs. Tudor besought a place by Constance's side, and, accompanied by Mr. Spencer, they gained the summit from whence this magnificent view unfolded itself, aided by the glories of a setting sun. The artist, or amateur as he called himself, poured forth his sense of delight and enchantment in glowing language, but Mrs. Tudor thought that she remarked his eyes as often turned to her companion's face as to the surrounding landscape. It was too late in the day to begin a sketch, but Constance, with winning grace and modesty, begged that he would return as early as he liked on the following day, and Mrs. Tudor added, "come to the Castle at two o'clock and we shall be glad to give you luncheon after your fatigues."

That night Mrs. Tudor's visions were more than ever exalted—Mr. Charles Spencer had become suddenly changed into some foreign potentate; her dear Constance was a reigning sovereign; and she herself appointed first lady of honour. There was nothing in Mr. Charles Spencer's demeanour to warrant these flights of fancy—on the following, or during the many succeeding days he spent either at Llantrisset Park, sketching for its fair mistress her favourite views, or in Llantrisset Castle, blending his rich and powerful tones with her sweet and gentle ones, in one pure stream of melody. But one thing was very visible to any common intelligence—namely, that Mr. Charles Spencer and Lady Constance Neville were all in all to each other And where was Mrs. Tudor's forethought and oft-repeated promise to Lord Glenlyn that no one should approach his ward on terms of intimacy without his sanction? Here was a man, a stranger in the country, lodging at a village inn, with a portmanteau and his drawing implements his sole apparent possessions. Once, when startled at an avowal of Constance's, she had ventured to remonstrate with her on the necessity of inquiring into his family and connections, she was answered in a tone which forbad reply. "Dear Mrs. Tudor, all inquiry would now be useless. It is too late to retreat, nor would I wrong him by appearing to harbour a doubt. He has won my whole heart: I feel, oh blessed conviction! that I possess his; and our hands are as firmly pledged as though my cousin, the Bishop of D——, had given us his benediction."

This conversation passed at night, and the following morning a letter arrived from Lord Glenlyn, saying that it was only his *ocant courier* by a few hours, as he was coming to the Castle to communicate to Lady Constance, that he had hired a house for her in Berkeley-square, and had induced his sister (a widow) to come to town for the purpose of presenting her to the fashionable world "We must be prompt in our movements," he added, "for I have set my heart on my ward's first appearance taking place at the Duke of Bridlington's, who opens his mansion in Piccadilly with a ball this day fortnight. It will be a splendid affair; the invitations have been out these three weeks, and I have secured Lady Constance's."

Constance sat the picture of despair—her dreams of bliss seemed at an end. When Charles Spencer appeared at the usual hour, the breakfast one (for now he might be said to live at the Castle), she rushed to him with the letter, burst into tears, and besought him, as he loved her, to save her from such heartless tyranny.

"Calm yourself, my own dear Constance," he replied, "let us talk over this matter. What is there so terrible in this visit to London? in the perspective of this gay ball, to which every one will be dying to go?"

"But you, Charles, you will not be there. Oh! do contrive some means to prevent this; I feel that my fate hangs on this horrid ball. I know but one way to avert it," she said, while a crimson blush mantled on her fine features, "but one way; and that will be the best after all, for it will end all such future arrangements of my Lord Glenlyn's; I will avow our attachment and our engagement."

"My beloved Constance," replied her lover, "you would not be so cruel; you would not rob me of the rich delight of claiming this lovely hand as my own as soon as the only obstacle (into the nature of which you have generously forborne to inquire) is set at rest, which it will be, dearest, sooner than, perhaps, either of us have anticipated. Continue to trust me, my beloved one, and never shall you repent your noble confidence."

She looked in his eyes—they were beaming with love and truth; and, placing her hands in his, she said, "Now and ever, Charles, will I trust you."

He pressed her for a moment to his heart, exclaiming "Noble, peerless Constance; may I through life prove worthy of thee. And now, dearest, I will leave the neighbourhood, before the arrival of Lord Glenlyn; for, having met him in society, I would rather he did not find me here without having asked his introduction to the fair chatelaine of this domain. I may write to you, may I not, Constance? I am going to London, and shall watch over you, though I will not present myself, wherever you may be, till the night of this anticipated ball, to which I too hope to obtain an invitation."

Mrs. Tudor's entrance put an end to this conversation; indeed, Constance was unable to have pursued it. He was going to leave her; they were no longer to see each other for one whole fortnight, and ages of despair seemed to stand between them. Mrs. Tudor all but raved when informed of his determination to depart; and all the folly of her conduct rose in fearful array before her. She wept, she entreated, she even commanded Mr. Spencer to explain himself to Lord Glenlyn, and not leave to her to tell of his having won the Lady Constance's affection, and then refused to ask her hand of her guardian. Constance sat in silence, listening to this exordium, secretly wishing it might, by lessening his pride, change her lover's intentions; but he was firmly bent on leaving them; and, taking Lady Constance's hand to his lips, he bade her farewell. He then offered his hand to Mrs. Tudor, but her's was not put forth till, as he reached the door, he whispered, "Watch over the Lady Constance, and trust to my honour to bear you harmless," blameless, he could not say, for his reason had from the first told him how careless she had been of the peace, nay even of the reputation of her charge.

Mrs. Tudor's exalted imagination tortured this into something bordering on chivalry, and her dreams were, on that and many successive nights, of Knights arming in her defence, Mr. Spencer himself entering the lists to do battle for her against Lord Glenlyn. Lady Constance made no objection to an immediate removal to London had he not said he was going thither? but from the hour of her taking possession of her new abode in Berkeley-square till the day fixed for the ball, nothing seemed to interest or amuse her. Once or twice, while

THE DEBUTANTE.—THE BALCON.

THE DEPARTURE.

looking out from her balcony on the other side of the square, she thought she saw the graceful figure of Charles Spencer, but he was among a group of horsemen, and it was rather by the quickened pulsation of her heart than by her actual vision that she believed it to be him. Lord Glenlyn's sister, Mrs. Vereker, had been for some years a widow, much against her own inclination. To her it was the most difficult lesson to learn that she was growing old—her forty-five years were dreadful proofs on her imagination, and the sight of any one so vessel of youth and beauty a heavy tax on her nerves. Constance had remained so quiet at home, quite unmindful of her dress, which, though from its very simplicity, highly becoming to her extreme youth and freshness, said Mrs. Vereker was ill prepared for the blaze of beauty which she beheld reflected in a mirror as she entered Lady Constance's dressing-room on the eventful night of the ball, just as the anxious and excited girl was arranging the last flower in her glossy tandeau, and remained standing by, with her left hand raised, as if to catch any leaf which might fall, while even her little dog, lying on a rich cushion at her feet, seemed to contemplate her with admiration.

Mrs. Vereker, covered with jewels, could not comprehend how Lady Constance could think of appearing at such a *fête* without a single ornament. But those camellias, all fresh and brilliant, said Mrs. Vereker was ill prepared for the blaze of beauty which she beheld reflected in a mirror as she entered Lady Constance's dressing-room on the eventful night of the ball, just as the anxious and excited girl was arranging the last flower in her glossy tandeau, and remained standing by, with her left hand raised, as if to catch any leaf which might fall, while even her little dog, lying on a rich cushion at her feet, seemed to contemplate her with admiration.

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They were late; Lord Glenlyn had wished it should be so; never had Constance imagined to herself the scene of bustle and noise she was to pass through. From the moment they turned into Piccadilly it was one unbroken line of carriages, waiting to set down, or returning from the mansion; the windows of the houses were filled with gazers, as though it had been mid-day instead of eleven o'clock at night; while well-dressed men and women were rushing nearly under the horses' feet to obtain a sight of those who were proceeding to this long-talked-of *fête*.

Mrs. Vereker, in an exceedingly ill humour, and inclined to quarrel with everything and everybody, kept exclaiming, "How like my brother! how certain are all his arrangements to be too late. Why, there are the Royal carriages returning. Who but he would have found such an hour for our arrival?"

"How long shall we be ere we arrive?" inquired Constance, whose heart was already there.

"It is impossible to guess," replied Mrs. Vereker, "but you may thank Lord Glenlyn for all this escort and work, and the chance of your new carriage having a pole through its panel. We ought to have started an hour sooner."

Constance leant back and resigned herself to her fate. It is an easy matter to do so when the mind has a bright and happy prospect to feed upon; and in due time they found themselves at the door of the mansion, and Lord Glenlyn waiting to receive them. His first look at Constance satisfied him of the effect she must produce—for even his fastidious taste acknowledged her to be supremely beautiful. He gave her his arm to traverse the hall, lined with servants in their gorgeous state liveries; conducted her through the richly carpeted vestibule, its elaborately-carved dome, and handsome columns of red antique marble; and ascended with her the broad sculptured staircase, lighted by a splendid candelabra; turned with her to the left, where the staircase separated into two corridors; and then transferred her arm to his sister's, and passed quickly himself by the corridor to the right, that he might perceive their entrance into the first *salon*. There he had the pleasure of seeing Royalty bestow a glance on his ward; and then, believing that his sister would be a less entertaining companion to her than himself, he joined them in the second *salon*, and, seating himself by Constance, began pointing out to her the different groups who were visible to them through a *portière* in the hall-room. A moment before, Lady Constance would not have heard him; but now, having caught sight of, and exchanged a look of love with, the object of all her thoughts—her sole temptation to that brilliant scene—she turned herself smilingly round, and listened to the accounts furnished her by this old, still *son-disant*, beau. One young girl, with the most lovely ringlets of light and glossy hair, attracted her attention, and she ventured to inquire her name.

"That young lady, my fair Cox" ("Cox" is an appellation much used by self-supposed young uncles when addressing their grown up nieces), "that young lady, my fair Cox, is one of our acknowledged belles. With all her beauty, and the false position her mother's vanity places her in, she is beloved by all who really know her. She is on the arm of a foreign minister, who, having been chosen by her ambitious parent to negotiate a marriage for her in which her heart took no part, had many opportunities of discovering her simple tastes and truthful feelings, and he has ever since been a faithful friend to her. Her mother, who is seated near them, has lately assumed an additional haughtiness of demeanour, from the disappointed feeling of seeing her rival in the world of fashion, marry her second daughter to her satisfaction. Nearer to us, you may observe a man with a very finely-shaped head, conducting two ladies through the crowd; that is the nobleman whose refined taste, whose wonderful talent as a sculptor and painter, and whose varied accomplishments have obtained him the name of the modern Cellini. His being a son of France, joined to his noble courtesies, serve to neutralise the jealousy his *succès* would call forth were he quite one of ourselves. Remark that young man to whom so many eyes are directed. It is Lord B——, possessed of immense wealth, with the most splendid position to boot. He is a powerful rival to many a handsome man, and the willing object of many a heart's desire, but there lurking in ambush about him: and unless some fancied attachment (and here the cynic smiled) should preserve him, he will find himself, from very weariness, forced to marry at duration. Observe that lady with her anxious gaze—looking for what she dreads to behold—her husband whispering soft nothings in another's ear. *En revanche*, behold that *other's* husband, pale with concentrated rage, at finding the same scene where she will distinctly promised him she would not go. Look at that girl bending down to catch the whispered words of admiration of the gentleman whose arm she has just taken, while he, to whom she has by all but words pledged her faith, is gazing on her in surprise and anguish."

But dear Lord Glenlyn," said Lady Constance—he had delicately hinted to her not to call him uncle—"let your account in future be confined to what you had come here to vex and tease each other instead of to enjoy a brilliant *fête*; surely there must be another and a brighter side to this moving panorama of fashion."

"Brighter," exclaimed Lord Glenlyn almost with fierceness, "what is there bright that is not false? But you are right Constance, your question seems to have invoked something brighter, for here comes the noble Baron of the revels." The brightest suffusion might be seen at this moment mantling on the face and neck of Lady Constance, not on account of the Duke's approach, but because coming direct towards her she beheld the object of her heart's worship—seeing him, what else could attract her attention? He came up, and bowing gracefully, said to her, "Will the Lady Constance Neville honour me with her hand for the Mazurka Quadrille now forming?" Constance looked to Lord Glenlyn, and he and they had moved off, before Lord Glenlyn could recover from his astonishment.

"Constance my own, my beloved Constance now and for ever do I claim this dear hand as my own," murmured her lover, as he led her to the ball-room, where, after presenting her to his sister, the lovely Countess of L——, they took their places, and immediately commenced the figure, a crowd standing round to admire their graceful movements.

The dance was scarcely finished, when it became *bruited* about that the lovely *débutante* of fashion's hemisphere had left the ball-room, despite of a lady's entreaties that he would have her carriage called, endeavoured to force his way to wherever Constance might be, but she seemed to have vanished from every one's view; till, in the vestibule, the confusion of tongues were rapidly descending from the grand staircase, he saw her and Mrs. Vereker on either arm of the Duke. His Grace had snatched up a hat, and been himself a considerable distance to look for Lady Constance's carriage, which he had been ordered to come up till two o'clock, and the clock in the hall only then marked half-past one. His Grace had apparently just returned, and was in the act of assuring Constance that he would convey her safely to her home; as a preliminary to which, he ordered his hall-porter to send a policeman to prevent a stoppage of the line from moving till he returned: even the Royal carriage, which stood waiting under the marquee, was ordered to remain stationary.

The *soirée* was over—the guests seemed aware that something more than usual had occurred at its close. It furnished matter for the next day's gossip at the Clubs, and by the Sergeants-at-Almack's, during the following evening, it was again revived, and much wonder expressed that Lady Constance Neville, whose vouchers had been sent for, did not appear; but, within a week, her absence from that and every succeeding party was explained by an announcement in the *Morning Post*, that the nuptials of the Duke of Bridlington and Lady Constance Neville would be solemnised early in the ensuing month.

Did Mrs. Tudor plume herself on this solution to her romantic dreams? Lord Glenlyn's caustic remark that, though Mr. Charles Spencer was really the Duke of Bridlington, and the connection all he could desire for his ward, Mr. Charles Spencer might have been a strolling player for aught she knew, and have brought disgrace on her charge, prevented any further violent display of her exultation. Lord Glenlyn was right essentially right; but, also, Mrs. Tudor was a woman: and, for some reason best known to himself, and carefully concealed from the world, his Lordship never spared one of her sex whom he had the power to censure.

SCARCITY OF FOOD.—ROYAL EXAMPLE. The following order was on Wednesday issued by the Lord Steward of the Queen's Household:—"Her Majesty, taking into consideration the present high and increasing price of provisions, and especial y of all kinds of bread and flour, has been graciously pleased to command that, from the date of this order, no description of flour except seconds shall be used for any purpose in her Majesty's household, and that the daily allowance of bread shall be reduced to the quantity now allowed and issued in the Palace. By her Majesty's command, FORTESCUE. Board of Green Cloth, May 12, 1847."

THE LATE LORD COWLEY.—The mortal remains of the late Lord Cowley were interred on Monday in the vault of Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-street. The ceremony was a strictly private one. The attendants comprised the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Salisbury (brother-in-law to the deceased), Karl Cadogan, Lord Robert Grosvenor (son-in-law to the deceased), the Hon. and Rev. Gerard Wellesley, &c. The funeral service was read in a most impressive manner by the Rev. Evan Nepean, the minister of the chapel, and at the conclusion the body was lowered into the vault.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA

Donizetti's three act lyrical drama, "Maria di Rohan," was produced on Saturday night, and was a signal triumph for the composer, Alboni, Salvi, and Ronconi; but, at the same time, the complete failure of the *prima donna*, Mme Roncoui, was a terrible check to what would be otherwise a most successful representation. It is one of Donizetti's most powerful operas, having been written for Vienna, in 1843, expressly to display Signor Ronconi's vocal and histrionic powers, which, in it at critical points, and, subsequently, in Paris, created an unprecedented sensation, as, indeed, did his last act here. To afford a notion of the drama, thus eliciting such diabolic genius, and electrifying an audience beyond example, we will briefly state that, at the third act of "Maria di Rohan," *Chevreuse*, her husband, has fought a duel, and killed *Gondi*, who had slandered her fair fame; the latter had been chaleng d by *Chalais*, *Chevreuse's* devoted friend, but had been prevented from attending the meeting through the affection of *Maria*. It should be explained that *Chalais* and *Maria* were early lovers, but the latter was forced by her mother into a secret marriage with *Chevreuse*, only disclosed when the mortal enemy of the latter, *Cardinal Richelieu*, the Minister of LOUIS XIII, was in temporary disgrace. *Chalais*, in the third act, *Chevreuse* has rendered important services to *Chalais*, has fought a duel for his honour, and has saved him from *Cardinal's* persecution. Let it be imagined, then, that the confiding husband learns, through *Rochefort* a return to power, that *Chalais* is devotedly attached to his wife; that, by a series of circumstances, *Chevreuse* presumes that the guilty of infidelity, which, however, is not the case; and that this fearful intelligence comes upon him at the moment he has just procured the escape of *Chalais*. And then comes the *denouement*. After the first impulse to slay *Maria*, he ascertains, by her emotion at the striking of a clock, that she is expecting *Chalais*: he then drags her to the secret door through which the latter will enter, and, after a short delay, when the lover comes in the room, he thrusts a pistol into his hand, and a fatal duel takes place; *Chevreuse* returning on the stage, after shooting *Chalais*, to fall into the hands of *Rochefort's* guards.

Ronconi's singing and acting throughout the whole of this exciting scene, from the moment he peruses the letter of *Chalais* to *Maria*, avowing his love, to the final accomplishment of his revenge, was simply replete with fearful force, and with a nature that even the members of the orchestra were irresistibly drawn into the excited feelings of the audience, and hailed the artist with prolonged cheering. He was encored in both movements of his great aria, and, with Salvi (who was the *Chalais*), called before the curtain amidst a perfect *furore*.

The opera has been splendidly mounted; the costume of the Louis Treize period having been faithfully adhered to. Salvi's handsome face and figure looked quite a picture. He has an elegant air in the first act, and a prayer of surpassing beauty in the second, the latter being rapturously encored, owing to the taste, feeling, and refinement displayed by this great tenor. Alboni, in *Gondi*, has the part of a young vain coxcomb, and has two charming cavatinas to sing, in both of which she gained the most fervent demands for repetition. At the second act, *Gondi* ceases to appear. One astonishing cadenza, in which Alboni ascended to B flat, was warmly applauded. It was in the cavatina, "Son leggero nell' amore," in six-eight time, which shows off her rich volume of voice to the greatest advantage.

Donizetti's music is admirable, rising as it does with the dramatic situations in intensity; the two last acts are full of beauties. The orchestration is well contrived to show off the great attributes of Costa's magnificent band. It is a pity that the mistake was committed of assigning *Maria di Rohan* to an inefficient *prima donna*. Madame Roncoui has abilities, undoubtedly, and she is handsome, and dresses exquisitely, but where there are a Grisi and a Persiani, she ought not to appear. It appears that Grisi has played the part with great success in Paris with Roncoui.

Since the above was penned, a letter from Madame Roncoui has appeared in the morning papers, stating that the character of *Maria di Rohan* was offered to her by Madame Grisi in Paris, and only accepted with the firm conviction that Madame Grisi would not undertake it; and, at the urgent request of Madame Roncoui, Grisi will perform *Maria* on the repetition of the opera.

On Tuesday evening, her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Leiningen, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, honoured the new theatre with their presence. The opera was Bellini's "Sonnambula," Madame Persiani being the *Amina*, Mdlle. Corbari *Lisa*, Mario *Elvino*, Tamburini the *Count*, and Polonini *Alesio*. At the early part of the performance, Madame Persiani and Mario were both out of voice, and, indeed, printed apologies had been distributed on behalf of the former, but, as they warmed in their parts, their organs recovered, and their genius shone, and the enthusiasm was immense for the air of Mario in the second act, and the bravura finale of Madame Persiani. The unparalleled *tours de force* of the latter were characterised by their novelty and temerity, and never did she succeed more brilliantly. She was called before the curtain with the other artists, amidst a hurricane of applause and a shower of bouquets, one of which, from the Royal box, must have been a great source of gratification on the highly prized perfume.

On Thursday, was an extra night, not included in the subscription, when Donizetti's "Elisir d'Amore," with Madame Persiani as *Adina*, Salvi as *Nemorino*, Rovere as *Dulcamara*, and Tamburini as *Belcore* was performed for the first time. The success was complete. Salvi was encored rapturously in "Una furtiva," delicously accompanied by Baumann on the Bassoon. Madame Persiani alternately charmed and astonished the house by her execution and wondrous exaction. The *Quack Doctor* of Rovere was full of humour. It was quite an original conception, but was carried out with irresistible drollery, consulting the audience with laughter. Tamburini is also an excellent singer, and in the duos with Salvi and Madame Persiani was much applauded. Tamburini's *Serenata Belcore* is one of his best parts. It is full of vivacity, and the music suits his flexible baritone completely. Rovere is also a most

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE LORD MAYOR'S ENTERTAINMENT TO HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS.

On Wednesday the Lord Mayor gave a splendid banquet to the Cabinet Ministers, at the Mansion-House. In addition to the Ministers there were several eminent individuals, including some members of the House of Commons. After the usual toasts to the Queen and Royal family, the Lord Mayor proposed, "The Army and Major-General Sir Harry Smith, and the Navy and Admiral Sir Charles Adam." (Cheering.)

Sir Harry Smith said, in the name of the gallant army to which I am proud to belong, I have to thank you for the honour you have just now conferred upon me. The present Commander-in-Chief needs no compliment from me. The Duke of Wellington stands alone, pre-eminent in his profession. I may say, for little was I aware when, forty-two years ago, I joined the army, I should ever ascend to the present elevated position which I occupy before the Chief Magistrate of the first city in the world, and before her Majesty's Ministers. (Cheers.) By the power of circumstances, and under the blessings of the free and glorious constitution of this country, I have, however, progressively risen. I have received every honour which her Majesty thought it right to bestow. I have received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, as well as those of the Directors of the East India Company. I have been awarded the freedom of this great city, and, yesterday, I was elected a member of the Goldsmiths' Company. These are honours which I can assure the assembly are duly appreciated by me. (Loud cheers.) But I must remind this company that fortunately for myself I had long served under the Duke of Wellington, and any man of moderate merit, from

EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

CONCLUDING NOTICE.

In Parliament, Ireland and the Currency are the points of contention and dispute; and, in polite circles, in the drawing-room, Art and Music the engrossing subjects of conversation. Have you been to the Royal Academy? And have you heard Jenny Lind? Have you seen Mr. Etty's large picture of "Joan of Arc"—Mr. Landseer's "Van Amburgh and the Lions"—and Mr. Mulready's "Scene from the Vicar of Wakefield?" Have you been to the Italian Opera in Covent Garden, and to the Old Society of Painters in Water Colours? Have you heard Persiani; and have you seen the De Wints and the Copley Fieldings? Have you been to the Philharmonic this season? and, of course, you have seen Winterhalter's pictures at the Palace. There is a good deal to see at Christie's this year; and the Exhibition of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours is really a capital Exhibition. How fine is Haghe! Then the British Institution is still open; and to see Pyne's large "View of Heidelberg," in the Gallery in Suffolk-street, is fairly worth a shilling and the cost of a catalogue. Then at Mc Lean's, in the Haymarket, you may see (and for nothing too), Nash's admirable Views of the Exterior and Interior of Windsor Castle; and at the Cosmorama, in Regent-street (but this for half-a-crown), eight so-called Murillos, hitherto unknown. Above all, have you been to the Academy? and have you heard Jenny Lind?

Questions like these are common enough in company, nor is it easy to answer them all without provoking further conversation. We shall say nothing of the two rival operas in this place, or of Jenny Lind (a tempting subject), but shall confine our observations to the Art Exhibitions in the Metropolis. We have seen them all—and more than once—and are glad to fall in with the general opinion that this is an admirable Exhibition at the Royal Academy; that the large Etty is very fine, but hardly worth 2500 guineas; that Landseer was never greater, or Mulready more successful; that this is a hopeful exhibition in Suffolk-street; that the British Institution deserves a second visit; and that the Old and New Water-Colour Exhibitions are both admirable of their kinds, and both in a different way.

We paid our third visit to the New Water-Colour Exhibition on Thursday last. We were there as soon as the doors were open, and had the gallery to ourselves. There was the light, and we enjoyed the full pleasure of contemplating our favourite pictures without the trouble of a catalogue. That fine interior by Haghe is still unsold. Money must be scarce, for it is unquestionably the best picture in the Exhibition; the price, we believe, is only £150. After Haghe, Jenkins and Topham lead the way—Jenkins with his "Love Scene in Brittany," and Topham with his "Cavan's Well," already engraved in our Paper of the 24th of April. Jutsum's landscape ("The Streamlet." No. 251) is still to our tastes one of the sweetest landscapes in the Exhibition. Nor would it be easy to surpass the "Grapes" and "Still Life," by Mrs. Margetts: or Warren's view

"JOHN THE BAPTIST PREACHING."—PAINTED BY H. WARREN.

of "The Nile during an Inundation;" or Absolon's "Prince Charles Edward in the Isle of Skye;" or Mole's small picture of "Gleaners Resting;" or Jenkins's "Muscle Gatherers on the French Coast," a circular picture, engraved in the same number of our Paper with Mr. Topham's "Cavan's Well."

Mr. Dodgson contributes a couple of landscapes, almost companion pictures in size, and not dissimilar in style and treatment. One is called "Going to the Chase," an exterior, with an old Hampton Court-like hall, and Nash-like figures in the foreground. This is still unsold. His second contribution is called "Sweet Summer Time," and has been painted to illustrate a charming stanza by a pleasing American poet, of the name of Longfellow:—

Pleasant it was, when woods were green,
And winds were soft and low,
To lie amid some sylvan scene,
Where the long drooping boughs between
Shadows dark and sunlight sheen,
Alternate come and go.

In illustration of this, Mr. Dodgson has given us an exquisite garden scene, with terraced walks, and fountains, and fine lawns—peopled with Watteau-like groups, picturesquely disposed—in short, a kind of pic-n- from Boccaccio's "Decamerons." The execution is careful, and the picture, we are glad to observe, marked "sold." We have engraved it in our present number.

Another artist of promise in the present Exhibition is Mr. E. H. Wehnert, who exhibits an Exterior, coloured with exquisite reality, called "Buildings on the Bridge at Vernon, on the Seine, Normandy." His other picture, a more ambitious effort, is "The Death of Jean Goujon, the celebrated French Sculptor." Jean Goujon was shot, 25th August, 1572, during the massacre of St. Barthélemy, while at work on his scaffolding, finishing some basreliefs in one of the courts of the Louvre. Mr. Wehnert never fails to tell his story clearly and unmistakeably. His colouring, too, is always good.

We cannot conclude an account of this year's New Water-Colour Exhibition without referring to the works of Mr. Fahey, the Secretary of the Society. Mr. Fahey contributes four in all. One is entitled "At Maidstone;" a second, "A Distant View of Sittingbourne;" a third, "View on the Medway;" and a fourth, "The Return." The "View on the Medway" is a truthful transcript of nature, and the "Distant View of Sittingbourne" careful and characteristic. The distance is extremely good. "The Return," a scene at the porch of an Elizabethan house, we have engraved in our present Number. We must leave Mr. Fahey to tell his own story, nor will our readers easily mistake it.

We have also engraved for the present number Mr. Henry Warren's large Water-Colour Drawing, "John the Baptist Preaching." Mr Warren, as an artist, is advancing in his art; but he must not be too ambitious; and, while trying the extent of his own resources, should bear in mind that Water-Colour drawing is a limited line of art, and that he is contending with difficulties found almost insurmountable in the richer qualities of oil. The subject he has

"SWEET SUMMER TIME."—PAINTED BY G. DODGSON.

EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

"THE DEATH OF JEAN GOUJON."—PAINTED BY E. H. WEHNERT.

chosen is one of the noblest in a book rich in materials for the painter of high art incidents. "In those days came John the Baptist preaching in the Wilderness of Judæa, and saying, repent ye, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand."

It is easy to understand the particular fascination of the subject, and the varied excellences it admits of for the purposes of art. But it is stripping for a great effort, and where failure is all but certain. Not that Mr. Warren has altogether failed—far from it; he has put thought and character into his drawing more than enough to compose half a dozen good pictures; but he is not up to the height of the occasion he embodies. One of our contemporaries has thought otherwise—a critic of great authority in art: "The figure of St. John," says the *Athenæum*, "is near upon grandeur in conception; had it been draped more in conformity with the conventional practices of the early Italian schools, it would have come out a more striking personification, and enhanced by its more abstract treatment, the importance of the scene. The composition of this work is rich in the picturesque, and the introduction of the listening figure sitting on the camel, is just, both in thought and action."

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The great excitement produced by Mdlle. Jenny Lind's splendid and unequalled performance as *Alice*, in "Roberto Il Diavolo," has not in the least abated. On Thursday night, every seat in every part of the house was occupied, to witness her exquisite personation of the gentle *Amina*, in Bellini's "Somnambula." Of all the modern operas, "La Sonnambula" has been the greatest favourite, not only in London, but on the Continent. We may say that it was performed on Thursday to perfection; and the charming duet, "Son geloso del Zefiro," which we believe, has not been sung in the opera at Her Majesty's Theatre, was restored to its place, rendering the opera complete in every respect—exquisitely sung by Jenny Lind and Gardoni. Every person we have spoken to is unanimous in saying that Mdlle. Jenny Lind's superb singing, on Thursday, was the most exquisite vocal treat ever heard within the walls of Her Majesty's Theatre. One of the greatest beauties in her vocalisation is, that, in her cadences, she preserves the character of the style of music she is singing, for which the ancient singers were so famous. These impromptus of her refined taste are invariably executed and finished off in a style that delights the most fastidious *dilettante*. This was most remarkable on Thursday, when she poured forth her exquisite embellishments with a charm and grace that won every heart. Her impersonation of this *rôle* is one of unbounded interest from beginning to end, never flagging for a moment; it is a true picture of the most engaging simplicity, and the affection of a pure and artless mind.

In the early part of the last scene, so powerfully was the interest of the audience riveted to the performance, that unbroken silence prevailed throughout the house, succeeded by such a hurricane of applause and excitement as baffles all verbal description: Mdlle Lind was encored with intensity twice in "Ah! non giunge." Gardoni, as *Elvino*, was encored twice during the evening. After the fall of the curtain, Mdlle. Lind was called for, and appeared three times; and never was greater enthusiasm exhibited in any theatre in the world.

But, were we to exhaust every laudatory term in the English language, we could not render justice to her truly artistic and enchanting performance. We shall, therefore, conclude by saying it was perfection.

Our readers are aware that her Majesty and her Royal Consort Prince Albert honoured the theatre two nights *de suite* last week, to witness Mdlle. Jenny Lind's unrivalled performances; when, on one occasion, her Majesty was so delighted with *La Diva*'s exquisite singing, that she threw her a magnificent bouquet. On this occasion, her Majesty and the Prince seemed equally pleased with Mdlle. Jenny Lind's beauteous impersonation of the gentle *Amina*.

The allusion made by Mr. Bunn, in his farewell address, to the unprosperous career of the season calls for a few remarks—in the absence of any novelties to notice in the past week—upon the present state of theatrical affairs generally, which is not, upon the whole, a flourishing one. DRURY LANE is closed, and by its shutting up several hundred persons—comprising, of course, the families of those actually engaged and paid in the establishment—are obliged to contract their already humble expenditure. COVENT GARDEN is at the outset only of trying a startling and dangerous experiment—just beginning to feel its way in one of the most mammoth speculations ever entered upon in the dramatic world. The HAYMARKET is filled on the evenings of Mrs. Nisbett's performances, and filled well; but the audiences on the "off nights" can scarcely be deemed remunerative, looking to the heavy salaries paid by the management to its first rate troops of performers. The excitement caused by the re-appearance of the favourite actress will of course decrease, as soon as all her admirers and they are many, it is true—have seen her once again. Mr. Webster, however, announces the new comedy, which is called "Temper," for production forthwith. At the PRINCESS', even Mrs. Butler has failed to attract to the extent anticipated: and the want of an established *prima donna* has cramped the production of those agreeable versions of the most popular Italian operas, which formed so peculiar a feature in the entertainments of this house at the time Madame Eugenia Garcia was in the company. The even tenor of the PRINCESS' management was first disturbed by the appearance of Madame Thillon. Great as was the

"THE RETURN."—PAINTED BY J. FAHEY.

success, yet it had the ill-effect of making the house a "star" theatre; and after hat the people appeared disinclined to go there, unless they saw large letters in he bills.

The Lyceum, which the exertions of the Keeleys, and the happy knack of their authors in hitting the public taste, raised from a position so uniformly unfortunate that it had become a joke, will close in a week or two; what the Vestris dynasty will do for it remains to be seen. Their management of Covent Garden a few years ago was the only really money-making one at the time; and, but f r a mistaken profuseness which accompanied it, might have remained prosperous until this day. Should they succeed in establishing a company of intelligent and tractable actors, with a certainty of their remaining in the theatre for two or three years; and be able to give liberal encouragement to authors to write for that company—such a system, perseveringly carried on, must to a certainty finally prosper. Novelty will be found the only true source of profit; and, to obtain a supply of this, temptations must be held out to authors, who, if they found a company collected, such as could be written for with certainty, might bring fresh inspirations into the field; and an improvement both in dramatic writing and acting would speedily follow. The way pointed out involves two rather scarce items—undaunted perseverance and a large amount of capital—both of the judgment that no management can do without; but no one pursuing another course can do anything either for itself or for the stage.

The Sr. James's is, in a measure, a "class" theatre, and can scarcely be said to derive its support from play-goers. It is the resort of an elegant and refined audience, for an entertainment, which, even in these days of advanced education, addresses itself, comparatively, to a few, and would keep on its even way uninfluenced by any general theatrical depression of excitement.

The Adelphi is doing well. It has always been a favourite theatre, and is a practical proof of an opinion we have long held, that, in the long run, good melodrama is the species of entertainment likely to prove most remunerative. To all appearances, too, it is in the audiences of the minor houses alone that a strong appetite for the stage exists. If we examine the productions expressly written for these theatres, we shall find that they form a distinct and marked a class as those of any particular period of dramatic history, and offer a strong contrast to the jumble of styles—the medley of imitations—which, for the most part, the writers of the higher classes of dramas bring forth.

Sadler's Wells is still prosperous, and deservedly so; at the same time, it is, fortunately, situated out and away from opposition, for the musical taverns in the neighbourhood lost most of their charms when the smoking and drinking in the *salles* was abolished.

The Olympic is still closed; and none of the rumours respecting its future occupancy appear to be on a foundation; whilst the press orders alone would almost fill the boxes of the Strand.

Over the water, the theatres have little to complain of; but there are such frequent changes in the bills, that we do not think any very great hit has been made of late. It is some time since we have noticed any success like that achieved by "Mazeppa," at Astley's; by "Jonathan Bradford," or "Blackeyed Susan," at the Surrey; or "Used Up," at the Victoria, which pieces kept in the bills for months. Without doubt, dramas of equal merit could still be obtained, but they must be paid well for. No recognised author would care to write for the minors, unless paid by most minor theatres, when a drama may be bought outright for a pound or two, and ten shillings per night is considered ample remuneration, if paid in that manner.

Looking to the advertisement columns of a weekly contemporary, we see *seventeen* places pen nightly for theatrical and musical entertainments entirely exclusive of evening exhibitions generally. It is no matter of surprise that many of these should be far from flourishing: the only wonder is, that they can keep open at all.

Mr Paul, the "low comedian," died on Thursday morning: he commenced his career under Ellision, at the Olympic theatre, in 1825.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

There is an anecdote of Sheridan that, walking with a friend down Bond-street, and being asked alms by a beggar, he threw the applicant a guinea. His companion, knowing that the wit by no means abounded in the precious metals, hinted that a shilling, at all events, would have been a handsome offering. "Perhaps it might," said poor Richard, "but it's worth a price that privilege of making the human heart leap for joy." In this mind, we can look back on the season from which we are at length emancipated. The long winter of our discontent. We have stepped from it into a time that stirs the heart, however sluggish. To say nothing of nature and her golden glories—the fields, the woods, the streams, all revelling in luxurious life, contemporaneous with that new birth of the world, was the change that came o'er the spirit of our dream—even here, in the city of cities. To end the plague of both our houses to give discord *coup de grace*, glorious Apollo sent Polyphymnia again among us in the form of a Swedish nadden. Genius and art have thrown wide their doors, and all that taste and refinement can bring to embelish existence, may now be had by the paying for. Imagine the carnival on whose threshold we stand; the marvellous merry-making of Wednesday next on the hills of Surrey! To be sure it will cost some of the company rather dear, but pain and pleasure are so near akin.

Looking back at a most pleasant passage of social pastime, which the current week put before us, we look their worst foe in our noble steeple—"below bri.ge"—at high noon on occasion that could not have left a solitary sight behind. We allude to

THE ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB MATCH,

the opening Regatta of the sailing year. It fell upon a morning, indeed—that of Tuesday last—not exactly calculated to intoxicate the spirits; but the afternoon was delicious: and, with such music as that made by the noble orchestras of the "Blues," and the more quiet but still very pleasing accompaniment of the band of the Club, it must have been a heavy heart that did not occasionally "out a caper." The *Meteor*, one of the fastest of the Thames steamers, was chartered for the noble Commodore's yacht, and by seven o'clock a party of the members and their friends. Soon after ten, A.M., she had st pped a goodly freight—when Lord Alfred Paget, accompanied by his fair bride, and Lady Adelaide Paget, came on board. The vessel then dropped down to Blackwall, and having there received a large accession of company, took its course for the picturesque little bay of Erith, where the wager fleet lay at anchor, with sl ips on their moorings. Five of the crack 25-tons were entered, but the Prince Albert, on the day of appearance, so the trial *fiat* consisted of the following quartet—the prize for this class being a most beautifully chased silver kettle (of course, for brewing grog):—

Owner.	Tons.	Owner.	
The Secret	25	J. W Smith, Esq.	.. 1
The Ino	25	Henry Gibson, Esq.	.. 2
The Prima Donna	25	Thomas Harvey, Esq.	.. 3
The Belvidere ..	25	Lord Alfred Paget	ran ag-ainst

There was a handsome silver punch-bowl or a silver tea-service for the choice of the second vessel in the first class—and a second class match the winner of which had sent one of the above, as t , second boat might not select. For the second class, two sailed:—

Owner.	Tons.	Owner.	
Ranger	13	E. W. Roberts, Esq.	.. 1
Whisper	13	Thos. Sewell, Esq.	.. 2

The start took place a few minutes before one, with hardly a breath of air—the tide already some time on the ebb. As the turning-point was the Chapman Head Buoy—some miles below Gravesend—it augured badly for the return. The *Ranger* led till the *Secret* began to gather way, when, admirably handled, she overhauled the leaders, went to the van, and there remained—arriving by nearly five minutes—rounding the quiet shreak of Greenwich Hospital at five minutes past nine—a late hour for finishing a race. Soon after they began to turn over the tide, or beat home, the *Belvidere* got aground, and we bowed her up astern of the *Meteor*. A little squadron of yachts—among them the *Pearl*, with the veteran Marquis of Anglesey on board—accompanied the match, and, as they passed Gravesend on the return, a more perfect spectacle of river yachting could not be conceived. Nothing could exceed the arrangements for these matches; and those who, by experience or report, understand the ordinary character of water parties, must learn the perfection to which they can be brought by a sample of the style in which they are got up for the R.T.Y.C. galas.

TATTERSALL'S.

Monday.—Although within a few days of the race, the Derby betting this afternoon was anything but brisk, only the three favourites, Oxonian, Montpensier, and War Eagle, having been backed with the least approach to spirit; in each of these cases the closing prices were 2 to 1 against. Glenitt, Flandi, and Mr. Martin were not in favour, and Ulysses was sent to the rear. The Oaks betting was limited, except on the Farmer's Daughter, who was backed for a large amount. Lady Lift and Ellerdale were also in request, at improving prices.

DERBY		
7 to 4 agst J. Day's lot	20 to 1 agst Wanota	40 to 1 agst Spirate
5 to 1 — Oxonian	25 to 1 — Montpensier (t)	50 to 1 — Good Cut
8 to 1 — Conyngham	25 to 1 — War Eagle	60 to 1 — Bingham
13 to 2 — Van Tromp	25 to 1 — Caroline	60 to 1 — Buskella
11 to 2 — Forth's lot	30 to 1 — Mathematician	50 to 1 — Halo
15 to 1 — Planet	30 to 1 — Red Hart	100 to 1 — Ulysses
16 to 1 — Mr Martin	30 to 1 — Glenitt	100 to 1 — Bowstring
20 to 1 — Mr Gully's lot (t)	40 to 1 — Nottingham	

OAKS.		
4 to 1 agst Clementina	9 to 1 agst Slander (t)	15 to 1 agst Ellerdale (t)
5 to 1 — Farmer's Daughter	13 to 1 — Lady Lift (t)	25 to 1 — Maid of Motherwell (t)

Thursday.—Agreeably to custom, the room was opened on Tuesday and Wednesday, but to very little purpose, the betting having been on too small a scale to call for a separate notice. Comparing was the order of the day this afternoon, and it necessarily took up a very considerable portion of it; business, however, was not altogether neglected, and it was so far important, that it gave Conyngham a marked preference over Cossack, and once more placed the Dutchman in a formidable position, 9 to 1 having been laid on Wednesday, and 13 to 2 taken this afternoon! Several other horses were backed, but at previous quotations or nearly so; and, in the Oaks betting, the only alteration was in The Farmer's Daughter, against whom 10 to 1 was laid in three or four quarters, a decline of four points.

DERBY.		
7 to 4 agst J. Day's lot	20 to 1 agst Cranbia	60 to 1 agst Rotor colt (t)
13 to 2 — Forth a lot	25 to 1 — Wanota	66 to 1 — Mirmille (t)
9 to 2 — Conyngham	25 to 1 — Montpensier	66 to 1 — Ellenor (t)
11 to 2 — Cossack	30 to 1 — Mr Martin	100 to 1 — Limestone (t)
13 to 2 — Van Tromp	30 to 1 — Bowstring	100 to 1 — The Admiral (t)
13 to 1 — Planet (t)	30 to 1 — Red Hart	100 to 1 — Chanbearer (t)
20 to 1 — War Eagle	50 to 1 — Liberator (t)	

OAKS		
4 to 1 agst Clementina	15 to 1 agst Ellerdale (t)	50 to 1 agst Maid of Motherwell (t)
9 to 1 — Slander	15 to 1 — Lady Lift	
10 to 1 — Farmer's Daughter	25 to 1 — P. out of Quilt	25 to 1 — Vanity (t)
	Arnold's dam	25 to 1 — The Queen (t)

ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTION OF ICE.

On Monday evening, an interesting Lecture was delivered at the Western Literary and Scientific Institution, Leicester-square, on the Artificial Production of Ice, by means of the machinery and preparations of Messrs. Lings and Keith, ice-machinists, of No. 11, Princes-street, Leicester-square.

The Lecture commenced with an exposition of those principles which relate to the production of cold; and the practical application of them, by means of the machinery and freezing-mixtures, was shown by numerous material wa demonstrated, by the Lecturer surrounding his hand with a thin coating of it, and exposing it for several minutes to the intense flame produced by the combustion of camphine. The application of this material to the preservation of bodies in a cool state was then alluded to, and the construction of the "Ice-Safe" pointed out.

Several specimens of fruit and vegetables were shown, including strawberries, asparagus, and cucumbers, &c., which had been preserved upwards of a fortnight, in a state quite fit for the table; and not the least important, was some butter, which had been in but two hours, and was taken out in an almost frozen state.

The advantages of this Ice-Safe were explained by the Lecturer as being not only due to the cold and the same time dry atmosphere created by it, but also, in its interior, in consequence of the patented principle of the Ice being contained in a separate chamber, but also to its great economy in the consumption of Ice.

At the close of the Lecture, a vote of thanks to Messrs. Lings and Keith was proposed and seconded by members of the Committee of the Institution, and carried unanimously.

The Protestant Association.—The anniversary meeting of this Society took place, at Exeter Hall, on Wednesday J. P. Plumptre, Esq., M.P., took the chair at twelve o'clock. The secretary (Mr. Lord) then read the report of the Association, which gave an account of the present state and prospects of the Society. The income during the past year amounted to between £15,000 and £16,000; and, the expenses having been paid, a balance of £106 3s. 4d. remained in the hands of the treasurer to be employed in part liquidation of the debt, which was now reduced to about £500. The adoption of the report was moved by the Rev. Mr. Bickersteth, seconded by the Earl of Winchilsea, and carried unanimously. Resolutions were passed in favour of the sentiments of the meeting, and of the necessity for exertion at the approaching election, in support of which the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Pruit, Admiral Duff, the Rev. Hugh M'Neile, and other gentlemen, and a vote of thanks having been passed to the Chairman, the meeting separated after singing a hymn.

American Symathy.—The American ship *Morea*, Captain Rand, arrived at Glasgow on Monday, with a cargo of meal, beans, pork, bread, &c., amounting in value to nearly £2,000, given as contributions from the citizens of New England to the relief of the destitute in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. On Saturday the *Express*, a small barque, arrived at Dublin from New York, with a cargo of 9,370 sacks and barrels of Indian corn meal, 119 barrels and two sacks of Indian corn, 10 boxes of clothing, a half barrel of fish, one barrel of buck wheat, one bag of peas, and 13 bags of bread, consigned to the Central Association of Society of Friends, for gratuitous distribution among the most destitute of the poor of Ireland.

The Polish Ball at Willis's Rooms on Friday next, 21st. Instant.—This annual entertainment promises to be a brilliant reunion of the elite of aristocracy and fashion with which London at present abounds. Several fancy quadrilles have been formed, and the incessant application for tickets leaves no doubt that the will be fully attended.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Her Majesty's Theatre.—The Nobility, Subscribers to the Opera, and the Public, are respectfully informed that there will be a GRAND EXTRA NIGHT on THURSDAY next, MAY 20, 1847, on which occasion

will appear in one of her Favourite Characters To be followed by various Novelties in the BALLET DEPARTMENT, combining the Talents of Mdlle. Cerito, Mdlle Rosati, and Mdlle C. Grahn. M. Perrot, and M. St. Leon.

Astley's Royal Amphitheatre.—Under the Patronage of Her Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. M. HATT.—MONDAY MAY 17th, and following Evenings, Last Nights of the present grand Equestrian and Dramatic Spectacle, Brilliant Feats of Horsemanship, Wonderful Trained Horses, and Performing Dogs. The Pirate and the Mountebanks Pet, which will rank the first in their peculiar branches, embodying the extensive range of the universal Establishment, when an Entertainment will be presented replete with the grandeur and effect calculated to please. Pl. Broadfoot, Stalls, 3s.; Boxes, 4s.; Upper Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; Upper Gallery, 6d.

Colosseum—Notice.
The whole of the Water-Exhibition
IS THROWN OPEN
DAY OF ENTERING
FOR TWO SHILLINGS.
Children, Half-price
Open from Ten till Half-past Seven till Half-past Ten.

Mrs. Anderson, Pianiste to her Majesty the Queen, the Queen Dowager, and Musical Instructress to the Pri ss Royal, has the honour to announce that her ANNUAL MORNING CONCERT will take pl ce on TUESDAY, MAY 25th, at the Concert Room, her Majesty's Theatre, on FRIDAY, MAY 28, to commence at Half-past One o'Clock precisely, on which occasion she will be assisted by the celebrated vocal and instrumental artistes in town. The Orchestra will be complete in every department Conductor, Signor Costa. Full particulars will be duly announced in future bills. Tickets may be had at all the principal Music Warehouses, and of Mrs. ANDERSON, 31, Manchester-street

The Queen's Concert Rooms, Hanover-square.—Mr. Frederick Chatterton, Harpist to Her Majesty, the Queen of the French and H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester, has the honour to announce his MORNING CONCERT on TUESDAY, MAY 25th.—Vocal Music, Miss Rainforth, Mrs. A. W. Hunt, M. Williams, Sabilla Novello, W. H. Seguin, Bassano, and P. Lab che. Signors Marras, Bricci and F. Labinette. Messrs. Henry Phillips, F. Stephens, Lindley, Sapio, N. Spencer, and John Parry. Instrumental: Miss Rita Lodor, Miss Day, Mr. Carte, and Mr. Frederick Chatterton, who will also introduce Tares of his Pupils. Conductor, Mr Kiallmark. Tickets, 7s., Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d.

Ethiopian Serenaders.—St. James's Theatre.—Close of the Entertainment.—The Nobility, Gentry and the Public are respectfully informed that the Popular Entertainment given by the Ethiopian Serenaders, Full Harmonyon, White, Germon, and Pell, will be positively terminated at the End of the Ensuing Month of June, previous to the final departure of the Company for the Continent, on the 5th of July. Since the commencement of the Entertainment, more than Four Hundred Performances, public and private, have been given in London; and notwithstanding the numerous engagements which have been recently attempted in the Metropolis, the unapproachable superiority of the above party is established by their undiminished popularity and success. During the few remaining weeks of their Engagement, the Performances will be continued every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings, and a Morning Performance will take place every Wednesday. The Entertainments of the Thursdays during the Month of June, will be appropriated for the separate Benefits of each Member of the Company. And, in order to give an agreeable Surprise to the Visitors on the 10th, in the finest style, by H. Maguire, Esq., and are already nearly completed. The Benefits will be arranged in the following order:—

Thursday, June 3rd, for the Benefit of Germon, Tambourine
Thursday, June 10th, for the Benefit of Stanwood (Accordion)
Thursday, June 17th, ditto White (Banjo)
Thursday, June 24th, ditto Harrington (Banjo).
Thursday July 1st, ditto Pell. (Bones).

previously to the Last Farewell Performance on the Evening of Thursday, July 3. BOXES and STALLS at Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Box Office of the Theatre.

Onéromancie artistique of Mademoiselle Isaure.—The celebrated Somnambule, who has already excited general admiration everywhere; or the Performance of Historical Mythological, Dramatic, and Character-like Imaginary Attitudes, produced under the direction of Mademoiselle Hermini Laurent, by transmission of ideas through the mere agency of the will. The representations will take place at Two o'Clock every Wednesday, at the Hanover-square Concert Rooms; and every Friday at Wilks's Rooms, King street, St. James's

The New Society of Painters in Water Colours.—The Thirteenth Annual Exhibition is now Open at their Gallery, 53, Pall-Mall, near St. James's Palace.—Admission, 1s.—Catalogue, 6d. James Farey, Secretary

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THE attention of LADIES is particularly requested to the NORWICH COTTON COMPANY'S 3 and 6 Cord Sewing Cotton, as being of the most beautiful and uniform texture yet produced. It is wound on reels, in lengths of 100, 200, and 300 yards. The Cord is smooth, free from fluff, and the twist is especially adapted for Knitting, Netting, and Crochet. To be had at all the most respectable Mercers, Drapers, Haberdashers, and Berlin Repositories; and wholesale only of the proprietors, Messrs. J. & J. BARBER and CO., Norwich; and of their Agents in London, Mr. W. W. TRIPP, 35, Friday-street, Cheapside.

THE EXPOSITION of HALF-MOURNING FABRICS for DRESSES, at the LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street, comprises Mousseline de Soie, Grenadine, Aerienne Imprimee, Barège à Volants, Barège Imprimee, Barège Tout Un, Barège Guipure, Organdie Mousseline Imprimee, Mousseline Imprimee, Embroidered Tarlatan and Crape Arrophane Robes, and an endless variety of Fancy Fabrics, adapted for every Season of the year, and Every Purse. The LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street

LADIES MAY BE ASSURED that a real LACE HOUSE is the only place to procure good as well as cheap LACE, inferior goods being rejected, from superior judgment. The depressed state of the Belgian trade has given BIRON the advantage of purchasing some extraordinary cheap Valenciennes, from 4½d to 3s. per yard, also some superb Brussels Lappets, Veils, Shawls, Dresses, Flounces, Trimmings, and Infants' Robes. All the novelties of the season are at Biron's No. 237, Regent-street

THE ROYAL MECHLIN SHAWL, full Two Yards square, made of the Finest Berlin Wool, at less than Half-price! KING and SHEATH will send one of the above Elegant Shawls (carriage free) to any part of the Kingdom for 9s. 11d. each. Colours, shaded lilacs, blues, greens, maize, lavenders, and blacks; a few plain white remaining.—Address KING and SHEATH, 164, Regent-street.

REAL VALENCIENNES LACE
GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE.

Edgings	.. .. 4½d. to ..	9½d.	
Narrow Lace	.. .. 1s. 9d. to ..	2s. 0d.	
Wide Ditto	.. .. 2s. 3d. to ..	12s. 6d.	
Insert ons	.. .. 2½d. to ..	4½d.	
Real Mechlin Lace	.. 3d. to ..	18s. 6d.	

Patterns sent to any part of the Kingdom, for inspection.
Address KING and SHEATH, 264, Regent-street.

PARASOLS.—The Patentees of the SYLPHIDE PARASOL, the merits of which have been already sold by them to all the Ladies of rank Registered Improvement, THE INDIAN. This invention consists of an invisible band of elastic tissue, which, by connecting wire the Parasol is closed, keeps it so at the will of the wearer. Every Lady will know that the silk of a Parasol is cut, when it is closed, out, by the friction of the ring, which has h therto been indispensable, on account of the inconvenience attending Bands put Canopy descriptions.
W and J. SANGSTER, 140, Regent-street; 10, Royal Exchange; 94, Fleet-street.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP OF MESSRS. GEORGE and ROBERT LAMBERT.
GREAT BARGAINS in SILKS, BAREGE, and CACHEMERE DRESSES, &c.—In consequence of the dissolution of partnership of Messrs. LAMBERT and LAMBERT, 194, Regent-street, it has become necessary to SELL OFF the whole of the STOCK without reserve, and in order to effect an immediate clearance, they have determined to mark every article in plain figures (including their recent purchases of 10 webbs for the present season) at such a reduction as must be unlike to Ladies purchasing from what is usual, and it is hoped that the ong standing and respectability of the house will be a sufficient guarantee for the quality of all goods offered upon the occasion.—194, Regent-street, nearly opposite Conduit-street

CHILDREN'S FROCKS, COATS, and PELISSES; Infants' Cloaks, Hoods, Hats, and Bonnets; Long and Short Robes, French Cambric Caps, Day and Night Gowns, Robe Blankets, Long and Short Evening Opera Cloaks, Other requisite in a Baby Linen, at SHEARMAN'S, 5, PINSBURY PAVEMENT. Several hundreds at Children's dresses constantly on view, from the nashe Indoor at 1s. 11½d. to the Richest at 42s. 6d. Linen, and Swiss Curtains The prices are marked in plain figures.—37, Ludgate-hill next door to St. Paul's

NOVELTIES and BARGAINS.—Owing to the great pressure of business at this season of the year, the Proprietors of the LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street, have found it impossible to complete the Stock-taking in time for the usual period, and in order to effect the same with the least possible delay, they have determined to SELL OFF the whole of their present Stock of Goods, at a great reduction in the prices. JOHN SHEARMAN and Co.

HALF-MOURNING DRESSES a FOREIGN MANUFACTURE, for GENTLEMEN WEAR, both Light and Transparent.—NO SOILS of the most elegant and fashionable Fabrics are now submitted to the notice of the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, at the LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street. The most extensive Manufacturers of this description have been employed for several months in their exclusively for W. C. JAY, patterns which are pre-eminent in variety, novelty, beauty, and delicacy of design; and manufacturers of sentiments have been engaged in making the fabrics in the most elaborate perfection of their art. These designs, rare in their separate beauties of texture, are rendered yet more valuable by their combination in the Robes of Mourning Dresses now tasteful, notwithstanding their entire superiority to anything hitherto executed, will be offered at the most moderate prices. Patrons of this Establishment will find the assortment that to where else can be found an assortment of Mourning Dresses so varied, so select, so excellent, or so cheap.

SHIRTS.—WHITELOCK and SON, 186, Strand, beg to inform gentlemen that in consequence of the great increase in their business they have appropriated a room exclusively for that article, where will be found the best assortment in London. The most reasonable prices in the scheme:—Fine Linen, 3s., 3s. 6d., and 4s. fine linen fronts, 3s., 4s. 6d each; and all Fine Linen, with Extra fine fronts, 10s. 6d. They are made in the best manner, and sitting, and every one warranted. Also a large stock of ready made ups for 5s., and are 10 per cent. below the usual prices. One seat as sample post free, on receipt of the amount, and is added, as part payment of postage. The measure a requisite is the neck, chest, and wrist tight. Their new Short Cravats are approved of by all who try them. Price, to Richest Satin, 5s. 6d.; Silk, 3s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. Patterns sent to a box from. The New Patent Shirt Buttons, 8s. 6d. per dozen

PATRONIZED by HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY and ROYAL FAMILY.—STAFFORD PENLEY'S HAT DE CARMES, universally allowed to be On duy infinitely superior to the Gossamer or any other invention. Gentlemen's Agents for the City—Professor Browne, 47, Fenchurch-street; C Snelling, 26, Gracechurch-street

GIBBINS' CREAM of ROSES and ROSEMARY.—This esteemed and elegant article is most respectfully offered to the Public by GIBBINS, Court Hairdresser and Perfumer (from Paris), 7, King-street, St. James's-square, as the most delicate and effectual Preservative of the Hair, Strengthener, and Beautifier. Its peculiar appeal is promoting its growth and luxuriance.
GIBBINS' EXTRACT of CREAM and ROSEMARY is a Liquid made from the above-named plants, and when applied to Washing the Hair, renders it soft and glossy; or, after Illness, its astringent properties prevent the Hair from falling off
No. 7, King-street, St. James's-square

CAUTION.—A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden, London, beg to caution the Nobility and Gentry against being misled by the attempts of some Shops or Perfumers, who to compromise their own manufactures give the titles of "MACASSAR OIL," "KALYDOR," and "ODONTO,"—some under the implied sanction of Royalty, and the Government Departments with similar attempts at Deception, while they copy the Labels, Bills, Advertisements, and Testimonials, substituting fictitious Names and Addresses for the genuine. The Words "A. ROWLAND and SON" only purchase "MACASSAR OIL," "KALYDOR," and "ODONTO," and the Wrapper of each bears the Name of "ROWLANDS," engraved on it. Ask for "ROWLANDS," and take no other. Sold by them, at "A. ROWLAND and SON," Hatton-garden, London; and by all Chemists and Perfumers

PERSIAN SHERBET; a Tea-spoonful of which, stirred into a Tumbler of Spring Water, and taken while effervescing, makes a delicious, cooling, summer drink. In Round Packets, 2s. each, sufficient for 50 glasses Orange-flavoured Sherbet, or Lemonade Powders, 2s. per dozen; Soda-water Powders, 2s. per dozen; Seidlitz Powders, 6d. per dozen. Each Dozen makes Six glasses.—At GRIFFITHS, 61, Cornhill, and 4, Vere-street, Oxford-street. Wholesale and for Exportation at the Manufactory, 61, Cornhill

DROTOBOLIC HATS.—JOHNSON and Co., 113, Regent-street, corner of Vigo-street, Hatters to her Majesty and the Royal Family, Patentees for the application of Vaveasor and Air Condensers to Hats—This invention consists of a Valve when in placed in the Crown of the Hat, giving free exit to heat and perspiration, and of a grooved apparatus, forming a series of small channels in the back part of the leather lining by which air is admitted. The Indrobolic Hat possesses the following advantages—the regulation of the amount of air admitted into the crown of the hat, by the opening and closing of the valve at the pleasure of the wearer—the impossibility of an accumulation of heated air and perspiration—impermeability to grease around the head—extreme lightness, coolness, cleanliness, and durability—and, lastly, their acknowledged comfort by all who suffer from headache, or who are in the habit of taking violent exercise.—Johnson and Co., 113, Regent-street, corner of Vigo-street; and Griffiths and Johnson, 8, Old Bond-street, Piccadilly.

EXTRAORDINARY IMPROVEMENTS in PIANOS, most desirable in every respect, at prices very moderate, notwithstanding their novel and beautiful effects and qualities of tone To be seen on y at MOTT'S, 76, Strand. N.B. Good Pianos (which have been taken in exchange) at low prices

DOUBLE ACTION HARP, nearly New, only 28 Guineas, Elegantly decorated with white enamelled sounding board, by one of the first makers in Dublin One third its cost. The property of a lady wishing to dispose of it.—Apply at 5, London-road, Southwark, near the Elephant and Castle

PIANOFORTES.—The cheapest house in London to purchase these first-rate instruments is at H TOLKIEN'S, manufacturer, 39, King William-street London Bridge H T., having completed his extensive alterations, beg his friends to view his splendid stock of PIANOS, which is not to be equalled by any maker and at about half the price charged by them. H. T.'s much admired Pianinos, cash price £25. Old instruments taken in exchange.—TOLKIEN, 39, King William-street, London Bridge.

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by MR WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square Private Lessons in the Polka, Cellarius Valse, and Valse à Deux Temps, at all hours, to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age, wishing privacy and expedition. An Evening Class on Monday and Friday. Terms may be had, on application as above

DESIRABLE FREEHOLD INVESTMENT in the CITY.—TO BE SOLD, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, excellent Modern-built FREEHOLD PREMISES, situate No. 1, Crane-court, Fleet-street. The Building has a 42 feet frontage, and is 80 feet in depth. It consists of basements and warehouse floor, with cellars ground, first, second and attic floors, well lighted, in capital condition, and adapted for a Dwelling House, Printing or other Offices, and now let to the Westleyan Newspaper Association. For particulars, apply to Mr B. BROUGH, House and Estate Agent, No. 5, Falsgrave-place, near Temple-bar, Strand

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all the trashy watches that are manufactured, and any other house. On receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for £4 4s., one will be sent Free by Return. Read Jones' Statute of Watchers, sent free for a Twopenny Stamp.

WATCHES and CLOCKS.—A Pamphlet, explaining the various constructions, and the advantages of each, with a List of Prices, will be forwarded, GRATIS, if applied for by a post-paid letter.—M. COX SAVORY and SONS, Goldsmiths, Watchmakers, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London

ORNAMENTAL CLOCKS.—Recently received from Paris, an unusually large variety of FOURTEEN-DAY CLOCKS, to strike the hours and half-hours, in Porcelain, Marble, and Glass. The designs are Fanciful and Historical, and include a few of great merit in the style of Louis XIV. The price is, four, five, and seven guineas each upwards
A. B. SAVORY and SONS, watchmakers, 9, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A large stock of the first quality, playing upwards of 600 airs overtures &c., including selections from the following favourite operas:—"Norma," "Martana," "Don Giovanni," "Der Freischutz," "Il Barbiere," "Il Matrimonio," &c. A catalogue of the music is now published, and may be had gratis, on application to M. COX SAVORY and Co., Watchmakers, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London

SILVER PLATE, New and Second-hand.—T. COX SAVORY and Co's Pamphlet of Prices, with outlines, may be had gratis or will be sent post free if applied for by a paid letter The contents are the prices of tea-pots, and patterns of new and second-hand Silver Spoons and Forks, new and second-hand Tea and Coffee Services, Waiters, Salvers, Candlesticks, Second-hand Goods, the new plated on white metal Spoons and Forks, Watches, Clocks, Cutlery, Ladies' Gold Neck Chains, and Jewellery.
T. COX SAVORY and CO., No. 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

SILVER TEA SERVICES of New Patterns.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Working Silversmiths, 14, Cornhill., London, opposite the Bank, respectfully inform their customers that they have recently finished a few new designs, in accordance with the present taste, and that they are sold at reduced prices from those customary in the trade

Uxbridge Pattern.		Thalis Pattern	
Strong Silver Tea-pot	£10 15 0	Strong Silver Tea-pot	£12 0 0
Ditto Sugar Dish	6 14 0	Ditto Sugar Basin	7 11 0
Ditto Cream Jug	4 10 0	Ditto Cream Ewer	5 2 0
Ditto Coffee-pot	14 10 0	Ditto Coffee-pot	16 17 0
Complete	£36 13 0	Complete	£42 10 0

A variety of upwards of 50 Silver Tea and Coffee Services may be seen in the Show Rooms, and on application the Illustrated price current, containing drawings, with the weights and prices of every article. Parties forwarding Old Plate from any part of Great Britain, Ireland, India, or the Colonies. Drawback on silver plate exported is 6d. per ounce

SELLING OFF.—WATCHES, JEWELLERY, and PLATE, at the Shop of A. BARBER, adjoining Row Gallery, which of the tasteful and superior Goods are offered to the above as a genuine sale of superior goods, and no chicanery or misrepresentation, so common in similar announcements, will be practised. Every article will be sold at very much reduced prices. The Jewellery is all first-rate in quality; the Watches, English and Foreign, of very superior make, and guaranteed for accurate performance The Plated and Plated Goods, the best manufactured, will be sold considerably lower than advertised prices in many instances. As the notice will not be prolonged, the premises about being closed, for extensive alterations.

DEANE'S IMPROVED PORTABLE GARDEN PUMP.—This most useful and simple and inexpensive invention is admirably adapted for gardens containing a pond. The pump has a very neat brass barrel, is painted green, and will work with one hand, and is extensively patronised by eminent practical gardeners To be had at DEANE'S Horticultural Establishment, 46, King William-street, London-bridge. Deane's Illustrated Horticultural Implement Catalogue forwarded free to all parts of the United Kingdom.

POOR SHOOTING.—AIR-CANES and AIR-GUNS Invested of all complications, and brought to perfection, now in general request for Rook, Rabbit, Wood-pigeon, and Vermin shooting; they are loaded with rapidity, discharge without noise or recoil, and are very portable. With safety as effective as gunpowder. Air-canes, name, warrants, &c. with harpoons, for killing fish, and, by recent great improvements, will throw small shot—for strength, distance, and accuracy, are to surpass anything ever before done with air. Letters, stating what sports they are for, will receive immediate attention, and a Prospectus, with Drawings and Descriptions forwarded, by return of post. Pamphlet and Apparatus included Trial on the premises. RUSSERIT, Gun-maker (formerly with Mr. Egg), 338, High Holborn, near Chancery-lane.

TROUSERS!—A good fit in this garment can be seldom obtained.—R. GHAVES, fashionable Trousers-maker and Tailor, 313, High Holborn, after many years' experience and study, is enabled to assert, without fear of contradiction, that he can fit gentlemen with this garment better than any other person in London. The characteristic of his cutting is pre-eminently style, with perfect ease for stooping, sitting, walking, or riding. A well-assorted Stock of the newest designs to select from.—R. GRAVES, 313, High Holborn.

BEDDE'S LIGHT OVER-COAT, for the SUMMER [illegible] also in warm weather in the form of an under-coat. The HAIR-PROOF PALETOT [illegible] the adoption of the respectable classes [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

BREAD RIOTS AT STETTIN.

FOOD RIOTS AT STETTIN.

The Illustration (from a Sketch by a German artist) shows a scene rom the Food Riot which took place at Stettin on the 24th ult., and was briefly noticed in our Journal of last week. Stettin, it will be remembered, is one of the most important towns in the Prussian monarchy; and is engraved at page 84 of the present volume, in our series of "Foreign Corn Ports."

The details of the Riot on the 24th ult. are,—In the morning, a mob of the lower classes made an attack on the supplies of potatoes brought to market, and then, accompanied by a countless multitude of women and boys, proceeded to almost all the bakers' shops, seized the bread, and destroyed the furniture and other articles. It happening to be the day of the fair, the stalls were not spared; those with provisions were plundered, and many excesses committed. It was not till the drums beat to arms, and till the troops assembled at the places that were threatened and patrolled the streets, and several desperate rioters were arrested, that tranquillity was in some measure restored. A proclamation was everywhere posted in the streets, stating that the citizens, distinguished by a white ribbon on their arms, would act as a guard; that the military were provided with ball-cartridge; and expressing a hope that the public tranquillity would not be further interrupted. The military, not being able to quell the riot, and the soldiers, officers, and general being pelted with mud and stones, it was at length necessary to fire, by which several persons were wounded and two killed.

By subsequent intelligence (dated April 27), we learn that public tranquillity had not been further disturbed in the city, and by the judicious measures of the authorities, confidence and security were restored. The streets being again quiet, the military patroles were withdrawn, and only sentinels placed at the bakers' shops. Many persons have been arrested as ringleaders in the tumult, or for having excited the rioters. April 29. Intelligence has been received here, that this morning a magazine of forage at Garz, in which there were 140 bushels of oats, and all the barns before the gate of Schwedt have been destroyed by fire, the origin of which has not yet been ascertained.

We regret to add that distress is becoming universal throughout Germany; and at Stuttgardt and Wurtemberg, the rioting has been very formidable.

MOUNT ST. BERNARD DOG.

This fine animal has just been presented by her Majesty to the Zoological Society of London, and is now at their Gardens, in the Regent's Park. He is a cross between the French Mastiff and the Mount St. Bernard Dog, and is remarkable both for his handsome proportions and immense size. He has an extra share of fierceness, to which he is indebted for his change of location.

Lord Dundonald.—The Government have, upon a further investigation of Lord Dundonald's case, recommended that he be reinstated in the Order of the Bath.

An Irish Luxury.—The *Carlisle Telegraph* says:—"During the last week several dead bodies were carried through the town for interment without the luxury of coffins."

Proposed Monument to Caxton, the Printer.—The Rev. H. H. Milman, in a letter to Lord Morpeth, suggests the propriety of erecting a monument to Caxton, at the end of the new Victoria-street, in front of the Abbey. Mr. Milman states that the house in the Almonry, which tradition pointed out as the residence of Caxton, and the scene of his labours, has fallen down of its own accord. The tradition is of somewhat doubtful authority; it is certain, however, that the printing press in England commenced its operations within the precincts or sanctuary of the Abbey. The character of the monument (adds Mr. Milman) might be this:—A fountain (of living water) by day, out of which should arise a tall pillar, obelisk, or cluster of Gothic pinnacles, for light by night; the diffusion of light being the fit and intelligible symbol for the invention of printing. Lord Morpeth approves of the suggestion, which is likewise sanctioned by the Dean of Westminster.

GREAT ST. BERNARD DOG, PRESENTED BY THE QUEEN TO THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 196, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 196, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, May 15, 1847.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 264.—Vol. X.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1847. [Sixpence.

THE ELECTIONS.

URING the next few weeks the interest taken in the pending General Election will deepen; at least, it may be expected to do so, for it is exceedingly slight at present. Of late years—a rather indefinite period, but which may be taken to date from the death of George the Fourth and the commencement of the Reform struggle—there is scarcely one instance of a Parliament sitting for nearly the whole of its constitutional and legal term of existence. The battles of Party were then fierce and obstinate; there were divisions where Ministers escaped destruction by four or five votes, or even less; there were sudden dissolutions, hard contests on the hustings, close runs for counties, and narrow escapes in cities and boroughs. There were certain rules, by which a Ministry was bound to consider itself beaten, and go out; and the greatest crime the Whigs ever committed, in the eyes of their opponents, was their continuing to hold office with small and dwindling majorities, as obstinately as Wellington stood his ground at Waterloo with his thinned and broken squares, beaten according to all the rules, but somehow refusing to see it. Those were stirring times; there was great bustle, much noise, more excitement. It was the era of Parliamentary dexterity; when a clever move was applauded, and a division forced on at an unusual time, or when hon. members were at a Royal ball, placing the Ministry in a minority for twenty-four hours, till the next night rescinded it, was thought a clever thing; "whippers in" were necessary on both sides, like picquets thrown out between two armies in the field, to give warning of unexpected attacks; it was the reign of the Clubs, the palmy days of the Tadpoles and Tapers, who believed the highest policy, the greatest triumph of the statesman's ability, consisted in "going to the country with a cry." It did not matter much what "the cry" was; anything that separated the constituencies, and hounded on one section against the other, according to the traditions of the old "buff and blue" faith, or that of the opposite colours, would serve. A happy antithesis was then a source of power, and a pithy alliteration had often more influence than sense or principle. Merit of all kinds deserves acknowledgment, and it must be confessed there was often great cleverness in these "cries;" they hit the temper or delusion of the hour with admirable dexterity, and threw the master passion of the day into a few words, that thrilled the hearts of thousands. If Englishmen are ever enthusiastic, it is during political excitement, and then they may be worked on something as the French can be influenced by a master-mind in war. The bulletins and addresses of Napoleon to his troops abound in phrases that fell on the national ardour like fire on flax—and Empires were consumed by the blaze. Had he had to deal with the enthusiasm of party, Napoleon would have struck the chords of human passion quite as successfully; the genius that dictated some burning line in a bulletin would have struck out the exact "cry" required for the emergency; and how the Tadpoles and Tapers would have worshipped him!

But a change has gradually come over the face of affairs; politics have become more real and earnest—less swayed by names than attentive to things. We question if mere party distinctions will ever regain their old ascendancy; even differences of principle are becoming less broad—in some things they are disappearing; and the minds of men dwell on actualities and facts.

The change dates from the period England entered on those gigantic plans of internal improvement that will convert the whole island into something like a great city, London and York being merely at different ends of a street. Year after year the people became more absorbed in the occupation, which opened a new field for energy, and new sphere for the employment of intellect and wealth, and the effect was not dissimilar in kind to that produced when Bacon drew the mind of Europe from the barren dogmas of the schoolmen, and bid it go to Nature, and "consider her ways and be wise." The result was, that development of Physical Science, which has forced from Nature herself the weapons which subdue her to the service of man.

So in politics, we have begun to grow weary of the contests and quarrels about party distinctions, and recognise the necessity of legislating from the actual circumstances and necessities of the age—which are alike to all parties. It is the "inductive method," applied to statesmanship as it had been before to science. The theory of Government had been to lay down certain principles, which one section of the Aristocracy accepted, while they were rejected by the other: on these political dogmas, translated and popularised into "cries," the two parties were accustomed to "go to the country"—the Liberal section generally getting beaten. And for a long, a very long time indeed, the conflict of these principles was one for realities also; but, gradually, one old position was yielded after another; the Test and Corporation Acts went—the Catholic Disabilities disappeared—and at last came Schedule A, and swept the old system of representation away altogether.

It is obvious there was much less left to fight about on the score of opinion now than before—facts and events had disposed matters anew; yet men went on in the old track, wearing the old party badges, raising the old party cries, though quite another era had opened on them. But a sense of the state of the case was under it all: little by little those who could see anything saw this—that opinions long disputed having become facts and laws, the old traditional policy was impossible. Two great religious and political controversies were settled by Catholic Emancipation and the Reform Bill. What was to be encountered next? It soon began to

H. M. S. THE ST. VINCENT, 120.—SIR CHARLES NAPIER.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

show itself in a declining revenue and other symptoms that showed the old system of commercial policy wanted renovating. The instinct of the community was for freedom in this direction also, and two parties arose with a theory of commerce as their battle flag. How the conservatives came to suppose that they were bound to maintain the restrictions of trade, and defend the traditions of the Custom House, is unaccountable; but they did so, and it was on the conflicting principles of Commerce that the Parliament of 1841 was elected.

That Parliament has sat for six years, and is now approaching its dissolution; and, as if it were destined to furnish a proof of how impossible it is to adhere to old, prescribed principles, when once we begin to deal with facts, that very Parliament first modified the Corn Laws and revised the Tariff; then, the experiment having succeeded, reformed the Tariff more widely; and at last abolished the Corn Laws altogether. It was done with regret; we do not like to give up an old conviction. The schoolman of the seventeenth century clung to his Aristotle fondly, though some daring experimentalist gave him similar proof that the Greek philosopher knew but little, and that little not very correctly. But the new light was unwelcome to the disciple of the elder faith; he would rather have erred with Aristotle to the end of his days: he was not sure experiments, these questionings of Nature and facts, were not impious. And there are many who believe that the repeal of the Corn Laws was not only impolitic but a crime.

Thus, one by one, the vaschwork of the past are taken from us; the old spells are deprived of their power. Having entered on the path of commercial and social improvement, and having to advance upon it, under circumstances of actual danger, all parties are reduced to act nearly the same.

At the present moment it would require a subtle casuist to define what is the difference between the Ministry and the Opposition—if that can be called so which never opposes. Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel are substantially agreed on almost all the questions of the day—Irish policy, Commercial affairs, National Education, Currency—on all things they agree; the only difference is that the Conservative leader is rather the bolder, the stronger, and the more liberal of the two! And this unwonted fusion of parties accounts for the apathy with which the coming election is regarded; no great or stirring question agitates men's minds; there are no "mighty opposites" and mere shades of opinion; slight differences of more or less will not do to fight about. "If the trumpet giveth an uncertain sound, who shall prepare him for the battle?" We are perhaps in a transition period, marked by unusual quiet, though contests fierce as those of old may yet await us. But in the interim the mere party man is puzzled and at a loss which way to turn. Tadpole is sighing for "something to go to the country on;" and Taper prays for "a good cry," and there are no signs of either of them finding what they want.

H.M.S. THE "ST. VINCENT," 120.

THIS noble ship, at Portsmouth, has, within the past week, been an object of very considerable interest, from two causes—a change in her command, and a "narrow escape" of the vessel herself.

It is now understood that Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Napier is to hoist his flag on board the *St. Vincent*, Captain Milne, at Portsmouth; and, in company with other three-deckers and some steamers, will proceed to Lisbon, and relieve Admiral Sir William Parker, Bart., G.C.B., in command of the Channel squadron: the latter gallant officer's presence being urgently required at this juncture at the Mediterranean.

An Admiralty order arrived on Saturday, at Portsmouth, for the *St. Vincent* to proceed immediately to Spithead; but the ebb-tide having made when the order arrived, it was impossible to move the ship on that day: the crew, therefore, were set to work to bend sails, and make other necessary preparations for moving her on Sunday.

In the morning, the *Centaur* steam-frigate, of 540 horse power, Master Commander H. Darcy, got her steam up to take in tow and take her in tow as a quarter before twelve. Unfortunately, before the steamer could get under way on her to give her a proper command over the *St. Vincent*'s motions, the latter took a sheer to starb'd, in trying to get which, the steamer was unavoidably thrown broad on her port, which was also her lee bow, at the same time the starboard hawser snapped, and, after a vain attempt to recover her proper position, the steamer was compelled to cast off, on account of her drifting so near the shore, being only about thirty feet from the Custom House wharf-house. In the meantime, the three-decker, with only her jib set, was rapidly "sagging" to leeward towards the boats and the Quebec Hotel. Every exertion was made to get the ship under canvas, but before the topsails could be got on her it was evident the wind was not suitable to enable her to weather Point. The starboard anchor was therefore let go, but the scope was too small for the anchor to bring her up, and she drifted, broadside on, to the beach, but whether she touched the ground or not is uncertain. By the most skilful exertions of the officers on board, she was immediately extricated from her dangerous position. Warps were immediately run out to the nearest buoys, and she was got thereby further into the harbour channel, whence, at a quarter to two, she was hauled, with the assistance of her jib and foretopmast staysail, back to her moorings off Stony Bay, having slipped her cable opposite the Quebec Hotel, the occupants of which were much frightened in consequence of being hailed to get out of the house, at a time when it appeared very possible the ship would strike and crush it. The hotel was deserted, accordingly, until the danger was past. A very experienced harbour pilot, Mr. Davis, as well as Mr. Brown, the master attendant; Mr. Bellamy his assistant; and the experienced master of the *St. Vincent*, Mr. Biddlecombe, were on board, and exerted themselves to the utmost. The excitement was very great: and the shore was peopled with anxious crowds. Nor was the bustle confined here; the boats of the ship on the first alarm were lowered and manned, and others from the other ships quickly joined to carry out hawsers, and render assistance. Great credit is due to the officers, who, by their skilful and judicious directions, extricated the ship from her dangerous position.

The accident occurred when the people of Portsmouth were just coming out of church from morning service; consequently, the Point, the Platform, and all vacant places along the beach, were lined with spectators, who were all rejoiced to see this fine ship got off without damage.

In consequence of the wind continuing in the same direction, but much stronger, the *St. Vincent* did not attempt to move from her moorings on Monday, the wind being scant to sail out. On Tuesday the wind had become more moderate, and had shifted to the south east, and, as the tides had taken off a little, some water was started in the morning to bring the ship to a proper draught; and at eight o'clock top gallant and royal yards were crossed; but, about eleven, the wind driving more into the harbour, it was found necessary to tow out, and those yards were again, consequently, struck on deck. At half-past one the *Centaur*, with her steam up, having been got into position for towing, the *St. Vincent* slipped her bridles, and the steamer proceeded to tow her out of harbour, the ship setting her jib, flying jib, and staysails. When the harbour's mouth these sails, no longer required, were taken in. At two, the steamer and *St. Vincent* rounded the Spit Buoy, when the tow ropes were cast off, and the *St. Vincent* ran down to her berth with a fair wind, and at twenty minutes past two dropped her anchor, and the *Centaur* returned into harbour. Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Napier was at Portsmouth on Thursday, when it was supposed his flag, (blue at the mizen) would be hoisted; the Port Admiral's flag being shifted, at the same time, to the *Excellent*.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD. May 15.

The new students of Christchurch, elected from Westminster School, are Messrs. Rich, Cotton, and Scratton

M. Gilbert C. F. Harrison, commoner of Jesus College, has been elected a scholar of that College.

The Rev. George He [illegible] scholar of Corpus College, has been elected a Fellow of that society, on the found [illegible] of Exeter School.

Mr. John Buttenshaw, from T [illegible] School, has been elected a scholar of Corpus College, on the Kent Founda [illegible]

CAMBRIDGE. May 19.

At a Congregation held th [illegible] the following degrees were conferred:

D.D.—Hon. and Rev. J. R. Eden, Magdalen College, Bishop of Montreal Metropolitan; Rev. C. Perry, Trinity College, Bishop of M [illegible] ourne, Australia; Rev. T. Tyrrell, St. John's College, Bishop of Newcastle, Australia.

B.D.—J. Burdakin, Emmanuel; F. Sheppard, Clare Hall; W. Bates, Christ's College.

B.C.L.—J. T. Abdy, [illegible]nity Hall

M.A.—H. J. Hotham, T [illegible]nity College; W. N [illegible] Trinity College; T. F. Buxton, Trinity College; A [illegible] [illegible], St. John's College; H. R. Woodhouse, Caius College; C. R. E. Wilmot, Trinity Hall; J. Sanders, Catharine Hall; C. F. Walker, Catharine Hall.

B.A.—H. B. St. J. Fell, Trinity College; O. C. Fell, Trinity College; S. Eardley, St. John's College; J. C. Thring, St. John's College; J. Slater, Queen's College; C. H. Forbes, Downing College; W. F. Lucy, Magdalen College; C. A. Holmes, Catharine Hall; C. C. Wilson, Corpus Christi College.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Considerable curiosity was excited yesterday week at the Chamber of Deputies, it being known that M. Odillon Barrot intended to elicit, if possible, some explanation respecting the recent modification in the Cabinet. More than 400 Deputies were present, and many ladies and privileged strangers. The new Ministers, General Trezel and M. Jayr, were on the Ministerial bench. Various questions having been put by M. Odillon Barrot, M. Guizot rose and said, he did not deny the right of the House to demand explanations, but it was the privilege of the Crown to select Ministers, and though their conduct and policy were legitimate objects of inquiry and discussion, their persons were out of the pale of debate. The only question was the political character of the late change. He decided that there was no change in the policy of the Government, and far less that the object was to fling the weaker members of the Cabinet overboard as expiatory victims for the errors of the Cabinet. M. Guizot then went on to state the reason why the late Ministers were called on to vacate their seats in the Cabinet was, because they did not, by their language and by their persons, give that support to the policy of the Cabinet which they were expected to give. He believed that M. Lacave Laplagne did not think that this was the case, but he had no right to be dissatisfied at his having been dismissed against his will, for on the 16th of April, 1837, both he (M. Guizot) and M. Duchatel were dismissed without notice, and without reason given, and from the *Moniteur* of that date it appeared that M. Lacave Laplagne was the very Minister appointed to take M. Duchatel's place. With regard to the future, he declared his intention to carry out vigorously the policy of Conservatism.

M. Lacave Laplagne, late Minister of Finances, assured the Chamber that he was not aware that his presence in the Cabinet had been a source of weakness to it. He admitted that he had refused to resign, because his doing so might be misinterpreted. The real truth of the matter was that he had refused to resign, and had been forced from his post. He concluded by advising the Conservatives to change their conduct, as the recent changes were really to be attributed to them.

M. Odillon Barrot said he expected nothing more or less from the explanations than he had got. When embarrassing events occurred it was necessary to have a victim, as M. Guizot knew, for he had himself been made the victim on a former memorable occasion.

M. Emile Girardin then rose to say that the circumstances in 1837 were very different from the present, and that at the period of the change in the Cabinet alluded to by M. Guizot there had been also a change in the policy of the Government.

On Saturday last the price of bread at Paris, for the next fortnight, was fixed as follows:—1st quality, 60 centimes per kilogramme; 2nd quality, 52 centimes per kilogramme. Compared with the previous fortnight this is a rise of two centimes per kilogramme was also to be observed.

The state of the crops in France is satisfactory: a letter from Marseilles, of the 10th inst., says, that in the Upper Languedoc, the harvest promises to be an unusually good one. The crops have also a favourable appearance in Lower Languedoc and in Provence.

We are sorry to see that there have been serious riots at Lille and Cambrai, the pretext being the high price of bread.

On Wednesday and Thursday (last week) at Lille, a mob, uttering seditious cries, attacked the bakers' shops, breaking the doors and windows, stealing the bread, or compelling the terrified bakers to sell it at a low price in payment. The National Guard, troops of the line, and cavalry, turned out, but it was not until late at night, and after the arrest of thirty of the rioters, that tranquility was restored.

The *Echo du Nord* states that disorders had also taken place at Wazemmes, a populous suburb of Lille, and that the shops of several bakers had been plundered.

The Prince de Joinville has given up the command of the Mediterranean fleet, and it is said that Admiral Mackau, the late Minister of the Marine, or Admiral Parceval Deschenes, is to be appointed in his stead.

Queen Maria Christina, who travels *incognito*, arrived at Lyons last week, and alighted at the Hotel de l'Europe, accompanied by the Duke de Blanzares, and attended by a numerous suite. Her Majesty remained till Friday morning, when she embarked in the steamer, the *Cygne*, for Toulon, whence she will proceed to Naples. It is reported that the object of Queen Christina's visit is to effect a reconciliation between the King of Naples and the Prince of Capua.

General Narvaez, and his wife, the Duchess de Valentia, arrived in Paris on Monday.

There is some excitement in Paris, in consequence of the discovery of alleged conspiracies and treasonable societies. The *Droit* asserts that eleven persons have been arrested, near one of the barriers of Paris, on a charge of being engaged in the manufacture of incendiary projectiles. On one of the men, who was entering Paris, was found an incendiary ball of a very large size. In the house which they carried on this manufactory there were materials for operations to a vast extent.

An unhappy occurrence has taken place at Chantilly, in the room of the Jockey Club, and caused some sensation in certain circles at Paris. Captain G——, holding a high command in the King's person, and belonging to one of the most honourable families in France, being the son of Count G——, entered into cheating at cards. On the day after this affair the officer in question appeared at the stag hunt, but he was ordered off the ground by the Duke de Nemours. On the same evening the Duke of Aumale sent him his sword, which was given him on his name being struck out of the list of the army. At the same time the Jockey Club met and expelled him. The unfortunate young officer is said already to have left France.

M. Giroux Mollot, notary at Versailles, has absconded, leaving a deficit which is estimated at about [illegible] francs. A note, written in pencil, was found among his papers, in which he put down the names of his creditors, and the sums due to each; the amount was 1,300,000f., and yet the list was not then completed. M. Giroux Mollot was considered to be perfectly solvent. His house and landed property being valued at about 1,000,000f. His failure will cause the ruin of several families of Versailles.

SPAIN.

The Queen of Spain has been amusing herself at Aranjuez with country sports, particularly coursing, and is in good health

The King Consort left Madrid on the 11th for the Pardo, where he was to remain a few days.

In the afternoon of the 11th all the Ministers then in Madrid left for Aranjuez, and this circumstance gave rise to rumours of a Ministerial crisis. The Queen allowed the people to visit the gardens of Aranjuez, and she mixed freely with them. Among the distinguished visitors to Aranjuez was Mr. Bulwer. The *Heraldo* of Madrid is called on the Government to take measures to reduce the excessively high price of provisions, which is said to be perfectly unjustifiable

The food riots, it appears, continue in Spain. Some disturbances have taken place at Leon and at Grenada, owing to the high prices of provisions; at the latter place they were attended with bloodshed. A disturbance, arising from the high prices of provisions, has taken place at Seville; but, tranquility has been restored. Fresh disturbances took place at Leon, on the 8th, in consequence of the dearness of food; but they were appeased on a reduction of price being promised.

The Queen held a brilliant levee on the 13th, at Aranjuez, on the occasion of the anniversary of the birth of the King. The authorities of the capital, the Ministers, the Duke de Glucksberg, Count Thomar, and several other members of the *corps diplomatique*, had repaired to Aranjuez to be present at the ceremony. In the evening, the Ministers returned to Madrid. Rumours of a modification of the Cabinet were still rife, and it was the general opinion that M. Pacheco would vacate the Presidency, and be appointed Ambassador at Rome.

FOOD-RIOTING IN BELGIUM.

In our latest impression last week, we stated that there were some rather serious food riots at Brussels on the previous Monday and Tuesday. A mob of eight thousand persons attacked the bakers, several bakers and corn merchants. The troops were called out, and several skirmishes took place between the soldiers and the mob. Six houses were attacked and partly plundered during the outbreak on Monday night and early on Tuesday morning.

At Tournay similar disturbances have taken place. The mob, of 400 or 500 persons attacked the baker's shops, several of which they broke open and ransacked, and afterwards attempted to force their way into the Jesuits' College. The troops were called out, and several of the rioters were taken, but the disturbances lasted nearly two days, before they were effectually put down.

Riots of an alarming nature occurred on Monday last at Ghent. About six P.M an immense number of persons collected in various parts of the city, and commenced a regular pillage of the baker's shops. The military were immediately called out, but the rioters were not dispersed before midnight. It was remarked that a great number of them were twelve to eighteen years of age, but that they were excited to acts of violence by persons much older.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION AT WORCESTER. At Worcester, on Tuesday, a daring attempt to assassinate Dr. Turley was made by some villain. Dr. Turley was sitting in the library at the back part of his house, in St. John's, when he heard the report of a pistol, and immediately went out, but could see no person. He called the police, and search was made. No stranger was to be found, but it was discovered that a small hole had been made in one of the panes of glass, that a corresponding perforation appeared on the window-blinds, and that the shot had struck the carved wainscot on the opposite side of the room. The bullet (which was found on the floor) had apparently been shot from a rifle, and must have passed within a very few inches of the Doctor's head, as he sat writing at his table. The report awoke the servants of the house. About a quarter of an hour before the discharge of the pistol, Dr. Turley [illegible] on the gravel-walk outside the library, and [illegible] violently [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] assured [illegible]

THE LATE ROBBERY AT THE CAMDEN TOWN STATION.—J. Freer, W. Martin, and H. East, have been convicted at the Central Criminal Court of the late robbery at the Camden Town Station, and S. Freer, J. Cherry, Joseph Taylor, and Joel Taylor, were found guilty of receiving the property, knowing it to have been stolen. The particulars were given recently in our Police Report. The Recorder sentenced John Freer, Martin, East, Cherry, Joseph Taylor, and Austin, to be transported for seven years. The other prisoner, Samuel Freer, had a milder sentence—that of one year's imprisonment, with hard labour.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS. MONDAY.

PUBLIC GRANARIES.—The Earl of WINCHILSEA urged upon the Government the propriety of establishing public granaries, as it seemed probable that if they had a bad harvest, there would not be sufficient corn to maintain the people. In 1835 he said wheat was as low as 35s. a-quarter, and to his own certain knowledge there was a large quantity destroyed. If they had had public granaries then established, they could have purchased corn upon very low terms; but now, even if they could procure the desired quantity, the expense of it would be enormous. If they had such granaries established, placed under the control of the Government, so long as the great body of the people could be supplied with wheat at a reasonable and fair price, the doors should not be open; but if the time should arrive when, by a serious failure of the crops at home, or by any unfair speculations, corn should rise to so high a price as to render it difficult for the labouring classes to purchase it, then the doors of the granaries should be thrown open, and the corn stored would thus be kept as level and as low as possible to meet the wants of the people.—Earl GREY, without denying that there was cause for some alarm, and without expressing any opinion upon the question of public granaries, refused to discuss so large a subject, unless brought regularly before the House by notice and motion.

THE FACTORIES BILL.

Lord ELLESMERE, in moving the second reading of the Factories Bill, spoke with great diffidence of himself, and apologised for having ventured, unknown as his voice was in that House, to take charge of so important a measure. He urged the House to remit some portion of the labour of the working classes, believing that nature never intended that the great bulk of the working population should be incessantly occupied in severe, unremitting, and protracted toil, and he believed that no Christian Legislature would witness the suffering of that vast mass of the population without endeavouring to interfere, if it could possibly be done without injury to the public interest. It had been urged that there was great danger in interfering with the labour employed in the factories, but he believed that its result would be to bring contentment and comfort to the labouring population. The effect of the present system had been to inflict severe and oppressive toil upon that portion of the community whom it was his wish to relieve.

Lord FEVERSHAM seconded the motion, and forcibly impressed on their Lordships the admirable conduct of the operatives during the ten years that they were endeavouring to obtain this bill, as an additional claim which they had on Parliament for protection and justice. The noble Lord entreated the Government and noble Lords on this occasion to agree in support of this measure, so that it might pass the second reading with a unanimous vote.

Lord BROUGHAM opposed the bill on the ground that it was for the best interest of the working classes not to place any restriction upon their labour, which was their capital. It was his conscientious belief—founded on all the experience of his public life, and enforced by the most mature reflection—that the present limits are not only of the great body of the working classes of the community, but all other interests which required the consideration of the lawgiver, were best consulted by establishing liberty of contract subject by no means to volunteer his interference with. He maintained that this was a thing which required the greatest possible slowness and circumspection in dealing with, because they were surrounded with interests of such enormous magnitude and number that the least false step might do an injury which they could neither calculate nor remedy. Believing that if they attempted to find a substitute for parental feeling, by the application of law to regulate the hours of labour, that parental feeling would resent the substitute, and their interference would only have the effect of rendering that feeling much less pure than it now was, he moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

The Bishop of LONDON and the Duke of RICHMOND supported the bill.

The Earl of CLARENDON supported the amendment.

The bill was further supported by the Bishop of OXFORD and Lord WHARNCLIFFE, but was opposed by Lord ASHBURTON

Upon a division, the second reading was carried by 53 to 11.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

DISTURBANCES IN THE WEST OF ENGLAND.—In reply to a question from Mr. B. ESCOTT, Sir G. GREY said he had received official information of disturbances in Cornwall, in Exeter, and its neighbourhood, but he was happy to add that they had been put an end to without any other interference than that of the local authorities

POOR LAWS ADMINISTRATION BILL.

On the motion that the POOR-LAWS ADMINISTRATION Bill be read a second time, Mr. PERRAS moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months. The hon. gentleman contended that the operation of the bill would be the very reverse of what its advocates professed was its intention—that instead of raising the character of the people, and would increase instead of decrease the amount of crime. He also charged the Poor-Law Commissioners with intolerable tyranny, and the present and late Ministers, and the House of Commons generally, with indifference to the feelings of the people. The proposed new Commission he described as liable to all the objections urged against the present Commissioners.

Mr ROMILLY defended the principles of the act, and commented on what he termed the gross ignorance of Mr Ferrand of the meaning of the bill which he attempted to criticise.

Mr. BANKES said the bill would give greater powers to the new Commissioners than were ever exercised by the old, while the checks upon them would be considerably diminished, and the existing Commissioners might be re-appointed, and invested with a higher degree of power. Such a bill he could not assent, and amongst other objections he had to it was the constitutional one that two new placemen would be introduced into that House, in addition to those already enjoyed to sit there by other measures.

Sir G. GREY defended the measure, insisting that the new Commission would be directly responsible to Parliament, which would be a great improvement on the present system.

After some observations from Col. SIBTHORP in opposition to the measure, the debate was adjourned till Tuesday.

The House sat till two o'clock in the morning, but the business generally was unimportant.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Lord BROUGHAM AND Lord CAMPBELL.—Lord Brougham having presented a petition from the printers and publishers in favour of the Health of Towns Bill, Lord CAMPBELL remarked that the atmosphere of that House and the atmosphere inside Temple-bar affected his noble and learned friend very differently. The atmosphere in Westminster, for the corporation; in London, he was eloquent in their praise. He brought in a bill one year adverse to the wishes and interests of the Corporation of London, and denounced that body in no measured terms, and the following year they came into the city, and made an eloquent speech in praise of them.—Lord BROUGHAM said that, of all the misrepresentations, of all the misstatements of a notorious fact, that ever had been uttered by any one, or by any Lord—which was going as far as any one could—none had ever exceeded the assertion which the House had just heard. (Loud laughter.) His bill was brought in, but stopped, because he was told that the Corporation had not the intention of opposing it in the other House. Upon that occasion, it was said that they would in time yield to the efforts that were made to reform their Corporation; but it would appear that they would yield neither in time nor in eternity. (Laughter.)

THE ARMY SERVICE BILL

On the order of the day for going into Committee on the Army Service Bill,

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY moved as an amendment that it be committed that day six months, and said that nine-tenths of the army were wholly opposed to the bill.

The Earl of CARDIGAN protested against the bill, although he admitted the addition to the pensions would be a great boon to the soldier, and would render the service more popular in the country.

Earl GREY said he would not again enter into an argument after the discussion that had taken place, but he cited an assertion in support of the bill. An officer who was now serving in her Majesty's army, who had himself risen from the ranks; and, in consequence of the high character he had borne as a private and non-commissioned officer, had been promoted with his commission without payment, was asked his opinion of this bill, and his reply was—"All I can say is, that I have been in the army all my life; I never would have enlisted for life; I want that or seven years' man."

The House now went into Committee, and a general discussion arose.

On the first clause,

The Earl of LUCAN moved an amendment, to the effect that twelve years should be substituted for ten years in the infantry, and fourteen years for twelve in cavalry, artillery, and other ordnance troops. His object was that, a the principle of limited enlistment had been recognised, its operation should be made as little mischievous as possible.

Earl GREY could see no advantage in the amendment of the noble Earl, and would rather support their Lordships' clause first to last and altogether than adopt it.

Lord COMBERMERE supported the amendment.

The Duke of WELLINGTON opposed the amendment. He restated the views he had formerly expressed in favour of the bill, and proceeded to say, "He did not think the proposal of altering the period of enlistment from ten to twelve years, and from eleven to nine, was one which they ought to accede to. He thought their Lordships should always keep this in view, to retain the old soldiers in the service during the whole time their services could be of advantage to the country—till they arrived at 40 or 41 years of age, and that object he believed the proposed bill would secure. (Hear, hear.) Reference had been made to the inconvenience attending the carrying on the service as the law now stood. He begged their Lordships to observe this circumstance throughout the whole consideration of the question, that the law of the country was in favour of limited as well as unlimited service. The law enabled her Majesty's Government to raise men for six, seven, fourteen, and twenty-one

years, and also for unlimited service; and if they at any time had given an order to carry out that state of the law, he, in the office which he held, must of course have obeyed that order. (Hear, hear.) He believed, however, that the arrangement proposed under this bill was better than the periods of service allowed at present by law. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the inconveniences arising from the relief of the troops in foreign parts, he believed her Majesty's Government were perfectly aware of the liability that must always exist to such inconveniences; but that was a matter which it would be the duty of the Government to prepare for,—they would provide for the removal of the troops and their relief at the proper time." (Hear.)

Lord STANLEY supported the amendment.

On a division, the numbers were—

For the amendment	30
Against it	38
Majority for the Government	—8

The original clause was agreed to.

Earl GREY, on the part of the Government, subsequently agreed to some verbal amendments proposed by Lord DE ROS and the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, and the bill then recorded passed through Committee.

THE POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.—The proposal for the third reading of this bill led to a long discussion. Various suggestions and amendments were made, some of which were agreed to, and others withdrawn. They were of an unimportant character. The third reading of the Bill was carried; and, at midnight, the House adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY.

THE BIRMINGHAM AND OXFORD JUNCTION.—On the motion to consider the report of the Committee on the Birmingham and Oxford Junction and Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley Railways Amalgamation Bill, Sir F. THESIGER moved, as an amendment, that the bill be referred back to the said Committee. An animated discussion arose, but on a division the original motion was carried by 214 to 62. The report of the Committee was therefore adopted.

THE LORD-LIEUTENANCY OF IRELAND.

Mr. HUME asked if the Government had made arrangements for filling up the vacant office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland?

Lord J. RUSSELL, who evidently spoke under deep emotion, said:—"Perhaps the House will permit me, in answering that question, to express my grief which we, and the Sovereign whom we have the honour to serve, have felt at the melancholy loss the country has sustained (hear, hear), in the death of a nobleman, whose intimate knowledge of Ireland, whose clear judgment, whose conciliatory qualities (hear, hear), were so well adapted to soften animosities which have long been the bane of that country, and to point the way to her future improvement. (Hear.) Sir, having said these few words with respect to the calamity that has occurred, I will tell the hon. member who has asked this question, that her Majesty's Ministers have thought it their duty to advise her Majesty immediately to fill up the office of Lord-Lieutenant, which has thus become vacant. Whatever may be the opinion of her Majesty's Government with respect to the general nature of that office, with respect to the policy of maintaining it for any length of time as part of the Government in the United Kingdom, we are clearly and unanimously of opinion that the present circumstances of Ireland do not admit of such a change of authority as would be necessarily effected by the legislative measures which would have to be introduced on a change in the mode in which the Government of Ireland is administered. We have, therefore, thought it absolutely necessary to advise her Majesty to fill up the office of Lord-Lieutenant. (Hear, hear.) I do not intend during the present session of Parliament to introduce any measure by which an alteration may be made in the constitution of that authority. We have felt, in coming to this determination upon our own responsibility, that it was absolutely necessary for the present Government of Ireland." (Hear.)

RAILWAY BILLS.—On the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, a Select Committee was appointed "to consider whether it is expedient that any measures should be adopted for suspending further proceedings in all or any of the railroad bills in the present session, and for enabling the parties, under certain conditions, to proceed with the same in a future session of Parliament; and also, whether it is advisable that any future provisions should be made in the Standing Orders of this House relative to bills for the construction of railroads; and to report their opinion thereupon to the House from time to time."

THE POOR-LAW ADMINISTRATION BILL.—The adjourned debate upon this bill next occupied the House. The discussion did not present anything worthy of notice, and it was further adjourned till Thursday.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER intimated that he should not go on with the LOAN DISCOUNT BILL until after the Whitsun ...oldays.

The POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL, with amendments, was brought down from the Lords and, on the motion of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, it was ordered to be printed, and the amendments to be taken into consideration on Monday, the 31st instant.

The House, at half-past twelve o'clock, adjourned till Thursday; thus consenting, at the suggestion of Lord George Bentinck, to allow Wednesday for the enjoyment of the "Derby."

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

On the motion of the Duke of WELLINGTON, the Mid Kent Railway Bill was referred to the Railway Board

THE CLERGY OFFENCES BILL.—The Bishop of LONDON moved the second reading of the Clergy Offences Bill.—Lord BROUGHAM said, he was not prepared to deny that some legislation upon the subject was required, but, at the same time, he thought the bill moved by the rev. prelate contained provisions which were carried rather too far; and in committee he would suggest some alterations, which, if agreed to, would remove the objections he then entertained to the bill. After some discussion, the second reading of the bill was agreed to.

The Navy Prisons' Bill was also read a second time, and the House adjourned till Friday next, the 28th inst.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THIRD READINGS.—The following bills were read a third time and passed:—The Belfast Port and Harbour Bill; the Birkenhead Commissioners' Dock Acts Amendment Construction of New Docks and Alteration of Culvert) Bill; the Driffryn, Neath, and Perth Cowl and Railway Amalgamation and Extension Bill; the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle Railway, and Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and A.r Railway (No. 4) Bill.

WAREHOUSING OF SPIRITS.—Mr. HOFFATT moved for leave to bring in a bill for assimilating the warehousing privileges on colonial and British spirits; and another bill to permit British spirits to be rectified in bond for exportation, and to permit rectified spirits and compounds to be warehoused for exportation.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the introduction of these bills, which elicited some debate. Divisions took place on both of the bills, and the proposal for their introduction was negatived.

The adjourned debate on the POOR LAW COMMISSION BILL was resumed, and, after a long discussion, in which Lord J. RUSSELL took part, and which was closed by Mr. DISRAELI. The debate was again adjourned; and the House rose at a quarter to two o'clock.

RAILWAY COMMITTEES.—On Monday the Committee in Group 19 decided that the preamble of the Coventry and Southam branch of the Oxford, Banbury, and Coventry bill was proved.——The South-Western gained an accession to their system, the preambles of two of their bills being proved in No. 7, namely, their branch from Andover to the Bishopstoke and Salisbury line, and their Weymouth, Melcombe Regis Harbour, and Bridge Trust ——The preamble of the new Hereford, Hereford, and Abergavenny Extension to the Taff Vale was proved in Group 22 ——The Committee in Group 27 announced that the preamble of the Eastern Counties (Wisbeach to Spalding) was proved.—— In Group 29 the preamble of the Great Northern (purchase of East Lincolnshire and Boston, Stamford and Birmingham, Stamford and Wisbeach line) was proved.—— On Tuesday, in Group 17, the Chairman announced that the preamble of the deviation bill of the Great Northern, from Careby to Grantham, was proved, but Mr. Ostler's land must not be entered upon without his consent.——On Wednesday, in No. 21, the Committee (Sir James Graham chairman) met at twelve, and, without proceeding further evidence, passed the preambles of the following bills:—The Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Stour Valley (No. 1). The Shropshire Union Railways and Canal (Branch to the London and North-Western). The Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Stour Valley (No. 2.) The London and North-Western (Portobello and Wolverhampton Branch).——In Group 33, on Thursday, the Committee decided that the preamble of the Leeds Central Station Bill was proved, and that the preambles of the remaining bills referred to the Committee were not proved, viz., the Leeds, Dewsbury, and Manchester (Extension to Waterford, &c.) Leeds, Wakefield, and Holmfirth Railway. Great Northern (Extension to Leeds and Wakefield, &c., and Deviation.)——Yesterday, in Group 26, the Committee decided that the preambles of the London and North-Western, Birmingham and Lichfield—Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and Worcestershire Junction and Branches Bills were proved.

SALE OF MR. BECKFORD'S TOWER.—The *Bath Gazette* says, "This unique specimen of the late owner's taste, together with an acre of the surrounding land, was 'knocked down' by the auctioneer's hammer on Monday, for the almost nominal price of £1,000. The purchaser is Mr. Wm. Knott, landlord of the Freemason's Tavern, Abbey-green, Bath."

LAMENTABLE COLLIERY EXPLOSION NEAR LEEDS. On Monday morning, a terrific explosion of fire-damp occurred at a colliery belonging to Messrs. Harding and Co., New-hall, Beeston, about two miles from Leeds, by which seven individuals lost their lives. The explosion took place about nine o'clock. The colliers, in the course of their labours, broke into an old pit, from which the confined and inflammable gas issued, and this communicating with the lights, caused the most instantaneous explosion. Six of the unfortunate persons who were at work in the pit were killed on the spot, and altogether nine persons lost their lives by the explosion. The inquest on eight of the sufferers was held on Tuesday, at the Unicorn Inn, Beeston, when after hearing several witnesses the inquiry was adjourned.

THE POISONING OF A FAMILY IN SUFFOLK.—On Monday, at the Police office, Bury, Suffolk, the young woman, Hannah Rouse, who had been apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in the poisoning of the entire family to which she belonged, consisting of six persons, was brought before Mr. Serjeant Adams and Le Grice, borough magistrates, for examination on the serious charge. The many mysterious cases of poisoning that have occurred of late, more especially the Acton murder, for which Catherine Foster unjustly suffered, gave to the proceedings considerable interest. The circumstances which led to her being taken into custody were the production of some letters written by her, wherein she expressed her regret at some act of pilfering she had committed, and rather obscurely hinted at self-destruction. At the close of the evidence, the bench intimated that there could be no doubt that a wicked attempt has been made on behalves of the family, but there were no facts elicited that would warrant them undertaking the accused, and therefore she would be liberated on entering into her own recognizances to answer any charge that might be hereafter made against her. This was done, and she was discharged.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*L. and S. J.*" *Horsham.—A player can have two or more Queens on the board at once.*

"*J. S.*"—*The work you mention, by "Charles Check, Esq.," is no authority whatever upon the game.*

"*S. B.*" *Hull.—Very acceptable. Many thanks for them.*

"*H. J. C. A.*" *They shall appear shortly.*

"*One of the Class 'Gow.*"—*You can have two or more Bishops of the same colour on the board at the same time. Your solution of Enigma 154 is wrong: upon advancing the Q Kt Pawn two squares, Black could take it in passing*

"*D. C.*," *Glasgow.—You have omitted to observe that Black can evade the mate in Problem No. 169, by Castling The solution to "A. D." (lower Enigma No. 168 is as follows:—*1. *B to Q B 8th*; 2. *Kt to Q 7th*; 3. *Kt to K 5th (ch)*; 4. *Kt to K 4th Mate. The following is the way to effect mate in* 3:—1. *K R P one*; 2. *B to R 2nd*; 3. *K Kt P one*; 4. *K Kt P one, dc. ch., and mate. Your own Problem shall have an early place.*

"*Bunbrokie.*" *Your solution of Enigma 153 is incorrect. Try once more.*

"*G. versus C.*"—*The King cannot take the Kt in the situation given*

"*Czar.*"—*The author's solution of Enigma 167 is*—1. *B checks*, 2. *P checks*; 3. *R to Q Kt 7th, ma ing next move.*

"*S. S. W.*"—*It shall be examined.*

"*R. H. C.*"—*We have not got the back Number at hand to refer to. Have the goodness to write out the position*

"*Rook.*"—*Take the Bishop by all means.*

"*J. N.*"—*They shall be reported on shortly.*

"*S. S. H.*"—*It shall have an early place*

"*Phil.*"—*Gut Volumes* 5 *and* 7 *of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle"*

"*P. Q.*" *Knowle.—The Brighton Chess Club having found the Rooms which it has occupied, at the Literary and Scientific Institution, too small for the accommodation of its increasing members, has just removed to a spacious apartment belonging to the Chain Pier Company, and situated on the Pier Esplanade.*

Solutions by "Sopracitta," "G. A. H.," "W. S. S.," "A. C. B.," "N. V. F.," "A. D. A." "Rijk," and "E. D. S." are correct. Those by "F. P." "G. M. W." "E. G. D.," "W. S. L.," "Coulthard," "Berney," and "W. F. G. H.," are wrong.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, NO. 173.

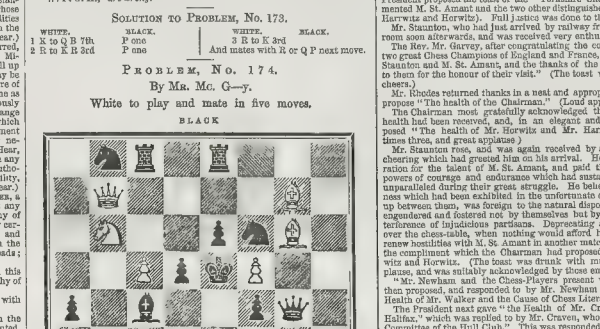
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1 K to Q B 7th	P one	3 R to K 3rd	
2 R to K B 3rd	P one	And mates with R or Q P next move.	

PROBLEM, NO. 174.

By MR. MC. G—y.

White to play and mate in five moves.

BLACK



WHITE.

GAMES PLAYED AT THE LATE CHESS MEETING IN YORKSHIRE.

The Chess Playing at meetings of this description is rarely of a very high character, but the three following games, if not remarkable for their profundity or brilliancy, are not devoid of interesting features, and will well repay examination. The first was played between M. St. Amant and Mr. Newham, and the other two were conducted simultaneously by Mr. Harwitz, without the sight of the Chess-board, against two of the best players in the Hull Chess Club.

WHITE. (Mr N.)	BLACK. (M St A.)	WHITE. (Mr. N.)	BLACK (M.ST.A.)
1. K P two	K P two	13. K Kt to Q 5th	Q B P takes Kt
2 K Kt to B 3rd	K B P two (a)	14. Q takes P (ch)	K to B sq
3. Kt takes K P (b)	Q to K B 3rd	15. Q B takes K Kt	Kt to Q 2nd
4. Q P two	Q P one	16. Q B to K 3rd	Q to K R 5th
5. K P takes Q B 4th	K P takes P	17. Q Kt takes P	Q takes K Kt P (f)
6. Q Kt to B 3rd	Q B P one	18. K R P one	Q to K R 5th
7. Q P one (c)	Q B to K B 4th	19. Kt to K Kt 3rd	Q R to Q B sq
8. K Kt to B 3rd	K Kt to R 3rd	20. Q B P one	Kt to K 4th
9 K Kt P two (d)	Q B to K Kt 3rd	21. Q R to Q sq	Q B to K sq
10. K B to K Kt 2nd	K B to K 2nd	22. Q R to Q 4th	Q B to Q B 3rd
11. Q P takes P	Castles	23. Q to K 6th	Q B to Q 2nd
12. Castles (e)	Q Kt P takes P	24. Q to Q 8th	Q B to Q B 3rd

Drawn game.

(a) This counter gambit is found as far back as Damiano, but appears to have been brought into vogue by Greco, the Calabrese after whom it is generally named. It is an extremely hazardous opening, and one we assume M. St. Amant would hesitate to venture against an antagonist of equal force with himself. For his own exemplons to it see "Le Palamede," of 1841, at the period when M. Des Chapelles proposed to adopt it in the match by correspondence with Paih.

(b) There is, however, although K B to Q B 4th may s.so be played advantageously If, however, instead of either of these moves, White take the Pawn with P, his opponent would reply with K P one, and have an embarrassing attack.

(c) The proper play is Q Kt takes K P, and the variations which then arise are of singular interest and beauty.

(d) This move will be found in the article on this opening in "Le Palamede," for 1842, and in Bilguer's" Handbuch," page 36

(e) We should have preferred Q to her 5th ch), with the object of presently taking the Q Kt P with Pawn.

(f) Black has played the latter few moves extremely well; for the position previously was much in favour of White.

GAME THE SECOND.—BETWEEN MR. HARWITZ AND MR. BODEN.

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK. (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr H.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. K P two	K P two	11. Q B to Kt 2nd	K Kt to R 3rd
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	12. P takes Q P	Q takes P
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	13. B takes K Kt P	K R to Kt sq
4. Q Kt P two	K B to Kt 2nd	14. B to Q Kt 2nd	Castles
5. Q B P one	Q P one	15. Q Kt to B 3rd	Q B to K R 6th (b)
6. Castles	Q Kt to B 3rd	16. K Kt to K sq	K Kt to his 5th
7. Q B P one	K R P two	17. K Kt to B 3rd	K Kt takes K R P
8. P takes K P	K B to Q Kt 3rd	18. K Kt to K sq	R takes P (ch)
9. Q P one	Q Kt to K 2nd	19. Kt takes R	Q to K Kt 6th
10. K P one (a)	Q B to K Kt 5th	And Black wins.	

(a) The advance of this Pawn is a most seductive move, but experience has long shown that it is not sound. If, indeed, it could be made with safety, the Evans' opening would be almost irresistible.

(b) This is the winning move.

GAME THE THIRD.—BETWEEN MR. HARWITZ AND MR. LUCAS.

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)
1. K P two	K P two	18. Kt to R 7th	R to K B 2nd
2. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	19. Q B to K Kt 6th	Q to Q 2nd
3. K Kt to B 3rd	K Kt P two	20. Q P one	Q Kt to K 4th
4. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Kt 2nd	21. B takes P	Q takes Q
5. Castles	Q P one	22. R takes Q	R takes B
6. Castles	Q Kt to B 3rd	23. Kt takes R (ch)	B takes Kt
7. Q B P one	K R P two	24. R takes B	K Kt to Kt 3rd
8. K B P two	K B P one	25. Q R to B sq	R to K 2nd
9. Q Kt to R 3rd	K Kt P one	26. Kt to Q Kt 6th	Q B P one
10. K Kt to K sq	P to K B 6th	27. Kt to Q 4th	R to K B sq
11. P takes P	P takes P	28. Kt takes R	Kt takes R
12. Kt takes P	Q B to K Kt 5th	29. Kt to K B 5th (ch)	K takes P
13. Q to her Kt 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd	30. Kt to Kt 7th (ch)	K to K 2nd
14. K Kt to his 5th (a)	K P to B sq	31 Kt takes P P	K to his 3rd
15. K B (ch)	K to Q 2nd	32 Kt to Kt 7th	Kt takes P
16. B to K 6th ch (b)	B takes B	33. Kt checks	Kt takes Kt
17. Q takes B (ch)	K to his sq	34. R takes Kt	

The game was prolonged for many moves, but finally terminated in White's favour.

(a) Very justly conceived. If Black take the Kt, Mate follows in three moves.

(b) With the board before him, Mr. Harwitz would, doubtless, have preferred playing Kt to K sixth.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

(HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.)

NO. 168. BY MR. NORRIS.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at K Kt sq	K at K B 6th
Q at Q Kt sq	P at K 3rd
B at K Kt 5th	
Ps at K 5th, & Q Kt 4th	

White to move, and mate in three moves.

No. 169.—BY A DISTINGUISHED MEMBER OF THE ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE	BLACK
K at Q 8th	K at Q R 6th	Kt at Q 8 6th	Kts at K Kt 2nd,
R at K R 3rd	Rs at K R sq, and		and Q B sq
B at K B sq	K Kt sq		Ps at K Kt 4th, Q
			Kt 3d, & Q R 2d

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 160.—BY MR. CLABE.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at K Kt 3rd	K at his 5th	Ps at K R 2nd, and	Ps at K R 2nd,
Q at Q R 3rd	R at K Kt 2nd.	4th, and K B 2nd	and 4th, K B
B at Q B 8th	B at K Kt 3rd		2nd, and Q 6th

White compels Black to checkmate him in two moves.

THE YORKSHIRE CHESS ASSOCIATION.

THE Seventh Anniversary of this delightful Institution took place at Hull, on the 12th inst., and was very fully and respectably attended. The chair was taken by C. Frost, Esq., and many eminent chess players were present. After the accustomed toasts to the Queen and Royal Family, the Chairman read an interesting account of an interview which M. St. Amant had with Louis Philippe, in the course of which his Majesty expressed his love of the game of chess, and his desire to cultivate kindly and brotherly feelings between England and France. The President proposed the toast of the "Yorkshire Chess Association," and complimented M. St. Amant and the two other distinguished foreigners present (Messrs. Harwitz and Horwitz). Full justice was done to the toast.

Mr. Staunton, who had just arrived by railway from London, came into the room soon afterwards, and was received very enthusiastically.

The Rev. Harvey, after congratulating the company at the presence of the two great Chess Champions of England and France, proposed "The health of Mr. Staunton and M. St. Amant, and the thanks of the Yorkshire Chess Association to them for the honour of their visit." (The toast was received with reiterated cheers.)

Mr. Rhodes returned thanks in a neat and appropriate speech, and begged to propose "The health of the Chairman." (Loud applause.)

The Chairman most gratefully acknowledged the kindness with which his health had been received, and, in an elegant and complimentary speech, proposed "The health of Mr. Horwitz and Mr. Harrwitz." (Drank, with three times three, and great applause.)

Mr. Staunton rose, and was again received by a renewal of the enthusiastic cheering which had greeted him on his arrival. He expressed the highest admiration for the talent of M. St. Amant, and paid the sincerest tribute to those powers of courage and endurance which had sustained him in a manner almost unparalleled during their great struggle. He believed that much of the bitterness which had been exhibited in the unfortunate differences which had sprung up between them, was foreign to the natural disposition of both, and had been engendered and fostered not by themselves but by the interested, or unwise interference of injudicious partisans. Deprecating any further animosity except over the chess-table, when nothing would afford him greater pleasure than to renew hostilities with M. St. Amant in another match, he concluded by seconding the compliment which the Chairman had proposed in honour of Messrs. Harrwitz and Horwitz. (The toast was drunk with musical honours and loud applause, and was suitably acknowledged by those eminent players.)

"Mr. Newham and the Chess-Players present who are non-members," was then proposed, and responded to by Mr. Newham; who, in return, gave "the Health of Mr. Walker and the Cause of Chess Literature."

The President next gave "the Health of Mr. Craven and the Chess Club of Halifax," which was replied to by Mr. Craven, who proposed "the Secretary and Committee of the Hull Club." This was responded to by Mr. Clarke and the ex-President, Mr. Levett; the latter of whom proposed "the President and the Secretary of the London Chess Club," which was appropriately acknowledged by Mr Worrell. "The Rev. R. Garvey," "the Vice-President, B. Jacobs, Esq.," and "the Ladies" were severally toasted, and properly replied to.

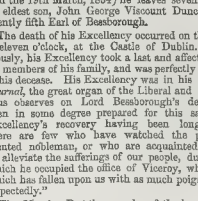
After the termination of the regular toasts, Mr. Staunton addressed the company, and in the course of his speech announced the gratifying fact, that, stimulated by the success which had attended those provincial re-unions, the London players were awakening from their lethargy, and the result was the prospect of an annual assemblage in the metropolis of all the leading players in the kingdom. As a preliminary step, the London Chess Club would hold their Anniversary Dinner on the 25th inst., and he had been deputed to give a special invitation to the company then present, and a promise that every thing would be done to render the meeting the most attractive which had ever been called together in the cause of Chess. This announcement was received with enthusiastic demonstrations of pleasure.

A discussion then ensued between Mr. Staunton, Mr. Craven (of Halifax), and Mr. Robinson (of Wakefield), on the subject of the most convenient day for holding the annual meetings of the Yorkshire Chess Association in future; and, upon the suggestion of Mr. Staunton, Monday, May 3rd, 1848, was appointed for the next Anniversary, which is to be held at Halifax.

The proceedings terminated shortly after. On the following day several interesting games were played, in which Mr. Staunton, Mr. Horwitz, M. St. Amant, and Mr. Harrwitz, took a part; and in the evening many of the most distinguished visitors were invited to a splendid entertainment at the house of the hospitable President, whose indefatigable kindness and urbanity were the theme of general eulogy to all who had the gratification of being present at, certainly, the most splendid assemblage of the Association which has yet been held.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE EARL OF BESSBOROUGH, LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.



JOHN WILLIAM PONSONBY, Earl of Bessborough, Viscount Duncannon, and Baron Bessborough in the Irish Peerage, Baron Ponsonby of Sysonsby in that of Great Britain, LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND, and Vice Admiral of Munster, was the eldest son of Frederick, third Earl of Bessborough, by his wife, Henrietta, second daughter of John, first Earl Spencer: he was born on the 31st August, 1781.

The scion of an ancient and eminent Whig family, this son of the house of Bessborough soon made himself known as a forward supporter of his order. He was first elected to Parliament in 1805, and took a leading part in the Whig politics of the Lower House, until his elevation to an English Peerage, as Baron Duncannon, by creation in 1834. In that year also, his Lordship was Secretary of State for the Home Department. He has since been Lord Privy Seal, and Chief Commissioner of the Woods and Forests, and, on the recent accession of his party to office, his Lordship was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and enjoyed in that high office universal and deserved popularity. He had previously succeeded as fourth Earl of Bessborough, on the demise of his father, in February, 1844. His Excellency was married on the 16th Nov., 1805, to Maria, third daughter of John, tenth Earl of Westmoreland, by whom (who died the 19th March, 1834) he leaves seven sons and five daughters; his eldest son, John George Viscount Duncannon, M.P., is now consequently fifth Earl of Bessborough.

The death of his Excellency occurred on the night of the 16th inst., at eleven o'clock, at the Castle of Dublin. About half-an-hour previously, his Excellency took a last and affectionate farewell of the several members of his family, and was perfectly conscious up to the moment of his decease. His Excellency was in his 66th year. The *Freeman's Journal*, the great organ of the Liberal and Catholic party in Ireland, thus observes on Lord Bessborough's death:—"The public have been in some degree prepared for this sad event, all hope of his Excellency's recovery having been long since abandoned; yet there are few who have watched the political career of the lamented nobleman, or who are acquainted with his untiring efforts to alleviate the sufferings of our people, during the critical period for which he occupied the office of Viceroy, who will not feel the blow which has fallen upon us with as much poignancy as if it had come unexpectedly."

The *Morning Post* thus speaks of the lamented nobleman—"Though his Excellency was in politics a decided Reformer, if not something more, his policy as Viceroy of Ireland generally met with the approbation of the Conservative party. He was a temperate politician, a warm friend, a kind and affectionate father, and, in every respect, an excellent man—a philanthropist in the true sense of the term."

ESCAPE OF THE PRISONERS FROM THE LIMOEIRO, AT LISBON.

THE LIMOEIRO, AT LISBON.

OUR Illustration shows the locality of the riot at Lisbon, on the 29th ult., described in our Journal of last week.

The scene of this adventure was the Limoeiro, the principal prison of Lisbon. The following are some additional details of the movement.

All the prisoners in the gaol were let loose upon the metropolis to the number (as appears from an official report of the Marquis de Fronteira, Civil Governor) of 1026! Of these, 150 were confined for political offences; the rest were, for the most part, criminals of the blackest die—assassins and robbers of revolting squalor, appalling looks, and hideous appearance. Some 50 were killed upon coming into collision with the troops, and two or three of the latter likewise suffered; 16 of the political prisoners remained in the gaol, declaring that they would not join in so outrageous an attempt. During the conflict with the military, which ensued shortly after the attempt to escape, 42 of the prisoners were retaken, and up to the evening of the 30th, 583 were retaken, besides 11 others.

The prison guard was partly corrupted, and partly overcome by force. The conspiracy broke forth at five o'clock in the evening, when about 40 armed men presented themselves at the principal entrance, and, experiencing but a slight resistance from the guard, broke in the outer iron door, and forced the gaoler to give up his keys. The prisoners within appear to have acted by previous concert with them, for all the inner doors were found open.

A portion of the inner guard resisted for a time, and then gave way, when the mob rushed in and released all the prisoners, as well the thieves and murderers from the *enxovias*, or dungeons, as those who were confined merely for political offences.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

MR. ROEBUCK, M.P.

MR. ROEBUCK is almost the only active representative of that class of opinions once stigmatized as "Radical" in Parliament. But he has made his reputation more by his personal abilities than as the representative of any class or school. Indeed, in the present state of abeyance into which abstract political questions have fallen in the House of Commons, they do not give any opportunity for action. The Ballot is never heard of, it well once to be an annual question. Extension of the suffrage is at times alluded to, but even Mr. Thomas Duncombe has dropped it, and does not venture beyond a motion for repealing the rate-paying clauses of the Reform Bill.

But men like Mr. Roebuck are never in want of a field for exertion; if we were asked to define his character, we should say he acts as a political censor, and in that capacity is exceedingly impartial in distributing admonition and warning to all parties. He will never consent to sacrifice a truth or a principle to the convenience, we may add, the feelings, of any man or Ministry. He constantly warned the Whig Ministry of the peril they ran by inaction and doing so little, as to make an impression in the country of their weakness and incapacity. He tried to spur them into something like boldness and decision, but they seemed chilled by office into perfect torpidity, and were only partially thawed in 1840 by the rather warmly expressed dissatisfaction of the more energetic liberals, while they were driven to do something by a failing Exchequer, so the Budget of 1841 came out, too late to save them, and the election of that year broke up the Government. To their successors, Mr. Roebuck gave equally good advice on various occasions. He dealt some severe blows at the system of bribery at elections, in a style that no man less bold than himself could have attempted, he put some half dozen men publicly to the question in a manner more edifying to the country than agreeable to themselves. The proceeding is embalmed in Hansard, and lives in the recollection of those who saw it as the richest piece of Parliamentary comedy ever witnessed; its object, the correction of vice, was perfectly "legitimate."

MR. ROEBUCK, M.P.

John Arthur Roebuck is the grandson of Dr. John Roebuck, a physician of considerable reputation in the last century, for his scientific attainments, particularly in chemistry. He discovered some improved methods of refining gold and silver, of manufacturing sulphuric acid, and other products. Being of a bold speculative temper, he established several extensive factories in England and Scotland, among them the celebrated Carron Iron Works, which still exist and flourish. He died at the age of 76. Mr. Roebuck's father was the third son of the Doctor: by the mother's side he is said to be descended from Tickell, the poet, the friend of Addison, and his Under Secretary of State.

His name first became known by the able papers he contributed to the *Westminster Review*, while he was studying the law; he also wrote a life of Mahomet, for the society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. He was called to the bar in 1832, and in the same year was elected for Bath, on the principles to which he has always remained steadfast; every measure of improvement and progress has had his vote; and by his voice he has frequently urged the holders of power to move further and more freely: his sympathies are with vigorous action rather than cold and timid enunciation of principles. Sir R. Peel commands more of his commendation than Lord John Russell.

Mr. Roebuck went out to Canada when a mere boy, with his father-in-law, and only left that province in 1824, for the purpose of studying law in this country. One of his earliest contributions to the *Westminster Review* was an article on Canada, in which he showed that nearly all the evils connected with the civil government there are attributable to the constitution of the Council (the second branch of the Legislature), and that the remedy is to abolish the said Council. The Canadians, however, are in the habit of looking to the United States for models of all matters of Government, and therefore it is, that they demand an Elective Council, in order to render the second Chamber a Senate. In 1834, Mr. Roebuck brought the question before the House of Commons, and made an admirable exposition of the grievances of the Canadians, as explained in the "ninety-two resolutions" of the Assembly. At that time the Assembly had an agent here; a respected member of the Montreal bar, the Honourable Denis B. Viger. But he was invariably treated with neglect by the Colonial Office, so that the Assembly had become disgusted with the conduct of the Imperial Government, and a opposite in very generally prevailed to have no agent in England, in short, to cut with the Colonial Office. This was the feeling when the Conve... met at Montreal, in 1841. At this time, however, it was suggested that Parliament and the press had not been tried, that these two instruments had still some hope, and that through them one more effort should be made to impress upon Government and the people of England a due sense of the grievances to which the Canadians were subjected.

It was in consequence of this suggestion that Mr Roebuck was appointed Agent for Canada, a post which has exposed him to considerable and very unmerited obloquy.

Mr Roebuck is a most useful member of Parliament, if it were only for his ability of putting questions in a new and striking light during debate, and his indomitable courage in launching forth truths that more timid men would suppress. No matter in what quarter appears assumption of philanthropy, pretence, or anything that approaches (the word is now admitted) "humbug," Mr Roebuck assails and exposes it. No speech of the debate is better listened to, none more widely read than his; he is, as we have said, very impartial, the Conservatives have scarcely done cheering a clever hit at the Whigs, ere he pays them it with something quite as caustic. He labours under some physical disadvantages in person he is small and slight, and his voice is occasionally weak, so that his speeches are sometimes injured by the unavoidable imperfectness of the reports. He has recently, on more than one occasion, checked the forwardness of Lord George Bentinck, and his last speech was that of Monday night, in the debate on the change in the Poor Law Commission. It was leveled at Mr Ferrand, and those who, with more patience than knowledge, had dug up the Poor Law as all that is bad, and the "43rd of Elizabeth" as a law of peculiar indulgence. He described the evils of the old system, and defended the workhouse test as necessary to distinguish the impostor from the real object of distress. His view of society is one of stern reality; an incidental allusion to the practice of crushing bones drew from him a short sketch of some other horrid occupations, for which men even compete with each other—

"The 43rd of Elizabeth justly says, that those receiving relief shall be set to work. (An hon. Member—'Crushing bones.') There are many occupations of the poor which are painful to go through, and against which, if directed by the Poor Law Commissioners, there would be a great outcry. There is the occupation of the nightman; there is the occupation of the type-maker. He does not live above a very small number of years; but type-founders are to be had—they are got for money. No man is obliged to be in want of books, and yet every book that he gets, in the present state of the art, goes to seal the doom of some working man. It is true that philosophy may invent a mask for him who files iron, to prevent its affecting his lungs; but does the honourable member for Knaresborough get up and say, 'The poor of this country are filing iron, by which their lungs are destroyed?' He does get up and talk about 'devil's dust;' I never knew him talk about this dust. (Laughter.) The type-founder has no such protection, and to this hour he is the subject of disease. Take a painter; he is daily subjected to the destruction of the power of his limbs. Or what say you to the colliery? You will tell me you have relieved the women and children from working there; but you have not relieved the men. The men work many fathoms under ground, groping their way for miles along in an infected atmosphere; and you sit in your homes round your cheerful Christmas fire, and no parish talks about that. (Hear.) The fact is, this is all misplaced humanity, to give it the mildest name. The hon. member opposite [Mr. Wakley, we believe] may shake his head; has he never dissected a body? Society is unfortunately so constituted that this is the inevitable lot of humanity, though it may be that some are more fortunate than others, and labour at a happier vocation."

FOOD RIOTING IN JERSEY.—A food riot took place in Jersey on Monday morning. The disorder originated with the workmen of La Hasle Road, for whose advantage that extensive improvement was undertaken a few months ago. These incited others to outrage, and, as usual in such scenes, the culpable and the innocent were mingled together in the unruly mob. A few of the ringleaders having shouted out "To Le Quesne's mills," the whole body, now at least one thousand strong, proceeded in that direction, followed by Mr. Centenier Le Sully, and a few of the police. On their arrival at the town mills, Mr. Le Sully addressed the multitude, but no regard was paid to him, and the cry "forward" was given. They then proceeded to attack the mills of Mr. L. Quesne, with crowbars, pickaxes, and hammers. The door of the upper story at the back of the building resisted their attempts for a short time, until a long spar, used as a battering-ram, forced it open, and then began one of those shameful scenes, witnessed only on similar occasions among savages. Men, women, and children entered the mill, and commenced strewing wheat, barley, flour, and everything they could lay their hands on, about in all directions, ripping open the wheat sacks, and scattering the principal entrance to the mill, where a quantity of flour was ready for sending out, and this they proceeded to load in an empty waggon lying close by. Eight sacks of wheat were loaded in one cart, and nine sacks of flour in the above waggon. One of the ringleaders was observed cramming his mouth with wheat, crying out that he had not eaten for two days. News of this tumultuous meeting was promptly conveyed to the Lieutenant-Governor, and he immediately gave orders for the depôt of the 81st regiment to turn out in aid of the civil power and issued orders to warn the pensioners to hold themselves in readiness at a moment's notice. During this time a large number of the mob still remained in the Royal Square, the most part of them being very disorderly. Sir F. Le Breton, the Attorney General, having in vain addressed the multitude, was compelled to read the Riot Act. The 81st Depôt was under arms in a moment, and a detachment under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Creagh, proceeded in the direction of the Town Mills. On their arrival they blocked the road near the Robin Hood, and went and secured the Mills, leaving a picket there. The flour and wheat which had been removed about 500 yards were immediately brought back under an escort of military, and put back in the Mills. The police seized seven of the ringleaders, and placing them under the escort of 80 men, lodged them in gaol, followed by an immense mob. Many other prisoners were afterwards secured. Upwards of a hundred persons volunteered as special constables, and order was restored. A number of Irish labourers were among the malcontents.

EPSOM RACES—1847.

Time was: time is: time will be.—FRIAR BACON'S HEAD.

TIME WAS

With spirits gay I mount the box,
My fits up to their traces,
With elbows squared, and wrists turned down,
Dash off—for Epsom Races.
With BUXTON bit, bridoon so trim, three chesnuts and a grey,
Well coupled up my leaders now—yah, hip! we bowl away
Some push along with four in hand, while others drive *at random*,
In whiskey, buggy, gig, and dog-cart, curricle, and tandem
AS SUNG BY THE LATE CHARLES MATHEWS.

TIME IS.

Harness me down with your iron bands,
Be sure of your curb and rein,
For I scorn the power of your puny hands,
As the tempest scorns a chain.
I laugh at the panting courser's speed,
At the sweat of the toiling team,
No labour I reck, no distance heed—
I'm Space's spirit—Steam
AS CHANTED BY OURSELF.

TIME WILL BE.

?"

THE best social emblem, perhaps of the present—an imaginary point of time—was furnished by the condition of horse-racing from its institution as a National Sport, up to the first quarter of this century. As it was from the commencement, so it remained: no attempt was made to improve its details. You went to Newmarket, where it was a gracious dispensation of Providence if you got a dinner; where the existence of the animal you staked your money on could no more be known to you, till he came to the starting-post (and not then, unless you had a good telescope), than the state of the Emperor of Morocco's bile. You went to Epsom, and found the jockeys starting themselves; or to Doncaster, and saw them deciding how they came in; you went anywhere, and discovered, in all that related to the course, "confusion worse confounded." All change in our Olympics was eschewed—as heterodoxy—till reform became the fashion, and then it was perceived that racing, like "representation" of another kind, was susceptible of improvement. Forthwith a change came o'er our dream; that is to say, we awoke—and the machinery of the turf became anon as complete as that of stocking weaving. From chaos it grew to a science; from a science, it has become a mystery; perhaps a little more—what it is destined to be—who shall tell? A few days ago, the great Metropolitan meeting was celebrated on Epsom Downs; how altered in present economy—how pregnant with future revolution! It was the last occasion on which the Derby should appear on the scene immortalized by the mighty artists of the—boot and breeches—where many a flying courser has rivalled the feats of Pegasus—of *Lemprière*, not of *Bell's Life*. It was the first occasion wherein all the elements were pressed into the service of the pageant—earth—air—fire—water—steamers to London Bridge—locomotives to Croydon and Epsom—for the atmospheric had given itself airs, and left the line—of rail. And by these appliances and means did tens of thousands seek the scene of action; for, not only has the facility of access multiplied exceedingly, but also the popular desire to take advantage of it. The almost general prevalence of speculating on the great racing events of the season by lotteries and sweeps (without one of which there is not a village ale-house from the Land's End to John o' Groats), draws those to a race-course who take no delight in the sport, as well as the holiday guests. A miscellaneous mass it is, whereof the composition, perhaps, contains too scanty a portion of legitimate pleasure. . . . . .

THE RAILWAY.—STRUGGLE FOR TICKETS.

By Epsom Races, the million understand the Derby day; the general public make the meeting consist of but two—the anniversaries of the Derby and Oaks. Thus, Tuesday last did not draw a dozen equipages to the Surrey Downs, albeit the Craven is an event of account to those who are interested in the state of the odds on the leading Derby horses, being a sort of stable trial. It brought a field of eight to the post, and was won cleverly by Mr. Mostyn's Crosier; Spider, that ran second, having stopped when collared.

The Woodcote Stakes—the first south country two-year race of importance—brought out a large lot of young ones, and was won in a style very far from common, by Mr. B. Green's Flatcatcher; an animal that it must not be remembered forms one of his master's Derby lot for next year. He was bred by the late Lord Westminster, is by Touchstone out of Van Amburgh's dam, and passed into the hands of Mr. Green from Mr. Ford, who bought him when the Eaton stud was disposed of.

The Manor Stakes and the Horton call for no observation. The wind is at East—the rain falls coldly—and at six p.m., once more the hill is deserted—all sorts of rumours rife among the gossips who wend their ways home. Foremost among these was the fact that a felonious attempt to "nobble" one of the leading favourites, in a great training, had been discovered; that the perpetrators were in actual custody; that the promoters, or instigators, were well known; and that the matter would be presently in a criminal court. It is a consummation devoutly to be wished! They hung a poor wretch, called Dawson, for poisoning some race-horses at Newmarket. It will be a good hour for the Turf when a few of its rich rogues are transported for the system by which their wealth was obtained.

Wednesday—the holiday of holidays—the anniversary of pleasurable and painful excitement—dawned, as behoved an occasion fraught with so many fortunes. While yet it was early morning, by all approaches a crowd was streaming to the railway. Epsom was to be made in an hour for a few shillings, according to the class. Oh! that "premier pas qui coute!" How much did it cost full many a *belle* and *beau* that struggled and strove and fought and fainted to pay for their tickets?..... You cannot conceive the scene—no imagination could. Lo! the pencil has made the essay, for your learning this year, and in seasons to come. As morning wore on, the road filled fast and furious. We found no change in that. Whatever the rival lines of rail might be drawing, Kennington-gate was itself still—and the dust rose as the incense of an Olympic sacrifice. Then there was no falling off, but rather in-

(*Continued on page 328.*)

THE ARRIVAL AT EPSOM.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 23 Whit Sunday.—Pentecost.
MONDAY, 24 Whit Monday.—Birth of Queen Victoria, 1819.
TUESDAY, 25 Whit Tuesday.—Princess Helena Augusta Victoria born, 1846.
WEDNESDAY, 26. Oxford Term begins, at noon.
THURSDAY, 27.—Cambridge Term divides.—Ven. Bede.
FRIDAY, 28.—Ember Week.
SATURDAY, 29.—Restoration of King Charles II., 1660.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 29.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M h m 23 9 0	A h m 9 32	M h m 10 3	A h m 10 33	M h m 11 0	A h m 11 34	M h m * A h m 0 29
A h m 0 44	M h m 1 9	A h m 1 38	M h m * A h m 2 8	A h m 2 38	M h m 3 8	A h m 3 43

* At Midnight. * Thursday, May 27, There is no high tide during the morning.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. S. H."—*The authorship of "Robin Adair" is a vexed question.*
"A Subscriber."—*The times of the Sun rising or setting at different places depend on the latitude of the place and the position of the Sun with respect to the Equator. On the days of the Equinox, the times will be very nearly the same at every place in the British Isles. Between March 21 and Sept. 21, he will rise earlier and set later at all places N. of London; and he will rise earlier and set later at all places S. of London. During the other months of the year, he rises later and sets earlier at all places N. of London; and he rises earlier and sets later at all places S. of London than the times at London. The amount of these differences from the times at London are stated, for places on different parallels of latitudes, in the "Illustrated London Almanack" of the present year. If "A Subscriber" applies a correction on account of his longitude, he will do wrong; for, by so doing, he would deduce the times at London, that the several phenomena occurred at his place The time to be noted is that of the centre of the Sun appearing in the horizon.*
"B. B." *is thanked for the hint; though the pressure of other claims prevents our entertaining it.*
"L. M." *—Mdlle. Lind's engagement will extend through the present Opera Season.*
"Omax," *Downpatrick.—Hemingway's "Panorama of Wales."*
"An Irish Ignoramus." *Grease may be removed from paper by spirit of turpentine; or by blotting paper, and the heated blade of a knife.*
"J. B. M." *Maidenhead, is thanked for his Sketch of a Propeller; but we have not room for it.*
"G. H. S" *had better use Spirit of Wine.*
"W. S." *Portsmouth.—Roberts's Hotel*
"Old Caudle" *is thanked for his good wishes.*
"H." *—The lmprompts will not suit.*
"Y. Z." *Liverpool.—The Daguerreotype Apparatus is engraved in No. 68 of our Journal.*
"E. L. C." *Weston.—No.*
"J. W. A." *Matlock. London, considerably.*
"E. E." *Sidestone.—We do not know. A note to the Secretary to the Company would, doubtless, be replied to.*
"F. W." *Exeter—Ireland.*
"Felix Resme," *Gibraltar, is thanked for the Sketches; but, we have not room.*
"One of the Unlearned." *Germanicus was the son of the Emperor Nero Claudius Drusus Germanicus: his victories in Germany procured him the surname of Germanicus, which had been first bestowed upon his father.*
"A Constant Reader" *had better apply to an East India Agent; or, on board the Steamer.*
"Bron-yr-Avon," *Cwm-Llynfi, will, perhaps, forward the Sketch, and description.*
"Sea-dance" *—A sloop and a cutter are rigged alike. The name of a sloop is popularly applied to any small ship; and the small boat attached to a ship of war is called a cutter.*
"J. W." *Wadsworth.—Not at present.*
"J. B. M." *Newport, should apply to the Lord Steward of the Household.*
"A Subscriber." *The belief that it is illegal to carry an Air Gun is a popular error. "Knowle's Guide to Trade: The Bookbinder."*
"Engineer," *Blandford.—Under consideration.*
"Q. E. X.", *Datchet, has no legal remedy.*
"A Constant Subscriber," *Abergavenny, is thanked for the Map, though we cannot spare room for it.*
"Pittacus."—*See the Explanation of the Old and New Style, in Reply to "Sigma," Perth, in our Journal of May 1*
"T. B"—*We have not time to inquire into the matter.*
"L. M. L."—*The questionable existence of the Muse of "Row thy boat Norman" is a fit subject for the Society devoted to Musical Antiquities.*
"A Constant Reader," *Glaster Creavon.—Yes.*
"Hyram's" *letter has been forwarded to the Agent. The complaint should also be addressed to the Post Office.*
"Z. B. N." *"The Barrel Bore-hive," by Shell, Lamb-street, Spitalfields.*
"J. B. W." *Weymouth.—The chance of the Illustrators must rest, solely, upon the merit of the work.*
"H. H. H." *—The wood-cut impression is discouragingly ineffective.*
"Pietro," *Newport. —The "Encyclopædia of Domestic Economy," published by Longman and Co., is a complete but somewhat costly work.*
"P. G. M." *—Our latest Edition is printed on Saturday night.*
"T." *Scarborough.—See Reply in our Journal of last week.*
"W. H. M." *Salfast.—We cannot advise.*
ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.—"A Member" *is thanked; but his report did not reach us in time*
"W. W." *Sherborne.—The cost of the Drawing will be from two to three guineas.*
"C. H. S."—*We believe not.*
"A. P. Z."—*We cannot furnish the numbers correctly.*
"J. W." *Bristol, is thanked: a Sketch of the Plant would be acceptable.*
"H. S." *Cheltenham.—Mr. C. Cochrane, Candidate for Westminster, at the next Election.*
"X. Y. Z."—*It will not be possible to engrave in our Journal, either of the Pictures suggested.*
"A Correspondent" *must be in error about the difference between our Country and Town Editions: it must be fanciful or accidental*
"J. W. M." *Swansea.—We cannot reasonably be expected to furnish the names of the authors of works published anonymously, and but little known.*
"Beta," *Manchester, should write to Mr. Lumley, bookseller, Chancery-lane.*
"J. P." *Dover.—The price of admission to the Gallery of Her Majesty's Theatre is 3s. In every other part of the house, evening dress is indispensable.*
"An Inquirer," *Fenthill Gifford, will find our estimate of "Phonography," in No. 234 of our Journal*
"S. S. W." *is correct: the lines are the opening of "The Last Man," by Campbell.*
"Pietro" *and "Allegmane." —Lebahn's "German in One Volume;" containing Grammar, Exercise, Vocabulary, &c.*
"F. P."—*Mr. Macready first appeared in London, at Covent Garden Theatre, Sept. 16, 1818, as Orestes, in "The Distressed Mother."*
"Reta."—*Robin Adair was an Irishman, and was not related to Robin Grey. He was a native of Wicklow; and his harp may still be seen in the noble hall of his local descendant, Sir George Holden, Bart., at Hollybrooke House, near Bray.*
"Σαμιδοτηρ," *Liverpool.—Lists of Governors who have presentations for the year to Christ's Hospital, may be obtained at the Counting-house, early in the year.*
"R. H."—*St. Sophia.*
"H. C."—*The Lines are by Canning:—*

> *"Give me the crest, the avowed, the manly foe—*
> *Bold I can meet, perhaps return, the blow*
> *But of all plagues, good Heaven! thy wrath can send,*
> *Save me, oh save me, from the candid friend!"*

"T. G. W." *Charles II. crown may be worth 7s. or 8s.; but will depends on condition.*
"Anne Hope."—*Your Coin is a Sixpence of Elizabeth, of no value to melt.*
"P. Quye."—*Your silver seal is about the Commonwealth period. Apply to Heralds' College, to learn the family it belonged to.*
"L. M. Sargent, Boston," *should prepay his letters Back Numbers cannot be sent abroad per post.*
"Heraldicus."—*In naming those who are entitled to use supporters, we limited the number within legal bounds. Our Correspondent is quite right in his statement that there are several ancient families who carry those heraldic additions on the ground of prescriptive right—a right we should be very sorry to deny. Among them is the distinguished house of Fulford of Fulford, on Devon, whose respected representative, Colonel Baldwin Fulford, died a few weeks since, when we gave an engraving of the shield of arms and supporters.*
"M. R. C. S."—*The names of all places within the jurisdiction of the Small Debts Courts may be ascertained in "The Complete Book of the County Courts," by Peter Barker, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.*
"Sovitator."—*The College of Arms does not, we apprehend, take cognizance of "Cockades."*
"A Student" *In "Gil Blas," the s is pronounced.*
"Ingus-shire." *Wood Engravers' Tools are sold by Messrs. Fenn, Newgate-street.*
"Ecclesiast."—*A full correction of the Error in the House of Lords' Cat-hght, last week, shall appear in our next*
"A Correspondent."—*A Daguerreotype Apparatus may be purchased at from ten guineas to £50, of Knight, of Foster-lane, or Watkins and Hill, Charing-cross.*
"W. M."—*Your Sketch is from an early Norman abbey counter, or abbey piece, coined about the 15th century. It is so extremely common, as to be of no value*
"A Musical Reader." *—There is but one Festival this year—the Triennial Gathering of the Choirs of Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester . which will be held, this year, at the last-mentioned town*
"A. G." *Winchfield. Morse and Louise Taglioni are cousins, and are nieces of the Taglioni*
"An Old Subscriber." *—Your many-headed daisy is an example of several flower-stalks being agglom rated together: we have often observed the same occurrence in other plants.*
"Balfour." *Fly-fishing commences at a different period in every stream. The best criterion is to watch and observe when the fish rise to the natural fly. Fly-fishing is generally practised between April and October; but, occasionally, as early as February. The May fly (Ephemera Vulgata), according to Gilbert White's Calendar, appears between the 3rd and 14th of June*
"C. H."—*To kill the Gooseberry Caterpillar, try infusion of tobacco, or a mixture formed by boiling flowers of sulphur with quick-lime and water, and apply a little to the parts affected. It is very difficult to destroy these pests on a large scale*
"Amicus," *Bath, should obtain an introduction to a house, through some friend who is a customer; that being the only method of ensuring attention.*

** PORTRAITS of the WINNERS of the DERBY and the OAKS will appear in our Next Week's Number.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1847.

THE week has been a very active one in Parliament and out of it. The Irish Poor Law was passed by the House of Lords on Tuesday evening, after a steady and persevering opposition, which, successful at first, has resulted in nothing, since a subsequent vote reversed the decision come to on Lord Monteagle's amendment; Lord Stanley's opposition broke down in most signal failure, and all the other attempts to change the provisions of the bill have merely produced a few small amendments, some of which will, it is supposed, be expunged by the Commons before the bill receives the Royal Assent. From this time forth the basis of society in England and Ireland is the same, or as nearly the same as a mere law can make it; the law itself will not do all that is wanted; but the absence of legal rights, and legal liabilities, will no longer present that void in which the social elements were struggling in a total chaos; there is now a law, a system at least begun; and if there is any capability of improvement left, its development will be assisted by a law that, by something like gravitation, will make some at least of the property of the country descend to the classes beneath, in the shape of legal relief. A Poor Law has been the salvation of England; it will be strange indeed if it should prove the ruin of Ireland. Ruin, however, is confidently prophesied; confiscation and destruction it is said await all Irish landed properties; such lamentable stories as the tenants of the scarlet cushions and golden roofs of the House of Peers, have to tell about themselves and their position, were never heard before; there they sit in their splendour with black and hideous ruin before them; and, if they could be believed, one would think they were the class to be pitied, not the famine-stricken peasantry. At this present period, there cannot well be a greater affliction than the possession of a few thousands or tens of thousands a-year of Irish property. Estates in Ireland are mere myths, fictions; rentals are fabulous; and returns from the land in shape of money are matter of legend and tradition only: there were such things once, but at present they are doubtful, and henceforth they will cease to exist: an Irish landlord will possess an estate much as the man feasted who was invited by the Barmecide to the imaginary dinner. Yet, with all this, there is a calmness and quietude in the manner in which ruin is contemplated, that looks as if there were still a chance of escape; and, though the Peers speak as if the best thing that could be done with an Irish estate would be to get rid of it as soon as possible on any terms, to any one who would take it off their hands, yet there are symptoms of holding on a while longer. Some remaining thousands will still flow in, even after the rates are paid; and, on the whole, the affliction of an estate, even an Irish estate, may continue to be endured. So, with dreadful forebodings of what is about to happen, the Poor Law is passed—and the Empire is ruined for the fiftieth time.

It is strange enough that not one change of any importance is ever made without the same sinister forebodings; England is perpetually being destroyed by its Ministers; we have ourselves seen five or six crises of utter and irretrievable ruin, and heard on at least as many occasions, that the "Sun of England" was about "to set for ever;" yet the changes came, and the orb still keeps its place, as high as ever in the zodiac of nations, a little clouded now and then, but no nearer its decline. The truth is, every party and section affected by a change thinks itself the Empire, and imagines that all the immense mass will feel the change as it does itself. The mass, on the contrary, feels in no such manner, but frequently breathes and works more freely, as if it had by an effort thrown off a weight of difficulty and oppression, and known nothing of the ruin which has fallen upon it, except what it sees in the debates. The Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, Catholic Emancipation, and Parliamentary Reform, were all so many leaps into the abyss of national perdition; and yet, here we are still, living and working as no other nation on the face of the earth can do; the only difference being that classes hate and oppress each other a little less than of yore.

We must, therefore, make a large abatement from the prophecies of ruin that are so freely made; we have seen two measures pass this week in the midst of such predictions—the Irish Poor-Law and the Factory Bill. In the debate on the latter measure, Lord Brougham was the *vates* of woe; he proved conclusively that from this hour the manufacturing greatness of England is gone! Grant only half his premises, and his conclusions must be accepted as correct; and yet the bill has passed, the ruin risked, and the process of destruction begun. Why is this? Because there is an instinctive, rather than a reasoning, persuasion, that the business of life never goes quite according to mathematical calculations; there is always some cause disturbing and falsifying them; and, above all, there seems to be a power that delights to bring the predictions of statesmen and the plans of Governments to naught, as if to show them both how slight, after all, is the fancied influence of men, compared with the real influence of Nature and circumstances. Could half the Generals who have studied the art of massacring by rule and calculation tell exactly how or why they gained a battle? Was a Chancellor of the Exchequer ever known to be precisely correct in his Budget? Have they not often been egregiously wrong? Sir Robert Peel, the best financier, perhaps, of Europe, under-rated the success of a great experiment by more than one half!

As to general policy, it is almost safe to conclude that nothing will happen just as it is expected to do. We have always great hopes of a measure, when we hear that it will ruin everybody, for the chances are it will do exactly the reverse.

The repeal of the Corn Laws is a signal instance of the fallacy of positive predictions on any side. We remember the elaborate calculations, the carefully drawn up tables of figures, quoted by landed gentlemen in the House of Commons, to prove that England would be totally ruined by the abundance of grain that would pour in upon her; she would be fed to death—destroyed by fat and repletion—the most cruel death in the calendar. Horrid harvests were waving in indefinite regions—the south of Russia, and the Valley of the Missisippi, were the favourite localities—which would cross the oceans, to compass the annihilation of Britain with wheat at 39s. a quarter, with profit to the shippers. For years and years was this said by many, and believed by more; yet the Corn Laws were abolished, and lo! all the predictions end in wheat 120s. a quarter—farmers making fortunes, and rents anything but on the decline. Suppose this fact had been predicted, as what would follow on the total suspension of the corn duty; would it not have been scouted and ridiculed at 17, Bond-street, where the Agricultural Interest met, and, resolving to be ruined, "defied the world to save them?" To talk to them of there being a chance of things not being so bad after all, was to insult the "practical men," who knew better than everybody else; yet here they are now, with prices—for which they fought—higher than at any period since the last war! The same infirmity marks all the efforts of man to "take a bond of fate." It cannot be done even by the greatest and most sagacious intellects. When Louis the Fourteenth revoked the Edict of Nantes he firmly believed it would be a heavy blow at Protestantism; but, in its result, it immeasurably strengthened the great Protestant Power of Europe, and did an injury to France that has never been recovered to this day. Napoleon was ruined, not by the policy, diplomacy, or military skill of his enemies, but by a Russian winter beginning a month sooner than he had reckoned on! In the same way we may go through history and find perpetually recurring instances of human wisdom, calculation, and policy baffled and turned to naught! So, as none of the great changes of the past have brought the destruction predicted from them, we have hopes that England will survive the Irish Poor Law and the Factory Bill, though the Irish Proprietors and Lord Brougham see in them the end of all things.

THE "Derby Day" was, at the instance of Lord George Bentinck, made a holiday by the House of Commons. We do not think anything was lost thereby, for generally Wednesday is set apart for the members who legislate, to use an American phrase, "on their own hook," and on that day produce the abortions that are doomed to be strangled, or see that operation performed on them "on a farther stage of the bill." It is a matter of Parliamentary courtesy to allow a member to throw his crotchet into the form of a bill, and propose it; the Government always allow that to be done, with clear warning, however, that it will crush it out of existence as soon as possible. The uniformity with which this is done is very amusing; and the discussions which precede the *coup de grace* generally take place on Wednesdays, when, towards the end of the session especially, there is something like a massacre of the innocents, and bills that have lingered on in their predestined existence from the beginning of the Session are withdrawn, negatived, or talked down out, with great vigour and promptitude. So far, then, a blank Wednesday is no great loss. But Lord George Bentinck claims for the "Derby Day" an immunity from work, on the ground that it has been kept as a holiday "for half a century." His Lordship is in error here; we believe this is the first instance for some years of the House not meeting on this particular Wednesday; in the Session of the Income Tax, one of the severest debates took place on the "Derby Day," and on other occasions the usual average of business was transacted. Perhaps his Lordship has generally made it a holiday as far as he was himself concerned, and thinks everybody else did the same. It is, in fact, almost a national jubilee, and certainly a metropolitan one. The Session is advanced, the Whitsuntide recess at hand, most of the great measures of the Session are disposed of, and, moreover, the Parliamentary mind is growing feverish and uneasy at the approach of the dissolution, and anxiety as to what may be the verdict of the Hustings; unless real business is before the House, it is difficult to command a sufficient attendance of Members, who have a perfect knowledge of what measures are moonshine and what are not; so to make a holiday of the "Derby Day" was about as wise a use as they could make of it.

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been a continuation of that of the preceding week, it having been uninterruptedly fine all the time, with occasional gentle rains, and vegetation has progressed very much; so much so, that the whole aspect of the country has changed within the last fortnight.

On Friday was a fine day, the wind was S.S.W.; the sky was cloudy during the morning, the evening was clear; the average temperature of the day was 57½°; and the lowest reading on Grass was 38°. Saturday was a fine day, about three-fourths of the sky was covered by cloud, consisting of cumuli and cumulostrati; some rain fell in the evening; the wind was S.W.; the average temperature of the day was 57½°; the lowest reading on grass was 41°. Sunday was a cloudy day throughout, with a fine rain falling during the morning; the wind was from the S.W.; the average temperature of the day was 56½°; and the lowest reading on grass was 46°. Monday was a bright fine day, the wind from S.W.; its average temperature was 60½°; and the lowest reading of the thermometer on grass was 44°. Tuesday was a fine but cloudy day, the wind was from S.W.; a fine rain was falling during the greater part of the evening; the average temperature of the day was 60½°, and the lowest reading on grass was 38½°. Wednesday was a fine day; it was dull and cloudy early in the morning, but bright and warm afterwards; the wind was from the W.; the average temperature of the day was 57°; the lowest reading on grass was 37½°. Thursday was a cloudy day principally, with occasional light showers of rain; the direction of the wind was W.S.W. and W., and the air was rather cold, the average temperature of the day was 58½°; the lowest reading on grass was 43½°. The average temperatures of the week was 58½°, being between 3° and 4° above that of the season.

The extreme thermometrical readings each day were—

Friday,	May 14 the highest during the day was	67½ deg. and the lowest was	48 deg
Saturday,	May 15	68	47
Sunday,	May 16	67½	52½
Monday,	May 17	70½	50½
Tuesday,	May 18	72½	48
Wednesday,	May 19	67½	46½
Thursday,	May 20	66½	50

Blackheath, Friday, May 21, 1847. J. G.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the Domestic Household, attended divine service on Sunday last in the private chapel, Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, took an airing on Monday in an open carriage and four. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback, attended by Capt. the Hon. A. H. Gordon

The Queen and Prince Albert rode out on horseback on Tuesday, attended by the Hon. Miss Stanley, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, and Capt. the Hon. A. H. Gordon.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess Alice, and attended by the Viscountess Canning, took an airing on Wednesday, in an open carriage-and four. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback at the same time. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Sophia, at Kensington. The Royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday, included his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, Prince Lichtenstein, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, and Captain Francis Seymour.

Her Majesty will give a grand vocal and instrumental concert, at Buckingham Palace, on the 28th instant, at which Mdlle. Jenny Lind and the principal *artistes* of her Majesty's Theatre will assist. The invitations were issued from the Lord Chamberlain's office on Saturday last.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager had an evening party at Marlborough House, on Monday, at which the Queen and Prince Albert were present. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were accompanied by his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and his Royal Highness Prince George were also among the company.

VISCOUNTESS PALMERSTON'S ASSEMBLY.—Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston received at dinner, last Saturday evening, his Excellency the American Minister, the Earl of Clare and Lady Isabella Fitzgibbon, Viscount Melbourne, Viscount and Viscountess Mahon, Lord Howard de Walden, Lord and Lady Ashley, Sir R. Shafto Adair, and Sir Augustus, Lady, and Miss C. Clifford. Her Ladyship subsequently had an evening party.

DINNER AT LANSDOWNE HOUSE. The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne received a select party at dinner on Sunday, at Lansdowne House. The noble Marquis, as Lord President of the Council, will give a full dress banquet on the 27th instant, to a large circle of Peers, in honour of the Queen's Birthday.

SIR ROBERT AND LADY PEEL.—The Right Hon. Sir R. Peel gives a parliamentary ball on the 27th instant, to a very numerous circle. The right hon. Baronet and Lady Peel and family left Whitehall-gardens on Monday for Drayton Manor, Staffordshire, from whence they return to town on the 26th instant.

THE DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.—The latest rumour is, that Parliament will be dissolved on the 19th or 26th of next month, if public business admits; if not, the dissolution will not be later than the first week in July.

DEATH OF SIR CHARLES CHICHESTER.—The Canada papers announce the death of Col. Sir Charles Chichester, commanding the 81st Regiment at the city of Toronto, after only four days' illness. The *Montreal Courier* says, "he was preparing to proceed to England, and expected to have been able to start on the 1st of next month (June)."

POSTSCRIPT.

OVERLAND CALCUTTA MAIL.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

We have received the *Moniteur Parisien* of Thursday night, with the following Telegraphic Dispatch:

"The news brought by the Indian Mail comes to the 14th April.

"Lord Hardinge arrived at Simlah the 27th March. Sir Frederick Currie arrived at Calcutta on the 1st of April, and took the oath as third member of the Indian Council.

"Sir Willoughby Cotton, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, had arrived at his post, and immediately taken the command.

"The Governor-General had allocated £600 per annum for establishing schools in India.

"The Punjaub was perfectly tranquil, and nothing new had occurred in Affghanistan. The death of Akbar Khan was still attributed to poison.

"Considerable disturbances had broken out at Undh and the neighbouring districts. The Government of Nizam had given rise to complaints."

ALLEGED DEATH OF MR. O'CONNELL.

The *Moniteur Parisien* of Thursday evening, on the authority of a letter from Nice, mentions the death of Mr. O'Connell, "on his arrival at Genoa." It is to be remarked that this information is given in rather a vague form, there being no date to the letter; but, as the *Moniteur Parisien* is an organ of the Government, the news may have been received officially by telegraph, which would account for the brevity of the announcement. We fear, therefore, that the rumour is well-founded, as a letter received direct from Genoa, dated May 13 (see page 331), mentions that Mr. O'Connell was in an alarming condition. On the other hand, it will be perceived by the letter, that the event could not have taken place immediately "on the arrival of Mr. O'Connell at Genoa," as the paragraph in the *Moniteur Parisien* seems to indicate

HOUSE OF COMMONS: FRIDAY

THIRD READINGS OF RAILWAY BILLS.—The following Railway Bills were read a third time and passed:—The Caledonian and Dumbartonshire Junction Railway (Deviations between Dunteeth and Bowling, &c.) Bill: the Dublin, Drumdrum, and Garbarnham Railway (Extension to Stephen's Green) Bill; the Dublin and Drogheda Railway (Branch from Navan to Kells) Bill; the General Terminus and Glasgow Harbour Railway Branches Bill; the Glasgow, Barrhead, and Nelston Direct, and Glasgow Southern Terminal Bill; Railways Amalgamation Bill; the Great Western Railway (Branch to join the West London Junction Railway and Metropolitan Railway, London Railway, and Branches to Hammersmith, and to join the London and South Western Railway near Lambeth) Bill; the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland (Newcastle, Ambleknock, and Baltrasna Branches) Bill; the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland (Extension from Athlone to Galway) Bill; the Newry and Enniskillen Railway Bill; the Norfolk Railway (from Thetford to the Lowestoft Railway near Reedham, with a Branch to Halesworth) Bill; the Swansea Valley Railway Bill; the Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow, and Dublin Railway Bill; the Windsor, Staines, and South Western Railway (Staines to Ascot, and Wokingham with Branches) Bill; and the Windsor, Staines, and South Western Railway (Richmond to Windsor, &c.) Bill; and the Birmingham and Oxford Junction Railway Bill.

ABANDONMENT OF THE HEALTH OF TOWNS BILL.—In answer to a question from Mr. MACKINNON, Lord MORPETH said he was convinced there was no chance of carrying the Health of Towns Bill through Parliament during the present session. He should not, therefore, proceed further with the measure for the present.

THE POOR LAWS ADMINISTRATION BILL.

The order of the day having been read for resuming the adjourned debate on the second reading of the Poor Laws Administration Bill,

Mr. P. BORTHWICK rose and addressed the House in opposition to the measure.

Mr. VILLIERS spoke in support of the bill.

The debate was carried on throughout the night, and, on a division, the second reading was agreed to by 218 to 42

The House, at a late hour, adjourned for the Whitsuntide recess, till Friday, the 28th instant.

DEPARTURE OF THE COURT FOR CLAREMONT.—The Queen left town yesterday afternoon for Claremont, where her Majesty, with his Royal Highness Prince Albert, will remain until Tuesday.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.—The Queen held a Privy Council on Thursday, at which the Earl of Clarendon received his appointment as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

BANQUET TO THE EIGHT LIGHT DIVISION TO SIR HARRY SMITH.—On Thursday, a grand banquet was given at Willis's Rooms, by the officers of the Light Division, to Major-General Sir Harry Smith, the hero of Aliwal. The guests comprised the gallant veterans who have seen service among the battles of the Peninsula, and elsewhere. The Duke of Wellington was unable to attend, in consequence of being previously engaged. The banquet went off with great enthusiasm. The Duke of Richmond was in the chair. Various toasts, bearing reference to the military achievements of the British army in the Peninsular wars and in the campaigns succeeding it, were proposed, and received with due honours.

FREEDOM OF THE CITY TO SIR H. SMITH.—At a Court of Common Council held on this day, the freedom of the City was presented, in a gold box value 100 guineas, to Sir H. G. Smith, for his eminent services in India. When the gallant General and his lady and daughter, who expanded him, retired, their egress was accompanied by the most enthusiastic applause.

PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF THE "SKEW" RAILWAY BRIDGE, NEAR HAWWELL.—The well known "Skew" railway bridge, on the Birmingham and Bristol road, near Hanwell, and the singular construction of which is so well known to the passenger who travels frequently by the Great Western line, was partially destroyed, on Thursday morning, by fire, or it is supposed, from the red hot cinders of the locomotive attached to the short train that left Maidenhead at 15 minutes past eleven o'clock.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF SIXTY LIVES.—On the 9th of April, at eight o'clock in the evening, the French brig *La Clarisse*, of Granville, having on board sixty-nine passengers, and a crew of fourteen, was lost on the Phibbert rocks, in one of the entrances to the harbour of St. Pierre, Newfoundland. The brig had missed the south-east passage into the harbour, having been driven to windward The violence of the waves was such as to preclude the possibility of any assistance from the colonists. The number of victims amounts to sixty.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

PORTUGAL.

We regret to find, by letters from Lisbon to the 15th instant, that the insurrectionary struggle in Portugal is not over, as was hoped and expected, but is likely to be indefinitely prolonged, as the Junta of Oporto have been foolish enough to reject Colonel Wylde's proposals of adjustment.

It was generally believed at Lisbon that Don Miguel had landed at Villeconde, from an English brig, and that he had proceeded to Oporto.

The Queen's troops had been starved out of the Castle of Viana, after sustaining a siege of 56 days. Most of the officers and men were taken prisoners, but the Queen and five officers escaped on board the *Jackal*, from which they were transferred to the *Polyphemus*, and conveyed to Lisbon.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

REPRESENTATION OF MARYLEBONE.—At a meeting of the Borough Reform Association, held on Wednesday, a resolution was unanimously adopted, congratulating Sir E. Napier upon his new appointment, but declaring that appointment to be incompatible with the efficient representation of the borough of Marylebone. It is stated that there will be twelve candidates in the field.

CLERKENWELL RAGGED SCHOOLS.—A meeting of friends and supporters of the Lamb and Flag Ragged Schools, Clerkenwell-green, took place on Wednesday evening in the Parochial School-rooms, Amwell-street, Pentonville, at which Lord Brougham presided; and there were also present the Right Rev. the Bishop of Norwich, the Rev. H. Hughes, B.D., Rector of St. John's, Clerkenwell; E. Kerr, Esq.; C. White, Esq.; D. W. Wire, Esq.; J. Payne, Esq., &c. The number of ladies and gentlemen on the body of the meeting exceeded 1500. The report gave an interesting account of the beneficial effects of ragged schools in preventing crime. It stated also that the number of children on the books attending the day and Sunday schools, had been upwards of 300. A handsome collection was made.

FURTHER RISE IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—On Tuesday morning the bakers throughout the metropolis made another rise in the price of bread. The first-rate bakers of the west-end now charge 1s. 2d. and 1s. 3d. the best bread; second-rate bakers 11½d. to 1s. 0½d. the 4lbs.

SALE OF THE METROPOLIS ROADS.—On Tuesday the annual sale by auction of the metropolis roads, north of the Thames, took place, before the commissioners of the turnpike roads, at their office, No 2, Whitehall-place, the Earl of Lonsdale in the chair. They were to be let, from the 1st of July next, for the term of one year, subject to such conditions as the commissioners produced at the meeting, one month being paid in advance of the rent of each lot as a deposit. The following are the prices which the several lots fetched. The Tyburn and Uxbridge roads, let at £2910, were sold for £3500; the Kilburn and Edgeware roads, offered at £3963 17s 6d., bought for £3273 17s. 6d.; the Highgate and Hampstead roads were knocked down for £17,340, the price asked was £17,330, and one lot was taken off; the City-road, the price demanded £4030, disposed of for £3060; the Hackney and Lea-bridge roads purchased for £5720, and £5710 was the sum named by the Commissioners. The lots were bought by Mr. Levy, and there was competition but for one of them.

DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The Registrar-General's return for the week ending May 15, presents a total of 976 deaths registered in the London districts, being an increase of 64 on the average of the season, which is corrected to meet the increase of population. It is shown by a tabular statement, that at present there prevails in London a rate of mortality unexampled throughout the springs of the seven previous years in which the weekly returns have been published. The increase of temperature is marked by the growing prevalence of fever, to which 82 deaths are ascribed.

COUNTRY NEWS.

SERIOUS FOOD RIOTS IN THE WEST OF ENGLAND.

There have been some serious food riots at Taunton, Exeter, and other places.

The riots at Taunton began on Saturday last, in consequence of the high price at which bread and potatoes and most other descriptions of food have been lately selling, and the inability, through poverty, of the people to sustain themselves. It was also suspected that some speculators had been "rigging the market," in order to enhance prices. On Saturday morning, as the farmers and dealers were engaged in the public market-house, in transacting their usual business, a crowd of persons assembled, and began to insult them. The mobbing, which, perhaps, was not at first meant as much mischief, soon led to more active and violent proceedings. The crowd speedily grew larger, and an attack was made upon all in the market-house. The farmers, millers, and factors, were driven from their counters, and the rioters possessed themselves of the corn and flour in the market, which they insisted should be sold by the owner to the people at the old prices, and a quantity was sold out at low rates among those present. Not satisfied with the corn, the rioters possessed themselves of the meat upon the shambles and in the shops of the principal butchers, which they said should be given to the people at proper prices; and the owners of it had to see mutton and beef, for which they had been asking 9d. per pound, distributed amongst the crowd at 5d. per pound. The mob paraded the streets with the joints of meat and loaves of bread, and the terrified inhabitants of the town closed their shops and houses, and business was entirely suspended. Last Monday morning the multitude again collected at the Taunton town-mills, alleging that they had been promised on Saturday night that they should have it 8lbs., instead of 14s., the bushel. Their demand not being complied with, a large party proceeded to Mr. Matthews's, where they commenced breaking the windows. A numerous body of magistrates and special constables were, however, soon on the spot; the Riot Act was read, and two of the most active among the ringleaders were taken into custody, and, after a desperate resistance, and attempt at rescue near the Guildhall, were committed to prison. On Tuesday, similar disturbances took place company, when the mob broke into and plundered the bakers' and butchers' shops, and attacked corn stores, &c.

The rioting at Exeter commenced yesterday week, and arose out of the same causes as the disturbances at Taunton. It began by an attack made in the street by some half-dozen women and boys upon a person who had become obnoxious to them in consequence of its being alleged that he had been forestalling the sale of potatoes, and afterwards demanding very exorbitant prices for them. The clamour of these women, who were in a most exasperated state, saying that they and their children were starving, soon attracted a large concourse of persons, many of whom were men and boys of low character, who were ready to take advantage of any tumult for the purposes of plunder and violence. The person thus attacked took refuge in the shop of a Mr. Buckle, a baker and flour dealer, against whose premises the fire of the crowd was immediately directed. Stones were thrown, the windows dashed in, and Mr. Buckle, who at first attempted to resist the attack, violently beaten, and would probably have been killed, had not some members of his household dragged him into the house. The mob, headed by some women, then proceeded to the corn market, where they commenced an attack upon the farmers and corn dealers present. A fellow in the crowd at once knocked a farmer down with a bludgeon, and some others were struck with violence. The dealers for a time stood to their stalls, but the farmers fled in all directions, and they, finding themselves not in sufficient force to make any effective resistance, retreated. The flying farmers and dealers passed them, and then transferred their violence to the residence of Mr. Mr. Jones, baker, Fore-street, which they attacked in like manner. The shops of Mr. Bedell, baker, in West-street; Mr. Salter, in Bartholow-row; Mr. Stone, &c., were likewise pelted with stones and missiles, until the terrified inmates were obliged to throw out their bread. The Mayor and some other magistrates went among the mob, and apprehended two or three of the ringleaders. Measures were also immediately taken for restoring the peace of the city. About ten o'clock on Saturday night an immense mob of persons assembled in Market-street and Fore-street, near the Lower Market, and some regular battles took place, but no attempt was made to destroy property. Throughout Sunday all was quiet; on Sunday morning the further services of the yeomanry were dispensed with, but the special constables and the enrolled pensioners were still kept on duty. On Monday, about noon, there was a slight disturbance in St. Sidwell, which appears to have originated in this way:—Some brickmakers, employed in the Blackboy-road, were drinking in the George and Dragon public-house, and, after a good deal of loud talking, a red handkerchief was hung out of the window of the room in which they were sitting; Mr. Scott, the maltster, who lives next door, and who has been sworn in as a special constable, came out of his house, upon which two of the men came out of the house, and struck him: Mr. Willey, the painter, who was passing, interfered, and protected him, and he got into his house, but information having been dispatched to the Guildhall, a party of police proceeded with a body of police and special constables to the spot, and the two men were taken into custody.

We find by the country papers that the food riots on Friday and Saturday (last week), extended to Honiton, Ashburton, and Crediton. At Honiton the mob, after previous demonstrations, went to the market house where a small quantity of wheat was pitched, and the price which is 8s. per bushel, was considered by them to be sold at 12s. 6d., which was eventually done. They then proceeded to the Chopping Knife Inn, where about forty bushels of wheat had been lodged, having been sold the week previous for 9s. a bushel, but upon which two of the men came out of the house, and struck him: Mr. Willey, the painter, who was passing, interfered, and protected him, and he got into his house, but information having been dispatched to the Guildhall, a party of police proceeded with a body of police and special constables to the spot, and the two men were taken into custody.

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E P S O M R A C E S — 1 8 4 7 .

THE RAILWAY—FIRST CLASS.

(*Continued from page* 325.)

crease, concludes the reader. Alas! for the *hosts* who could testify far otherwise. At the head-quarters of resort in the town of Epsom—where whilom, during the meeting week, you might as well have sought for a bed for yourself or a stall for your horse, as for that *lusus naturæ* that Diogenes looked for with his lantern—only one guest slept the night before the Derby, and three horses constituted the cavalry department! But what of that?

"Tempora mutantur nos et mutamur in illis."

SECOND CLASS.

THIRD CLASS.

E P S O M R A C E S—1 8 4 7.

THE RACE—TATTENHAM CORNER.

Boniface must turn engineer, and my landlady fireman—metamorphoses existed before Ovid—and since. The distance between the point from which you started accomplished—by fire, air, land, or water—you are on the Downs—and what a panorama is spread before, behind, and around you. The laughing sunlight gives it welcome and gladness: life it has—it *is*—such varied and vast existence as the round world cannot show elsewhere. How perfect in keeping: how nationally characteristic are all the details. Equipage: costume: style: the whole *mise en scène*—could it bate one jot without suffering—and in what point may it count of improvement? Thousands: tens of thousands: hundreds of thousands are there: carriages and *coetes* of all denominations: aristocratic "drags:" plebeian vans: high folks: low folks—and "gents," which are the dregs of both.

The Grand Stand is a peerless position: full of all that is brightest—best—fair women—feasting—and cavaliers, the pink of courtesy. What philosophy could ever have helped a stranger to the conclusion that such a goodly company have gathered together to strip each other of goods and chattels? Who speaks of want or need in the land? see those hecatombs of pigeon pies and lobster salads—those inland seas of champagne and hock—as we are sinners, there's a fellow without a shirt, or a nose, washing down the wing of a pullet with a goblet of moselle!

THE START FOR THE DERBY.

However, all is not ravel—yet: there is grave business to be done—and hark! the bell gives warning that the issue is at hand. In the lawn sloping from the stand to the course is the betting ring. Here the *élite* most do congregate. They hold their books open, and pencil down the perils of their coin. Speculation, however, was far from heavy—for many reasons: money was scarce, confidence scarcer—and so forth. Still, as it turned out, all was strictly on the square, and the best won.

Half-past two was the hour named for starting, and it was well kept. The largest field that ever started for a Derby was brought to the post, and, with hardly a baulk, got off with military precision. The running admits of little description. Up the hill the pace was bad, and there the ruck was almost compact. It was at Tattenham Corner that the speed became good, and down the fall very severe: it was too good for Conyngham here, as well as for Van Tromp and all the fancies, save for Cossack and War-Eagle, who made it, down the straight ground, a second edition of the Newmarket Stakes. Stride for stride they came past the distance: opposite the Stand, Templeman called on his horse, set him going, and Cossack went in a gallant winner.

Mr. Padley is said to have won £20,000. The losses are well distributed, so that the settling may be expected to be easy. What followed, may be anticipated—winners and losers betook themselves to refresh with what appetite waits usually on a Derby—and its especial *carte*. A glorious holiday was it, but not craving particulars. The company were all merry, if not all wise; and, with hardly a glance at

troupe; so does Mr. Leigh Murray; and, we believe, Mrs. C. Jones will be added to the company. We have long regretted the absence of this admirable actress, and old favourite of everybody, from the leading theatres. What a treat it would have been to have seen her play *Mrs. Harris*.

The conventionality of putting forward wearisome novelties on the holidays of "the people" Easter and Whit Mondays, &c. appears to be on the decline. We hear of nothing astonishing to be done anywhere just at present, the bills, as they stand, being considered sufficiently attractive.

Mr. Macready is about to re-appear at the Princess'.

Mons. Regnier and Mdlle Denain are still attractive at the ST. JAMES'S. The comedy of "Un Coup de Sanguenot" was played for the third time on Wednesday evening, and with the same success. Scribe's "Oscar; ou le Mari qui trompe sa femme," was also repeated, Cartigny and Mdlle. Duverger strengthening the *caste*. The house was excellently well attended, although it was an Almack's evening. Molière's "Les Precieuses Ridicules" will be produced next week, and the audience will have an opportunity of again witnessing "Les Domiseiles de St. Cyr," before the present accomplished *artistes* take their departure.

SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

This very favourite resort of the thousands who appreciate an excellent entertainment at a reasonable rate, and concluding at as reasonable an hour, was opened for the season on Monday. During the recess many improvements have been taken place, first and foremost amongst which is the construction of an entirely new entrance, which has the advantage of bringing the visitor under the galleries, at once in front of the picture model. And after the exhibition, the egress is much more convenient than it was in preceding years by the old walks. It is also better adapted for the carriages to put down and take up; and the new lodges, in the Swiss style of architecture, are in themselves very well worthy of inspection

The Gardens, generally, have been greatly improved. The shrubs and trees have grown, and are losing all the appearance of having been lately planted, which formerly characterised them; and, considering the unfavourable Spring, are wonderfully forward. Some tasteful bridges and pagodas have been erected, here and there, about the grounds, and the illuminations have been extended.

But the View of Gibraltar is *the* lion, even amongst the finest specimens of that species. The naval lights are in perspective in better manner than has been in any of the former pictures, although the detail may not be altogether so effective as the Views of Old London and Rome. In fact, just as dusk is stealing on, it is impossible to distinguish the real features of the View from the artical, so admirably do they blend. There are ships of war floating, to all appearance, on the lake, with masts fifty feet high; bristling batteries and fortifications, and houses running to the very summit of the rock; and the effect of these, painted and built up with consummate skill, is extraordinary. As soon as the Concert is over, a representation of the Siege commences. Before this, drums and fifes have been heard in the intervals of the music, and a shell sent up to the signal for the attack; which, under Mr. Soubby's pyrotechnical management, was given better idea or the reality than anything we have ever seen. There is great credit due to all the *artistes* concerned. We have, first, the attack upon the garrison by the combined fleets of France and Spain; then, the resume of the fire from the land batteries; the conflagration of the houses, with some beautiful effects produced by the reflection of the coloured fires in the water; and, lastly, such a general burning of the ships, and uproar of the various noises, that anybody of ordinary nerves may well be excused for feeling uncomfortable at his proximity to the scene of destruction. A droll effect was produced by a squadron of ducks, who, in the hottest part of the siege, gravely ploughed their leader across the lake, perfectly unmoved by the riot around them, to their roosting place. They took the horrors of the siege in a much more matter-of-fact point of view than the carnivora, whose roars and growls from their glazed abode were most imposing

Mr. Godfrey conducted an attractive programme of the Promenade Concerts with great spirit, and the "Siege" was accompanied by very effective and appropriate national music

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia" was represented for the first time at this lyrical establishment on Saturday night; and all our experience, at home and abroad, of Italian operas, we never heard such an *ensemble* as in the cast.

Let us enumerate the names of the leading artists: there were Grisi, as the imperious, revengeful *Lucrezia*, whose matchless dramatic genius relieves the dark shades of the character; Alboni, as the brave, generous, and vivacious *Orsini*; Mario, as the ill-fated *Gennaro*, the son of *Lucrezia*; Tamburini, as the jealous, stern, vindictive *Duke of Ferrara*, the husband of *Lucrezia*; Taglafico, as the wily, lantmating *Gabetta*, the Duchess' agent; Pietro Ley, as his accomplice, *Astolpho*; Lavia, as *Ensighelli*, the Duke's tool; and, as the friends of *Gennaro*, there were Marini, as *Gazella*; Polonini, as *Petrucci*; Tuli, as *Liverotto*; and Pincottini, as *Vitellozzo*.

In the Prologue, which passes during a *fête* at Venice by moonlight, there was a military band behind the scenes; and, when it is was heard in conjunction with the orchestra, and Marini, Tuli, Polonini, Lavia, Pincottini, and Alboni, and the Chorus, came in, with one outbreak of joyful expression, the house was taken by storm, and the piece was encored amidst the most hearty applause. The trio in the first act, by Grisi, Tamburini, and Mario, in which the *Duke* makes *Lucrezia* poison her own son, was magnificently rendered. Another startling point was the denunciation of *Lucrezia* at the end of the Prologue, after *Orsini*, *Gazella*, &c., had each reproached her for the deaths of their kindred and friends. But her crowning triumph was in the drinking song of *Orsini*, at the banquet in the last scene, after his quarrel with the Spaniard has been made up. She captivated her hearers to such an extent that she had to sing the air over again three times, before the audience would allow her to come to the second verse: the surprising effort she made in the register of the mezzo-soprano, actually making a clear, articulate, and beautiful shake on A above the lines, during the pause in the ballad; this splendid achievement the shake being strong at first, and gradually dying off in a delicious *pianissimo*—drew another burst of admiration from all parts of the theatre.

Mario has been heard in better voice, but he had some inspired moments, such as in the air "Di pescatore ignobile," in which he tells his history to *Lucrezia*; and in the beautiful scena, composed for him by Costa, "Com' e bello," in the second act. It has been usual to introduce an air for *Gennaro* in this scene, the music of the part being limited both in quantity and quality, but we dislike the system of interpolation. Grisi, Alboni, Mario, Tamburini, Marini, &c., were called for at the end of the prologue and every act, to receive an overwhelming ovation.

On Tuesday night, "Lucrezia" was repeated. Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, Prince Leiningen, the Duchess and Princess Mary of Cambridge were present. The prologue again created a perfect *furore*, the chorus "Passiam la notte" with the double band being encored, Marini contributing largely to the effect. The opera, in short, was one continued series of ovations for the leading artists, who were called for at the end of every act

The new Ballet of "La Salamandrine," is founded on Charles Mackay's poem. Rouzicaudi supplied the incidents, and Fanny Elssler, and M. Blasis, formed the chorographic combinations. The first *tableau* exhibited charming effects of sunrise on a Sicilian landscape, with Mount Etna in the distance. *Giulio* (Petipa), is betrothed to *Nina* (Mdlle. Fanny Elssler), but they have a quarrel, in consequence of her reproaches for his want of success as a hunter. He enters the crater of Mount Etna, and culls a bouquet of flowers from the sulphurous soil; he presents them to *Nina*, who is instantly overpowered with sleep, and dreams that she is changed into a Salamandrine, the spirits of fire of the mountain. The dream, as in "Victorine," is represented on the stage, and affords scope for some fine scenic effects, which Grieve and Leblie, the painters, and Hanaire, the decorator, of course make the most of, with the large stage at their command. "La Salamandrine" is one of the prettiest of ballets, and is destined to be very popular, as the redundancies in the action of the story will be cut out. Fanny Elssler's pantomime was worthy of her great fame. The tremor, after the possession of the flowers the terror in the scene of the crater—the opening scene with the lover—the waking up and finding that all the horrors had been but a dream, were finely depicted, and elicited bursts of enthusiasm. She was encored in one of her sparkling *pas*. The Sicilian dances in the first *tableau* are full of characteristic spirit, and the *pas de quatre* of the *Salamandrines*, by Rouzicaudi, was a complete triumph for that exquisite *danseuse*. The ballet has been mounted, in all respects, with great splendour. The *Pas de Trois* between Fanny Elssler, Dumilâtre, and Petipa, was an exhibition of chorographic skill that has never been surpassed

On Thursday, "Lucrezia Borgia" was given for the extra night, with the second act of "L' Italiana in Algeri," and the new ballet of "La Salamandrine." The house was filled in every part. Grisi, Alboni, Mario, and Tamburini were in the finest possible voice. The encores were the same as on Tuesday night. Alboni took double one as usual. Grisi, at the end of the first act, quite electrified the house, and the audience in the stalls and pit rose *en masse* to cheer one of her most splendid bursts. Alboni was called for after the "Algieri," in which she sang the "Pensa mia Patria," with unpassioned feeling.

On Thursday next will be produced Mozart's masterpiece, "Don Giovanni," with a triple orchestra and powerful chorus, the principal parts being sustained by the following unprecedented cast: *Donna Anna*, Grisi; *Donna Elvira*, Mdlle. Corbari; and *Zerlina*, Madame Persiani; *Don Giovanni*, Signor Tamburini; *Leporello*, Signor Rovere; the *Commendatori*, Signor Tagliafico; *Don Ottavio*, Signor Mario; and *Masetto*, Signor Pietro Ley. In addition to the usual orchestra, there will be two bands on the stage, one of stringed instruments, the other a military band.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

THE BEETHOVEN QUARTET SOCIETY.—There was a brilliant meeting at the fifth Concert, on Monday last. Vieuxtemps was the first violin, in the No. 5, in A major, Op. 18, composed in 1791-3, and dedicated to Prince Lichnowsky, and in the No. 13, in B flat major, composed in 1825-26, and dedicated to the Russian Prince Galitzin; and Sainton led No. 3, in E minor, composed in 1808-9, and dedicated to the Prince Rasoumofsky. Vieuxtemps and Sainton alternated in the second violin parts, Hill being the tenor and Rousselot the violoncello. It was altogether a magnificent interpretation of Beethoven's works. Vieuxtemps, by his classical style and powerful execution, creating no greater sensation. The quatuors of the master mind hung now gone through, the sixth meeting will be devoted to the works of Haydn and Mozart, with the repetition of one of Beethoven's set.

MR. ROPHINO LACY'S HANDELIAN OPERATIC CONCERTS.—The first scheme, given on Monday evening, included gleanings from the operas of "Orone" (1732), "Giustino" (1737), "Teseo" (1713), "Sosarme" (1732), "Partenope" (1730), "Deidamia" (1741), "Agrippina" (1709), "Berenice" (1737), "Rinaldo" (1711), "Serse" (1738). Every amateur is, of course, aware that the best airs and duets of Handel's operas, composed partly when two rival Italian Opera Houses were in existence for a period of seven years, a hundred years ago, were turned to account by the composer in his oratorios. Mr. Rophino Lacy is, therefore, scarcely accurate in declaring in his prospectus that "the beauties of Handel's Italian operas have slept in oblivion for 100 years." Those compositions were written in the meridian powers of the singers of that day, and, as curiosities for the antiquarian, are certainly interest ng. We wish Mr. Lacy success in his undertaking, but we fear that the programmes will be found heavy from the lack of variety As exponents, the concert has the talents of Miss Dolby (his daughter), Miss Hawes; Messrs. Manvers and Phillips; and a small select orchestra, including Messrs. T. Cooke, Dando, Lindley, Howell, &c.; Mr. J. L. Hatton presiding at the piano.

M. WILLMERS' MATINEE MUSICALE.—Willmers, the Danish pianist, has come t this country with a prodigious reputation acquired in Germany, Italy, and France. Great curiosity was therefore manifested on Monday, to hear his first performance. Of his enormous executive facility there can be but one opinion; and in certain pieces of his own composition, arranged for his peculiarities and power, he produces great effects as in the Northern Song, imitative of the carol of birds, by shakes sustained with marvellous delicacy and precision, and in the storm of octaves, tenths, &c. It did not, however, strike us that Willmers can be called either a poetical or intellectual player. His reading of the Beethoven sonata, op. 27, was not a classical o e; and in the "Lucia" sextuor, although as force was tremendous, it lacked the charm given to it by a Liszt, a Pleyel, or a Prudent. Willmers is something between Leopold de Meyer, without his amusing quackery, and Dreyschock, without his redeeming touch. The Dane is of the key-splitting school, in fact. His most graceful piece was a scherzo, called the "Syren."

MR. WALLACE'S BENEFIT CONCERT.—Drury Lane Theatre was not so well attended on Monday night as the merits of the composer, pianist, and violinist ought to be commanded. His beautiful opera of "Maritana," announced as Mrs. Romer, Miss Poole, Messrs. Harrison, Stretton, and Horrad, was followed by a miscellaneous concert, in which Jenny Lutzer sang exquisitely. There were also Miss Rainforth, Miss Bassano, Miss Messent, and Herr Heinzel, in divers songs, and two *débutants*, in Mr. J. S. Reeves and Mr. Whitworth. The former is a tenor of great repute in Italy; and, in the scena from Verdi's "Ernani," his admirable style and feeling brought down great applause. We hope he will be secured for English opera. Mr. Whitworth is a baritone, who displayed some promising points. Jules Schuloff, the Prague pianist, played a fantasia with great brilliancy: he has wonderful execution, and a charming touch. The brothers Hellmesberger distinguished themselves in a violin duo, by Kalliwoda; and Schepanowski performed a violoncello solo. Some Spanish dancers, also, were applauded in their national *pas*. Mr. Wallace, by the by, was called for after his opera, is about to leave for Italy and Germany. His works will be produced in Vienna.

EASTERN HARMONIC SOCIETY. Haydn's "Creation," conducted by Mr. Davis, Mr. Arber being the leader, was given on Monday, the principal vocalists being Miss A. E. Byers, Miss Maides, Messrs. Lockey and J. Kench.

CONCERT OF ANCIENT MUSIC. The fourth performance, which was under the direction of the Archbishop of York, who was not present, included three novelties: Beethoven's "Song of the Pearl, "nicely sung by Miss Rainforth, with G. Cooke's oboe accompaniment; the overture of "Philomela," by Cahil, the French composer and author of the celebrated "Treatise on Harmony," and a "Chant Français," descriptive of the battle of Marignan, composed in 1515 by Clement Jannequin, more curious than pleasing. The other performances were the finale to the second act of Beethoven's "Fidelio," a selection from Haydn's second Mass, Handel's "Samson" overture, the "Hallstone Chorus," Sir H. R. Bishop's popular glee "Blow Gentle Gales," and pieces by Pacr, Gluck, Mozart, Pergolesi, Hummel, Zingarelli, &c. Staudigl's singing of Himmel's "Battle Prayer" was very impressive. Madame Caradori Allan gave the "Venga a vol" of Zingarelli, very charmingly. Mrs M. Williams, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Machin, and Madame Knispel were the other vocalists. Earl Howe directs the fifth concert, on Wednesday week. Prince Albert and the Duchesses of Kent and Gloucester were present

THE ACADEMIE ROYALE DE MUSIQUE.—Paris still seeks for a *prima donna*. Mdlle. Mondutangny, another pupil of the Conservatoire, has been tried in the Reine de Chypre, and failed. Bordes, the new tenor, is improving; and Mirard, the basso, is becoming very popular, although he is a dwarf in stature. Madame Stoltz is in the south of France, starring. Dohler has quitted Paris for Vienne, to produce his new opera. In addition to the composer, the Rhine Musical Festival, which will be held at the Palace of Brühl, the scene of the *fêtes* to Queen Victoria in 1845, illustrated in our columns. Ernst has completed his series of concerts in St. Petersburgh. Berlin laments of the loss of the tenor, described the *furore* at the benefit of Madame Viardot Garcia as having been beyond precedent She played *Valentine* in Meyerbeer's "Hugnenots," and the last scene of the "Somnambula" lisbat was called for, one after time, amidst a shower of flowers, bouquets, crowns, wreaths, &c. Madame Rossi Caccia has been very successful at Barcelona in "Anna Bolena."

MR. C. E. HORN'S ORATORIO OF "DANIEL'S PREDICTION."—On Wednesday evening, the new work was performed at the Music Hall, Store-street, the words selected chiefly from Mrs. Hannah More's Sacred Drama, with additions from the Scriptures, compiled by Mr. C Purday, the music by C. E. Horn. The oratorio is divided into two parts: in the former are Daniel, the Jewish Prophet (tenor); the Israelitish Woman (mezzo soprano); the Jewish Woman (contralto); and Jehoiakim Man (bass). In the second part, are *Belshazzar* (bass); *Nitocris*, the Queen Mother (contralto), &c. The names of these names suggests at once the object taken from the Book of Daniel We cannot but think that the composer was ill-advised to select matter which has been already treated by Handel and Spohr, and more recently by Costa and Perry. Under such circumstances, compliment Mr. Horn for the possession of musical feeling and energy, in the treatment of incidents that even master-minds have failed to realise altogether. Mr. C. E. Horn conducted the work, which was received with applause by the audiory The vocalists were Miss Dolby, Miss Wells, Mrs. C. E. Horn, Messrs. Ratter, Wetherbee, Purday, Mattocks, F. Smith, &c.

MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT

Mr. John Parry's Annual Concert took place last night, but we must defer a notice until next week. The eleventh performance of the Amateur Musical Society was given yesterday evening. This morning, will be the Philharmonic Rehearsal for the sixth Concert, on Monday night. "Don Giovanni" will play. On Monday morning, Brizzi, the tenor, has his Annual Concert, at which the leading artists of the Royal Italian Opera will sing. On Tuesday afternoon, will be the fifth Meeting of the Musical Union, and the last appearance of Vieuxtemps. In the same morning, Mr. F. Chatterton gives his Morning Concert; and, in the evening, will be the second Handelian Concert. On Wednesday evening, the popular contralto, Miss M. B. Hawes, has her Annual Concert. On Friday morning, will be Mrs. Anderson's Morning Concert: this esteemed *artiste* is the *pianiste* to her Majesty, and teacher of the Princess Royal; Mr. Anderson being the Master of the Queen's Band. The Society and Meetings of the Amateur Musical Society will take place on Friday night; and, on the same evening, Jules Schnioff, the pianist, gives his Concert, at the Hanover square Rooms.

MR O'CONNELL IN GENOA.—A letter from Genoa, dated May 12, says:—Mr. O'Connell arrived here on Friday on his way to Rome, but was detained by an illness so serious that he is confined to his bed at the Hotel Feder, and one of his physicians says that it will be some days before he can be moved, if he move at all. On the day he arrived he was much tormented by his asthma, which is his malady, which is cerebral, he suffered from intestinal inflammation; however, after applying leeches and other remedies, the symptoms of immediate danger disappeared, and he is now better physically, but still continues to be confined. Improving, although he himself says that he shall not live three days. He has two physicians, one a Genoese, and the other an Englishman established here, and they concur in saying, that although he may rally, his constitution is so enfeebled that it is scarcely possible for him to survive a long time

BULLION AT THE BANK.—It appears, by a Parliamentary return just printed, that (in the issue department of the Bank of England) the quantity of bullion of that Bank, in the week ending May 15, 1847, was £11,539,519 in gold, and £1,886,595 in silver bullion; while in the week ending April 24, 1847, it was, in gold, £7,130,206, and in silver, £1,429,134. In the week ending Sept. 19, the quantity in gold bullion was £13,044,779, and in silver, £1,731,831. At Feb. 21, 1846, the total liabilities of the Bank amounted to £40,710,000, and the total assets to £44,037,000. On April 17, 1847, the liabilities were £36,788,000, and the assets £36,937,000.

EXTRAORDINARY HIGH PRICE OF WHEAT.—At the Windsor market, on Saturday last, some singularly fine samples of wheat realised the enormous sum of £31 per load. A similar price was also obtained for wheat at Uxbridge market, on the preceding Thursday. At Chertsey May fair, which was held yesterday week, the prices of wheat ranged from £27 10s. to £30 10s. per load. Several buyers from London attended the market and Chertsey, who refused to make any purchases, in consequence of the advanced prices.

STOCK OF CORN IN THE COUNTRY.—A Correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, justly considering that any information respecting the present stock of corn in the country would be interesting at this moment, forwards the following letter:—"I know many farmers in this neighbourhood (Chesterfield) who, in ordinary years, have not a quarter of wheat on hand in the month of May, but may now possibly have holding (for them) large stocks. I can mention one, Mr.——, a large farmer, who has upwards of 1000 loads (Derbyshire loads of three bushels), still on hand. And, although this gentleman usually sells out about this time of year, he is not sufficiently tempted by the present high prices, but intends holding until Midsummer, in the hope that prices will be yet higher. Besides this instance, I know of many others within my own circle of acquaintance, of farmers *who have scarcely sold any corn this year*. And if this neighbourhood, which is usually considered by your go-a-head farmers to be a very poor one, be any criterion of the stocks on hand in other parts of the country, I think we may console ourselves with the conviction that 'there is yet corn in Egypt.'"

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER. Last Sunday afternoon, about two o'clock, Mr Leeson and Mr. Bone, wine-merchant, of Pall-mall, were rowing up the river, when, as they passed through Battersea-bridge, the boat filled, and the two gentlemen were thrown into the water. John Styles, captain of one of the *Citizen* steam-boats, put off in a skiff, but was only able to save Mr. Leeson

FATAL THUNDERSTORM IN LANCASHIRE.—The town and neighbourhood of Preston were on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday (last week), visited with very heavy thunder storms, that on Wednesday being exceedingly awful. Vivid flashes of lightning, instantly followed by heavy peals of thunder, continued for some time. In the Fylde the storm was terrific; and at Layton, near Poulton, a person named Robert Clarkson was struck dead.

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

BY ALBERT SMITH.

LONDON GARDENING.

E see that several of our contemporaries in the country the *Liverpool Chronicle* taking the lead—are in the habit of giving weekly a "Gardener's Column," showing vegetably and flora.ly-disposed people what to do with their bits of ground. And, so we think this week of starting as a Metropolitan "Hortensus," for the benefit of our neighbours, and giving them the results of our experience

Our garden is not extensive. It comprises three window sills, and a ginger-beer bottle—the latter being covered with green baize, as a mustard and cress ground; and, inspired by the products, we thus imitate—

SHELLEY'S FLOWERS.

A sensitive plant on a window blew,
And the man who sold it turn'd out a do;
For it opened its fan-like leaves to the light,
But shut them again—and for ever—at night.

And the first-floor watered the pots with care,
And left them all night outside for the air.
But each flower and plant that was bought "a blowing,"
Instead of "a growing," turned out "a going."

"ALL A BLOWING, AND A GOING."

The domestic mustard and humble cress,
Form'd salad so small that it couldn't be less.
And the staring nasturtions, which when they blow,
Always straggle and turn where they oughn't to go.

And the Naiad-like lily of the vale,
That at twopence a root is offered for sale;
But on which never an ounce of blossom is seen,
And nothing but leaves of a first-spattered green.

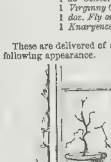
And the scarlet-runner, that runs not high,
And jokes at the maxim of "Never say die;"
So never sprouts up to make window-screens,
Not having the power of growing like beans.

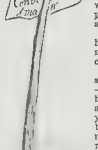
And the fourpenny pots of pale mignionette,
That droops in a short time from too much wet;
And others, for whom I've no room in my song,
Grew on that window, but never for long.

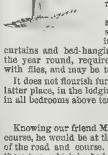
A London garden, like most other luxuries, is expensive. The cost of starting one is here given, *verbatim*, from the bill sent in to us, from Covent Garden:—

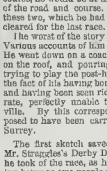
1	*Pot Saxifraga* ..	..	1s.
1	*do Camelilia Meager*	..	1s.
1	*Pergamy Creapr* ..	..	1s. 6d.
1	*doz. Fly orks* ..	..	3s.
1	*Knarpens* ..	..	6d.
			7s.

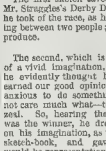
These are delivered of a vivid green, and in two days the garden puts on the following appearance.











CANARIENSIS, Nasturtions, and other metropolitan scramblers, are produced from seeds, which must be exposed to the light, and kept from cats. It does not follow that, if you plant the seeds, they will come up what you expect, or, in fact, anything at all; but the pots themselves, if kept a bright red, will look cheerful and festive, and should, therefore, be encouraged.

Seeds planted should not be dug up every day, to see how they are getting on, although it is a practice which most London gardeners are fond of, as such is apt to cripple the growth of the flower.

Slips from Geraniums may always be bought in the streets, but they never strike

—neither themselves nor you by their development. They are sold—at the same time you are—for perfect flowers; but come under the denomination of Tender Ephemerals

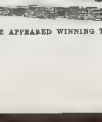
The most durable plant is a parasite about the streets, and which attaches itself readily to window-curtains and bed-hangings. It keeps in leaf all the year round, requires no care, is very popular with flies, and may be termed THE CANARIENSIS LONDONENSIS.

It does not flourish further from London than Gravesend, to perfection. At the latter place, in the lodgings about Windmill Hill and Denesvale, it grows freely in all bedrooms above ten shillings a week. It is a Hardy Perpetual.

THE DERBY.

Knowing our friend Mr. Straggles to be a clever amateur artist, and that, of course, he would be at the Derby, we begged him to bring us home some sketches of the road, and course. None of them have, however, come to hand, except these two, which he had given to another friend to look at, just as the course was cleared for the last race.

The worst of the story is that Mr. Straggles himself has not appeared since. Various accounts of him have reached us, but the darkest fears are entertained. He went down on a coach, and was last seen, by one of his acquaintance, standing on the roof, and pouring some champagne into his cornet-à-piston, and then trying to play the post-horn notes on the empty bottle. Another account gives the fact of his having borrowed a horse from a friend on the course, "for a turn," and having been seen riding through Dorking at a fearful John Gilpin sort of rate, perfectly unable to stop his career a *Mazeppa* in a paletot and Jonville. By this correspondent he was supposed to have been carried low down into Surrey.



ALL MR. STRAGGLES SAW OF THE RACE.

The first sketch saved from the wreck of Mr. Straggles's Derby Day is the actual one he took of what he witnessed in passing between two people; which we here reproduce.

The second, which is the result of a vivid imagination, shows that he evidently thought it was all over, and turned our good opinion, and was anxious to do something—he did not care much what—to show his zeal. So, hearing that Cossack was the winner, he drew largely on his imagination, as well as his sketch-book, and gave us this would be representation of

COSSACK, AS HE APPEARED WINNING THE DERBY.

RACING PRIZE TANKARDS.

The fine specimen of "Old English Plate" which we have illustrated in the three accompanying Engravings, possesses an historical interest over and above its attraction as a relic of times and customs more convivial than our own.

The original is a large silver Tankard, of somewhat dwarfish height, but capacious bulk; holding one gallon. It was purchased, not long since, at an auction sale of family plate and other valuables, at one of the ancestral homes, or halls, of Cheshire; and it is now in the possession of Mr. Herbert Ingram.

The first Illustration affords a side view of the vessel; and the two outlines, the scenes or subjects represented around it. The lift, or head to the lid, is of somewhat classic design; but the other figures, in great measure, decide the age of the cup, which, from the characteristic evidence it bears, may safely be set down as a Race Prize Tankard. Upon one side is portrayed the "weighing in" of the Jockey; and upon the opposite side, the Race. The heavy figure of the horse points to a period anterior to the reign of James the First, when Arabian blood was first introduced into our breed of horses; the King having liberally encouraged the turf, and given £500 for an Arab horse, though he was easily beaten by every English racer which ran against him. Public races were then established in various parts of the kingdom; and it is stated that the discipline and modes of preparing the horses upon such occasions were much the same as practised in the present day. The races were then called bell courses, because the prize

was a bell. The horses on the Tankard remind one of the military equitation, such as the Duke of Newcastle patronised, rather than the modern racer. The Tankard itself (in form) rather points to a later period—the reign of Charles the First, who altered the racing prize from that of a silver or gold bell to that of *a silver cup*; and, probably, to a Tankard, as one of the oldest forms of our drinking vessels in general use. It is, however, possible that the figures were intended to commemorate olden horse-racing in this country, and do not bespeak the age of the Tankard itself. At all events, it is a very interesting record of past times; and, we trust, may serve as "the loving-cup" of many a future generation; to be, from time to time, replenished in the true warmth o generous affection.

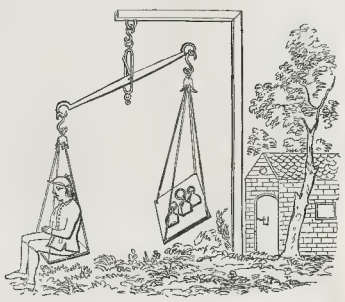
THE ANNIVERSARY OF ROME.—1847.

E viva, viva Roma!
'Tis the deathless city still;
Hope hovers o'er her destinies,
And points to every hill,
Triumphantly, where moral worth
Or mental might were seen,
When Rome in Majesty shone forth
The world's unconquer'd queen.

This day, her Anniversary;
Ten myriad torches blaze
To-night within the people's square,
And myriad voices raise
The song of patriot jubilee,
The anthem of old Rome,
The cradle of the brave and free—
The Cæsars' glorious home.

"Away we to the Quirinal!"
And forth the mighty mass
Proceed in serried ranks, composed
Of every age and class.
The Prince and peasant join the throng,
The bard and artist pale,
And still they raise the choral song
That bids old Rome hail.

An old man from a balcony
Holds forth his trembling hands,
And pours his benediction o'er
The mute and kneeling bands.
Then rose the crowd and as thunder loud
A wild shout shook the air.
Ah! brave the sight that festal night,
In th' Eternal City fair.—L.



THE POLICE OFFICES OF LONDON.

BY ANGUS B. REACH.

CLERKENWELL.

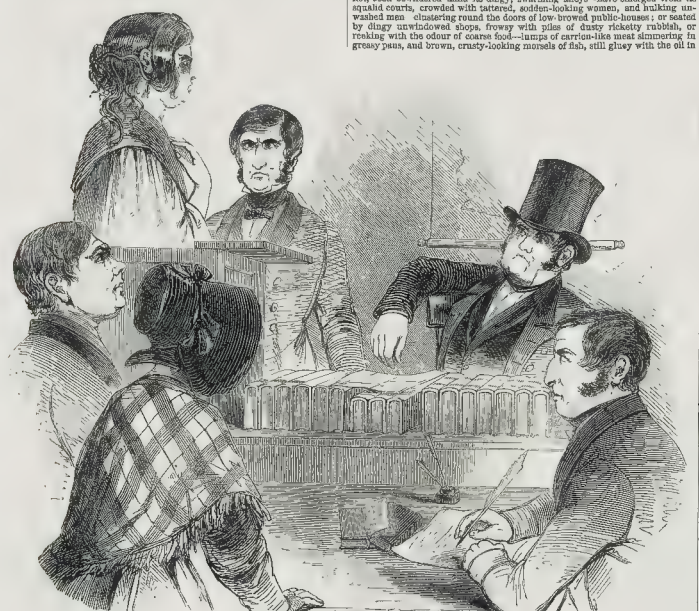
In Bagnigge Wells-road—the bottom of that valley which separates the sloping squares and terraces of Pentonville—a region of very green house doors, and very bright knockers, and intensely red brick facings—from the more ancient and solemn looking streets which abut upon the western side of Gray's Inn-lane—in that glaring and dusty summer thoroughfare stands a large pile of building, generally ornamented by numerous lounging policemen, and further diversified and adorned by crowds of shabby-looking people, a vast proportion whereof may be observed to have their personal appearance improved by such additional attractions as are contributed by blackened eyes, plastered-up foreheads, and noses with broken bridges.

The buildings form the Clerkenwell Police Court and its appurtenances; the lounging constables are the guardians of last night's peace, waiting to prefer charges against its disturbers; the maltreated gentry about are the sufferers—some of them, perhaps, the active, as well as passive, partakers in the constant drunken rows which such districts as Clerkenwell—a favoured abode of those unfortunate helots of the hod, generally complimented as the "low Irish"—naturally furnish, from day to day, for police adjudication.

We enter—we traverse a long, dirty passage: the passages leading to Police Courts are always dirty—the walls are always greasy—glazed, so to speak, by the constant friction of frowsy rags. A turn to the left—a push at a swinging door—and we stand in the midst of a similar crowd to that which we left outside, to that which we passed in the lobby the disreputable public of a Police Court.

The room is a larger one than most of the "Worthy Magistrates" are blessed with—in fact, a handsome, airy, wainscotted apartment. You glance at once towards the judicial arm-chair, and see it faced and flanked by the usual Police Court arrangements—a square, open box in the centre, bounded, so to speak, on one side by the bench, on the others by the particular boxes occupied by Clerks, Police Inspectors, Reporters, Barristers, and last, not least, Culprits. The part of the room not taken up by these pens and boxes, forms the *locus standi* for that portion of the enlightened public who come to improve their tempers by the contemplation of the placid equanimity of a Greenwood—or to see how perfectly even the balance of justice, as between a private individual and a policeman, can be held by a Combe.

We have mentioned the general character of the district over which the Clerkenwell Court exercises its police control. Many of our readers are no doubt familiar with the densely-peopled, dirty, confused, huddled locality, which stretches around the Middlesex Sessions House. Many of them have, we doubt not, been bewildered amid its dingy, swarming alleys—have emerged from its squalid courts, crowded with tattered, sodden-looking women, and lurking unwashed men—lingering round the doors of low-browed public-houses; or seated by dingy unwindowed shops, frowsy with piles of dusty rickety rubbish, or reeking with the odour of coarse food—lumps of carrion-like meat simmering in greasy pans, and brown, crusty-looking morsels of fish, still gluey with the oil in which they have been fried—many of our readers, we say, have probably congratulated themselves, with a cosy, self-satisfied shrug, as they emerged from these odoriferous haunts into the broad and frequented thoroughfare, where the shop do not look dens, nor the passengers ruffians and sluts.



CLERKENWELL POLICE OFFICE.—MR. GREENWOOD.

MR. COMBE.

In Clerkenwell, there is grovelling starving poverty. In Clerkenwell broods the darkness of utter ignorance. In its lanes and alleys the lowest debauch—the coarsest enjoyment—the most infuriate passions—the most unrestrained vice—roar and riot. The keeper of the "fence" loves to set up in business there—you see the stolen handkerchiefs fluttering in his den. Low public houses abound, where thieves drink and smoke. Jew receivers, with sharp leering eyes and tangled uncombed beards, lurk at corners. Brazen, ragged women, scream and shout ribald repartees from window to window. The burglar has his "crib" in Clerkenwell—the pickpocket has his mart—the half-starved Italian minstrel herds there, crammed with his fellows into foul night cellars—the ragged Irish hodman vegetates in the filth of his three pair back. It is the locality of dirt, and ignorance, and vice—the recesses whereof are but known to the disguised policeman, as he gropes his way up ricketty staircases towards the tracked housebreaker's den—or the poor shabby-genteel City missionary, as he kneels at midnight by the foul straw of some convulsed and dying outcast.

The judicial capital of such a district—the Clerkenwell Police Court—of necessity reveals many a murderous outrage—many a daring robbery many a case of lingering, untended starvation many a death struggle between the sleuth hounds of the police and the housebreaker, tracked step by step, hunted from place to place, and at length trapped like a wild beast in his lair. The Court was situated some years ago in Hatton-garden.

Mr Combe and Mr. Greenwood were, until this week, the presiding Minos and Rhadamanthus of Clerkenwell Court. Mr. Combe is a jolly-faced, homely, country-gentleman-looking personage. He is one of the common-sense, in opposition to the legal technicality-loving magistrates. He is a frank, kind-hearted man, with a lurking penchant for the turf—a good judge of a spanking team, and, if report speak truly, a crack whip. As may be expected, with these qualifications, he looks after the cabmen pretty strictly—understands all their manœuvres—is a capital judge of fares—and down upon an omnibus man in a moment, either for racing or loitering.

Mr Greenwood is a Yorkshireman—a hard, tetchy, irritable, high dried Whig. The *Times* and the *Examiner*, in particular, have kept a sharp look out upon him; and his decisions have given rise to many a bitter article.

Two clerks attend the Clerkenwell Magistrates. Mr. Mallet, the Chief Clerk, is a quiet, gentlemanly man; Mr. R. Mould, his subaltern, a lawyer of no inconsiderable knowledge and research.

(Within these few days, Mr. Greenwood has voluntarily resigned his appointment, and Mr. H. P. Tyrwhitt, of Brick Court, Temple, special pleader, has been appointed in his stead.)

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

"THE WOOING OF KATHARINA."—(TAMING OF THE SHREW.)—PAINTED BY A. L. EGG.

When so many Exhibitions of Pictures are open at the same time, and the London Season itself rich in subjects for illustration, our task of selecting for the week is always one of extreme difficulty. With the Exhibitions, the fairest way seems to be, to vary the character of our Illustrations, by giving a taste of the Old Water Colour Exhibition in one week; of the New Water Colour Exhibition in another week; and, in the paper immediately following, a page of Illustrations from the Exhibition at the Royal Academy. Our last week's Engravings were taken from the New Water Colour Exhibition; this week, therefore, we devote to the Royal Academy.

Our Illustrations are, Mr. Hart's "John Milton visiting Galileo when a Prisoner to the Inquisition near Florence, in 1638;" and a "Scene from the Taming of the Shrew," by Mr. A. L. Egg. Mr. Hart is a Royal Academician—Mr. Egg only a candidate for the honours of the Academy. The elder of the two has taken his place among the best painters of the English school; and the younger one bids air to occupy (and before very long) a place equally distinguished. Mr. Hart's name is familiar, no doubt, to a very large circle of our readers; but Mr. Egg has yet to make his way with the public.

When Milton was in Italy in 1638, he paid a visit to the famous Galileo, then a prisoner to the Inquisition. He was proud to have seen the great man, and mentions the visit in his celebrated "Speech for the Liberty of Unlicensed Printing." "There it was," says Milton, "that I found and visited the famous Galileo, grown old, a prisoner to the Inquisition, for thinking in astronomy otherwise than the Franciscan and Dominican licensers thought." The subject is one particularly excellent for pictorial purposes, and Mr. Hart has stripped to do his best. Who would not like to know what Galileo thought of his youthful admirer?

Mr Egg's two pictures in the present Exhibition are both from Shakspeare's "Taming of the Shrew." The first (No. 170) is called "The Wooing of Katharina;" the second (No. 392), "Scene from the Taming of the Shrew." The wooing of Katharina is so well known that any description seems quite superfluous. Of the other subject, however, it will be proper to add that the scene is laid in a room in Baptista's house, and the particular passage in the play selected by Mr. Egg as follows:

Bianca. Construe them.

Lucentio. *Hac ibat*, as I told you before: *Simois*, I am Lucentio; *hic est*, son unto Vincentio of Pisa; *sapiens tellus*, disguised thus to get your love; *hic stellerat*, and that Lucentio that comes a-wooing; *Priami*, is my man Tranio; *regia*, bearing my port; *celsa senesi*, that we might beguile the old pantaloon.

Hortensio. Madame, my instrument's in tune. [*Hortensio plays.*

Bianca. Let's hear. O, fie! the treble jars.

Mr Egg has a capital eye for colour, and paints conscientiously. There is no shirking. Whatever he attempts he performs to the best of his ability; aware perhaps (as every great artist must be), that with all his care, and pains and finish, he will too often fall short of what he wishes to perform.

In the Middle Room—(the room we were about to enter at the conclusion of our former notice)—the chief pictures are contributed by Mr. Etty, Mr. Hart, Mr Ward, Mr. Watson Gordon Mr. Creswick, Mr. Elmore, Mr. Frith, Mr. Egg, and

"JOHN MILTON VISITING GALILEO."—PAINTED BY S. A. HART, R.A.

Mr. Frank Stone. The pictures are 192 in number. Mr. Hart's "The Milton and Galileo," is engraved in our present number, and Mr. Ward's "The South Sea Bubble" in our paper of the 8th of May.

233. "England." T. Creswick, A.R.A. This is a composition picture, painted to convey the peculiar characteristics of English scenery. It is large, and certainly fine, though somewhat too blue, a fault we found with Mr. Creswick when criticising his pictures in the last year's "British Institution."

244 Portraits of "Mrs. Allen and Child." R. Rothwell Much was expected from Mr Rothwell at one time, but he has made no advance in his art, and has now sunk into mediocrity and the Egyptian Hall.

2 . "The Morning Walk" J. Linnell. This so called "Morning Walk" is a three quarter portrait of an elderly lady—truthfully painted, and one of the best portraits in the exhibition.

3 . "Portrait of Principal Lee." J. Watson Gordon, A.R.A. A full-length portrait in black, square and angular in treatment, and full of character. Mr. Gordon, always a manly painter, is more than ever to greater advantage than in this very fine, and, in point of composition, original portrait.

292 "Portrait of the Duchess of Roxburgh." H. W. Phillips. An agreeable portrait by the son of the late T. Phillips, R.A.

317. "Beppo." A. Elmore, A.R.A. A well-painted pi ture in illustration of the lines—

> I saw by the side of her adorer,
> When I left the Musulman was there before her

"The Invention of the Stocking Loom," by the same artist, and a better picture, was engraved in our paper of the 8th of May.

331. "The Impending Mate." Frank Stone. One of two pictures, representing a young gentleman and equally young lady, both prettily dressed, playing at chess. The game is game at last. In the composition picture, negligently taking to another room, the game is over, and the lover is seen at the lady's feet. The second picture is described as "Mated." Both are nicely painted.

339. "Charles et Cecelia." W Erp. R.A. Three full-length figures of "young and modest virgins," we borrow Mr. Etty's words, standing undraped. This admirable artist paints flesh like Rubens or Titian: wo wish we could add, with the grace and delicacy of Guido or Mr. Eastlake.

360 "Edinburgh." D. Roberts, R.A. An able view of a noble city, with all the admirable perspective and detail for which Mr. Roberts is so deservedly celebrated. Its colour it is cold and somewhat clayey

361. "The Combat." R. Ansdell. Stags fighting. A large Edwin Landseer-like picture, well grouped and clever; yet wanting in that indescribable something which marks the hand of the original master. An original painter is a birth to a legion of imitators. How many Byrons and Sir Walter Scotts and Charles Dickenses have we had? How many Edwin Landseers have we now?

401. "Drovers Halting on their way over the Mountains." T. S. Cooper, A.R.A. A good example of an artist quite unequalled in his way. Could he but add the warmth and sunshine splendour of Cuyp to his own careful elaboration, his reputation would rest on an unalterable basis.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The arrivals of English wheat since Monday have been tolerably good, viz., 3850 quarters, and the demand to-day were fairly supplied with samples. The weather being extremely favourable for the growing crops, and the attendance of buyers small, the demand was heavy, and in some instances, the prices gave a downward tendency. Upwards of 12,000 quarters of foreign wheat have come in this week. That article was in heavy request, and offered at from 2s to 2s per quarter less. The trade in barley and beans doing was very small. For sapors no sales took place. The show of barley was small, yet the trade was heavy, at barely late rates. In oats nothing was doing, but prices were scarcely supported. With oats we were scarcely supplied All kinds moved off slowly, at late currencies. Beans, Scotch and Irish, were scarcely inquired for.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 3550; barley, 290; malt, 2260; oats, 600 Irish: Wheat, 550; barley, —; malt, —; oats, 210. Foreign: Wheat, 23,090; barley, 4790; malt, —; oats, 3540. Flour: 3010 sacks.—barrels

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 92s to 105s; ditto white, 100s to 112s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 86s to 100s, ditto white, 98s to 105s; rye, 58s to 62s; grinding barley, 48s to 50s, distilling, 52s to 57s; malting ditto, 58s to 61s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 72s to 74s; brown do., 70s to 72s; Kingston and Ware, 72s to 78s; Chevalier, 76s to 80s; Yorkshire ditto, —; grinding oats, 24s to 28s; potato ditto, 26s to 41s; Youghal and Cork, black, 30s to 32s; ditto white, 33s to 38s; tick beans, new, 50s to 52s; ditto old, —s to —s; grey peas, —s to —s; maple, —s to —s; white boilers, 52s to 55s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 52s per sack. Seconds, —s to —s. Stockton and Yorkshire, 45s to 47s per 240 lbs. Essex and Suffolk, —s to —s.

Foreign.—Dantzig red wheat, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s, oats, —s to —s, beans, —s to —s; and peas, —s to —s per quarter Flour, American, 30s to 33s per barrel; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—There is rather more flax seed doing in canary seed, at fully last week's quotations. In other kinds of seeds, as we advise, next to nothing is doing.

Linseed, Riga-ish, sowing, 52s to 54s; Baltic, crushing, 48s to 50s. Mediterranean and Odessa, 47s to 50s. Hempseed, 36s to 38s per quarter. Cloverseed, English red, —s to —s. Mustard seed, 8s to 10s, white ditto, 8s to 10s. Tares, 2s to 3s per bushel. Canary Rapeseed (new) £21 to £23 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £10 to £10 10s, ditto, foreign, £9 to £10 5s per 1000: Rapeseed cakes, £7 10s to £7 15s per ton. Canary, 50s to 60s per quarter. English clover-seed, red, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the Metropolis are from 10d to 10½d; of household ditto, 10d to 11½d per 4lbs loaf

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 80s 9d; barley, 32s 7d, oats, 21s 11d, rye, 36s 7d, beans, 51s 7d, peas, 50s 7d

The Seed Trade.—Mincing Lane.—Wheat, 72s 6d; barley, 40s 11d; oats, 21s 2d; rye, 56s 1d; beans, 51s 8d; peas, 52s 7d

Malt.—The best qualities are held firmly, at higher rates, while the value of the middling and inferior kinds is well supported.

Provisions.—Very few sales of Irish butter have taken place this week, yet we have no material alteration to notice in the value. Carlow, new, is selling at 82s to 84s per cwt. Cork, 80s to 90s, per cwt. Foreign butter is heavy, and is to 2s cheaper. Prime Friesland, 82s to 84s; and Baltic, 80s to 82s per cwt. The best Dorset is in good request, and is rise in value of is per cwt., while that of all other kinds is steadily supported. Fine new cheese off slowly at 52s to 54s per firkin, and the to 52s per dozen lbs. for fresh. Lard is a free sale, at 3s to 3s per cwt. more money. In other provisions we have little doing, but prices are very prompt of a considerable rise in the currencies. All other kinds of provisions fully support last week's prices.

Hop and Grease.—Meadow hay 42 10s to 53 17s; clover ditto, 53 10s to 54 18s, and straw, 21 10s to 21 18s per load

Potatoes.—All kinds of potatoes—the supplies of which are small—move off slowly; and, in some instances, the currencies are slightly lower.

Hops, Friday.—We have still to report a very dull sale for all kinds of hops—arising from the favourable accounts which continue to reach us from the various districts, and also from the unsatisfactory supported

country packets. 23 10s to 24 8s; Weald of Kent ditto, 24 0s to 25 0s; Mid and East Kent ditto, 24 15s to 25 10s per cwt.

Coals.—Friday.—Stephen Taylor, 16s; Holywell Main, 16s 9d; Stewart's Hartley, 17s, Wear, 17s 3d; Haswell, 18s; and Wear Main, 18s 3d.

Smithfield, Friday.—Comparatively speaking, the supply of beasts on sale here to-day was small, and of middling quality. Owing to the partial prohibition of foreign stock, the supplies of sheep were from Prussia, and who purchased about 60 head of stock for themselves. The number of calves in the market was trifling, and the demand for them ruled rather dull. In pigs, the prices of Scots readily produce 5s 6d per 8lb. There were on offer 240 beasts from Scotland; 270 oxen and cows, 1200 sheep and lambs, and 200 calves from Holland. Sheep —the supply of which was moderate—moved off slowly, yet the late improvement in value was fairly supported. There was very little also for lambs 200 of which came to hand from the Isle of Wight—at a further rise in value of 4d per 8lb. Calves sold freely at a full prices: while pigs were quoted at Monday's figures. Mitch cows were steady, at from £17 to £22 each, including the small calf

Per 8lb. to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; second quality ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; prime large ditto, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; prime Scots, &c., 5s 6d to 5s 8d; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; second quality ditto 5s 0d to 5s 4d; prime ditto —s 6d to —s 6d; prime Southdown ditto, 5s 8d to 5s 10d; large coarse calves, 4s 6d to 5s 4d; prime small ditto, 5s 6d to 5s 8d; large hogs, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; neat small porkers, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; inside do. 5s 2d to 5s 4d; suckling calves, 21s to 28s, and quarter old store pigs, 20s to 22s each. Beasts, 870, oxen, 193, sheep and lambs, 7600, calves, 331; pigs, 81.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—We had a very firm trade here to-day at improved quotations

Per 8lb. by the carcase: Inferior beef, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; middling ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 8d; prime large ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d, prime small ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; large pork, 4s 4d to 4s 10d; inferior mutton, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; middling ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; prime ditto, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; veal, 4s 8d to 5s 4d; small pork, 5s 0d to 5s 4d; lamb, 6s 0d to 6s 10d.

ROBERT HERBERT

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Money has been decidedly easier during the week, although no material alteration in rates has occurred. The position of the Bank of England continues to improve, and the food question and railways, are now the great stumbling blocks to a reaction full and complete.

The state of the Exchequer Market continues to excite the attention of that portion of the public who ordinarily chose this security as a temporary investment. Although the advance announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer will increase the rate of interest above 4 per cent., the present price is scarce above par, and has been at a discount. In this position it is urged that not only has the amount, viz., nine millions, requires reduction to make the remainder more valuable, and funding unrecommended. On the other hand, it must be remembered that at present the old rate of interest alone is payable, the increased rate not coming into effect until after the 15th of June next, on which day all the bills issued the 16th day of June, 1846, will be either paid off, or new bills issued in exchange, at the option of the holders. Should subsequent issues be therefore, made in October or until the 4th of June, on which day the lists must be sent to the Exchequer, the Chancellor will find a large portion of the holders' demand money instead of new bills. To meet this requirement, it is suggested that a further increase in the interest should be temporarily resorted to, as funding at the present rate of money would be a great injustice to the tax payers of the country. It is, however, well known that the portion of Exchequer Bills usually devoted to the sales or purchases on the part of the public is confined to a few jobbers, who arbitrarily make their own price, and should they determine to demand money, inconvenience would ensue. Under these circumstances, much attention is attracted to the June payment; but the interest of the public would certainly be better consulted by an increased rate of interest, rather than by a funding, however small.

Influenced by the advance in the corn market, Consols, which opened on Monday at 86¾ to ⅞, declined to 86¾, buyers for Money, and 86¾ buyers for Account. They began on Tuesday at 86¾ to ⅞, but more transferred with buyers apparent on Tuesday, and a large purchase on a private account, towards the close of business, advanced the price to 86⅞. On Wednesday, Consols opened at 86⅞ to ⅞, and did not vary until after the close of the Money and Stock Exchange, which, in some measure account for this unusual circumstance. A slight reaction on Thursday reduced prices about ⅛ per cent.; the amount of business done, however, was very large. On Friday, the market was heavy, and closed at 86⅞ to ⅞, for Money, and 86⅞ to ⅞ for Account.

Bank Stock, 2 per Cents. Reduced, 86¾ to ⅞; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 87⅛; Long Annuities, expire Jan ., 1860, 8 13-16; Ditto, 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859, 9 1-16; Consols for May 27 86⅞; Exchequer Bills, 1 pm; D . Small, 5 pm

There has been no salient feature in the Foreign Market during the week: all has been inanimate and desultory. Mexican, on Monday, quoted 26½, and closed at that price for Account. Portuguese have fluctuated between 34¾ and 34, closing at the latter place. Spanish Active Bonds, on Monday, were 22¾ for Money, and remain nominally at that price. The Three per Cents. were 33¾ for Money, and close at 33¾ for Account. Brazilian Bonds are 82. Buenos Ayres are 38. Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents. are 57⅞; Four per Cent. Certific ates 88.

The Railway Market continues in the same unvarying position that it has displayed for some time past Sales are avoided; but, wherever pressed, a great reduction is inevitable. The closing prices of the shares last dealt in are subjoined, and will serve to show the state of the Market: Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 1¼; Caledonian, 23¾; Eastern Counties, 19½; Do., York Extension, 5¾; East Lancashire, New, 5¾; East Lincolnshire, 7½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 67; Great Grimsby, 10¾; Ditto, Preference, 10½; Ditto, Half and Quarter Shares, 10¼; Great Northern, 1¾; Great North of England, New, 6½; Great Western, 109; Do., Half Shares, 64¾; Do., Quarter Shares, 15½; Do., Fifths, 24¾; Do., New, 6½; Hull and Selby, 101; Lancaster and Carlisle, 10¾; Leeds and Bradford, 59¾; Leeds and Thirsk, 19½; Ditto, Preference 6 per Cent., 8¾; Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle Junction, 1½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 51½; London and North Western, 101; Ditto Quarters, New Shares, 11¼; Ditto, 5 per Cent Shares M. and B., 65; Ditto, £10 Shares M. and B. (C), 5½; London and South-Western, 60½; Ditto, Scrip, 4¾; Lynn and Ely, 26½; Lynn and Dereham, 20; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 34¾; Ditto, Half Shares, 17; Ditto, Thirds (Reg.), ⅛ dis.; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, ⅛ dis; Manchester and Southampton, ⅛ dis.; Midland, 112½; Ditto, New, 38¾; Ditto, New, 7½; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 89¾; Newcastle and Berwick, 24¾; Ditto, New, 7½; North British, 20; Ditto, Half Shares, 13¾; Ditto, Thirds, 8¾; Northern and Eastern, Quarter Shares, 1¼; North Staffordshire, 8¾; Ditto Scrip (late Churnet and Hyde), 1¼; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 18; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 4¾; Shropshire Union, 9; South Eastern and Dover, 30¾; Ditto New (dits, £33 6s. 8d.), 11; Ditto New (Ditto, £16 13s. 4d.); West Riding Union, ¼ dis.; York and Newcastle, 34½; Ditto, Preference, 6¾; York and North Midland, 81¾; Ditto, Preference, 9¾; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 19¾; Boulogne and Amiens, 16; Central of France (Orleans and Vierzon), 4¼; Namur and Liege, 3¾; Northern of France, 10¾; Orleans and Bordeaux, 6; Paris and Lyons, 42; Sambre and Meuse, 6¾.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Consols opened firmly yesterday, quoting 86⅞ for Money. Exchequer Bills, 1 pm. Bank Stock, 2 per Cents. The heavy and downward tendency of the Corn Market had an influence on this improvement. Consols closed at 86⅞ for Money, and, for Account, 86⅞, buyers. There was nothing of any interest occurred in the Foreign or Share Market

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MAY 18.

BANKRUPTS

J. BERKLEY, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant. P. HENRY WOOD, Cheshire, tea dealer. J. M. BLASHFIELD, Alston with Garrigill, Cumberland, manufacturer. J. DICKINSON, Manchester, bookbinder. T. PITCH, Duke-street, Tooley street, hop merchant. S. GRAHAM, Glasgow, Lanark, writer. J. HARRIS, Aberystwith, Cardigan, draper. J. Jones, Salford, tailor. J. HITCHINS, Chichester place, Gray's-inn-road, cabinet maker. J. MATHER, Rose-farm, Chadkirk, Cheshire, miller. J. PHIPPS, Cross-street, Finsbury, dealer in horses. J. PICKETT, Everett-street, Russell-square, cowkeeper. G. PURTON, Longwood, Dunsfold-in-Surrey, innkeeper. J. SMITH, and Lewis Flint, Oxford, and Ditton, Buckinghamshire, Fenchurch-street, manufacturing chemist. J. SIMPSON, Cropwell Bishop, Nottinghamshire, carrier W. STANTON, Leaming, Worcestershire, maltster. J. TAYLOR, and W. CLARKE, Nottingham, lace manufacturers. C. WEAL, Lollgate-street, City, straw bonnet maker. R. WADE, Chesterfield, tailor. T. WALLIS, Oxford-street, woollen draper. G. WEBSTER, Stannerod, Yorkshire, coal dealer. W. WILD and R. WILD, Gigg in Bury, Lancashire, bleachers. E. WOOD, King William-street, City, tobacconist

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. BOYD, Greenock, spirit dealer. J. CALLIDAY, Paisley, manufacturer. J. CAMPBELL, Edinburgh, draper. H. W. GODDHALL, Inverness, tailor. J. LOUDON, Kilwinning, cabinet maker. A. M'GRIGOR, Glasgow, upholsterer. R. RULE, Falkirk, merchant.

TUESDAY, MAY 21.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 20th day of May, 1847, present the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council, her Majesty in Council was this day pleased to declare the Right Hon. George William Frederick Earl of Clarendon, Lieutenant-General and General Governor of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, May 19.

Notice is hereby given, that the State Ball at Windsor Castle, will be closed from Monday, the 24th inst., until Monday, the 7th of June.

WHITEHALL, May 21

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT

County of Galway.—T. B. Barry, of Marble-hall, in the county of Galway, in the room of Thomas Barrowell Martin, Esq., deceased

WRITS SUPERSEDED

G. JONES, Bilston, Staffordshire, wiredraw. J. ARMITAGE, Huddersfield, woollen cloth merchant.

BANKRUPTS

T. BURRELL, Billiter-sq. Essex, Hornchurch, victualler. E. PALMER, Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars-road, agricultural agent. J. C. WHITESNURY, Blackheath, Greenwich, builder. B. MOODY, Fenchurch-street, civil engineer. W. CROFT, Spring at-end, Paddington, Surveyor. S. ELLIS, Bridge-street, Lambeth, builder. D. PADDON, Milner-place, Islington, tailor. J. MARSH, Lambeth, clothes salesman. H. HIBBINS, Keiton, Buckinghamshire, stone mason. J. JEFFRIES, Bedford-place, Bloomsbury-square, Middlesex, M. D. WEBB, Bristol, porter dealer. D. WOOD, Devonshire-street, Mile-end, Birmingham warehouseman. J. SUDDEN, Bradford, Yorkshire, innkeeper. J. HOLDEN, Manchester, tailor. J. HOLDEN, Manchester, bookseller. J. and G. BILL, Little-silver, Exeter, builders. A. NORVALL, Liverpool, draper. J. HARLAND, Barrow, Durham, farmer. J. and J. HARLAND, Barrow-on-the-Hill, the wife of J. W. Cunningham, Esq., of a son.—In Eccleston-street, the lady of Rear-Admiral M.P. of a daughter.—On the 16th inst., the lady of Ross D. Mangles, Esq., M.P., of a son.

BIRTH.

On the 12th instant, at St. Andrews, Newcastle-on-Tyne, by the Rev. Thomas C Smyth, Thomas Shaw Hellier Airey, Esq., of Kirkham, Lancashire, to Caroline Eliza, daughter of the late Edward Shafto, Esq., of the city of Durham, and granddaughter of the late Sir Cuthbert Shafto, of Benwell Tower, in the county of Northumberland.—In Paris, Flora Frances Rebecca Dunleavy, eldest daughter of Major-General Dunleavy, of the Victoria Cross.—The Hon. John Rowlin n Freshy, Esq., to Jane Napier, widow of the late C. J. Ilbry, and niece of Sir Richard Keats, Bart., and Admiral James, Lord Keats, G.C.B.—On the 19th inst., at Cordova, Sarah Halford, youngest daughter of the late Rev W. E.lis.—May 10th at St. Mary's, Monmouth, by the Rev. Thomas Lewis, Mr. Thomas Amelia, daughter of the late Thomas Dickell, Esq., of Goldcliff, iron works, Staffordshire.—At St. James's, Bury, Mr. Joseph S. Boreham Milner, to Mary Ann, second daughter of Mr. Isaac Cooper, merchant, of Bu.

DEATHS

At Brighton, Isabella, daughter of the Rev. Richard Smith.—At the Club Chambers, Regent-street, John Russell, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 7th Bengal Cavalry.—At Sedgwick-street, Somerset, Miss Susannah Helena Macdonald, only daughter of the late Comm. Alexander Macdonald, aged 76 —At Harrow-hill, in her 86th year, Mrs. Sergeson, relict of the late Rev. Thomas Sergeson, and mother of the Rev. rector of the late William Mackaig, Esq., M.P.——At Brighton, Miss Jane Simpson Ramsay.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The Nobility, Subscribers to the Opera and the Public, are respectfully informed that there will be a GRAND EXTRA NIGHT on THURSDAY next, MAY 27, 1847, when will be performed for the first time in this country, an entirely new Grand Opera, LA GITANA, in Three Acts, with New Scenery, Dresses, and Decorations. The Scenery by Mr. Charles Marshall Mares, Mdlle JENNY LIND (La Maestra di Canto), Signor Belletti, Salvi, Tamburini, Sig. P. Labiache, and Tonzo Sig. Gardoni

To be followed by the GRAND DIVERTISEMENTS in the BALLET DEPARTMENT, combining the Talents of Mdlle. Carlotta Grisi, Mdlle Louis Grahn, Mdlle. Carolina Rosati, Mdlle. Petit Stephan, and Mdlle Cerrito. M. Perrot, Director.

The Free List is suspended, the Public Press excepted. ⁂ Pit Tickets may be obtained at noon on the Evening of Performance, price 10s. 6d. each.—Applications for Boxes, Pit Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box-office, Her Majesty's Theatre. Doors open at Seven o'Clock, the Opera to commence at half-past Seven o'Clock.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—EXTRA NIGHT, THURSDAY, MAY 27th, when Donizetti's DON BUCEFALO will be performed with the most perfect ensemble, comprising a double Orchestra, powerful Chorus, with the leading characters sustained by Mdlle. Grisi, Persiani, Corbari, Marlo, Novere, Tamburini, Tagliafico, Lavy, &c. Under the direction of M. Costa.

Fanny Elsler and Taglioni are still perform in the new and popular Ballet LA SALAMANDRINE, supported by Mdlle. Rosati, Mdlle. Cerrito, and Mdlle. Petipa, and a numerous Corps de Ballet. The Scenery by Messrs Grieve and Telbin, the Music by Signor Sarmi. Tickets, Stalls, and Boxes, to be had of Mr. Jullien, 214, Regent-street; and at the Box-Office, Bow-street

Prices of Admission:—Pit Stalls, 7s; Pit Stalls, 21s; First Amphitheatre Stalls, First Row, 15s.; Second and third Rows, 12s. 6d.; Second Amphitheatre Stalls, 7s.; First Amphitheatre Tiers, 6s.; Second Ditto, 5s.; Gallery Stalls, 3s.; Gallery Pit, 2s.

Tickets will open at Half past Seven, and the performance commence at Eight.

ASTLEY'S NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE OF ARTS.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY. Under the special patronage of her Majesty the Queen Dowager, and their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert and the Duchess of Gloucester. This Splendid combination of unprecedented novelties; in addition to which, Mr. Batty has formed an engagement with the celebrated Mr. Ducrow, for the first time in the present age. Madame Laurent—WHIT MONDAY, MAY 24, 1847, and following Evening, at Seven o'Clock. And in order to prevent a repetition of the GOLDEN-FOOTED STEED, by the Clerks of the Chancel House of the Black Valley; followed by an unusual and brilliant display of Horsemanship, presenting a variety of Equestrian Performances, by the whole of the Ducrow Troupe, and the Extraordinary Stud of Performing Horses, Ponies, &c. Since the commencement of this Entertainments, more than Four Hundred Performances, public and private, have been given in London; and, notwithstanding the numerous vulgar imitations which are now being produced at the various Metropolis, the unapproachable superiority of the above party is established by their undiminished popularity and attraction. During the few remaining weeks of their Engagement, the Performances will be continued every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings, and a Morning Performance will be given on Saturday next, May 22nd, at Three o'Clock. Also, every Evening during the Month of June, will be appropriated for the separate Benefits of each Member of the Company. And in order to prevent a repetition of the Overwhelming Demands upon the Box-office, it is intended to present to every visitor of the Private Boxes and Stalls, a Portrait of the Manager and Lessee, which will be given on the Night of Benefit, capacity THURSDAY, JUNE 3rd, for the BENEFIT of GRAMON (Their veteran); THURSDAY, JUNE 10th, for the BENEFIT of STANWOOD (Gentleman); THURSDAY, JUNE 17th for the BENEFIT of WHITE (Sanger); THURSDAY, JUNE 24th for the BENEFIT of HERRINGTON (Sanger); THURSDAY JULY 1st, for the BENEFIT of PEEL. Private BOXES or STALLS at 31 and 21s. Royal Learnington Spa, Stroud, and the Box Office of the Theatre.

MR. ANDERSON has the honour to announce that he will have UAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take place at the Great Concert Gallery, Hanover, on FRIDAY, MAY 28, to commence at Half-past One o'clock precisely, on which occasion she will be assisted by the following celebrated artistes:—Mdlle. Lutzer, Mdlle. Lanzano, Rampel, and Dorus Gras; Signori Garcia and R. Costa, Labbette, Bendy, Lucas, and Staudigl. Instrumental Performers—Pianoforte, Mrs. Anderson; Harp, M. Godfroid; Violin, M. Sainton and Herr Joachim; Flute, Signor Ciardi; Violoncello, Signor Piatti; Sax Horns, the Messrs. Distin. The Orchestra will be complete in every department Conductor, Signor Costa.—Boxes, Stalls, and Pit Tickets may be had at all the principal Music Warehouses, and of Mrs. ANDERSON, 31, Manchester-street.

MUSICAL UNION.—TUESDAY MAY 25.—WILLIS'S ROOMS. Half-past Three o'Clock precisely. Quartet in F, No. 68, Haydn Quintet in A Minor, Op. 28, Onslow.—Quartet No. 1, Op. 18 Beethoven.—Executants: VIEUXTEMPS his last performance in England this season), Sainton, Hill, Piller, and Piatti Single admission 5s., 10s. 6d. each, to be had on application at the Director; at CRAMER, BEALE, and Co's, Regent-street; and OLLIVIER'S, Bond-street. A limited number only will be issued

J. ELLA, Director.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Hanover-square Rooms.—Programme of the SIXTH CONCERT, MONDAY EVENING, MAY 24.—Sposhr's Symphony in F. Power of Sound Concerto Violin, M. Vieuxtemps. Beethoven's Overture to Egmont: Mozart's Symphony in G minor. Beethoven's Overture in C, Op 124. Vocalists, Madame Grua Dorus, Miss Dolby, and Mr. Whitworth Conductor, Mr. Costa. Single Tickets, One Guinea, and Double Tickets, £1 10s., to be had of Messrs. ADDISON and HODSON, 210, Regent-street.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.—The Public are informed that Visitors will be admitted to the Gardens of the Zoological Society on and after MONDAY next, and every following Day, on the payment of 1s. for each person. An Exhibition of Domestic Poultry will take place on LILLY'S 25th, 26th, and 31st; the particulars of which and a list of the Prizes, may be had at the Office, No. 11, Hanover-square.

By Order of the Council,

J. W. MITCHELL, Secretary.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at the Gallery, No. 5, Pall Mall East, each day, from 9 till dusk.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

W. WRIGHT, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, near St. James's Palace, from Nine o'Clock till Dusk.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

£1000 PRIZE PICTURES.—Subject, "Baptism of Christ in the Jordan." These Competition Works of Art have been two years in preparing. The easels was lit by 12h. The Exhibition will be honoured by a private visit by H.R.H. the Prince Albert, and is now open to the Public, daily, from Nine till Six Admittance, 1s. Families (for a Season), Gentlemen's Gallery (Subscribers), Fyfe Park Corner

ONEIROMANCIE ARTISTIQUE of MADEMOISELLE ISA PRUDENCE, the celebrated costume Somnambulist, who has already excited general admiration at her establishment; or the Performance of Historical, Mythological, Dramatic, and Characteristic Imaginary Additions to the Dream of Napoleon, under the direction of MADEMOISELLE HERMINI LAURENT, by mere transmission of ideas and sensations through the agency of the will. The representations of which will take place at Egyptian Hall every Wednesday, in Hanover-square Concert Rooms; and every Friday at Willis's Rooms, King street, St. James's; and at Half-past Eight o'Clock every Saturday, at the Queen's Concert Room, 74, Mortimer-street

WIRTSUN HOLIDAYS.—Mr. Disraeli, in his beautiful Work on "Tancred," says, "The view of Jerusalem is the history of the world: it is the history of earth and heaven, where not a rock is visible that is not heroic or sacred, consecrated or memorable—not a valley which is not the wave of prophets—not a valley which is not the valley of heaven-anointed Kings—not a mountain that is not the mountain of God." A panorama of this beautiful city, by DUDLEY'S ROMANCE OF ANCIENT JERUSALEM, 212, Piccadilly: Illustrated by a gentleman every hour. Open from 11 till 5, and 7 till 10. Admission, 1s.; Children and Schools, 6d. Pamphlet and Map, 6d

WALHALLA, late Miss Linwood's Gallery, Leicester-square. Brilliant Success of MADAME WARTON'S Unequalled Tableaux Vivans. Open every Morning and Evening. Owing to the unbounded recognition of the inimitable WHITE MARBLE STATUE GROUPINGS, with the novel effects produced by the new Chemical Light, by Mr. A. Warton, of the Royal Surrey Zoological Gardens, they will be repeated Three times a Week, the Evening's Performance with the WHITE MARBLE GROUPINGS, and the Second Part in Colours, delineating accurately the works of the Sculptor and Painter The splendid Tableaux of the SERPENTINE DANCE, NEPTUNE AND AMPHITRITE, and the universally admired VENUS RISING FROM THE SEA.—A Grand Morning Performance of White Marble Statue Groupings will take place on Tuesday, JUNE 1st.—Morning Performance at Three: Evening at Half-past Eight o'Clock Stalls, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Promenade, 1s. Splendid Combination of Novelties for the WHITSUN HOLIDAYS.—An Entire Change

WHITSUN HOLIDAYS.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURES on CHEMISTRY, on the Evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Nine o'Clock. LECTURES on NATURAL PHILOSOPHY Daily, by Dr. Bachhoffner; and on the Evenings of Tuesday and Thursday, on ARTIFICIAL LIGHT, and the Agents employed in its production. EXPERIMENTS with ARMSTRONG'S HYDRO ELECTRIC MACHINE. The MOVING MODELS and MACHINERY explained. New VOLTAIC EFFECTS introduced. New DISSOLVING VIEWS, the OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE, &c. EXPERIMENTS with the LIVING-MODEL and DIVING-BELL. The NEW ROTATING MOTIVE, under the Direction of Dr. WALLIS, commences at Seven o'Clock.—Admission, 1s. Schools, Half-price.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES GRAND REGATTA, 1847.—The REGATTA will take place on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 17th and 18th days of JUNE, when the following Prizes will be contended for. The Grand Challenge Cup, for a Six-oared Boats, now held by the Thames Club, London, entered as ... The Wyfold Challenge Cup for the winners of the Grand Challenge Cup. Trial heats ... The Leander Challenge Cup, for Four-oared Boats, ... Friday heat Grub, Cambridge; entrance, £2 5s. The Stewards' Challenge Cup, for four-oared boats, now held by the Oriental Club; entrance, £2 2s. The District Challenge Cup, for four-oared boats; entrance, £2 2s. The Maiden Challenge Cup, for four-oared boats, now held by the Dreadnought Club; entrance, £2 2s. The Silver Wherries (Presentation Prize), for amateurs in pair-oared boats, open to all England; entrance, £1 1s. The Silver Wherry (Presentation Prize), for amateur sculls, open to all England; entrance, £1 1s. The Silver Wherry (Presentation Prize), for amateur scullers of Henley; entrance, £1 1s.

Silver Medals will be presented to the Winners of the ... Entrance must be made by the night before the Regatta, at the Crown Inn, Henley, where Inspector Wheeler, Henley, or before the Race at the Stewards' Office, Mr. JAMES NASH, Secretary. Henley, April 20. COOPER, Jun., Treasurer; the Secretary, and Messrs. HICKMAN and KINCH, Post-office, Henley-on-Thames.

SCOTTISH BALLADS.—Mr. LAND respectfully announces his intention of giving INSTRUCTION in Scottish Ballad Singing. Mr. Land's assistance in the Vocal Concerts, at Willis's Rooms, has been highly appreciated, and he will receive Pupils for Singing, the Pianoforte, and the Art of Accompaniment, as for many years past.—Address, 9, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park.

THE ROSHERVILLE HOTEL, situate on the Banks of the Thames, at a convenient distance from London, with the Rosherville Pier (at which the Gravesend Steamers touch) in front, and the celebrated Gardens at the back, this delightful and commodious establishment is now open for the reception of any one commencing that they have re-opened the above Hotel for the season, WINCH and CALDER beg to return their most grateful thanks for the very liberal support they have received during their former occupancy, and to inform the public that they have taken the same with as large a share of patronage, and to solicit a continuance of these favours to which they have hitherto given their most strict attention and moderation in charges which have hitherto given such satisfaction. Every department will be conducted on the same plan as heretofore. WHITEBAIT and all other delicacies of the season will be constantly on the table, and every attention will be paid to parties dining there; they will be of the same choice description as those which have always met with such universal approbation

THERE is not probably any existing art which confers a more pleasing and permanent interest upon the home circle than the Portrait of a beloved object. Its value is not confined to the ties of relationship, or by still closer bonds, and we all must be sensible of the gratification derived from possessing a faithful likeness of a parent or valued friend, in order that, when death or distance shall separate us, we may, through the medium of the painter's art, recall to our mind and heart the features and expression of those whose memory we have most dear. Mr. HIMAH DAVIS, PORTRAIT PAINTER, Student of the Royal Academy, begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has removed to a ... in order to meet the increasing demand for his Portraits, Miniatures, Pencil-drawings, &c., which he will execute from the ILI Five. Having studied the works of the best masters, more particularly those who have died in the arts of Portraiture, including the late Sir Thomas Lawrence, Sir M. A. Shee, &c., he can guarantee to those who may favour him with their patronage a perfect likeness and finished picture. Terms and specimens may be seen at his ... and terms ascertained, on application to Mr DAVIS, 20 Percy-street, Rathbone-place

ELEGANCE and ECONOMY in PAPER-HANGINGS.—A French Suites, 7s. 6d. per piece; Flock, 6d. per yard; 22,000 pieces in Stock Panel Decorations, Fresco, Chintz, and other Papers. Terms, Cash. Established 20 years. W. CHOSBY, 29, Lowther Arcade. N.B. Three doors from the Strand entrance.

EDMUND SPILLER'S PATENT SELF-ACTING BACHELOR'S KETTLES.—Five-pint size, 9s. 6d.; six ditto, 9s.—BOILING WATER IN ONE MINUTE! They require no tongs, no poker, no shovel, no coals, no ... they may be lighted in one second, and no attention required afterwards. EDMUND SPILLER, In

PUBLICATIONS, &c.

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MODERN LIFE, and OTHER POEMS.—"Modern Life" is a domestic tale; the poetry is easy, flowing, and pleasing, and the scenes and images exceedingly natural.—Bell's Weekly Messenger.

ACCOUNT OF THE ASSAMESE

Just Published, in 8vo., with 16 coloured Plates, a Map, and Wood-cuts, price 14s. cloth

A SKETCH of ASSAM; with an Account of the Hill Tribes. By an OFFICER in the Hon. East India Company's Service.
London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

On the First of June, 1847, Part L, price 1s., to be completed in Six Monthly Parts with an Illustration by Sidney Hodges and Phiz,

THE DISGRACE TO THE FAMILY. A Story of Social Distinctions. By W. RICHARD JERROLD
London: Published for the Proprietors by Messrs BARTON and Co., Holborn-hill.
No Advertisements can be received for the First Part after May 31st.

LADIES' GAZETTE of FASHION for JUNE, price 1s. 6d., contains a Steel Plate of Children's Dresses beautifully so coured, and all Modes, Fashions, &c., described with numerous Engravings on Wood, including all the Paris Fashions, and every Novelty of the season, with Dissertations, Tales, Poetry.
E. DIPPER BOXALL, Bond-street, Saville-row, and all Booksellers.

COINS of the ANCIENT ROMAN EMPERORS: History of the Succession of the Ancient Roman Emperors, with the Prices of their Coins, bearing Portraits, their Dates and Mottoes, as just published by F. WILLIAM, Dealer in Ancient Coins, 46, Strand, London, price 1s.; by post, 1s. 6d. Coins sent by post, Bought, Catalogued, &c.

THE ORDNANCE SURVEY of ENGLAND, six inch Scale (appearing part of Lancashire), also, the one inch Scale (South of Lancashire), of Ireland and the Irish Counties, as well as all the largest Maps of England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, may be seen at LETTS and SON'S, 8, Royal Exchange, sole Agents to her Majesty's Board of Ordnance.

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	Ivybridge Pattern.			Thistle Pattern	
Strong Silver Tea-pot	..	£10 18 0	Strong Silver Tea-pot	..	£ 3 3 0
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Complete	..	£36 13 6	Complete	..	£42 16 0

A variety of upwards of 30 Silver Tea and Coffee Services may be seen in the Show Rooms, and on application the illustrated price current, containing drawings, with the weights and [illegible] of the articles, will be forwarded by post. [illegible]

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By order of the Board,
J. G. WEALY, Manager.
7th April, 1847.

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Every description of Assurance may be effected with this society, and Policies are granted on the Lives of persons in any station, and of EVERY AGE.
[illegible] Moderate.
The two first Divisions averaged £29 per cent. on the premiums paid: the third, five per cent. The Annuity Bonus, declared June 1845, averaged rather more than £36 PER CENT, and, from the large amount of PROFIT reserved for FUTURE APPORTIONS and other causes, the Bonuses hereafter are expected considerably to EXCEED that amount.
Tables of Rates, with a full REPORT (recently printed) can be obtained of the Society's Agents, or by addressing a letter to the
No., 78, Chancery-lane, Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.—THE POPULAR REMEDY
PARR'S LIFE PILLS, a mild, safe, and most effectual cure of Indigestion, Bilious, Liver, and stomach Complaints, Skin Headache, Costiveness, &c. Their composition is truly curious: they are compounded entirely of vegetable products, and from all irritating and deleterious matters, which render their operation mild and [illegible] they do not require the least confinement or alteration of diet, and may be taken on the most delicate person safely, as no confinement is necessary. In all nervous and debilitated disorders (from protracted diseases, &c.) they will be found highly valuable, imparting vigour to the whole system, which renders them a most [illegible]
Their value as a general tonic and restorative of the impaired stomach and biliary system [illegible]

Sold in Boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., and family Packets at 11s. each, by all respectable medicine vendors throughout the World

THE following TESTIMONIAL, given to Mr. THOMPSON, [illegible] of Bedford, by the Rev. W. S. LENGON, of Wymington, Bedfordshire, with permission to publish the same, has been received by Mr. Calsbury:—
"Sir,—I am happy to add my testimony to Mr. Thompson's [illegible]
[illegible] Bedford, May 17, 1847."
Sold in Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s., and by Post at 1s. 3d., and 4s. 6d.; may be had of all Patent Medicine Venders, and at Mr. Calsbury's Dispensary, King's-cross, London. A Testimonial and recommendation from an eminent Physician may be seen in the Sunday Times Paper of May 23d.

THE ROYAL STABLES, AT CHANTILLY.

CHANTILLY.

The Royal Huntings of the Bourbons are of olden celebrity; and Chantilly, the residence of the Duke of Bourbon, in the last century, presented the most extraordinary sporting establishment in Europe. Of the grand and extensive buildings connected with it, we are persuaded, the annexed View will be peculiarly acceptable, at the present season.

Chantilly lies twenty-three miles from Paris, on the road to Amiens. The Royal Château was destroyed at the Revolution; but there remains the unrivalled pile of stabling, kenneling, and other sporting appurtenances, constructed from the designs of John Aubert, which was begun in 1719, and finished in 1735. The vast edifice presents a façade, 580 feet in length, and nearly 60 feet in breadth. At the two extremities are two large pavilions, 65 feet square, and 42½ high, from the ground-floor to the entablature. In the middle of the façade is a larger pavilion, containing the principal entrance to the stables; and the whole is ornamented with Ionic columns, trophies of arms and the chase; and the domed roof, sixty-three feet in circumference, and ninety-three feet high, is crowned with "The Horse of France." The vast size of the stables would render them uninhabitable, even for horses, if in winter a fire were not constantly kept. The vault, which is octagonal, is lighted by large oval windows; the whole is ornamented with garlands, and trophies of the chase, heads of stags and boars. Below the dome, and in front of the principal entrance, is a recess, forming a grand arcade, under which is a magnificent cascade. A grotesque head discharges water into a shell, from which it falls in a sheet into a large reservoir, in the middle of which are two leaden horses, life size. At the back of the cascade is the following inscription, supported by two genii:—"Louis Henry de Bourbon, seventh Prince of Condé, erected these stables, and the buildings dependent on them. Begun in 1719, and finished in 1736." The stables are capable of holding 240 horses; and over them are twenty-four apartments, separated by a corridor, 240 feet in length.

The open riding-house, situated between the stables and the pavilion, is a circular edifice, 120 feet in diameter; the carriage court is 320 feet long by 136 feet wide. The great dog-kennel, for stag-hounds, displays heads of stags between the windows; and, at the two extremities, a fountain, ornamented with stags' heads, discharges water into a reservoir, where the dogs drink. There is, also, a winter-kennel for the hounds. The kennel for the boar-hounds is very extensive. the walls are ornamented with paintings of wild boars, and a boar's head throws water into a large cistern. The exterior façade of this building, which faces the village of Chantilly, is 216 feet in length.

In the Duke of Bourbon's time, the number and nature of the occupants of this vast pile were in keeping with the whole. Of horses there were usually more than 200. Of dogs, there were 60 couple of stag-hounds, 80 couple of boar-hounds, and 45 couple of roe-buck hounds. The numbers of piqueurs, gardes de chasse, grooms, coachmen, postilions, helpers, &c., were also very great. Every day had its allotted sport; and such was the quantity of game within the vast enclosures of forest attached to this princely residence, that a blank day never occurred; and scarcely a day throughout the year was suffered to pass without some offering to Diana. To prevent, however, the satiety of confinement to one spot, this modern Nimrod would, after hunting at Chantilly, take a hasty dinner, and then be transported some ten, fifteen, or twenty leagues in his carriage, to be ready to renew the sport in the morning in some other of his domains.

Entertainment to Sir Harry G. Smith. The members of the Senior United Service Club gave a splendid entertainment at their Club House, in Pall-mall, on Tuesday evening, to Major-Gen. Sir H. Smith, to celebrate the return of that gallant officer to his native country, after his arduous services in the East Indies. Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. F. Barnard, G.C.B., and G.C.H., presided, and the Earl Waldegrave occupied the vice-chair. Sir H. Smith sat on the right of the gallant chairman.—After the usual toasts, the health of his Grace the Duke of Wellington was drunk amidst great applause. The gallant chairman then rose, and, having made a complimentary address to the gallant General in whose honour they had assembled, proposed the health of Major-General Sir Harry Smith. The health of the gallant General was welcomed by warm plaudits, and the toast was drunk with all honours by his brave companions in arms. Sir H. Smith, in replying, expressed the gratification he experienced at the cordial reception he had met with since his arrival in England. The healths of the chairman and the vice-chairman were respectively proposed.

THE BROTHERS HELLMESBURGER.

We present this day the portraits of two youthful violinists, who have acquired much fame in Germany, and whose success here has been quite decided. These youths are the sons of the clever leader of the band of the Imperial Opera in Vienna. The elder brother, Joseph, is the solo player of that orchestra, and has greatly distinguished himself in the Quartet performances in the Viennese capital. Joseph has also evinced talents for composition of a high order, and both are skilful pianists. In the *Record of the Musical Union*, the talents of these artists are thus commented upon:—

"Nurtured in the cradle of modern musical genius, by the traditionary influence of those living contemporaries of Beethoven, under whose auspices these amiable and talented youths have been instructed in their native city, their claims to the suffrages of English amateurs have a double interest. The musical feeling of these violinists is best appreciated in works of a reflective character, for in no other country are instances of deep thought in art so common to the youthful mind as in Germany—a faculty best described in that untranslatable word *gemüth* as being totally distinct from that artificial sentiment of unbridled passion, which passeth for what it is not—a soul for music. 'Il y a chez les Allemands,' says Madame de Staël, 'plus d'imagination que de vraie passion.' The truth of this opinion is illustrated in the every day examples of the indomitable spirit of the persevering German, unravelling the mysteries of his art, and producing works of deep imagination, oftentimes little calculated to rouse the passions, whilst the French and Italians, of a more vivacious and ardent temperament, maintain their ascendancy, with little knowledge of science, by their vivid and successful portraiture of character, in music less profound, but sufficiently true for its purpose in the lyrical art."

JOSEPH HELLMESBURGER. GEORGE HELLMESBURGER.

THE BROTHERS HELLMESBURGER.

The Hellmesbergers made their *début* in this country at the third meeting of the Musical Union, and have since played at the Melodists, Drury Lane Theatre, and at various concerts, with the greatest success. Nothing can be more beautiful than their execution of the duos of Spohr, Maurer, Kalliwoda, &c. Joseph has grace, with poetical instinct, with a just perception of the beautiful in art, without any trickery in execution, and reverencing the works of the great masters.

THE NEW HOUSE OF LORDS.

Ay! 'tis a worthy and most glorious pile;
Worthy the land and all its glories past,
Worthy the living wisdom of our Isle,
Is you proud palace, beautiful as vast.
Thereon may gaze pure taste, nor turn aghast
Away from brick abortions—libels foul
Upon the noble Art wherein surpass'd
Our ancestors, albeit they wore a cowl,
And in the ages dark fell superstition's scowl.

The Gothic tow'rs whose shadows span the wave,
The sculptur'd shields of many a noble race,
Statue of sainted sage, or warrior brave,
Whose memories Time's rude wing may not efface
From England's heart—all these the eye may trace—
Drink in their beauties, while the mind recalls
The day when England's barons dared to brace
Boldly their backlers on 'gainst tyrant thralls,
And with their swords hew'd out the foundment of these walls

The men of Runnymede—the deathless band,
Who would not bow them to a foreign throne,
Nor crouch like vassals in their native land,
But live and die for her—for her alone!
These were the men by whom the seed was sown,
Which garnered to institutions great and wise;
E'en as the oak from humblest acorn grown,
"The brave old oak" beloved by British skies,
Tow'rs steady in its strength and the wild rack defies.

E'en so may prove the noble hearts which here
Are met in patriot love and council sage,
The Pillars of the State to Britain dear,
Alike removed from democratic rage,
And court vanity. Well may they wage
The war of man's advancement, beating down
Hydral abuse; prove worthy of our age,
Cheering the out and rampart'ing the crown,
Like Chatham as he stood unawed by Death's dark frown.—L.

The Printing Press.—Looked at merely as a means for the employment of labour, see what printing has done. Doubtless the old transcribers grumbled sadly at the change from hand work to press work; from the pen and illuminating tool to the moveable types and composing stick. A single printer would do the work of 200 writers. No doubt the Bentincks and Sibthorps of those times set this forth with the utmost eloquence of pathetic complaint, and proved to demonstration how ruin must fall on a large and industrious class from this new and accursed invention. But what is the result? For one written book we have 10,000 printed books, and 20,000 people employed for the 200 displaced. The introduction of successive improvements into the machinery of printing, from the rude hand-press of Guttenberg to the last improvement by Mr. Little of the steam double-cylinder machine, has, in every case, been followed by an increase in the power of production, a reduction in the price of the thing produced, and a greater demand for labour and labourers. It has rarely happened that the great benefactors of the world through arts of peace have received due honour from their contemporaries or from posterity. Scarlet, and the glitter of swords, are catching to the eye. The glories of war have seldom wanted their due record. Blenheim speedily attested the victory of Marlborough, but it is not long since the first public monument was erected to James Watt.—*Daily News*, May 17.

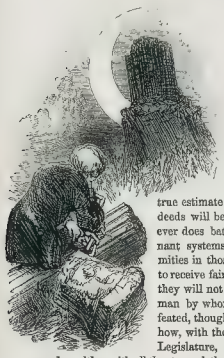
High Price of Food.—The *Plymouth Times* says, "The necessaries of life are now almost at famine prices, and with every prospect of a further rise. Bread is here selling at 1s. 10d. per quarter for the seconds, and 2s. for best quality. All the poor man's wages are, therefore, expended on bread. Meat is out of the question, and potatoes are equally so."

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand aforesaid.—Saturday, May 22, 1847.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 265.—Vol. X.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1847. [Sixpence.

THE LATE MR. O'CONNELL.



CONFIRMATION of the rumour of the death of O'Connell was made public on Monday. There's a great spirit gone! must have been the feeling if not the expression of all, on hearing of it. But it is not by his contemporaries he will be justly judged; the true estimate of his qualities and his deeds will be left to History. Whoever does battle with old and dominant systems excites too many enmities in those arrayed against him, to receive fair measure at their hands; they will not allow greatness to the man by whom they have been defeated, though, if they ask themselves how, with the full command of the Legislature, the Throne, offices, power, and wealth—with all the strength that an empire can bring to maintain an old injustice—they have been driven from their position and compelled to yield, their own answer, that it was effected by a very ordinary, and, in some respects, a worthless man, convicts themselves of singular bad fortune or extreme incapability.

How came they to yield to what they say they despise? But, no! these things are not done by ordinary men; the destinies of the world are not swayed by such natures; this is what is felt by the detractors from genius that has made itself too powerful, though a man's contemporaries never acknowledge that secret conviction, but History, which knows nothing of personal or political humiliations, will be just, and in her pages O'Connell will be inscribed among the great names of the records of the earth.

His death has let loose a flood of writing on his qualities and character; and, in many quarters, there is evinced a singular reluctance to allow him the qualities that he must have possessed to gain and keep his pre-eminence in that proverbially fickle position, a popular leadership. His character is analysed, and, when resolved into its elements, it is found that it was deficient in many points: he was less learned than this man, less dignified than that; he was coarse, violent in his language, varying in his modes of action, frequently regardless in what he said and did: all this and more is told us, and all this and more may be true; and yet, the inference suggested is perfectly false. The soul and intellect of a man, devoted to a great task, works as a whole; we may anatomize and compare portions of his mental nature with portions of the mental nature of others, and say he was not learned, he was not classically eloquent, he was not nice and forbearing, and we have still to ask how was it he did more than the learned, the refined, the nice, and the forbearing politicians of his own time, and that preceding it? What combination of faculties enabled him to succeed where all besides had failed? That is the mystery; the answer to that question would give the true cause of O'Connell's greatness. He did, he worked, he acted, he produced results; and it is the workers of the world of whom history takes note. This comparison of one man with another, "after the manner of Plutarch," is pedantic and unsatisfactory; it leads to no conclusion Single qualities may exist in a man, and very uselessly, for the want of some other. The organisation that unites many and great ones, combined with the power and the will to use them, are the rare exceptions, they constitute greatness, and make Shakspeares Cromwells, and Napoleons. They stand alone and supreme, and all others, however admirable in themselves, are subordinate; but as men do not like to be surpassed, the contemporaries of a great man busy themselves to find out defects in the dominant character; and, human nature being imperfect, they of course succeed; yet the relative position of matters remains just as before. An instance or two may illustrate what we mean.

Did the reader ever dip into the controversial and pamphlet literature of the days of the Cavaliers and Roundheads, and note the "contemporary" opinion of Cromwell in the *Standards* and *Posts* of those times? The man was wholly contemptible by their account; he was a brewer, awkwardly made, with a large nose, obscure and involved in speech, vulgar, merely ambitious, and a consummate hypocrite, utterly hollow in all he said and did. Comparisons too are not wanting; Fairfax was an honester man. Hampden nobler and more conscientious—and so on. Yet the whole life and actions, speeches and letters of Cromwell, prove this estimate to be false; his faith was not only sincere but fierce; he did and dared what no hypocrite would attempt, and must have had great and commanding talent, or he could not have dethroned the Stuarts, and governed the kingdom ably for so many years; men submit to a system, though represented by a nullity—as Austria is ruled by an idiot; but where power is merely personal, men only yield to it, from the instinctive obedience that is paid to great superiority.

Again, did the reader ever read the pamphlets and journals, and

MANCHESTER NEW RACE COURSE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

look at the caricatures of the early part of this century, from which sources alone England formed its opinion of Napoleon? Pen and pencil combined in giving him scarcely an attribute of humanity; a wretched dwarf stained by every vice and weakness, such was the man, by "contemporary" accounts, who, at the head of an adoring people, was scattering the Armies of Europe like dust, and dictating terms to ancient monarchies. Could such things be done by the poor reptile "the Corsican" was believed to be by the general mass of the people? No! it was simply impossible; the instrument is always proportioned to its work; and now we know him from the painting of Delaroche and the sculpture of Canova, from a thousand records that prove his immense genius, and show how egregiously men erred in their estimate; truth is always compelled to appeal for impartiality to the future.

Of more concern to the present is the question, what will be the effect of the removal from among us, of him who was "a nation in a man expressed?" From the age he had attained, the death of O'Connell has been long contemplated as a not remote event; and of late the general impression, but too well justified by evident symptoms of physical decay, was that he had done his work; the last three years of his life have not been happy; the closing days of the patriarch were clouded with apprehensions of future evils, which he saw no men fitted to meet. He entered on life when Ireland was emerging from a rebellion, reeking with blood; he chained the wild spirit of revolt, trained it to peaceful energy, taught it political action; and for thirty years his influence has preserved peace and order in a country where the elements of social anarchy abound; he dies amid a generation madly speaking again of war and bloodshed as things not to be avoided, but sought; his last efforts were exerted to restrain this party, and his influence was successful; that check is now gone; and there is no one man of name and power enough to supply it.

We fervently hope the preservation of peace may prove not to be among the things for which the people of England are indebted to O'Connell. All the rest we ought cheerfully to acknowledge; on every question of progress and improvement for the last twenty years, he gave his influence to the popular side. After he entered the House of Commons he by no means confined himself to Irish affairs. His speeches on the Reform Bill were among the best of that memorable period; he assisted in carrying Corporation Reform, and he took part in the discussions of the Anti Corn-Law League, when a small room at Westminster contained it and its audiences, when it was the object of derision and contempt. Reviewing his career, from its beginning to its close, it was, in all the leading principles, consistent; he began with a deliberate denunciation of the Union; and, half a century afterwards, he died in a struggle for its repeal. Compare that tenacity of effort and perseverance in opinion with the vacillations and conversions from one extreme to the other, of Peel, of Wellington, of Lyndhurst, of Stanley, of almost any other public man of his time; O'Connell gains infinitely in the comparison; he had a faith, and kept to it, though not to the exclusion of effort for other changes which were more practicable.

Believing that the social state of a people is dependent upon its political condition, his life was a long battle for political rights, which the legislation of two centuries had extinguished; but, the conflict still undecided, political strife is quelled by a stern necessity, and life itself has in Ireland become a problem and a difficulty. It is quite certain that a new era is opening in that country; with O'Connell dies its old History, and he leaves behind him an advocate for fair dealing, justice, and immediate exertion, that England can no longer be deaf to; it is the necessity of supporting a destitute people, at an expense of some twelve millions sterling a year; such will be the cost of every annual campaign with hunger and disease. That drain on the national resources will do more to awaken England to her danger than O'Connell could effect; he foretold it, but was not listened to; the crisis has come, and must be met. Ireland can be neglected no more, or she will drag England down with her; and Englishmen are beginning to ask why, with land and labour abounding, is the country wretched? It may be that other qualities must now take the lead, where society has to be re-constructed; the policy of Ireland, for the ensuing years, must be more a physical and material Government than anything else; questions of rights, privileges, and creeds, will be merged in the more pressing problem of how all are to exist. For other times come other men; and it is at this crisis O'Connell has died. The event is regarded in Ireland as something long expected—with deep regret, but a sense, too, that, in the state of the country, and at his age, he could not do much more. He was active to the last, and sank outworn and over-wearied at his task:—

> And he is gathered to the Kings of thought
> Who waged contention with their time's decay,
> And of the past are all that cannot pass away.

NEW RACE COURSE, MANCHESTER.

This new Course, allowed to be "one of the finest in England," lies in Broughton, two miles from the Manchester Exchange, on land belonging to Mr. Fitzgerald, of Irwell Castle, immediately below the old course of Kersall Moor. It is almost surrounded by the river Irwell, is nearly on a level, and upwards of a mile in length. It has three approaches—one from Manchester, by the Suspension Bridge; another through Wallness; and the third by Pendleton

The Course is held on lease by 24 proprietors, at a rental of £500 per annum. The cost of the Stands, Stabling, &c., designed by Messrs. Starkie and Cuffley, of Manchester, has been upwards of £8000, and about £2000 has been expended on the course, roads, &c. The first stone of the Grand Stand was laid by N. Slater, Esq., in March last; it is an elegant structure, and has been substantially built by the executors of the late Mr. W. Tess: it will contain 1000 persons; and there are, also, two other Stands, which will accommodate 7200. The races commenced on Wednesday.

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE LONDON CHESS CLUB.—The press of matter already in type prevents our doing more at this moment than allude to the anniversary celebration of this old-established Club, which took place on Wednesday last, at the George and Vulture Hotel, and drew together the most numerous and brilliant assemblage of Chess notabilities which has ever been congregated. The party consisted of about one hundred gentlemen, including nearly every player of distinction in the metropolis; besides M. St. Amant, the leading player of France; Herr Staudigl, the great basso (whose magnificent singing formed the leading feature of attraction during the evening); and Messrs. Horwitz and Harrwitz, the two eminent representatives of the German Chess School.

DEATH FROM DISSECTING.—Mr. Potter, of the University College Hospital, died last week in consequence of having pricked his finger while dissecting. The subject was, it appears, the late Harvey Leach, the well-known Gnome Fly and Man Monkey, who bequeathed his body to Mr. Liston. That gentleman handed the body over to Mr. Potter for dissection, and he, whilst engaged in this labour, pricked his finger with a lancet. This caused little care beyond placing his hand in a sling for a day or two; but on the third day Mr. Potter was attacked with fever—abscesses formed on his hand, which extended up the muscle of his arm and over his chest, causing great agony; death eventually put a period to his sufferings, and on Saturday last his remains were interred in the Kensall-green Cemetery.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

The Paris papers this week are du l so far as politics are concerned, but they announce the important and cheering fact, that there has been in France, as well as in England, a general fall in the price of wheat and flour, and a further reduction was expected. The *Echo de l'Agriculture* states that all its accounts from the departments concur in describing the prospects of the approaching harvest as extremely cheering—a circum tance which had induced the holders to send their grain in greater abundance to the markets, and rendered buyers more circumspect. In Brittany and Normandy, it had been ascertained that there was plenty of grain for the local consumption until the ripening of the next crop. A fall in prices had accordingly taken place, as also in Picardy and Alsace. At Strasburg, the diminution had amounted to 6 per centre.

M. Ganneron, the eminent banker of Paris, and a member of the Chamber of Deputies, died at his residence in that capital last Monday morning. M. Ganneron had been ill for a few days, and his death had been anticipated, so that the shares of his companies had declined in a short time from 1110 to 1055. He had lent large sums of money upon deposits of railway shares, which are not worth near the sums which were borrowed.

The *National* of Tuesday has an article, in which it states that the retirement of M. Guizot is probable, and even gives the following list of a new Cabinet as having been fully decided upon:—

Count Molé—Minister of Foreign Affairs, and President of the Council.
M. Dufaure—Interior.
M. H. Passy—Finance.
M. Dode de la Brunerie—War.
M. Billault—Marine.
M. Vivien—Justice.
M. Darn—Public Works.
M. Saint Marc Girardin—Public Instruction.
M. Rignon—Commerce.

The *Moniteur* publishes despatches from Rear-Admiral Brua, dated Papeete, in the island of Moorea, on the 7th of February, 1847, announcing the complete submission of Queen Pomare, and of the entire population of the Society Islands, to the French Protectorate. The Governor had gone to meet the Queen at Moorea, and, at the interview which he had with her in the Protestant temple, he told Pomare that if she had joined him from the beginning, many misfortunes would have been avoided, and recommended her not to listen in future to the foreign influences which had been so fatal to her. The Queen replied that she was determined to join him in future in all things for the good of the Government; and that she was, moreover, resolved to put an end to mendacious words.

There has been a delightful change in the weather in France. It was exceedingly hot last Saturday, and on Sunday the thermometer stood at 85 degrees of Fahrenheit's scale.

The Chamber of Deputies has commenced the discussion of the proposition of M. Glais Bizoin relative to postal reform. M. de Rainneville suggested some unimportant modifications in the original proposition, which were combated by M. Fallous, who advocated the principle of an uniform rate of postage for the whole kingdom. M. Muret de Bord stated that he was a partisan of the initiative of the Chamber in political, but not in financial matters. He was, he said, convinced that, if the assembly adopted to-day postal reform, to-morrow it would be called upon to reduce the duty on salt, and next to suppress the stamp duties. Such a course would ultimately produce the disorganisation of the French finances. M. Muret de Bord moreover observed that it was not at a moment when the committee was desirous to add 5,000,000 to the expenditure of the Post-office that the Chamber could think of effecting a reduction of at least 33,000,000 in the receipts of that branch of revenue.

M. Dumon, the new Minister of Finance, expressed himself as favourable to the principle of postal reform, but stated that, in the present condition of the finances, it is impracticable. He added that he hoped, at a future period, to be able to bring in a bill on the subject, but that, under no circumstances, could he consent to a uniform rate of postage.

SPAIN.

Some of the letters from Madrid give melancholy accounts of the disputes between the King and Queen, which form now the great topic of the day, and which it has been found impossible to arrange. The Queen seems to be determined upon a divorce, and has gone so far as to call together a Council of her Ministers and Prelates to deliberate upon the question. The King refuses to do anything to alleviate matters, and appears to be entirely under the influences and direction of persons around him, whose object it is to perpetuate the differences between the Royal couple.

The differences between the King and Queen have produced misunderstandings in the Ministry, and it is probable that the result will be a change in the Cabinet.

The King remains at the Pardo, where he amuses himself with shooting, while the Queen is at Aranjuez. On the 18th, M. Pachoco, General Mazzarredo, and M. Salmanaca, will join the King to request that he would consent to reside in the same Palace with the Queen, either at Madrid or at Aranjuez. To this request the King gave a positive refusal, excepting on conditions which the members did not consider themselves authorised to grant. A fearful letter of the 19th states that the terms proposed by the King were, an entire reform of the household, the banishment of some persons whom he regards as his enemies, and the free exercise of his rights in the interior of his Palace. Finding that the King was immovable, the Ministers returned to Madrid. A Cabinet Council was then held, at the close of which M. Pachoco and M. Salamanca started for Aranjuez.

The Political Chief of Lerida has sent a dispatch to the Government, announcing that a party of Carlists, headed by the celebrated Canon Tristany, who was appointed by the Count de Montemolin Governor-General of Catalonia, had been defeated at Ardevol. Tristany and three other prisoners had been shot. Ros de Eroles, another Carlist leader, was among them. Immediately after the execution of Tristany, the Captain-General of Catalonia, proclaimed a general amnesty, according full and free pardon to all the rebels who laid down their arms within eight days after the proclamation.

Tristany was nearly seventy years old. He had rendered himself, as chief of a large guerilla band, during the civil war, remarkable for his audacity, and for atrocities he perpetrated on the Christines, and especially the National Militia in Catalonia, where he ended all the efforts of the many detachments sent in his pursuit. Even when the war was over, he continued in all keeping his ground in the mountain fastnesses of the principality, owing to the extraordinary influence he obtained amongst the Montanes; and, until this last affair, was generally successful in his daring incursions into the territory occupied by the Queen's troops. No man ever enjoyed more popularity, or possessed more influence amongst the mountaineers, and to which is to be assigned his many escapes from the ambuscades planned to capture him. He was, in fact, the Mina of Catalonia.

PORTUGAL.

We have Lisbon letters to the 19th instant. They add little further information in regard to the state of affairs in Portugal. The news of the rejection of the proposed terms by the Oporto Junta is confirmed, and hostilities had been suspended until it was known what further course would be taken by this country.

Sa da Bandeira had sent a confidential aide-de-camp to Lisbon, and there were symptoms of his coming over, with the bulk of his division, and acknowledging the Queen's authority.

Colonel Wylde had returned to Lisbon from Oporto. The *Salem* war-steamer had been sent to St. Ubes, with a French and Spanish officer likewise on board, to prevent, by remonstrance, a renewal of hostilities, should such a step be meditated.

The Oporto letters of the 17th state that no event of importance had occurred since the departure of Colonel Wylde, in the *Polyphemus*, for Lisbon. Das Antas and Povoas are about to make a combined movement for the purpose of dislodging Casal from Lamego.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape of Good Hope papers to the 28th of March have reached us. They contain very little news in reference to the Kaffir warfare.

The important station of Block-house Chief Fodo, had captured several thousand head of cattle, but the Chief himself had escaped, and a reward of £60 had been offered for his apprehension by the Lieutenant-Governor. One of Fodo's head men is said to have been made prisoner. An extraordinary trial had taken place at the sessions at Natal, which ended in the conviction of two natives (Umwangala and Nonqaqula), charged with murder. It appeared that the murdered man was a reputed Kaffir Wizard, which the Umwangala believed had, by his acts and his enchantments, destroyed a certain number of his (Umwangala's) wives. Umwangala summoned a witch dance, at which the deceased was smelt out by the Kaffir doctor employed on the occasion. After this ordeal, there could remain no doubt of the culprit's malpractices, and Umwangala employed Nonqaqula, at the doctor's sentence, the prisoner Nonqaqula, who headed a party of five that waylaid and murdered the unfortunate victim, Unkomanzi. The convicts were sentenced to death; but, as the matter was connected with the superstitious practices of the natives, the sentence was commuted by the Lieutenant-Governor.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE GREENWICH RAILWAY.—An inquest was held on Wednesday evening, at Guy's Hospital, on the body of James Collins, aged twenty-seven. George Grimstead, station master at the Spa-road Station, on the Greenwich Railway, stated that the deceased was foreman of a gang of labourers employed on the line. On Saturday last, the deceased was standing on the new line, when the train from London came towards the station. Just at that time the deceased, apparently not knowing what he did, stepped on the old line; the engine driver and fireman, seeing the danger, called to him, but the train being then only six yards from him, it was impossible to stop in time, and the whole of the carriages passed overhim. Verdict, "Accidental death."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR THOMAS PEARSON, K.C.H.

THIS gallant officer, son of the Rev. Thomas Horner Pearson, entered the army in 1796, and served against Flushing, in the Helder Expedition, in Egypt, North America, the West Indies, and Portugal, and throughout the last American War. He received several severe wounds, and was one of the general officers who enjoyed rewards for distinguished services. He wore a medal and one clasp for his conduct as Major of the 22nd Foot at Albuera, and as second in command at Chrystler's Farm. He was born in 1782; and married, in 1810, a daughter of General Coffin. His death took place at Bath on the 21st instant. At the period of his decease, he held the Colonelcy of the 85th regiment.

COUNTRY NEWS.

ELECTION FOR DERBY.—An election for Derby is likely to take place before the general election, owing to the death of the Earl of Scarborough, and the consequent elevation of Lord Duncannon to the House of Peers. The Hon. Frederic Leveson Gower has offered himself as a candidate in the Whig interest.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—Mr. Disraeli will be a candidate at the next general election for the representation of Buckinghamshire.

REPRESENTATION OF BATH.—A meeting of the electors of St. James's Ward, Bath, was held on Monday evening, when it was unanimously resolved to support the present representatives of the city. An address was issued on Tuesday morning signed by Lord Duncan and Mr. Roebuck.

ELECTION FOR NORTH NORTHUMBERLAND.—The following address has been issued by Sir George Grey:—"Gentlemen, The result of the canvass instituted by my friends removes all doubt as to the course which it is my duty to take with reference to the requisition which I had the honour to receive, inviting me to become a candidate for the representation of the northern division of the county. I cheerfully accept that invitation. It is with great regret that I take leave of my present constituents, whose confidence I have enjoyed without interruption from the time of my first entrance into Parliament; but the requisition which has been addressed to me is one which, under present circumstances, I cannot refuse to obey. You are aware that my public duties will prevent the possibility of my undertaking a personal canvass of the electors. I must therefore rely on the continued exertions of my friends to ensure the success which they confidently anticipate. Should I be placed in the honourable position of one of your representatives, I shall endeavour to prove myself worthy of your choice by a consistent adherence to the principles by which my public conduct has been guided, and by a careful attention to your local interests.
G. GREY."

THE CROPS IN SUSSEX.—The *Sussex Advertiser* says:—"Every department of the vegetable kingdom has, within the last fortnight, made rapid and luxuriant advances, and wheat is making such vigorous pulsations as to be almost 'seen to grow.'"

POVERTY IN MANCHESTER.—The condition of the poor in Manchester is daily becoming worse, and the demands upon the poor rate are fearfully increasing. From 16,000 to 20,000 persons are now relieved weekly, at a cost of nearly £1000. How long this state of things will continue it is difficult to say. The cases of application on behalf of starving Irish paupers have gradually increased during the last few weeks, and in the last and preceding weeks the number advanced from 200 to 300 per week. The weather in the manufacturing districts, however, is exceedingly fine, so that hope is not entirely extinguished. The rapid growth of vegetation has reduced the price of potatoes at least one-third.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF CORN.—We are much gratified to find by the provincial papers and private letters from various parts of the country, that the greedy dealers in corn are likely to make a bad speculation, as prices are gone really on the decline, and holders begin to evince an anxiety to get rid of the stock on hand. The accounts of the state of the crops are cheering and gratifying in the extreme. The game of the famine mougers is nearly up.

SUDDEN DEATH OF CAPTAIN HARCOURT.—Captain Harcourt or D'Harcourt, of St. Leonard's hill, near Windsor, died suddenly on Tuesday morning. It will be remembered that he succeeded to the property of St. Leonard's hill, on the death of his brother the Marquise D'Harcourt, some time in last June, her Ladyship having met her death by having swallowed a quantity of laudanum in mistake for a draught. The deceased Captain D'Harcourt, who was more than forty-four years old, had had two attacks of apoplexy since his residence at St. Leonard's-hill. On Monday, however, he remarked to his lady that he felt much better in health than he had done for many years previously. The same evening, about seven o'clock, he was again seized with apoplexy, and, although attendance was immediately called in, he expired on Tuesday morning.

FIRE AT CHELTENHAM.—A fire broke out on Monday night in the manufactory of Mr. John Alder, upholsterer, Albion-street, Cheltenham. The entire property, to the extent of £2500, was consumed. Besides the very extensive workshops and warehouse, there was a large quantity of mahogany and other valuable timber, which was entirely consumed. Mr. Alder is stated to be insured to the full extent of his loss.

THE LATE MURDERS AT MIRFIELD.—The examination of the two prisoners, Michael M'Cabe and Patrick Reid, apprehended a short time since on suspicion of being the perpetrators of the murders at Mirfield noticed in our paper last week, took place on Saturday last, at the Court-house, Dewsbury. The accused have been carefully watched since their arrest, and have been kept in separate cells. Reid has been placed in the clock in the dog brown overcoat which he wore at the time he was taken into custody, and on the left arm were placed several pins, to mark the places from which had been cut pieces of cloth, for the purpose of identifying whether the pieces found in the garden on his clothes were or were not really those of human blood, and which were submitted to the inspection of Mr. West, of Leeds. Reid, who is a much younger and more powerful man, was also dressed in the dark green coat and buff waistcoat which he was sworn to have had on on the morning of the murder and on his left arm, immediately on the round of the shoulder, and the inner part of the wrist, were similar marks placed, to denote the spots whence the cloth had been cut, for the chemist's inspection. The most important witness was Benjamin Herton, a hawker, and dealer in rags and pots, who lived in Mab-lane, Mirfield, and who said that, as he was passing down the road leading from M'Kinnell's house, by the Baptist Chapel, close to that of Mr. Wraith's, he accidentally turned his head, and he then saw Patrick Reid at the lane end, near Mr Wraith's house, and Michael M'Cabe coming towards him from this dwelling by the back yard. At the same time he saw M'Cabe about ten yards off M'Kinnell's garden corner, walking towards Reid and Wraith's house. The magistrate, after a short consultation, remanded the prisoners for further examination. M'Cabe said he wished to account for blood being on his basket, by stating that he had purchased some hearts and liver at Huddersfield a short time before, and carried them home in it.

IRELAND.

FUNERAL OF LORD BESSBOROUGH.—The funeral of the Earl of Bessborough, late Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, took place with great state [illegible] week. Every demonstration of respect for the deceased was manifested, business being completely suspended for the day. The Carlow gentry, in which county the Ponsonby family have extensive possessions, joined in the procession when the body arrived by rail in Carlow. The burial took place on Monday, at Piltown, county Kilkenny.

THE DEATH OF MR. O'CONNELL.—The news of the death of Mr. O'Connell reached Dublin early on Tuesday morning, and shortly afterwards it was announced by placards, posted at Corn-hill-an Hall, and at some of the public offices, around which were assembled knots of men who silently read their contents, and then noiselessly separated, leaving room for a fresh batch of readers, whose curiosity being satisfied, withdrew in turn as quietly as their fellows. The dead bells of the Roman Catholic chapels throughout the city and suburbs kept tolling from an early hour in the morning, and prayers, according to the prescribed form, were offered up for the repose of the soul of the deceased. It is very generally supposed that Mr. O'Connell's remains will, on their arrival from Genoa, be deposited in the vaults of the Roman Catholic parish church of St. Andrew, in Dublin-road-row, of which he had been a parishioner for a period of nearly 45 years. The Repeal Association met on Monday, *pro forma*, and adjourned till the next day, when an address to the people of Ireland will be issued, condoling with them upon the national calamity, and stating that the operations of the Association will in future be carried on under the same rules and in the same spirit as the founder of the body had already laid down for their guidance. The Corporation also met on Tuesday, and adjourned for three weeks, as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. O'Connell.

THE OUTRAGE AT KILLALOE.—Mr. Watson, the object of the murderous outrage at Killaloe, which we noticed last week, died on yesterday week, at seven o'clock in the evening, from the wounds inflicted by his assassins, surrounded on his dying bed by the afflicted widow and her little orphans. The Government has offered a reward of £100 for the apprehension and conviction of the guilty parties.

THE LATE MURDER IN THE COUNTY DOWN.—The inquest closed on Saturday, and the jury returned their verdict to the effect that "James Paxton died from violent injuries inflicted on his head, wickedly and maliciously, with intent to take away his life, by some person or persons unknown." Consequently, the persons who had been arrested on suspicion were immediately discharged.

ON THE DEATH OF THE LATE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND—THE EARL OF BESSBOROUGH.

The death-clouds hover heavily o'er yon Isle—
The Isle of Destiny—sad "Inisfai.!"
The moment Erin dares to wear a smile,
Sorrow will fresh her desponding pale.
The PONSONBY is gone! and Ireland's wail
Rings from her heart along the lonely hills.
For him, her true born Son, who could assail
Calmly and fearlessly her hydral ills.
The Ponsonby, whose noble blood has ever
Been prodigal on battle-wave or field,
Is gone, while fostering every good endeavour
To save the Land which 'neath distractions reel'd.
Blissful the sleep of those whose holy cause
Hath ever been man's good, and Heaven's applause.—L.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A coal mine has been discovered near Teramo, the capital of the Abruzzi. The quality is said to be equal to that of Newcastle The mine is 240 feet below the surface of the earth, and promises to be a rich one. It is to be worked by the Government

The accounts from Holland are of the most favourable description, not only with reference to the prosperous appearance of the growing grain crops, but also of the fruits and vegetables. The early potatoes were showing well, and were already selling in the markets. The grass lands presented a splendid aspect.

The *Journal des Débats* announces the death, on the 18th inst., at Montmorillon, in the department of the Vienne, of Madame Durand de Coupé, at the age of 101 years, three months, and 15 days. She enjoyed the full use of all her faculties to the last moment, and even read without the aid of spectacles. She was born at Poictiers on the 3rd of February, 1746.

The *Austrian Observer* publishes a decree provisionally prohibiting the exportation of grain and alimentary substances generally.

The *Toulonnais* of the 20th inst. states, that the number of vessels proceeding to the Black Sea to load with corn is so great that the navigation of the Archipelago and the Sea of Marmora during the night is extremely cancerous. 59 ships laden with grain and bound for the coast of France had passed the Dardanelles.

The marriage of Don Henry of Spain, with Donna Elena de Castella y Skelly Fernandes de Cordova, was celebrated at Rome on the 6th inst., by Mgr Canali, Patriarch of Constantinople, delegated by the Pope. Don Henry and his wife left Marseilles on the 16th for Spain.

The often-repeated proposition made to the Jews, to transfer their Sabbath from the Saturday to the Sunday, but which was as often rejected, has just been agreed to by 700 of the Jewish population of Konigsberg, by far the greater portion of the Israelites residing at that city.

A vessel from Calcutta has brought, in addition to a general cargo of great variety and extent, including, among other articles, 3000 packets of seed, and 4339 of rice (now free of duty as an article of general food), no less than 50,000 buffalo hams.

The States of Bohemia have decided on erecting a monument at Prague in honour of the late Archduke Charles.

On the Derby day upwards of 39,000 passengers were conveyed on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, between London-bridge and Epsom, without accident of any kind.

A letter from Hamburg dated Aug. 22, says that during the present month the growing crops throughout Germany of all descriptions of grain have progressed wonderfully, justifying hopes not only of an abundant, but also of an early harvest.

Discount at Hamburg is barely 3½ per cent., and the abundance of money is proved by the firm rates maintained for railroad shares, the public funds, and all property of a similar description.

A fine bed of large and excellent oysters has been discovered in Lochgoil. The *Greenock Advertiser* remarks, that other deposits of the kind would probably be found if search were made in the Scotch lochs and estuaries.

It is expected that the Newcastle and Berwick Railway will be opened throughout for general traffic on the 16th of June. The bridge across the river Aln will consist of eighteen arches, seven of which are completed.

On Tuesday, notices of intended application to be admitted attorneys of the Court of Queen's Bench on the first day of Michaelmas Term next, were given by 185 articled clerks, making with 138 admitted this Trinity Term, a total of 324 attorneys to be added to the roll.

The *Columbia* has arrived at Liverpool, bringing New York papers of the 1st. Their contents are, however, unimportant.

A Berlin letter of the 19th, informs us that the General Diet had just passed a vote, with only three dissentients, in favour of a project for the establishment of differential duties, as an encouragement to the mercantile navy, and has also declared in favour of a new augmentation of the duties on linen and cotton-thread, with a stipulation for the remission of the duty in case of re-exportation

Letters from Rome of the 14th inst. state that the Pope's birthday was celebrated with great enthusiasm on the 13th. A grand religious service was performed at the Church of St. John of Lateran, after which his Holiness bestowed his benediction on the multitude, who conducted him back to his Palace in triumph, strewing the streets through which he passed with flowers, and rending the air with deafening cheers of affection.

The *Journal des Débats* announces the death, at Helsingfors, in Finland, of M. John Albert Ehrenstroem, a Swede, who performed a remarkable part in the conspiracy framed by Count Maurice Armfelt, in the year 1789, against the Regency established during the minority of Gustavus IV. M. Ehrenstroem was in his 89th year. He had occupied an important position amongst the diplomatic body: and it was he who, on the part of Sweden, signed the treaty of peace of Wereld, with Russia, in the year 1790, and which proved so disastrous.

The Prussian Government, not content with according full and complete publicity to trials, has given directions that the portion of the courts set apart to the public shall be arranged in amphitheatres, so as to allow all visitors to see and hear all that passes. The public part of the new court of the Criminal Tribunal at Berlin is even fitted up with stuffed seats covered with velvet.

Count D'Orsay has presented his statuette of O'Connell to the Committee of the Central Relief Society, with the original model necessary apparatus for taking casts He writes to say that he makes the committee a present of the copyright of the figure, and transmits the models in the hope that the sale of the casts will realise a sum which may assist in relieving the distress of the poor.

It is said that a physician in the south of England has discovered the principle of magnetic force which explains the deviation and dip of the needle.

Letters from Athens announce that a majority of the Greek Cabinet had come to the determination of according the satisfaction demanded by the Porte, for the insult offered to M. Musouras.

The St. Petersburg papers state that the produce of the gold mines in the Ural mountains has been much richer than was at first expected. Last year they rendered 68,880 lb. of gold. The mines contain also a quantity of small particles of gold washed down with the sand from these mountains, from which, together with that of Siberia, the State has, since 1819, derived no less than 717,000,000f.

M. de Stralenheim, Minister of Justice to the King of Hanover, died, at Hanover, on the 19th.

No less than three hundred thousand mackerel were caught in the west bay, Weymouth, last Monday; there would have been 50,000 more, but for the boats having sunk with the great weight.

On Tuesday the foundation stone of a new Catholic Chapel was laid a Wandsworth, by the Right Rev. Dr. Morris, the Bishop of Troy. The site selected for the chapel is in a street leading from the main road, and near to Wandsworth Church.

During the week ending May 15, the total number of persons employed in the Irish Relief Works amounted to 213,450, and the total cost to £81,659.

It may be mentioned as a fact of some importance connected with the movement of the grain market, that the flatness of business in Mark-lane on Wednesday rendered rice nearly unsaleable.

Among the items of intelligence in the papers last received from New York, may be mentioned the construction of two iron steamers, intended for commercial uses in South America. These boats have been ordered by a company quartered in New Grenada, for purposes of general improvement, with a capital of 200,000 dollars, and will navigate the Magdalena river, plying between Santa Marta, on the Carribean Sea, and Honda, the head of navigation on the Magdalena—a distance of about 600 miles.

A letter from the agent to Lloyd's, dated Malaga, May 17, says:—"There is a scarcity of provisions at Gibraltar and Cadiz, as well as about the south coast of Spain. A Spanish revenue steamer came from Cadiz to tow a Sardinian vessel, loaded with grain, through the Straits, for Cadiz, in consequence of the scarcity there, and to avoid similar riots to those of Seville and Grenada, 1100 vessels are wind-bound."

A chemist in New York not long since analysed a bottle of imported champagne, sold as pure, and found in it one quarter of an ounce of sugar of lead.

The number of passengers between England and Boulogne during the week ending the 25th of May, was 1517. This shows an increase in the total number of passengers as compared with the corresponding week of last year of 487, and was an increase over the number of the previous week of 293. The number of passengers between England and Calais was 256.

Our latest advices from the Continent, we are happy to say, announce that the price of grain was everywhere declining materially. In the kingdom of Hungary the fall was very decided, and prices in all the southern markets of Germany had given way. At Nuremberg the decline from one market d.y to the other was 11 fls., and in Belgium, merchants, in order to make sure of sales, had, in many instances, entered into contracts for the delivery of grain between the 20th and 26th of next month, at a reduction of 10 florins upon the prices current on the 21st instant.

There is living at present, in Baronscourt, within seven miles of Omagh (Ireland), a man named James Taggart, who has arrived at the age of 121 years; he is able to walk into Omagh and transact business, and with it is equally astonishing, his son, who resides in Omagh, has been a commercial traveler for 70 years, and is now in the 95th year of his age. He retains all his faculties, and not a grey hair in his head.

The same disease which prevailed many years past amongst the Grouse, has made its appearance this season. Large quantities of these birds are to be found dead on the "margin of the rivers and by the side of th erills" in Scotland.

MUSIC.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The scheme of the sixth Concert was rendered heavy by Spohr's Symphony, "The Consecration of Sound," and by a Violin Concerto of inordinate length by Vieuxtemps. Spohr's orchestral writing is marvellous; but his ideas are limited, and these, again, are not original The design of the *soufflons* is manifestly absurd—the attempt to describe "the deep silence of Nature *before* the creation of sound" by sound an Irish bull, perpetrated by a German. The most exciting movement is the third, with its military march, and its fine *fugue* in the thanksgiving: the most touching portion is the dirge. The contrariety of times in the Cradle Song is more curious than pleasing. Costa conducted the work with consummate skill, and coloured the phrases exquisitely, but the cloying and monotonous nature of the themes was fatiguing to listen to. Mozart's delicious sinfonia in E flat, with its lovely andante and piquant minuets, was exquisitely executed, the latter being encored, thanks to the charming clarionet phrasing of Willams. The overtures were Beethoven's aspiring "Egmont," and Weber's "Jubilee," the latter being give in honour of the Queen's birthday, as the national anthem is introduced therein. Vieuxtemps' wonderful execution was entirely marred by the profusions in his concerto—one of the most tiresome things we ever heard. He played too much on the first and fourth strings, but his tone is perfect, and his dexterity unrivalled. The vocal gleanings were assigned to Madame Dorus Gras and Miss Dolby. It was the first appearance this season of the former. She sang Meyerbeer's air, "En vain j'espere," from "Robert le Diable," and Halevy's "Bocage opéra," from "Les Monsquetaires de la Reine." Madame Dorus Gras is one of the most accomplished vocalists of the age. Persant excepted, we know of no *artiste* who can accomplish such astonishing *tours de force* with such ease, delicacy, certainty, and finish. She was for some years the *prima donna* of the Académie Royale in Paris, and Meyerbeer composed the music of *Alice* expressly for her; but we have always preferred her in the part of the *Princess*. Miss Dolby sang airs by Mozart and Mendelssohn charmingly. The next concert will be on the 7th of June.

THE MUSICAL UNION.—At the fifth Meeting, Haydn's Quartet, in F, No. 48; Beethoven's, in F, op. 18, and Onslow's Quintet, in A minor, op. 38, were finely performed; the executants being Vieuxtemps (his last appearance in London this season), Deloffre, Hill, Piatti, and Pilet. The President, the Duke of Cambridge, and a long list of distinguished amateurs and artists, were present.

SIGNOR BRIZZI.—This accomplished tenor's Annual Morning Concert, given on Monday, at the residence of S. B. Williams, Esq., Wyndham-place, Bryanstone-square, has been the best of the season, as the scheme was not too long, and the artists were first rate. Alboni created quite a sensation in Donizetti's cavatina from Betly's "Ingenuo Semplicetto," and was encored. Mario sang Mori's air, "Tuscona," and on being called upon to repeat it, gave the cavatina from the "Favorita," with surpassing skill. Grisi, Mdme. Rouconi, Miss Dolby, Mrs. Toulmin, Mdlle. Corbari, Mrs. Maclarren, Mdlle Brizzi, Signori Salvi, Rouconi, Tamburini (father and son), Brizzi, Montelli, Ciabetta, were the other vocalists; and Mr. F. Chatterton, harp, and Emiliani, violin, solo instrumentalists. Tamburini junior has a fine baritone voice, and is worthy of his gifted sire. Costa, Benedict, Pilotti, Orsini, and Mori, were the able accompanyists at this delightful *soirée*.

MR. F. CHATTERTON.—The Morning Concert of this harpist was well attended on Tuesday. The vocalists were Mdme. Jenny Lutzer, the Misses Williams, Bassano, S. Novello, Mrs. W. and Mrs. W. H. Seguin, Signor and Mdme. R. Lablache, Messrs Phillips and John Parry.

MR. JOHN PARRY.—The annual concert of this admirable artist was brilliantly attended, and he created quite a *furore* in his new song of "Lalla Rookh," but in the "Double operatic extravaganza," he was overpowered with nervousness, and was compelled to claim the indulgence of the audience, which was extended of course with the utmost kindness to such a popular singer. Mr. Albert Smith has again been highly successful in his words for Parry a *scenas*—for such they are. The solo players were Godefroid, harp; Lavigne, oboe; the Distin Family, sax horns, and the Brothers Hellmesberger, violins. The vocalists were Mdme. Jenny Lutzer, Mdme. F. Lablache, the Misses Rainforth, Delby, Lorston, M. and A. Williams, Messrs. J. Calken and Kench. Negri and Benedict were the accompanyists.

MISS M. B HAWES.—This much-respected *artiste* gave her Annual Concert on Wednesday night, at the Hanover-square Rooms. It was fully and fashionably attended. Miss Hawes, Clauser, Sainton, Lucas, Hawes, Lodge, Lockey, Howell, and Phillips, was encored, the counter tenor part, by the fair vocalist, being exquisitely sustained. The other singers were Madame Dorus Gras, Miss E. Birch, Miss Birch, Miss S. Novello, Miss Rainforth, and Mr. Bodda. Sir Julius B Bishop conducted. Herr Kuhe and Herr Schepenowski played piano and violoncello pieces.

MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

Mrs Anderson's morning Concert, which took place yesterday, will be noticed in our next number. The second Handelian Operatic Concert took place on Tuesday evening, but was unsuccessful. The twelfth and last meeting of the Amateur Musical Society will be given on Monday next, at the Concert Room of her Majesty's Theatre, in aid of a Charity. The Concert of Jules Schuloff, the pianist, given last night, is too late for our publication this week. On Monday next, there is a performance at Exeter Hall, of Handel's "Alexander's Feast," and Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night." The seventh meeting of the Beethoven Quartet Society, and Madame Frenstzer's Concert, are on the same evening. The fifth Concert of Ancient Music, directed by Lord Howe, will be given on Wednesday

PARIS. The new comic opera, in one act, called "Le Malheur d'etre Jolie," the libretto by M. Charles Desnoyers, and the music by M. Bazin, has been produced at the Salle Favart, but with no signal success. Letters from Liszt, who was at Lemberg, in Galicia, announce that he proposes to visit London this season. The departure of Madame Stoltz for Italy is announced.

M. FIORANTINO.—Amongst the arrivals in London is that of the witty editor of the *Corsaire-Satan*, and musical critic of the *Constitutionnel*.

AN ENGLISH PRIMA DONNA IN GERMANY.—(Extract from a Vienna paper.) —Signora Hayes and Signor Vares (a baritone), made their first appearance this season, the day before yesterday, in the "Lucia di Lammermoor," and were greeted with immense success. Signora Hayes considered this her best part last year, and has now done much to increase her reputation in it. She has been on the stage only two years, and yet Italy possesses few artistes so charming and so highly gifted. In the mad scene she was most touching; though some admired her even more in the duet with Vares, in the second act, which we never heard more exquisitely sung. She met with unbounded approbation, and, after the mad scene, was called out three times. As she suffers no longer from tendiny and embarrassment, Signora Hayes is now enabled to display the full resources of her talents; and a season which has commenced for her so brilliantly will, doubtless, add fresh laurels to her crown.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

LINTER'S COURT POLKA, THE FONTAINEBLEAU QUADRILLES, PROMENADE WALTZES, LES CELEBRITES DU JOUR. D'Almaine and Co.

The "Court Polka" is ornamented and agreeable, well arranged for pianoforte players who take fright at difficulties. The "Quadrilles" are also by Ricardo Linter; the illuminated frontispiece, with the palaces in the background, and groups of cavaliers and ladies in the foreground, is very el gant. The "Promenade Waltzes" are also by Linter, and are pretty, with a spendid title-page in gold and colours, alone calculated to render them attractive for a drawing-room. Linter is quite a star in dance music; his subjects are spirited and well carried out, so as to be within the executive powers of amateur pianists. It is a happy notion to combine decorative art. In the "Celeb rities of the Day," Henri Herz, in his Parisian waltzes, has offered a graceful homage to the choregraphic genius of Taglioni, Fanny Elssler, Carlotta Grisi, Cerito, Lucile Grahn, and Plunkett; but in this galaxy the name of Dumilâtre ought to have been added, and, of the rising *danseuses*, perhaps those of Rosati, Fucco, Ballerina, and Marie Taglioni. The waltzes are the inspiration of an accomplished musician.

THE SEA NYMPH'S SONG. Written by G. J SMITH; Music by JOHN BARNETT. D'Almaine and Co.

A light, fantastic song for contralto voice. We have been accustomed to better works from the gifted composer of the "Mountain Sylph," "Farinelli," "Fair Rosamond, &c.; not but what this air may take its place among the myriads of songs of the season Mr. Barnett probably bearing in mind the actors' adage, "Those who please to write must write to please." The song is in six-eight time, and is easy to sing.

TWO AMERICAN FOLKAS, Nos. 1 and 2. Composed and Arranged by A. NEVES. D'Almaine and Co.

An unpretending arrangement of some of the Nigger Melodies, having the advantage of the air being preserved, despite of the Folka arrangement.

ANTHEMS AND SERVICES FOR CHURCH CHOIRS. J. BURNS.

Nos. 13 and 14 are the concluding ones of a volume of ecclesiastical music, of a very superior character. The present numbers contain three anthems by Palestrina, two by Bird, and two by Tye and Di Lasso—all of which have been sealed books, to a certain extent. The anthems have the advantage of an organ or pianoforte arrangement, so that those who cannot hear the effects by voices, can judge of the glorious counterpoint and rich harmonies with which all these pieces abound; the names of the composers are alone a guarantee of their excellence. The works of Palestrina and Di Lasso, though written so many ages since, are yet to be known; and to the Editors of the above Edition, too much praise cannot be awarded for the very excellent manner they have presented them to all lovers of Church Music.

HANDEL'S SONGS, DUETS, AND TRIOS, Arranged, with an Accompaniment for the Pianoforte, by Dr. CALLCOTT. Novello, Ewer, and Co.

No. 1, of a selection of Handel's music, contains five songs, printed in a clear and distinct type, with an accompaniment superior to that of many other costly editions, and for the low price of sixpence. This edition for the people must be a most welcome boon.

DIBDIN'S SONGS. Davidson.

This complete and comprehensive edition of the songs of Charles Dibdin, edited by Mr. Hogarth, is superior to the more costly and incomplete editions of John Davy and Dr. Kitchener. The present work is printed chronologically and many interesting notes are appended; and to each part is given the music of some twelve or thirteen songs. It is an edition that will command a large circulation.

COMPREHENSIVE TUNE BOOK; consisting of Hymn and Psalm Tunes, Anthems and Chour Music, Sacred Harmony Pieces for Private Use, and Organ and Piano Themes; together with the Singer's Instructor and Musical Primer. In Monthly Parts, 10d. each. Edited by Dr. GAUNTLETT. Whittemore, Houlston, and Stoneman.

This is, indeed a comprehensive Tune Book, and puts such works as Rippon's Selection quite in the shade. In the Hymn Tunes, Dr. Gauntlett has given in small notes (under the treble line) the harmony beautifully arranged, and adapted for the instrument, showing in one view a master mind. In the anthem and choir portion of the work, which is divided into sections, we have an anthem, by Mendelssohn, "God is our refuge;" and two others, by Arcadelt, and the one ascribed to King Henry the Eighth. Every true lover of sacred music must be gratified with this work. The biographies and critical remarks on the covers are alone worth the price of the whole number, which is unprecedentedly cheap.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY, MAY 24th, 1847.

VIVAT REGINA.

Here's a health to the Queen, and the day of her birth!
To the glorious throne She so worthily fills!
To the fairest affection that hallow her hearth,
And the land that reveres Her through blessings and ills!
Revered as the Monarch, the Mother, the Wife,
In all of whose duties her soul is serene:
Ah! well may we drink to her health and long life:
And may happiness ever encircle the Queen!

Her throne in the hearts of her people is based;
Her sceptre is honoured wherever the wind
Wafts onward the bark: from Ontario's waste,
To the pagods of China, and mountains o' Ind.
Not a tribe upon Earth but has heard of Her name,
Which ever with Virtue's enwreathed hath been;
And Time only adds to the light of the fame,
Which 'lumines the path of old Albion's Queen.

Then long may Victoria rejoice in the joy
Of the People, who cherish her joys as their own!
No blessing of life is exempt of alloy,
And the dark cloud of Care often circles the Throne.
But far be the cloud that could darken *this* day,
Engloaming in sorrow the festival scene.
Then a health to Victoria! Hip! hip! hurra!
And the heart-buds that bloom 'neath the smile of our Queen!

POSTSCRIPTUM.

MAY 25TH, BIRTHDAY OF THE PRINCESS HELENA.

And then, the youngest, bonnie bud!
Blooming around our Royal Rose,
May'st thou prove worthy of the blood
Of Brunswick! Sweetly may Repose
Smile o'er thy cradle! May each hour
Shed lustre o'er thy life's smooth way;
Crown with all virtues thee, sweet Flower,
On Helena's every natal-day!—L.

FINE ARTS.

EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF HER MAJESTY.

We were present, on Thursday afternoon, at a private view of Count D'Orsay's large equestrian picture of the Queen, at present exhibiting at the Gallery, No. 121, Pall Mall. It is one of the best likenesses of her Majesty, if not the very best, that has appeared. She is represented as a review, dressed in a scarlet habit, consonant with the military colour, and riding on a grey charger. The attitude of the horse is admirably conceived, and the action of the fore legs especially well treated, particularly that of the near one. The animal, altogether, appears rushing from the canvass, and nothing can be more spirited than the entire group. We understand that this fine picture is about to be engraved, and published, when, no doubt, it will find ready purchasers. It is in the highest degree creditable to Count D'Orsay's singularly versatile genius, and will, we conceive, do more to raise his reputation as an artist than any of his previous works.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY. Settling small accounts, and checking balances for the settling in chief, on Tuesday, occupied nearly the whole of the afternoon; the following quotations, therefore, must be received as nominal:—

THE EMPEROR'S VASE.

5 to 3 agst Mendicant	6 to 1 agst Sir Tatton Sykes	10 to 1 agst Sting
4 to 1 — The Hero	7 to 1 — Poynton	20 to 1 — Grimston

ST. LEGER.

4 to 1 agst Cossack	9 to 1 agst Van Tromp	20 to 1 agst Mr. Martin

THE AGE.

8 to 1 agst Beverian, Assault, and Flatcatcher.

The settling "came off" on Tuesday, and, contrary to all expectation, was one of the worst ever known. Not only was there a general shortness of the "wherewithal," but two defaulters—a "Prince" and a "Lord"—to the ex ent of at least £20,000! a fearful sum at any time, but, at so critical a period, absolutely ruinous! Betting, for some time, like railway speculation, must be confined within very narrow limits.

THURSDAY.—A thin attendance, and only betting enough just to admit of a list of unmarket prices.

THE ASCOT STAKES.

6 to 1 agst Humdrum	10 to 1 agst Vampyre	15 to 1 agst Sly to the Web
7 to 1 — Clermont	15 to 1 — Faugh	20 to 1 — Wood Pigeon (t)
10 to 1 — Marmalia	15 to 1 — Not to be out	

THE EMPEROR'S VASE.

6 to 4 agst Mendicant (t)	6 to 1 agst Jerboa	10 to 1 agst Grimston
4 to 1 — Poynton	6 to 1 — Sir Tatton Sykes	

ST. LEGER.

4 to 1 agst Cossack (t)	40 to 1 agst Executor	1000 to 5 agst The Liberator (t)
33 to 1 — Black Dwarf (t)	50 to 1 — Lincstone (t)	

DERBY.

25 to 1 agst Flatcatcher (t)	40 to 1 agst Surplice (t)	42 to 1 agst Nil Desperandum

MANCHESTER RACES, WEDNESDAY.

The Wilton Stakes of 10 sovs each, and 50 added; three-yr-olds, 6st 4lb, four, 6st 8lb; five, 8st 1lb; six and aged, 8st 3lb. One mile and a half. (6 Subs.)

Mr. S. L. Fox's Mesaux, 3 yrs	.. ..	(G. Oates) 0
Mr. Ewbank's Loudon Newall, 3 yrs	.. ..	..(Abdale) 0
Mr. Meikham's Lightning, 5 yrs	.. ..	(Templeman) 3
Mr. Eskrett's Exhort, 5 yrs	.. ..	(Bradley) 4

The Pendleton Stakes of 10 sovs each and 40 added, for two-year-old colts, 8st 5lb, and fillies 8st 2lb, the second to save his stake. About three-quarters of a mile. (4 Subs.)

Mr. J. Lillie's The Great Western	.. ..	(Marlow) 1
Mr. Green's Miss Margaret	.. ..	(Wintringham) 3
Mr. Meikland's Otterburn	.. ..	(Templeman) 2

The Manchester Trades' Cup of 200 sovs, added to a Handicap of 20 sovs each, 10 ft. and 5 only if declared. Two miles and a distance. (38 subs.)

Mr. R. Stephenson's Sheraton, 4 yrs, 7st 10lb	.. ..	(Simpson) 1
Mr. R. Phillips ad br m by Tallyrand, 5 yrs, 6st ..	.. ..	(Abdale) 2
Mr. Harland's Cossack Maid, 4 yrs. 6st 7lb	.. ..	(Ryder) 3

Plate of £70, the second to receive £10; 3 yrs old 7st, 4 yrs 8st 4lb, 5 yrs 8st 9lb, 6 yrs and aged 8st 12lb; mares, &c., allowed 3lb. Heats, 2 miles.

Lord Chesterfield's b f by Don John out of Gamesena 3 yrs	(Gates) 1
Mr. Lancaster's Monsieur Perrot, 4 yrs ..	2

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.

The entries for the Grand Challenge Cup, given by the Royal Thames Yacht Club, open to all Royal Yacht Clubs, closed at ten on Wednesday night, at the Piazza Coffee-house, Covent-garden, and were as follows:

Yachts.	Tons.	Owners.	Yachts.	Tons.	Owners.
Secret	25	J W Smith.	Zulnkka	20 ..	Morris King.
Prima Donna ..	25 ..	Captain J. L. Pres.	Challenger ..	28 ..	Fradgeley.
Eno	25 ..	R. Gibson.	Antagonist ..	25 ..	C. F. Belcher.

Of these, all belong to the Royal Thames Yacht Club, except the *Challenger*, which is of the Harwich Club. The race will take place on Tuesday, June 8th.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE DERBY "SETTLING."

Antonia! where's my pocket-handkerchief? BYRON.
You rub the sore,
When you should bring the plaister. SHAKESPEARE.

The leech's office is not always a grateful one, albeit the patient receives ultimate relief at his hands. In like manner, your philosopher and friend may be compelled, on occasion, to be "cruel only to be kind." It is on this principle—while an epidemic is affecting Honour's health—"trim reckoning"—that we seek to turn the relief which last Tuesday furnished to account. The majority of the members of Tattersall's, who attended the Subscription Room on that day, met with a heavy blow on learning that very considerable default would occur in consequence of the announcement of certain parties that it was their intention to be absent. To the public, this fact was thus conveyed in the columns of the daily journals.

"Two parties are missing, whose losses cannot be stated at less than £20,000. One of them, who is connected with the highest families in the kingdom, is a loser of about £12,000, of which there is no immediate prospect of payment. The other is a Mr. P . . . . , of whom there is no hope whatever."

GRAND FIELD DAY AT CALCUTTA.—ARRIVAL OF THE CAPTURED SIKH GUNS.—FROM A SKETCH RECEIVED BY THE LAST OVERLAND MAIL.

This paragraph is remarkable for its emphasis and discretion. The tale of levanting is told without any varnish, which is most proper; no clue is afforded touching the individuality of the party "connected with the highest families in the kingdom," which is discreet; while the denouncement of Mr. P . . . . . will act as a warning to all plebeians in general, and to those whose names consist of six letters, commencing with a P, in particular.

The axiom in logic that "two negatives make an affirmative," has been quoted in explanation of that most startling of all social anomalies—the betting ring. Vile reasoning! unless, indeed, a proposition were to be proved by the number of negatives adduced against it. In all ages of the world, and in all states of society, gambling has occasionally been the vice of high minds and honourable spirits: but we look in vain for any instance of its having been adopted as a profession by a gentleman: that is to say, of any man who professed the trade of a common dicer, and maintained a footing among persons of condition. It is otherwise on the turf—and hence the cases of audacious freebooting with which public decency is outraged, year after year, in connexion with the most popular of our National Sports. Default in betting has long been notoriously acted upon as a system. The statute-law takes no cognizance of it, and the community which it most affects deals with its backsliding more charitably than wisely. Let it not be imagined that we seek to give a higher moral position to this taste than it deserves. It is a most pernicious practice—a vice doubly doomed—destructive alike to those who succeed and to those who fail. But it is not for that reason to be made the ready instrument of wrong. It is an offence, moreover, emphatically un-English, for it is the resource of cowardice—the refuge of the dastard destitute. A friend of our own won four hundred and fifty on the late event, and we met him on his return from Hyde Park-corner, a wiser but a poorer man—being one hundred and twenty pounds out of pocket by the transaction.

Vessels are said to settle preparatory to going to the bottom: is it in this sense the word is to apply to racing? Gentlemen of the Turf! it is time to awake to a sense of your duty to yourselves: leave the wolves to manage their own affairs, if ye will; but banish the black sheep from your own fold. Do this—with a will, and at once: or the day will presently come when some brother of your order will be seen, with a remnant of the Garter on his patrician left leg, breaking stones on the highway—a melancholy example of a Derby "*Setting*." . . .

Cossack, winner of the Derby, 1847, the property of — Pedley, Esq., is a chesnut colt, fifteen hands two inches high, by Birman Platoff out of Joconina, by Priam. He is a very neat animal, and was brought to the post in the perfection of racing form. He ran third to Miami for the July Stakes at Newmarket last year, and in the present season, at the same place, beat War Eagle and a moderate field for the Newmarket Stakes.

Miami, winner of the Oaks, is a brown roan filly, by Venison; the property of Sir Joseph Hawley. She won the July Stakes at two years old, and her last performance was in a very superior style. Both Derby and Oaks winners were ridden by Templeman.

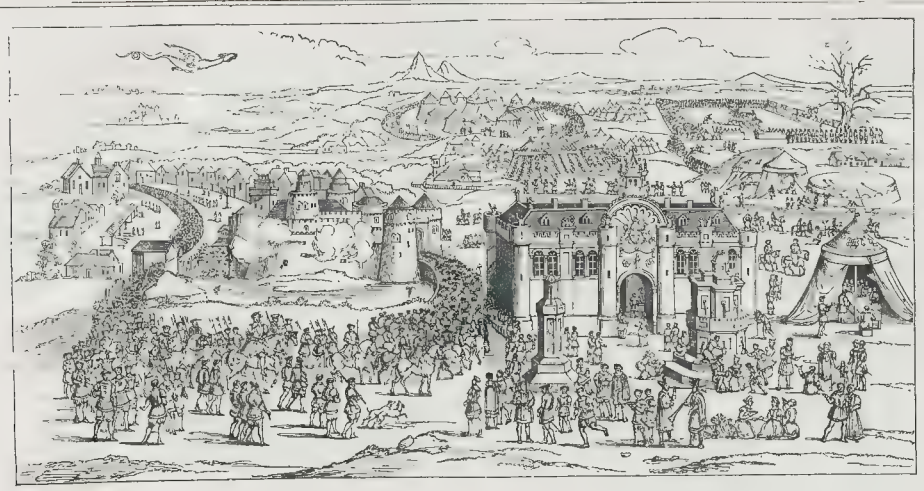
GRAND FIELD-DAY AT CALCUTTA.

We have received, by the last Overland Mail, from a Correspondent at Calcutta, the annexed Sketch, made on the ground, of the Field Day and Grand Ceremony which took place upon the arrival in Calcutta of the Ordnance captured by the Bengal Army from the Sikhs, in battles fought upon the Sutlejo. In the Sketch, the spectator is supposed to be looking northward; the large building to the right being the Government House, at Calcutta. The captured Sikh guns occupy the left or west side of the open space extending the whole way from the arch to the margin of the view. The monster brass gun, "Futteh Jang," may be seen just behind the large flag-staff. In the rear of the guns, the crowd of spectators reach nearly to the river. Beneath the large flag are assembled the Deputy-Governor of Bengal, and his Staff; with Sir Harry Smith, Brigadier Cowley, the Members of the Supreme Council, the Government Secretaries, &c.

The whole forms a very animated picture, for it was throughout a grand affair. Independently of the "pomp and circumstance" of the scene, it presents us with a glimpse of the "City of Palaces" the Esplanade; and the Government House, the finest building in Calcutta; a range of magnificent dwelling-houses; and the busy life of the shipping in the Hoogly.

"Cossack."—WINNER OF THE DERBY "Miami."—WINNER OF THE OAKS.

THE WINNERS OF THE DERBY AND OAKS.—DRAWN BY HARRY HALL, ESQ., NEWMARKET.



HAMPTON COURT PALACE.—THE CELEBRATED PICTURE OF "THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD."

PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON TO SIR HARRY SMITH.

The return of the gallant Sir Harry Smith has already been signalised by hospitable *receptions*, and other congratulatory ceremonials; and, amongst the latter, the Presentation of the Freedom of the City of London, in a gold box, bearing the following inscription:—

JOHNSON, MAYOR.

A Common Council holden in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the City of London, on Monday, the 5th day of April, 1845,

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

That the Thanks and Congratulations of this Court, with the Freedom of this City, in a Gold Box, of the value of

ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS,

Be presented to

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY GEORGE SMITH, K.C.B.,

For the Eminent Services rendered by him in the arduous and successful operations on the 18th, 21st, and 22nd December, 1845,

AT MOODKEE AND FEROZESHAH;

And for the distinguished skill, valour, and judgment, he manifested in the important Battle of Aliwal, on the 28th day of January last, when a greatly superior force of the Sikh Army was totally defeated, and increased lustre shed upon the reputation of the British Arms.

MEREWETHER.

GOLD BOX, CONTAINING THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON, PRESENTED TO SIR HARRY SMITH.

WHITSUNTIDE AT HAMPTON COURT.

Monday was, indeed, a brilliant "Summer's Day," at Hampton Court. London poured forth its thousands of pleasure-seekers, by railway, by steam-boat, and by cox, to enjoy the Palace and its pictures, the garden and its galeties, and the privilege of strolling through its "alleys green," or of straying along its river front—all such a scene of *jouissance* as it alike gladdens the heart to witness and partake of:—

> "Close by those meads for ever crown'd with flowers,
> Where Thames with pride surveys his rising towers,
> There stands a structure of majestic frame,
> Which from the neighb'ring Hampton takes its name.
> Here Britain's statesmen oft the fall foredoom
> Of foreign tyrants, and of nymphs at home;
> Here thou, great Anna, whom three realms obey,
> Dost sometimes counsel take, and sometimes tea."

Then, too, the fine old pile had a new or rather revived attraction; for, the holiday visitors: Wolsey's Hall, which Evelyn rightly called "a most magnificent roome," has been refitted since last season; various incongruities have been removed, and now the people enjoy not only what pleases their eye, but also what appeals to their understanding, by presenting a piece of *historical* decoration in this right Royal apartment. And, by the aid of cheap guide books and cheap periodical literature, the people are getting familiar with that which is correct in taste, and are thus the better enabled to appreciate the stores of art which the advancing liberality of the age, year after year, throws open to them.

This noble Hall now well bespeaks the time and taste of our Eighth Henry, the magnificent hangings are supposed to have been one of the gifts interchanged between Henry and Francis at the celebrated Field of the Cloth of Gold. They are, most probably, of that period; for, it is well known that the French Monarch, who patronised the fine arts in so Regal a manner, had not overlooked the works of the loom. The refitting of this room is highly creditable to the authorities; remembering, as we do, that, for many years, it was shut to the public. There is one curious fact, if it can be depended on, in the history of the Hall, that must strike every one—from prince to peasant. Plays were formerly performed in the Banqueting Halls of Palaces: the first play acted in the Hampton Court Hall is stated to have been that of "Henry VIII.; or, The Fall of Wolsey"—on the very spot which had been the scene of the Cardinal's greatest splendour. Shakspeare is said to have been one of the actors in this play.

Although the architecture of Hampton Court Palace is of many periods, the place is most intimately associated with Henry and his minister Wolsey. It is not, therefore, extraordinary to find that amidst its many rooms of pictures, there is none that enjoys a more popular celebrity than that which we have engraved. It represents the Meeting of Henry VIII. and Francis I. of France, in the Field called the Cloth of Gold, near Calais. This, and the companion picture, the Embarkation of Henry VIII. at Dover, is attributed to Holbein; but most judges agree with Mr. Jesse, that "it may be fairly doubted whether Holbein painted these pictures. They are too coarse; besides, he did not arrive in England till six years after the interview depicted, and, therefore, could not have taken the many excellent English portraits which are introduced into the pictures, at that time. It is, however, immaterial, as their intrinsic merit and historical interest will always demand attention." They are, if we mistake not, hung in the Queen's Gallery.

The Royal Meeting, as the reader may recollect, was one of the parting gleams of the setting sun of chivalry in England. The whole affair was a matter of state policy; but this historical importance is popularly overlooked for the curious glance which it gives us of the taste of the period for glitter and show. Hall has left us a most minute picture of this magnificent scene; of the pavilions, castles, and tents, raised for the occasion; the fountains running wine; the long and splendid retinues; and all the festal glory of the event, whose gorgeousness is but typified in the locality to our day, as "the Field of the Cloth of Gold."

The Illustration at the foot of the page shows one of those mishaps that often chequer a scene of holiday enjoyment: an unlucky wight and his family, in metropolitan vernacular, are too late for "the bus!"

The Order of the Bath.—In a supplement to the *London Gazette* of Tuesday, her Majesty has been pleased to issue letters patent referring to letters patent under the Great Seal, bearing the 14th of April last, and ordaining that the Order shall henceforth be known and described as the "Most Honourable Order of the Bath," that it shall consist of the Sovereign and a Great Master, and of best companions, divided into three classes,—viz., Knights Grand Cross, Knights Commanders, and Companions; that his Royal Highness Prince Albert shall be Great Master, and that each of the three classes shall contain two subdivisions, military and civil. The letters patent then set forth rules for the Government of the order, and ordinances as to the various officers, the costume, &c

Economy of Bread.—Bread might be economised greatly in families by the use of rice plain boiled at dinner, a pound of which, at threepence, would be enough for nine persons; it is not in much estimation, because it is generally not well prepared, but nothing is more simple, viz.:—Have a gallon of water boiling

throw in one pound of whole rice—one ounce of salt—let it boil twenty minutes, turn it up into a sieve, let it drain for a few minutes, take a couple of forks, and toss it up to make it light.

A Trance.—At the beginning of the last week the wife of a copper-founder at Lyons fell into a lethargy, and, being believed to be dead, was about to be buried. On Thursday the husband, wishing to take a last look at her, had the coffin re-opened, and on this being done it was discovered that the poor woman had revived, had torn off the winding-sheet, and, after having made vain efforts to extricate herself, had, in the delirium of despair, terribly gnawed her own hands. It is supposed that the person employed to watch the body had fallen into a deep sleep, or she must have otherwise heard the efforts of the poor woman to obtain her emancipation.

Dundee and Perth Railway.—This railway was opened last Saturday from Dundee to Barnhill Station, about a mile from Perth.

The Edinburgh and Granton Tunnel.—That remarkable work the Edinburgh and Granton Tunnel was opened to the public on Monday, when crowds were carried up and down—traversing through the bowels of the earth the whole breadth of the New Town with a speed, safety, and ease that imparted pleasure and confidence to all. The whole distance from Canal-street to Granton-pier was easily accomplished within the quarter of an hour, including three stoppages, viz., at Scotland-street, the point of junction with the Leith Branch, and Trinity. The number of passengers on Monday, though the weather was far from favourable, presented a remarkable increase over the usual number, and before the tunnel and steam-power were brought into play; but still it was only a faint earnest of what this line will accomplish when it is properly linked to Granton-pier and the Edinburgh and Northern, of which it forms the metropolitan inlet, in busy operation.

Fire at Manchester.—On Monday evening the extensive premises of Messrs. Birley and Co., cotton-spinners, Manchester, who, though now working short time, employ between 1400 and 1600 hands, caught fire, and a great deal of damage was done before the progress of the flames could be arrested. A heap of waste cotton, which was partly saturated with oil, caught fire spontaneously, owing to the heat of the weather.

THE LAST OMNIBUS.

The "Great Britain" Steamer.—The springs having gone off seem to have made no difference in the position of this noble and unquestionably strong ship. She stands now very nearly upright, and to the eye she appears nearly on an even keel, instead of being buried as it were eight or nine feet by the head, as she has been through the winter. Her stern is but a few inches below the level of the sand, and her keel is quite visible at low water, or thereabouts. The poles and spurs are not yet disturbed, nor the foundation of the breakwater—which, however, must be removed, unless it be intended to lift the ship over it. Up to the last of the springs, many persons visited the ship and breakwater.

Loss of a French Sloop.—The *National de l'Ouest* of Nantes gives the following letter from the Island of Bourbon, dated Feb. 14:—"We have this morning received afflicting accounts from Madagascar, which lead us to fear that the sloop of war, the *Berceau*, Captain Gout, has been totally lost. In December, the frigate *Belle Poule* and this sloop, in going to Sainte Marie, Madagascar, were caught in a violent hurricane. The frigate reached Sainte Marie, after having sustained severe damage; but the *Berceau* has never made her appearance, after being two months at sea, and having come within fifty leagues of Sainte Marie. Another ship had been sent round Madagascar in search of her, but without being able to gain the least tidings. She had a crew of 250 men and several passengers for Sainte Marie."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 30.—Trinity Sunday.—Full Moon at 2h. 26m. a.m.
MONDAY, 31. No real night, but constant twilight.
TUESDAY, June 1. St. Nicomede.—Venus sets at 11h. 10m. p.m. between the N.W by N and the N.W. points of the horizon.
WEDNESDAY, 2. The Sun rises at 3h. 50m. a.m.; is due E. at 7h. 13m.; and sets at 8h. 5m.
THURSDAY, 3.—Corpus Christi.
FRIDAY, 4.—The Length of the Day is 16h. 18m.; the Day has increased 8h. 34m. since the Shortest Day.
SATURDAY, 5.—St. Boniface.—King of Hanover born, 1771.

On May 31, the planet Venus will be situated at the distance of about 8° from Castor and 4° from Pollux; these three objects will form a pretty little triangle, of which Venus will occupy the lower angle; after this time, the planet will appear to move to the left of these two stars. From January 1 to June 1, the planet Venus has set later and later every night; and, from this day, she will begin to set earlier.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 5.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M | A	M | A	M | A	M | A	M | A	M | A	M | A
h mh	m h	m h	m h	m h	m h	m h
2 6	2 25	2 41	3 2	3 20	3 39	4 0
4 10	4 31	4 45	5 0	5 16	5 30	5 45
6 12	6 40					

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Mαβηρίτ.*"—*In Subaltern, the accent is on the first syllable.*
"*Captain Spike,*" *Stockton.*—" *Bentley's Miscellany*" *was originally edited by Mr. Dickens, then by Mr. Ainsworth; we cannot tell "to whom that office is now vested."*
"*A Subscriber.*"—"*Dr. Syntax's Tour*" *was written by William Coombe, in* 1812; *in* 1813, *it reached the fourth edition. The "Tour" was originally contributed to the "Poetical Magazine," published by Ackermann.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Dublin.*—"*Hints on Etiquette.*" (*Longmans.*)
"*A Young Aspirant.*"—*Order Cobbett's "English Grammar" of any bookseller. Two volumes of the "London Journal" appeared; the contributions named are not in continuation. The educational works named may answer the purposes. An Act of Parliament will be necessary for the change of name.*
"*A Reader*"—*New York.*
"*J. P.*" *Manchester.*—*The Pictures suggested have already been engraved.*
"*Betsey Jane.*"—*Ineligible.*
"*H. S. W.*" *Bus-ford.*—*Apply to Davidson, Water-street, Blackfriars, for the Cornet-a-piston instruction book.*
"*E. J.*" *St. Helier's.*—*Mdlle. Lind's engagement will extend through the present Opera Season.*
"*Clericus, P.*" *We fear not.*
"*X. Y. Z.*"—*Say One Guinea per month.*
"*S. D. C.*"—*Stratton-street, Piccadilly.*
"*L. F.*" *Islington, is thanked; but, we have not room for the Lines.*
"*Nemo.*"—*We do not know*
"*L'Inominata*" *will find a Portrait of Mr. Dickens in No.* 49 *of our Journal.*
"*An Artist*" *must excuse us. To describe the colours of pictures engraved in our Journal would occupy more space than we can spare*
"*A Constant Reader,*" *Stockport.*—*The expense of having the Will copied depends on its length.*
"*A Two Years' Subscriber at Buston.*"—*The publication of the Panoramic Views will be duly announced. We have not room for the second illustration.*
"*The Merry Monarch.*"—*We cannot give the details: our space is too precious.*
"*Darius.*"—*In "Arras," the accent is on the first syllable.*
"*R.*" *We are not aware of the name and address our Correspondent seeks*
"*Clericus.*"—*There would be no impropriety in having the whole arms, crest, and motto painted in the way proposed.*
"*A Constant Reader.*" - *An he ress, in heraldry, is a lady who has no brother, or whose brothers have died without issue. The children of heiresses bear their mother's arms as a quartering, which is inherited by their descendants. An heiress does not convey the right of her family crest to her descendants. If a person be the representative of an ancient family in the female line, he may obtain a Royal licence to assume its name. No one has a right to assume his mother's name, unless that lady was an heiress, and Royal permission has been obtained. In marshalling quarterings, the first is the shield of the earliest heiress*
"*A. E. L.*"—*There is no* West India *Company. The West India regiments are the same as any other of the Queen's army*
"*A Constant Reader.*"—*Cocks, or Game Battles, are not by any means the disgusting creatures you assume. By their keen powers of perception, they discover any nuisance the moment it is dropped, and, having repaired to the spot, they bury it for nourishment to their young. In this way, they become invaluable scavengers, deserving our warmest protection, instead of the destruction you desire*
"*J. H.*" *Seale Newington Declined.*
"*J. P.*" *We do not know Mr. Wickersham's address.*
"*J. K.*" *Limerick*—*Appy to Knight, Fourer-lane; or, Watkins and Hill, Charing Cross.*
"*C. H. W.*" *Birmingham. Masculine.*
"*A Country Subscriber,*"—*Erasmus Wilson on Skin Diseases*
"*A Subscriber.*"—*Where money is found hidden in the earth, or any private place, and the owner or person who deposited it is unknown, the property becomes vested in the Sovereign, by virtue of his prerogative.*
"*T. T. H.*"—*Apply at the Secretary of Academy,* 1, *Banner-street, St. Luke's.*
"*A Su scriber.*"—*Minlove, is th.nked.*

THE ASSASSINATION OF DON MANUEL RODRIGUEZ.—*A Correspondent, who gives his name and address, makes some exciting upon a brief account in last week's paper of the assassination of Don Manuel Rodriguez. Our Correspondent states that the assassination took place at Monte Video, not at Buenos Ayres, and argues that, therefore, it was not known at the instigation of Rosas, as was stated. We can only repeat that the paper from whence we took that statement mentioned that such a report prevailed, and we do not see that the explanation of our Correspondent entirely annihilates the rumour: but, as our Correspondent seems to speak with some knowledge of the country, we are happy to accept his explanation of Rosas. We gave no opinion upon the subject, and therefore could not have intended any "misrepresentation," but merely noticed the statement as we found it*

"*J. W.*" *Ryde.*—*A Correspondent is thanked for his sensible letter on Etymology. In our discussion of the word "story," storm is a misprint for stow.*
"*X. Y. Z.*" *Burton.*—*Yes.*
"*Charlotte.*"—*The Institution does not grant annuities*
"*R. D.*" *Canterbury.*—*Write to Mr. Wilson, Royal Exchange.*
"*Paton.*"—*In the present Exhibition of the Royal Academy.*
"*T. J. P.*" *Birmingham, should address his inquiry to Sir John Richardson.*

*** Our Illustrations from Pictures in the Royal Academy and Water-Colour Society Exhibitions will be resumed next week.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1847.

In the temporary suspension of public business during the holidays, the subject of interest, and, we are rejoiced to say, of congratulation, has been the weather. From all parts of the country the accounts are most favourable; vegetation of all kinds is luxuriant, and the cold, ungenial weather in the early part of the month has been rather beneficial than otherwise. After her chilly frown, Nature has put on her brightest smile, and everything is reviving under its influence. The Funds are firmer, business better, and corn falling; unexpected hoards of grain have been tempted out by the high prices—some, it is said, of fifteen years' accumulation! And, as extreme avarice generally overreaches itself, the "samples," in this case, appear to have been almost worthless. But, taken altogether, the change in the aspect of affairs is cheering. Similar statements arrive from the Continent, and, at present, there is every prospect of a year of abundance. Heaven send it! A short harvest would bring consequences that scarcely bear contemplation.

Political intelligence is limited to election rumours; members are seeking constituencies, or constituencies are seeking them; Mr. Disraeli has forsaken Shrewsbury, and addresses the electors of Bucks, "ambitioning" us the Americans say, a county. Sir G. Grey, the Home Secretary, quits Devonport, and comes in for Northumberland; and other changes there are flying abroad. Lord Ashley is making an attempt to get in for Bath, though the ground is held by Mr. Roebuck and Lord Duncan; how a constituency who have for so long had "ginger hot in the mouth," in the radicalism and piquant audacities of Mr. Roebuck, will be satisfied to fall back on the "progressive conservatism," and amiable philanthropy of Lord Ashley, remains to be seen; but, in truth, parties are in strange confusion, and the grievous want of "a cry" still continues. No party seems able to anticipate what the election will produce; will the next Parliament have a Whig majority? Will it be one of moderate men, who on the "good deal to be said on both sides" principle, would support a mixed Ministry, with Graham and Lord Lincoln, and Sydney Herbert, by the side of Lord John Russell? What does Sir Robert Peel think of the state of things? It is said he is not anxious to return to power; yet we have an inward conviction that he will be again in office. These are questions waiting "on the forehead of the time to come" for solution, and, for all practical purposes, the Conservatives appear to be in advance of the Whigs. They have at present the forbearance of all parties in consideration of their difficulties; they govern in a political armistice, with the white flag hung out over Downing-street; but parties will be wonderfully emboldened by a good harvest and an election, and next year it may be expected that hostilities will recommence.

Our comedy writers should go to Spain; the Court scandals and intrigues that furnished such matter to our Congreves and Wycherlies, are there flourishing in full bloom. A young Queen freed from control, and delighting in bull-fighting, hunting, and balls; a husband, who sulks, and is devout, and is too stupid for anything but contradiction to all that is proposed to him; a military favourite, who carves true-love knots on the trees in the gardens of Aranjuez; a Ministry, compelled to get a divorce for the Sovereign their predecessors married, and called the affair an "auspicious event," or be dismissed: here is "matter for a May morning," indeed! There is much that is mournful, too, amid the Royal and Ministerial perplexities. It is evident that Isabella was kept under duresse till that step was taken it is all but impossible to retrace; and now, perhaps, the more deeply she commits herself in the sudden liberty she knows not how to use, the better it will be for the purpose of the heartless old plotter by whom she was sacrificed. It is degrading to Frenchmen and Spaniards to see this nations played with for the mere advancement of Louis Philippe's family. There is some risk of Royalty being endangered by it both in France and Spain; but at present, if the object of the King of the French is to allow Isabella to run herself into discredit, that he may have the opportunity of an "intervention," his wish seems likely to be satisfied; the absence of Christina, who alone could control her, seems but a part of the scheme; in ordinary life, the whole affair would have subjected the actors to prosecution and infamy; but there is another code of morals for Kings and Ministers; and, lax as this is, Louis Philippe has stretched it to the utmost.

THE WEATHER.

The weather which has been experienced during the past week has been very fine indeed; the extraordinary fine weather of this and the two preceding weeks has caused a very great improvement in the appearance of the growing crops, and in vegetation generally. The following are some particulars of every day:—Friday was a fine day, the sky was principally cloudless, the wind was from the W.S.W.; the lowest thermometer reading on grass was 36°, and the average temperature of the day was 60°. Saturday was a fine day, the sky was principally covered by cloud till 5 P.M., after which time it was cloudless; the direction of the wind was S.W.; the lowest reading of the thermometer on grass was 41°; and the average temperature of the day was 63°. Sunday was an extraordinarily fine day; there were a few small portions of cirri scattered about the sky; the wind was from the W.S.W.; the lowest reading on grass was 44°, the temperature of the air at 7h. A.M., was 61°—this increased to 86° by 2h. P.M., a point higher than has occurred in May for many years, the reading exceeded 85° for three hours, as shown by four different thermometers, whose readings have been compared with standard instruments, and known to be correct. This great heat for May did not decline rapidly; at 7h. P.M., the reading was 74°, and the lowest reading during the following night, was 62°; so that both the day and night were remarkably warm. Monday was a very fine, warm day; the wind was from the S. and S.W.; the sun was frequently hidden by large clouds of the cumulo-stratus character; the temperature in the morning was low, being, on grass, as low as 39°; on flax, 24°; and the temperature of the air was 40°; this increased to 77½° during the day, being an increase of 37½° within a few hours. The average temperature of the day was 58½°. The average temperature of the week was 63°.

The extreme thermometrical readings each day were—

Friday,	May 21, the highest during the day was	76 deg.,	and the lowest was 45½ deg.
Saturday,	May 22	77½	49
Sunday,	May 23	86½	53
Monday,	May 24	70	55
Tuesday,	May 25	69	46½
Wednesday,	May 26	74	41
Thursday,	May 27	77½	40

Blackheath, Friday, May 28, 1847. J. G.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT CLAREMONT.

Last Saturday, her Majesty and Prince Albert went to Claremont.

The Queen and Prince Albert, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, attended Divine service on Sunday, at Claremont. The Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtenay officiated

Monday being her Majesty's birthday, a serenade was performed at seven o'clock in the morning, at Claremont, by the band of the Scots Fusilier Guards, under the direction of M. C. Boosé. The Royal circle at breakfast consisted of her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen. Her Majesty and her Royal Consort took their usual early walk. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice walked and rode out in the Park.

RETURN OF THE COURT TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert and the Royal Family returned to Buckingham Palace on Tuesday. His Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured the officers of the Scots Fusilier Guards, of which regiment his Royal Highness is Colonel, with his company at dinner at their Barrack Rooms. The Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, honoured her Majesty's Theatre with her presence on Tuesday evening. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Saxe Weimar, also honoured the performance with their presence. Prince Albert came to the theatre in the course of the evening.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, honoured the fancy bazaar in the Regent's Park Barracks with a visit on Wednesday. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, and attended by the Hon. Miss Dawson, afterwards took an airing in an open carriage and four. The Queen had a dinner party in the evening.

CELEBRATION OF HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.

Thursday being fixed for the celebration of her Majesty's Birthday, there were the usual rejoicings in the metropolis. The bells of the churches were rung, and the Park and Tower guns were fired

In the evening her Majesty's theatre dined together, and their houses were illuminated.

The Queen held a Drawing Room at St. James's Palace.

The morning being beautifully fine, an immense crowd of respectably-dressed persons assembled in the Park, and when the Royal procession passed, the Sovereign and her illustrious Consort were long and loudly cheered.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Queen Dowager, and other members of the Royal Family, the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, the great officers of State and the household, and those having the privilege of the *entrée*, arrived at the Palace shortly after one o'clock.

The "flank" companies of the Household Troops, were inspected in the morning in St. James's Park, on the parade at the back of the Horse Guards.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.—The Queen's actual birthday, on Monday, was observed in the metropolis with the usual outward demonstrations of rejoicing. Her Majesty on Monday completed her twenty-eighth year. A levee of the nobility and gentry called and left their names at Buckingham Palace

FORTHCOMING VISIT OF THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT TO CAMBRIDGE.—It is expected that her Majesty and Prince Albert will arrive at Cambridge at an early hour on Monday, the 5th of July, and will remain till Wednesday afternoon. It is believed that the Duke of Wellington will likewise honour with his presence the august ceremony of the Installation.

FIRE AT STEPNEY.—On Wednesday afternoon, the rope-grounds and premises at Stepney, belonging to Mr. Marnes and Mr. Gray, were totally destroyed by fire. The buildings adjoining the fair, the confusion was dreadful, and two drinking booths were pulled down and demolished. Mr. Marquard, superintendent of the K division, was severely scorched. The loss is estimated at several thousand pounds. The rope warehouses, sheds, and machinery in both places were consumed, and the dwelling-house of Mr. Marnes was destroyed

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD. May 22.

This being the last day of term, a Congregation was holden, when the following degrees were conferred:—

D.C.L.—The Hon. and Rev. H. W. Bertie, Fellow of All Souls' College.

M.A.—W. Scholey, St John's College; D. B. Barthelot, Corpus College.

Grand Compounders.—Rev. M. Bland, Corpus College; G. A. Alston, Wadham College; J. G. Andrews (Fellow), Lincoln College; A. E. Dryden, Trinity College; T. P. Maitland, Christ Church; H. W. Haslam, Balliol College; E. M. F. Heaton, Scholar, Jesus College.

B.A.—J. Orr, Oriel College, Grand Compounder; F. Walker, Worcester College; H. H. Wellerly and F. Thomas, Exeter College; W. H. Thackwell, G. S. Whitbeck (Scholar), and J. W. Hall, Brasenose College; C. D. Ross (Scholar), W. W. Walter, J. W. Hartshorne, J. Pinder, A. Grieber, and A. Porah, Wadham College; J. Maynard, Pembroke College; W. Scholey (Scholar), Balliol College; W. H. Milman, M. Hogarth, J. J. Seagrove (Scholars), J. L. Phillips, Christ Church; W. U. Heygate, B. D. Compton, W. C. Stapylton, and R. H. King (Postmasters), Merton College; F. Meyrick (Scholar), G. Watson, Trinity College; W. H. Davey, E. M. Chapman, Lincoln College; F. Chaloner, Corpus College; J. A. Cros (Scholar), C. Shebbeare, J. Baker, P. Bland, J. Waldy, University College; W. Hitchens, G. F. Tamplin, St. John's College; H. Morgan, Jesus College; J. A. L. Campbell, Oriel College.

Yesterday Mr. C. W. Boase, Commoner of Exeter College, was elected a Scholar of the same College.

May 26.

In a Convocation holden this day, the Rev. S. W. Wayte, M.A., Fellow of Trinity; the Rev. H. Binney, M.A., Scholar of Worcester; and the Rev. G. G. Perry, M.A., and Fellow of Lincoln College, were nominated by the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors to be Masters of the Schools for the year 1847-48.

In a Congregation holden at the same time, the following degrees were conferred:—

M.A.—F. A. Weekes, Wadham, Grand Compounder; C. Goring, Christ Church, Grand Compounder; Lord R. G. Lennox, Christ Church; Rev. E. P Eddrup, Rev. W. W. How, and Rev. C. Harris, Wadham; and Rev. G. W. Langmead, and F. Ralkes, Exeter; F. W. Peel, and R. O. Burton, Worcester; Rev. J. Hardie, St. Mary Hall; Rev. G. Trevor, Magdalen Hall; Rev. G. Levy, and Rev. H. H. Vaux, Queen's; W. H. Gunner, New College; Rev. H. Macdougall, W. S. Hoole, and T. B. Banner, Brasenose; Rev. E. Walford, Scholar of Balliol; H. J. Rhodes, Corpus; Rev. O. B. Tyler, and W. A. Glyn, Trinity; Rev. W. S. Burd, Rev. P. Walters, and Rev. F. L. Lambert, Christ Church.

B.A.—J. Goring, Christ Church, grand compounder; J. Bower, Magdalen Hall, grand compounder; N. G. Smart, University, grand compounder; Lord Ogilvy, Christ Church; F. Hale, A. Lightfoot, Magdalen Hall; E. Boothby, Hon. C. Wrottesley, University; W. S. Finch, Edmund Hall; H. W. Sargent, Merton, G. S. Robertson, G. H. Palmer, M. Williams, S. Fellows, Exeter; J. L. Roberts, Michel Hutchinson of Queen's; T. Bowles, Queen's; J. B. Wathen, A. W. Thorold, A. Eden, H. A. Dance, Queen's; A. Akers, W. W. Godden, T. B. Sykes, G. Heath, F. Silver, Worcester; H. M. Fletcher, Balliol; J. McCarogher, Demy of Magdalen; G. Fetch, Scholar of Lincoln; A. N. Delafosse, Oriel; F. H. Holman, F. M. Wilson, T. Gwynn, W. Spurway, W. W. Barston, Christ Church.

CAMBRIDGE. May 26.

At a Congregation held this day, the following degrees were conferred:—

H. M. A.—The Hon. Charles Frederick Spencer, Clare Hall, son of Earl Spencer.

M. A.—Thomas Watson, Caius College.

B.A.—H. F. Radford, T. C. Bewsshorne, and W. T. Blathwayt, Trinity College; W. W. Williams, J. Gordon, and W. H. Smithers, St. John's; G. Dance, St. Peter's; R. S. Daniel and S. B. Sellars, Corpus Christi; A. C. Hotchkys, Caius; H. Cooper, J. Watson, and T. W. Morley, Magdalene; R. T. Richards, Emmanuel; C. Bailey, Catherine Hall; G. T. Gordon and R. Pollard, Jesus; S. Crackanll and S. R. Davies, Queen's.

Grand Sandon.—B. S. Watson, St. John's, Oxford; W. Smyth, M.A., Brasenose, Oxford

THE BISHOP OF SODOR AND MAN.—The ceremony of the consecration of the Honourable and Rev. Robert Eden to the Bishopric of Sodor and Man took place last Sunday in W. itehall Chapel. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Carlisle (officiating for the Archbishop of York), assisted by the Bishop of Ripon and the Bishop of Oxford. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Oxford.

PARISH CHURCH OF ST. GILES'S, CRIPPLEGATE.—The Bishop of London and the assessors have decided that the Rev. Mr. Gordon of St. Chad's has not proved his right, under the ordinance of 1656, to the vicarage of St Giles's, Cripplegate, presented by the Dean and Chapter to the Venerable Archdeacon Hale.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ELECTION FOR MARYLEBONE.—Among the many candidates for Marylebone are Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart and Mr. David Salomans.

THE WESTMINSTER HOLIDAY.—On the day of distress, the holiday people, this Whitsuntide, appear to have enjoyed themselves more than ever, and to have spent more money. On Monday, the river and railways—especially between London and Greenwich—were crowded with passengers. It is calculated that 34,800 persons landed and embarked at the Charing-cross-bridge steam-boat pier alone.—Greenwich, Wandsworth, and Stepney fairs were visited by large crowds of pleasure-seekers in consequence of the holidays. The various boats on the river were completely filled, indeed, in some instances, to a dangerous extent, both in going down and up; however, no accident occurred. At Stepney fair there were expected no less than 100,000 persons. There was also a dense crowd at a fair held at Wandsworth. The more rationally inclined betook themselves to the intellectual pastime of examining Museums and Galleries. An official announcement of the visitors to the British Museum shows this class to have been very large. No fewer than 17,780 individuals visited that national establishment during Monday; whilst 14,570 examined the pictures in the National Gallery. Greenwich Hospital was paid by 1000 persons to go over the Tower of London; and the Polytechnic Institution was honoured with the presence of the Grand Duke Constantine. The East India and United Service Museums were fully attended.

GENERAL FALL IN THE PRICE OF PROVISIONS.—On Monday morning, the price of bread was reduced in several parts of the metropolis a halfpenny in the 4lb. loaf; many of the under-priced bakers announced the gratifying fact by large placards, having the words "Glorious news! down again to 10½d." inscribed. The general price of second bread is from 10½d. to 11½d., and the League Company are selling at 10d. the 4lb. loaf; inferior can be obtained a penny less, and the best bread sells at 1s. 1d.; flour has been reduced in proportion. A reduction of a penny in the pound has taken place in the prices of butcher's meat of all descriptions, and, in consequence, bacon and other cured provisions have been reduced. The fine weather has caused a large supply of fish, which is sold remarkably cheap; small soles can be had from 8d. to 3d. per pair, and mackerel five for a shilling. Vegetables, particularly greens and cabbages, are very plentiful; the former, which about a week ago sold at 7d. a bunch, can now be had at 2d., and early York cabbages at 1½d. each; early foreign potatoes sell at 3d. per pound.

UNHEALTHY STATE OF PART OF THE CITY.—On Tuesday, Dr. Lynch, accompanied by several respectable inhabitants of the Ward of Farringdon Without, went to the Lord Mayor, and Dr Lynch enforced the necessity for the adoption of some measures to prevent the spread of disease engendered by want of ventilation and drainage arising from the narrowness, the warrenlike construction of the dwellings of the poor, represent that, of all the thirty-six metropolitan districts, the ward of Farringdon Without was the worst. Dr. Lynch went on to describe the fatal and dangerous effects arising from the want of proper ventilation, drainage, and proper draining. He mentioned that the inquest of St. Sepulchre stated that, in some cellars, eight people lodged in a place twelve feet square, and that two-children, daughter houses, and bedridden parents, are suffered to exist in the midst of a crowded population The gentlemen of the Inquest, after enumerating other horrors, showing that the wretched habitations are full of plagues vapours, represent that, for the future, proper supervision, fever will make awful ravages among the poor.—Some statements were then made as to the desire of the Commissioners of Sewers to render every assistance in their power.—The Lord Mayor said he certainly thought the public were greatly indebted to the gentlemen who had brought so important a subject before him, and he assured them that, so far as he could render any service to the cause, he should be completely at their command. He was glad to find that justice was so willingly yielded to the Commissioners of Sewers. He knew how warm they were in the last cause of sanatory regulations, but they could not, he believed, do what was necessary, by compelling landowners to pull down their houses to the common sewers. For the purpose of giving to the deputation an opportunity of accomplishing their object, he should appoint Monday next for holding a Court, for the discussion of the matter brought forward.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The number of births in the metropolis, during the week ending May 22, was—Males, 653; females, 614; total, 1267. The deaths were—Males, 467; females, 424; total, 891.

FIRE AT HUNGERFORD MARKET Early on Wednesday morning a fire broke out in the warehouse of Mr. Milligan, corn and hay merchant, Hungerford Wharf. The engines shortly arrived, and there being a plentiful supply of water, and a number of men present (who were waiting for the market to open), the flames were soon subdued. By the exertions of the men the fire was confined to Mr. Milligan's warehouse. Not long ago, after some heavy losses on the turf, he found his affairs in an embarrassed state, and, in a manner that indicated he had a wish to die, he desired his wife to get some charcoal, that they might, children and all, suffocate themselves. He was a loser to a considerable amount on the last Derby. On Monday morning he left home in a cheerful state, and, returning at eleven o'clock, went to his bed room. Not long afterwards his wife entered the room, and found him lying on the floor insensible. Mr. Webb, a surgeon opposite, was called in immediately, and found that he had taken a large quantity of prussic acid. The unfortunate man died in ten minutes. After his death a TAROT was found in his pocket.

EFFECTS OF GAMBLING.—On Monday morning Mr. Frederick Cruse, landlord of the Crown and Sceptre, Great Titchfield-street, Marylebone, poisoned himself with prussic acid. He had latterly attended much more to sporting matters, races in particular, than to his business. Not long ago, after some heavy losses on the turf, he found his affairs in an embarrassed state, and, in a manner that indicated he had a wish to die, he desired his wife to get some charcoal, that they might, children and all, suffocate themselves. He was a loser to a considerable amount on the last Derby. On Monday morning he left home in a cheerful state, and, returning at eleven o'clock, went to his bed room. Not long afterwards his wife entered the room, and found him lying on the floor insensible. Mr. Webb, a surgeon opposite, was called in immediately, and found that he had taken a large quantity of prussic acid. The unfortunate man died in ten minutes. After his death a TAROT was found in his pocket.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The House resumed its sittings to-day.

THE BIRMINGHAM AND OXFORD RAILWAY. A long discussion took place relative to the mode of appointing the committee to inquire into the proceedings which have taken place with respect to the Birmingham and Oxford Railway; and it was eventually understood that the committee should be nominated on Monday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The House of Commons met again to-day at four o'clock.

NEW MEMBER. Capt. Burke took the oaths and his seat for Galway, in the room of Mr. T. B. Martin, deceased.

THIRD READINGS OF RAILWAY BILLS.—The following bills were read a third time and passed: the Caledonian and Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock Railways Amalgamation Bill; the Great Northern Railway (Hertford, Hatfield, and St. Alban's Branch) Bill; and the Lynn and Ely Railway Extension Bill.

THE WELLINGTON STATUE.—Mr. C. BERKELEY gave notice that on Monday he should ask a question relating to the removal of the Wellington Statue. (A laugh.)

ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS.—Lord J. RUSSELL stated that on Monday next, he should move that the Lords' amendments on the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill have precedence before other business. If they were disposed of early, he should then move the consideration of the Lords' amendments to the same other Irish bills On Thursday he should proceed with the Prisons Bill, and on Friday with the Loan Discount Bill.

REDUCTION OF LABOURERS IN IRELAND.—In answer to a question by Lord G. BENTINCK, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said, from the accounts he had received from Ireland, dated the 20th inst., he was able to inform the House that a great reduction had been made in the number of labourers employed on public works in that country.

DIRECT TAXATION.—On the order of the day being read for going into a Committee of Supply, Mr. EWART moved that it was expedient that a more direct system of taxation on property should (as far as possible) be substituted for the indirect system (by Customs and Excise Duties) now in use. That such a change would, by removing restrictions imposed by the Excise, encourage trade and the free application of science to trade. The honourable gentleman proceeded at great length to show the advantages which would result by the change which he proposed, and entered into a great many details in support of his argument.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND ON THE DEATH OF O'CONNELL

The Repeal Association met on Wednesday, and agreed to the following address:

"Fellow-countrymen,—O'Connell is no more! The exhausting spirit of Ireland has passed away. The light of the nations is extinguished.

"Weep, and wail, and let your grief be without limit, O children of Ireland; for the cup of your affliction is full, and the extent of your sufferings is without measure. The pride of your hearts has been stricken down—the bright one of Erin is removed—the Liberator of our country has departed.

"With a weapon of sorrow it has pleased the Almighty to afflict us to the uttermost—pestilence and famine blight our people. In a foreign country, far away from his own loved native land, low lies the champion of Ireland's liberties.

"Oh, well may we mourn him, for his whole human race deplores his loss, and the gloom of our bereavement ...illeth the world.

"Fellow countrymen, now shall we best prove that we loved him whilst living, or mourn for him when dead? By reverencing his principles—by obeying his dictates by pursuing the same noble objects in the peaceful step...he trod

"In one sense, in the true sense, O'Connell is not dead! Men like unto him can never die—all that was mortal has passed away, but the immortal part remains. His spirit, fellow countrymen, abides with you. His m...ral teachings are spread for ever through you, and through the universe. No time can extinguish the lessons of his wisdom.

"For ourselves, associated as we were here by him, our purpose is determined to stand by his principles, and to abide by his doctrines and by them alone. This is our first and unalterable resolve.

"Throughout the wide world a mighty void is felt—who shall fill it up? What nation, what people, has not lo-t a benefactor? Our country has lost its guide and leader. On, let that country still be directed by his wisdom, and be marshalled beneath his standard.

"His paths were the paths of peace. He walked in the ways of the law and of order. Remember, then, the counsels of the departed, and imitate the moral of his wisdom and experience—" The man who commits a crime gives strength to the enemy.

"By the long and faithful services—by the noble example of his life—by the glory of his immortal name, we beseech, we implore you, fellow-countrymen, swerve not from the principles, desert not the objects, nor abandon the doctrines of O'Connell." (Signed, by order) "CORNELIUS M'LOUGHLIN, "'T. M. RAY, Secretary." "Chairman of the Meeting."

MANCHESTER RACES.—THURSDAY.

The St. Leger Stakes of 10 sovs each. Mile and three quarters			
Mr. S. L. Fox's Executor	.. .. ..	(Templeman)	1
Mr. Brooke's Luminous	.. .. ..	..	2
Bastus, Comme-il-faut, and Wildboy also ran.			
Her Majesty's Plate of 100 Guineas. Three miles and a distance.			
Mr. Disney's Burgundy, 4 yrs	.. ..	(Holmes)	1
Lord Chesterfield's Game Lass filly, 3 yrs	.. ..		2
Betting: 2 to 1 on Burgundy. Won easy by three lengths.			

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW LORD-LIEUTENANT IN DUBLIN.—The Earl of Clarendon arrived in Dublin on Wednesday, and was sworn into office in the accustomed form. The Earl of Clarendon then produced to the Lords Justices her Majesty's letter, authorising and commanding them to declare to the Lords State in Council the appointment of the Earl of Clarendon to the Government of State, the Lords Justices delivered the Sword of State to the Earl of Clarendon accordingly; and invested him with the Collar and Insignia of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, as Lord Lieutenant. His Excellency then took his seat, elevated, at the Council Board, as Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

THE DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.—It is now believed that the dissolution of Parliament will take place at the end of June or beginning of July, and that the next Parliament will sit in the autumn.

CURIOUS SUICIDE.—On Thursday evening, a man named Thomas Smith, a watchman in the employ of Messrs. Goding and Co., the brewers, in Belvidere-road, near the Charing Cross Suspension Bridge, jumped from the lion of another colossal stone, on the top of the brewery, into a large, and died before he could be conveyed to a surgeon. The unfortunate man was about thirty years of age, and has left a wife and three children. Just before he dropped from the pedestal, he exclaimed, "The Lord has mercy upon my soul." He had latterly displayed great eccentricity and absence of mind.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

HOLLAND.

On Sunday last, a trial opening of the railway from the Hague to Rotterdam was made, and was entirely satisfactory. The great iron bridge near Scheidam and Delfshaven was crossed for the first time, and led to the conviction that the soil dry and safety were what could be wished. It was understood that the line would be opened to general traffic in a few days, probably in the beginning of next week.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Trinity Term commenced on Monday

THE DUKE OF BRUNSWICK.—An action was recently brought, Munden v. the Duke of Brunswick, on an annuity bond. The point in dispute was whether foreign Princes could be sued in this country. The defendant pleaded that he was a Sovereign Prince, and that the contract had been made by him whilst under the influence of the Duke, one of which he was Sovereign. To this the plaintiff replied that the contract did not relate to the government or policy of the Dukedom of which the defendant alleged himself to be the Sovereign, and that at the time the suit commenced, and still, the defendant was residing in this country as a private individual. To this replication there was a demurrer, and on the argument the question mainly discussed was the validity of the plea. The Court took time to consider its judgment. In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Tuesday, Lord Denman gave judgment that the plea was bad. It did not allege that the defendant was a Sovereign Prince at the time when the plea was pleaded, and the allegation that he was a Sovereign Prince at the time when the contract was made was immaterial. If, indeed, the contract had been made by a *de facto* Sovereign as a matter of state, that perhaps would furnish a good plea to the jurisdiction of the Court assuming to be obeyed. The judgment, therefore, was for the plaintiff

LETTERS OF ALLOTMENT.—In the Court of EXCHEQUER, on Wednesday, a decision was given of some importance relative to letters of allotment. The case was that of Vollans v. Fletcher. The action was originally brought by the allottee of ten shares in the "Birmingham, West Bromwich, and Walsall Junction Railway Company," to recover from the chairman of the managing committee the sum paid by way of deposit. The case was tried before the Lord Chief Baron at the sittings after Michaelmas Term, and the letter of application and letter of allotment by the secretary having been produced in evidence on the part of the plaintiff, it was objected on the part of the defendant that these documents were evidence of a contract, and required to be stamped. The learned Chief Baron, at the trial, gave the objection its full weight, and directed a nonsuit to be entered, reserving leave, however, to the plaintiff to move to enter a verdict, if the Court should be of opinion that the documents tendered at the trial on the part of the plaintiff did not require a stamp. A rule having been obtained accordingly, argument was heard upon it on Wednesday, after which the Court decided that the payment of the deposit was an act; and if the letter of allotment was not a contract by subscribing letter addressed to a body corporate, the letter of allotment was not an agreement in writing requiring a stamp. Upon this ground the Court was of opinion that the objection made at the trial to the admissibility of the letter of allotment ought not to have prevailed, and directed the nonsuit to be set aside, and a verdict entered for the plaintiff for £19, the amount claimed

POWERS OF RAILWAY COMPANIES.—In the same Court on Wednesday, a decision was given of some importance relative to the Croydon Railway Company. The plaintiff, Mr. Chilton, who is a member of the bar, coming from Sydenham to London by the Croydon Railway, accidentally lost his ticket, and upon his arrival at the London-bridge terminus, in 3d., the fare of a first-class passenger from Croydon was demanded of him. Mr. Chilton offered to pay 1s., the first-class fare from Sydenham, the station at which he joined the train, but declined to pay the fare from Croydon, upon which he was taken into custody by the company's servants, and conveyed to the station-house, and upon finding bail was liberated. The present action was thereupon brought, and the company pleaded not guilty, and a special plea of justification, founded on a by-law of the company. The special plea was demurred to, and the Bill Court, on demurrer, held that the by-law was not a reasonable one, upholding the action. The parties then went to the assizes, and the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £5 10s. Mr. Matthew Hill, on Wednesday, moved for a rule for a new trial, on the ground that the damages were excessive. There was no pretence for saying that any offence or violation was intended to Mr. Chilton personally. The practice of the company acted under a by-law supposed to have been valid until this action was brought; and unless that by-law could be enforced by arrest it was a dead letter. The Chief Baron reminded the Learned Counsel that there was no evidence at the trial of any by-law. Baron Alderson suggested an apology, but Sir F. Thesiger respectfully declined. The trial was the proper time for an apology. After a verdict he did not think that such a course ought to have been suggested by the jury, nor that it could be acquiesced in by the plaintiff. The Court granted a rule nisi to show cause why there should not be a new trial, on the ground of excessive damages. Mr. Baron Platt, however, dissented, and gave his opinion that there was no ground for a rule.

POLICE.

JOSEPH ADY'S FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

Sir Peter Laurie stated to the Lord Mayor at the MANSION-HOUSE, on Monday, that he had just received from Hamburgh, and the following letter, relating to that indefatigable nuisance to society, Joseph Ady, the Quaker. The correspondence of Ady now extended to all parts of the world, and, as the British law could not touch him (a fact certainly disgraceful to the statute book), his impositions were altogether without bounds:—

To Sir Peter Laurie, Deputy Lord Mayor of London.—My Lord,—I have received a letter from Sir Joseph Ady, of London, which I do myself the honour to enclose to you, and beseeching, because your name is found at the head of it. I hope you will not take it ill that I am so bold as to address you, and ask you to be so kind as to inform me, as agent of my mother, the widow of my late father, Gerard Cornelius Vladerackun, first, whether it is requisite or necessary that a power of attorney, somebody authorised by me, should go to London in order to fetch personally the sum of £1000 and upwards, awarded by my late father, or whether I can trust the proceeds of it, without any considerable or large sums, to Sir Joseph Ady, the author of the enclosed note, who is unknown to me.

Second. What documents are demanded, in the last-mentioned case; and

Third. Whether you, Sir, the Deputy Lord Mayor, will be so kind as to tell me when it was possible, for what reason, and by what person, the sum of £1000 was given or bequeathed to my late father.

I feel great interest in making these inquiries in order that I may return my thanks, if possible, where they are so justly due.

I request you will excuse me my Lord Mayor, for the liberty which I, who am unknown to England, and ignorant of the British customs, take in addressing myself to you, and in recommending my interests in the affair in question to your Lordship's powerful protection hoping you to honour me with an answer. I am, with the most profound respect,

Your obedient,
C. G. VAN VLADERACKEN

Alkmaar, May 16.
My address—G. C. Van Vladeracken, Ardegracht, Alkmaar, Province Nord, Holland.

To Joseph Ady's communication—

"As you would that men should do to you do you even so to them,"

Sir Peter Laurie, Deputy Lord Mayor of London.

The undersigned is able to inform you of something considerable to your advantage (value £190 and upwards), on receipt of twenty shillings, by order on White-chapel post-office, as an equivalent for his trouble and expenses generally, which he may put to your request with the greatest immediate attention is paid thereto, and should you find any difficulty, the great abovenamed will frank you from all expense, except postage, which you must pay both ways.

Respectfully,
JOSEPH ADY Accountant.
No. 5, York-street, Charlotte-street, quarter-of-a-mile from Whitechapel Church, London.
May 8.

The reading of these documents caused some laughter in the justice-room.

The Lord Mayor: I have been just considering the propriety of summoning Mr. Ady to the Court of Requests for twopence, which I have been called upon for a communication of his to me, and I think I shall try the case with him. I apprehend that his success must be considerable, or he could not so pertinaciously adhere to his old plan.

Sir Peter Laurie: I cannot help repeating that it is a disgrace to the laws of this country that there exists no remedy for such an abuse as this Ady and now sends round his letters to all countries, with the head of "Prince" lithographed at the top, as a security for the genuineness of the article.

The Lord Mayor: The decisions of the courts of law show us that the only remedy appears to be in the newspapers, to which I am constantly obliged to appeal, when urgently pressed.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—During the present week the arrivals of English wheat for our market have been on a moderate scale and the show of samples at this market for today was small nevertheless owing to the prevailing fine weather for the growing crops, and in the absence of the principal dealers, the trade was excessively dull, and to have effected sales a decline of fully 2s per quarter must have been submitted to on the quotations. In foreign wheat scarcely a transaction was reported, and large parcels were offering at an abatement in value of from 2s to 3s per quarter on the respective spring rates; we may state, generally, that the supplies were very moderate, yet the trade was very depressed, and, in the few transactions reported, the rates declined 1s to 2s per quarter. Flour and Indian corn were off. We on easier terms.

English.—English: Wheat, 3960; barley, 1110; malt, 4740; oats, 400; Irish Wheat, —; barley, —; malt, —; oats, 610. Foreign. Wheat, 9280; barley, 5030; malt, —; oats, 1,320. Flour, 5280 sacks, —barrels

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 60s to 100s. ditto white, 62s to 107s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red 58s to 98s, ditto white, 60s to 105s; rye, 45s to 47s; grinding barley, 24s to 26s; distilling do to 30s, malting ditto, 30s to 33s; Lincoln and Yorkshire malt, 70s to 78s; brown do, 56s to 72s; Kingston and Ware, 77s to 79s, Chevalier, 80s to 84s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire oats, 20s to 23s; Scotch do, 20s to 23s; Irish do, 19s to 22s; beans, 30s to 34s; Essex & Kent ditto white, 37s to 39s; tick beans, new, 30s to 34s, ditto old, 4s to —s; grey peas, 37s to 40s, maple do, 36s to 42s, white, —s to —s; boilers, 45s to 50s, per quarter. Town-made flour 35s to 38s; Suffolk, 28s to 31s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 25s to 30s per 280lbs. *Foreign.* Dantzig and wheat, —s to —s; Marianopoli, —s to —s; Polish Odessa, —s to —s; Taganrog, —s to —s, and peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 25s to 31s per barrel; Baltic, —s to — per barrel.

The Seed Market.—In all articles, so little business is doing that prices remain nominally unaltered.

Linseed, English, sowing, 52s to 54s; Baltic, crushing, 48s to 50s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 47s to 50s Hempseed 32s to 33s per quarter Coriander, 18s to 21s per cwt. Brown Mustard seed, 8s to 10s., white ditto, 8s to 10s. Tares, 7s 6d to 8s 6d per bushel. Canary, 60s to 64s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; ditto, 30s to 36s per cwt., new, —s to —s; Dutch, —s to —s; Baltic, —s to —s.

Bread. The prices of wheaten bread in the Metropolis are from 10d to 12½d; of household duto, 10½ to 11½d per 4lbs loaf

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 94s 10d; barley, 34s 10d; oats, 24s 3d; rye, 60s 4d; beans, 35s 10d.

The Six Weeks' Average Wheat, 61s 10d; barley, 36s 11d; oats, 21s 6d; rye, 56s 7d; beans 33s 11d: peas, 34s 9d

Flour—In articles sometimes heavy, yet, in most instances, last week's prices are supported.

Sugar—The supply of both raw and refined sugar is good, and only a moderate business is doing on somewhat easier terms

Coffee—There is a full average business doing in this market, at very full prices.

Rice—All kinds are in moderate request, at fully the late currency.

Provisions—Irish butter is a very dull inquiry and for 1 is to 2s per cwt. lower than last quotations. Foreign butter has declined quite 2s per cwt., with a heavy demand. The English butter is dull, at 82s to 84s per firkin for Dorset, and 8s 6d to 12s 6d per dozen lbs. for fresh. The prices quoted in Ireland are a very wide range, and the chief supplies, Belfast and Cork, are not disposed to give way in price. In all other kinds of provisions, we have no alteration to report

Tallow.—This market is very steady, and the quotations are a trifle higher. The price, on the spot, is 47s 6d to 48s per cwt.

Monday, Friday.—Although a few reports have come to hand this week complaining of the dry, cold, ungenial season from the provinces generally speaking, and very favourable. Such has been the progress of the time, that the crops in all parts of the kingdom have already reached the tops of the poles. As might therefore, be expected, the demand here for all kinds of hops is a matter, at present, of but a very stationary prices

Sussex pockets, £3 18s to £4 8s; Weald of Kent ditto, £4 5s to £5 0s: Mid and East Kent ditto, £5 5s to £6 16s per cwt.

Coals, Friday.—Adair's, 15s 3d; Wylam, 15s; Stewart's, 17s; Lambton, 16s 9d; Heston, 16s; Wallsend, 16s 3d per ton.

Smithfield, Friday.—Although the supply of beasts on sale here to-day was but moderate, we have to report a very limited inquiry for all breeds of stock, in consequence of the weather—at barely, but at nothing quotable beneath, Monday's prices There were in the market 984 oxen and cows 800 sheep and lambs, and 86 calves from Holland and Germany

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—The supplies of each kind of meat on sale were tolerably good, while the trade was dragging, at the following rates.—

For Sib. by the carcase.—Inferior beef, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; middling ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime large ditto, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; prime small ditto, 4s 10d to 5s; large veal, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; middling ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; prime ditto, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; veal, 4s 4d to 5s 6d; small pork, 5s 0d to 5s 6d; ditto, 5s 2d to 5s 4d.	ROBERT BERRENT

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Although money continues to command the same rate as for some weeks past, still, paper of a longer date is taken, and the pressure is unexceptionable. Exchequer Bills continue to be a topic of conversation, and there is no doubt that the Bank of England is purchasing, for the purpose of keeping them above par until after the 4th of June, on which day the late minute will expire. To those unacquainted with the circumstances under which a large proportion of these securities are held, it is necessarily a matter of surprise that money should not be demanded for them, when six per cent can be readily obtained for capital not only paying four and a half. But a large proportion of Exchequer Bills is deposited in the hands of the bankers, in some cases as security, and more frequently as a loan by private individuals, who purchase them as a temporary investment until some more permanent object can be attained. In either case, the money is rarely or ever demanded, new bills being almost invariably received. These circumstances, added by the Bank purchases, leave little doubt that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will not be called on for any large amount in money but, should the new bills decline much below par, another advance in the interest must be resorted to With the favourable weather and continuous fall in the Corn Market, this even may not be needed. The belief expressed some weeks since in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, that our difficulties were gradually diminishing, will then be further verified, and at no distant date a reaction in legitimate branches of enterprise will attest the soundness of our present financial system.

The opening of the Market was firm on Monday, Consols quoting 87½ to ¾ for Money, and 88 to ⅞ for the July account. A large jobber, however, who had bought extensively, was declared in the course of the morning; and the Stock being thus thrown on the Market, prices declined to 87¼ to ½ for Money, and 87½ to ¾ for Time. As the Settlement, however, occupied the chief attention of the dealers, the fluctuations that occurred on Tuesday and Wednesday were mainly attributable to the state of the Account, it appearing, as the Settlement progressed, that the bears were overacid, and on Wednesday a purchase of 350,000 Consols gave an impetus to prices, 87⅞ to ⅞ being the closing quotations. Thursday's market opened firmly, and the Settlement proceeded satisfactorily, money fetching rather more than 5 percent. Prices, however, became very buoyant as the day advanced, and a rise of nearly one per cent was the result of the day's true sections. The fineness of the weather, and the fall in corn at all the country markets, had great influence in giving this improved tone to business. Exchequer Bills alone did not participate in the improvement, leaving off about par. Prices at the close of the week were firm, Bank Stock quoting 190½; Reduced, 87; Consols, 88⅛; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent, 88⅛; Long Annuities, 9; Ditto, 30 years, 9½; India Bonds, 2 pm.; Consols for Opening, July 16, 88⅛; Three per Cent Consols, Scrip, 1¼ dis.; Exchequer Bills, 2 p. par

The Foreign Market continues nearly deserted. Prices during the week have ranged as follows:—Brazilian is about 80; Chilian, nominally 92; Danish, 85¾; Portuguese opened at 34, and closes at 33; Spanish Five per Cents. at 22¾, and remain nominally at that quotation. The Three per Cents. have been, and remain about 33¾; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, on Monday, were 58¾, and close at 58¾; the Four per Cent. Certificates are 89¾

The Share Market continues depressed, and a general feeling prevails that any rise would be immediately checked by the orders held for sale by the leading brokers. A little improvement at the close of the Market was evident in Eastern Counties, North Staffordshire, and some of the French lines. The following are the last quotations: Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 1¼; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, 10; Bristol and Exeter, New, 8; Caledonian, 24; Chester and Holyhead, 20¾; Eastern Counties, 19¼; Do, Perpetual Five per Cents, No. 1, ¾ pm; Do do, No. 2, ¼ pm; Do, York Extension, 6; East Lancashire, New, 6¾; East Lincolnshire, 8¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 69; Ely and Huntingdon, 18; Great North, 24; Great South, and West. (Ireland), 23; Great North of England, 230; Ditto, New, 87½; Great Western, 110; Ditto, Half Shares, 64½; Ditto, Fifths, 25½; Ditto, New, 7¾; Leeds and Thirsk 19½; Ditto, Preference 6 per Cent, 3¾; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 52½; Ditto, Canterbury, 11¼; Ditto Extension Five per Cent, 9½; London and North-Western, 173¾; Ditto, Fifths, 16½; Ditto, £40 Shares M and B., 65; Ditto, £40 Shares M. and B. (B), 10; London and South Western, 44; Ditto, New, 27½; Ditto, Tenths (Consolidated), 2¼; Ditto, Scrip, 4¾; Lynn and Ely, 26½; Lynn and Dereham, 20½; Manchester and Leeds, 98½; Ditto, Half Shares, 49½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 14¾. Ditto, Fifths, 9½; Ditto, Thirds (Scrip), 4 dis.; Manchester and Southampton, 8; Midland, 11½; Newcastle, Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 90; Ditto Consol. Bristol and Birmingham, Six per Cent., 124; Newcastle and Berwick, 25¾; Ditto, New, 6¾; Newmarket and Chesterford, 3¾; North Staffordshire, 8¾; Ditto, New, 2½; Oxford, 10¾; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 4½; Ditto, Extension, 5; Ditto, Thirds, 2¾; North Staffordshire, 9; Ditto Scrip (late Churnet and Blythe), 1¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 12¾; Ditto, New, 6; Ditto, Half Shares (A), 12½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 5; Royston and Hitchin, 18; Scottish Midland, New, 6½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 3¾; Ditto (C) ex 3¾; South Eastern, 8½; South Eastern and Dover, 3¾; Ditto, New (Ditto £10), No. 4, 4¾; South Wales, 7¾; West Riding Union, ¾ dis.; York and Newcastle, 30¾; Do. Preference, 6¾; York and North Midland, 40¾; Ditto, Extension, 40¾; Ditto, Preference, 6; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 20; Central of France (Orleans and Vierzon), 14¾; Dutch Rhenish, 3¾; Lyons and Avignon (Consolidated), 22½; Northern of France, 19¾; Orleans and Bordeaux, 6¾; Paris and Strasbourg, 11¾; Rouen and Havre, 20¾; Sambre and Meuse, 7¾. Union of Australia, 24. Real del Monte, Unregistered, 2¾.

SATURDAY NOON.—The English market was again very buoyant; and, although the jobbers and brokers were principally occupied with paying the small balances, Consols advanced to 88¾ to ⅞ for Money, and 88¾ for the Opening, at which price they closed. Exchequer Bills also improved to 4s to 3s. premium. In the Foreign and Share Market, no alteration of importance occurred.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MAY 25.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, MAY 22.

This day had audience of her Majesty, on his arrival in this country, his Royal Highness the Hereditary Prince of Lucca, attended by the Count de Revel, the Sardinian Charge d'Affaires. His Royal Highness was introduced by Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B., her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by Colonel the Honourable Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H., her Majesty's Master of the Ceremonies

DOWNING-STREET, MAY 25

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Vice-Admiral the Earl of Dundonald to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath

Her Majesty has further been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Charles W Morley Barnes, of the 3d Regiment of Light Dragoons, Lieutenant-Colonel Gerard George Congreve, of the 29th Regiment of Foot, to be Companions of the said Most Honourable Order.

CROWN-OFFICE, MAY 25.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT:

County of the city: Thomas J. Burke, of Marble hill, in the county of Galway, Esq., in the room of Thomas Barrow Martin, Esq., deceased.

BANKRUPT Y ANNULLED.

R. RAY and T. WYNNE, Leeds, Yorkshire, manufacturers of china.

BANKRUPTS

C. HALL, Uxbridge, grocer W. JUDD, Arundel Newcastle, builder. J. DARBY, Dorsetmews, Dorset-square, Regent's park, J. ANDREWS, Kilburn, Hampshire, coal-merchant. J. WHITBY, Lynn, grocer. J. BUTLER, Saffron Walden, upholsterer. W. HANDS, Whitechapel, grocer. T. BAKER, jun. Bakers, Hackney, Middlesex, Stockbroker, and now of Marylebone street, Kingsland-road, wine-merchant C. C. KNIGHT, Landport, draper E. WINSOM, Portsea, Hampshire, tailor. J. Light Hall, Sheffield, Commission-Cabinet Grocer Congreve, of the 29th Regiment of Foot, to be Companions of the said Most Honourable Order.

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SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION

A. M'KEAN, Glasgow, muslin manufacturer. J. KING, Aberdeen, timber merchant. T. M'DONALD, Glasgow, grocer. J. M'LAREN, Glasgow, manufacturer. R. HARVIE, Troon, innkeeper. J. MURRAY and G. MURRAY, Glasgow, manufacturers.

FRIDAY, MAY 28.

WHITEHALL, MAY 27

The Queen has been pleased to present Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Walkett to the charge and office of First Minister of the church and parish of Stenchin, in the presbytery of Brechin and Shire of Angus, vacant by the death of the late Rev. Alexander Bruce, late First Minister thereof.

WAR-OFFICE MAY 28.

16th Light Dragoons. Quartermaster G. Rosier to be Paymaster, vice Williams.

8th Foot: Lieut. W. J. Harris to be Lieutenant, vice Wing 30th: Lieut. R. W. Smith to be Captain, vice Shum; Ensign T. W. E. Coventry to be Lieutenant, vice Smith, J. D. B. Lewis to be Ensign, vice Harris; Ensign T. Morris to be Quartermaster, vice Ward. 39th: Lieut. J. King to be Lieutenant, vice Hoare, without purchase. 46th: Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice Bramble, who exchanges. 49th: Lieut. [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice Bramble, who exchanges. 54th: Ensign and Adjutant H. Brett to have the rank of Lieutenant. Ensign S. Slater to be Lieutenant, vice Brett. Colour Sergeant T. Smith to be Ensign, vice Slater. 57th: Brevet Major J. Campbell to be Major, vice F. H. Hicks, who retires. Lieut. J. Jamieson to be Captain, vice Campbell; Second Lieut. E. F. King to be First Lieutenant, vice Jamieson; James Tovey to be Second Lieutenant, vice King.

1st West India Regiment: Sergeant H. R. Searle to be Ensign, vice Harford

STAFF: Major T. H. Robe, of the 87th Regiment of Foot, to be Deputy Quartermaster General, of the troops serving at the Mauritius, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Army, vice Major General Wemyss, deceased.

MEMORANDA H.—The Christian names of Ensign Gardiner, of the 60th Foot, are Thomas George, not Thomas Wemyss Wilson, as stated.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT

Wiltshire Royal Regular Militia: T. Ostaford, jun., Esq.; to be Captain, vice T. S. Mills

Bedfordshire Militia: Lieut. J. Hall, to be Captain, vice Richard Ford. 2d: J. G. Gowers, to be Ensign, vice A. Wilk

The Buckingham Troop of Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry: A. H. Popham, to be Second Lieut.

E. Morris, to be Cornet, vice J. Matthews.

Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry; Sir G. Musgrave Bart., to be Major, vice Wilson; G. E. Wilson, Esq., to be Captain, vice Sir G. Musgrave Bart.; H. Lawes, Esq., to be Captain, vice Parkin; A. Lowther to be Lieutenant, vice Waring; J. T. Hopkins to be Lieutenant, vice Wilson, B. E. Rees to be Cornet, vice Lowther; W. Harrison to be Cornet, vice J. Wilson; W. Wilkins, Esq., to be Surgeon, vice Rees.

Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry: Major-Gen. H. A. Proctor to be Lieutenant-Colonel (Supernumerary, without pay); Capt. F. B. Williames to be Major, vice Major-Gen Proctor; Lieut. C. W. Wynn to be Captain, vice Williames; J. Hanmer to be Cornet, vice E. Wil liams; N. D. Jones to be Cornet, vice C. W. W. Wynn.

BANKRUPTS

L. LOGSDON, Barnet, Hertfordshire, coach-builder. J. PROSSER, Piccadilly, jeweller. G. HOBBS, Newport, Isle of Wight, draper. W. DAVIS, Bungay, Suffolk, ironmonger. J. PULLEN, Bromley, Middlesex, baker. The LONDON and BIRMINGHAM EXTENSION, and NORTHAMPTON, DAVENTRY, LEAMINGTON, and WARWICK RAILWAY COMPANY, Old Jewry Chambers. THOMAS W. BRIDGE, Rochester, Kent, upholsterer T. HANDWICK, Uxeterable, Bedfordshire, grocer. E. LIZABETH THWAITE, Oldham, woollen manker. G. F. HOLLASOUP, Birmingham, steam engine. H. B. COX, Coventry, victualler. J. JEFFERIES, Kingswood hill, Bristol, draper. C. C. RAY, Wakefield, Yorkshire, manufacturer. J. WINN, Evesham, Yorkshire, joiner. J. WELSH, Carlisle, cabinet. S. WILKES, Liverpool, ship broker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

W. SMITH, Glasgow, card maker

BIRTHS

At Melville Castle, North Britain, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Charles Dundas, of twins, a son and daughter.—In Cadogan-place Mrs Charles Mcgregor of a son.—At Antigua the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Lionel Smith, K.C.B., of a daughter.—At Edinburgh, the wife of James Stewart, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, of a daughter.—At 15, Eatonplace, Belg grave-square, the lady of John Farquhar Fraser, Esq., of a daughter.—In Belgrave-square, the lady of Robert Boyle, of a daughter.—At Bath, the wife of Joseph Cockfield Dundale, Esq., of a daughter.—On the 8th inst., Lady Rivers, of a daughter.—At Brighton, Mrs. Thomas Fraser Sanderson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

At St John s, Oxford-square, the Rev Adolphus Hamilton, to Henrietta Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Admiral Sir Benjamin Rodewell Carew, G.C.B.—At Exeter, Frederick Hayley Esq., to Katherine, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Herbert.—At Wellington Church, Salop, the Rev. W. Ben Carter, B.A., to Frances fourth daughter of the late Richard Stillingfleet Esq., of Leigh Church, Worcestershire.—At Bath Newman, Esq., to Charlotte Anne, second daughter of Henry Brown, Esq.—At Manchester, Henry Colbeck, Esq., Captain 87th Regiment, to Katherine, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Sharp, Esq.—At St George's, Hanover-square, Sir Frederick W. F. Rhodes, Bart., Captain R.N., to Mary Dismotton Maitland, only daughter of James Loch, Esq., M.P.

DEATHS

At Brighton, Major Theophilus Brisley Bust r, late of the 4th Dragoon Guards, aged fifty-four —At Islington the Rev Sydney Hamilton Beresford —On the 30th inst., Samuel Weybright in his 93d year of the Nowich, Whitehall, Salop, aged eighty-six —At the Privates' Asylum, Dublin, Sarah Saunders aged one hundred and nine —Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Pearson, K.C.B., Col of the 85th Regiment of Foot.—At Lavington-square, Grace Emy Sites, aged seventy-seven, widow of William Smythies, Esq.—At No. 10, Albert-road, Regent's-park, John William Inman, Esq.—At Highgate, Mr. John Harper, aged eighty-six —At Charles-street, Portman-square, Elizabeth Maria, the widow of Percy Fitzhardert, Esq., aged 81.

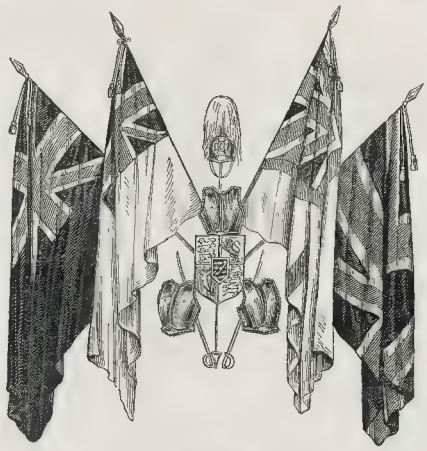
GRAND MILITARY BAZAAR AT THE REGENT'S PARK BARRACKS FOR THE DISTRESSED IRISH.

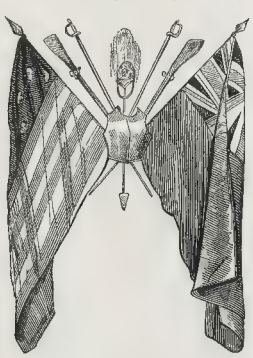
THIS benevolent aid to the funds for the relief of the Distressed Irish originated with the leaders of the *haut ton*; and the results are characterised by the tasteful elegance of the contributions, probably, beyond that displayed on any similar occasion within our recollection.

The site of the Bazaar, the Regent's Park Barracks, in Albany-street, was excellently chosen, presenting, as it does, the most spacious facilities for a display on a grand scale. When thrown open, on Wednesday morning, the Riding School presented a very beautiful appearance. The walls were covered with military trophies, including banners, shields bearing coats of arms, helmets, swords, pistols, &c. The front of each stall was tastefully festooned with red and white drapery, the names of the ladies presiding being emblazoned in silver letters. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester's stall faced the entrance, and occupied nearly twenty feet in length. It was richly furnished with the choicest articles, and presided over by the Ladies in Waiting to her Royal Highness. The Marchioness of Londonderry, as the wife of the Colonel of the 2nd Life Guards, held a stall which extended completely across the northern end of the school. At the opposite end of the building was the Viscountess Combermere's stall, no less remarkable for its rich display of articles of taste and vertù. The other noble Ladies holding stalls were the Marchioness of Clanricarde, who sold in conjunction with the Countess Granville and Lady Beauvale; the Marchioness of Ailesbury, who was assisted with the Countess of Wilton and the Countess of Jersey; the Countess of Mount Edgcumbe and Lady Marian Alford; the Countess of Brownlow and Mrs. Mountjoy Martin; the Countess of St. Germans and the Countess of Longford; the Countess of Shannon and the Countess of Desart; and the Countess of Limerick and Lady Guernsey. In addition to the above, there was a "fairy stall," devoted to the sale of the smaller class of articles. This was presided over by a fair bevy of young scions of the aristocracy. Among them were one of the lovely daughters of the Duchess of Sutherland, two daughters of the Countess of Kinnoul, and the Baroness Brunnow's youngest child.

THE ROYAL STALL.

It being understood that her Majesty would visit the Bazaar on Wednesday morning, the several ladies were at their posts at a very early hour. At half-past ten o'clock a captain's guard, consisting of fifty men, formed on the parade opposite to the entrance to the barracks. The bands of the three regiments of household cavalry took up their station at the same time opposite the entrance to the school.





At a few minutes before eleven o'clock, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, and his Royal Highness Prince George, attended by their respective suites, drove into the barrack-yard, under a salute from the guard of honour; and alighted at the entrance of the Riding School, where they were received by the ladies and gentlemen of the Committee, and conducted within the building.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, arrived precisely at ten minutes past eleven. The Royal party were saluted by the guard on entering the barrack-yard: and, as the carriages passed to the Riding School entrance, the three bands before alluded to simultaneously played the National Anthem.

On alighting from her carriage, the Queen was received by the Marquis of Londonderry and the ladies and gentlemen of the Committee. Her Majesty, on entering the Bazaar, appeared very much struck with the taste displayed in its arrangement.

The first stall visited by the Queen was that held by the Marchioness of Ailesbury, jointly with the Countess of Wilton and the Countess of Jersey. The Royal party, after making several purchases here, passed to the colossal stand held by the Marchioness of Londonderry, who was assisted in her arduous duties by the Duchess of Sutherland, the Viscountess Dungannon, the Hon. Mrs. Anson, Viscountess Seaham, and the Lady Alexandrina Vane. Her Majesty purchased very largely of the noble Marchioness, and complimented her Ladyship on the magnificent stock over which she presided. Two of the most interesting stands in the Bazaar were those of the Viscountess Combermere and Mrs. Mountjoy Martyn, the former of which was rich in works of art, many of them being productions of the noble Viscountess herself; and the latter abounding in articles of taste and vertù of the richest character. The Queen paid a lengthened visit to each of these ladies, and purchased largely of both. From Mrs. Martyn, her Majesty bought a statuette of the Duke of Wellington, executed and presented by Count D'Orsay; and the Viscountess Combermere sold to the Queen various articles, including a collection of her Ladyship's

THE MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY'S STALL.

articles at every stand; not forgetting the Juvenile Stall, which, indeed, came in for a more than full share of Royal patronage.

The Royal party left at a few minutes before twelve o'clock, saluted, as on their arrival, by the guard of honour.

The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and the Duchess of Gloucester very shortly followed her Majesty, each loaded with purchases.

The Bazaar was now opened to the general public, and the whole area was speedily filled with fashionable company, including the chief of the Foreign Ministers and all the leading members of the aristocracy. From this period up to five o'clock, the Bazaar continued crowded.

The Duchess of Sutherland was the fortunate winner of a magnificent bijou box, presented by Mr. Hesketh, and priced at forty guineas, which was raffled for during the afternoon—the Lady Augusta Hay, the beautiful daughter of the Countess of Kinnoul, presiding at the wheel. Her Grace, it should be stated, was a very large purchaser at the various stalls during the morning.

The receipts for admission at the doors, during the day, considerably exceeded £1000.

The Duke of Devonshire sent a superb collection of fruit and flowers from Chatsworth and Chiswick, all of which were eagerly purchased very early in the day. There were many less aristocratic, but not less liberal contributors to the Bazaar. In the floral department, Mrs. Lucas, of the Grand-row, Covent-garden, forwarded a collection of baskets of flowers, which were much admired

Messrs. Hodgson, the tobacconists, contributed 100lbs. of cigars: Madame Metayer, of Conduit-street, gave some rich fancy *material* for ladies' dresses; and others, which our space does not allow us to particularise, were equally generous in their contributions.

The Bazaar closed at five o'clock, and was reopened yesterday, and throughout to-day, at ten, the price of admission being fixed at 2s. 6d.

At the Countess of Mount Edgcumbe's stall, were some clever sketches in water-colour, by Mr. Condy, and his son, Mr. N. M. Condy, of Plymouth.

Among the contributions we must not omit to notice a collection of "Irish Knitting Patterns," by Miss Lambert, whose books on Needlework enjoy such extensive popularity. Of these "Irish Patterns" 500 copies have been received: which, if sold, will realise to the Bazaar Fund the sum of £50.

THE GRAND DUKE AND DUCHESS OF SAXE-WEIMAR.—Their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, arrived in London on Monday from the Hague, and went direct to Marlborough House.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—The Duke of Wellington returned to Apsley House on Tuesday afternoon from Strathfieldsaye, Hants, where the noble and gallant Duke had been surrounded by a select party. The Marquis and Marchioness of Douro, and Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley came to town the same day.

DINNER TO SIR ROBERT PEEL.—Sir Frederick and Lady Theciger entertained Sir Robert and Lady Peel and a large party at dinner on Wednesday evening, at their residence in Bryanstone-square.

THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE.—In our latest impression last week, we announced the arrival of the Grand Duke Constantine, the second son of the Emperor of Russia. His Highness on Wednesday, accompanied by his Excellency Baron Brunnow, and Admiral Lutke, proceeded to Gloucester House, to visit her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester. His Imperial Highness afterwards visited the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, at Cambridge House, and the Princess Sophia at Kensington Palace. The Grand Duke subsequently paid a visit to the Duke of Wellington, at Apsley House. His Imperial Highness was received by the noble and gallant Duke, in the entrance hall of the mansion, and conducted through the various apartments, including the Waterloo gallery, &c. The Duke of Wellington was attired in full military costume to receive his illustrious visitor. On Thursday morning his Imperial Highness witnessed the inspection of troops in St. James's Park.

RETURN OF THE MARQUIS OF NORMANBY.—The Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby have returned from Paris. We understand that his Excellency purposes to resume his duties at Paris by the 20th of the ensuing month.

MR. AND MRS HUDSON'S DINNER PARTY.—Mr. and Mrs. Hudson gave a grand dinner on Saturday last at their town residence, Albert-gate, to the Earl of Lonsdale, the Earl and Countess of Rosse, Sir John and Lady Shelley, Dowager Lady Feversham, Sir Charles and Lady Cecilia Des Voeux, Sir John Yarde Buller, the Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. E. Phipps, the Hon Mr. and Mrs. Yorke, &c., &c.

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TO THE MEMORY OF O'CONNELL.—A DESIGN BY WILLIAM HARVEY

THE LATE MR. O'CONNELL.

"ABOUT an hour and a half after sunset on Saturday, the 15th of May, 1847," says a letter which gives a vivid and affecting account of the closing scene of a life unexampled for its activity and achievements, "O'Connell expired, at the Hôte. Feder, in the city of Genoa, on his way to Rome," it being the last wish of the great Champion and Emancipator of the Catholics from their civil disabilities, to meet the spiritual head of his Church, in the person of Pius IX., a man little less remarkable than O'Connell himself; but the pilgrimage was interrupted by death, and another is added to the list of illustrious men who, with failing health and broken spirits, have sought the skies of Italy in quest of health, to find only—a grave. We have elsewhere endeavoured to express our views of his acts, and his qualities; a brief memoir is all we can attempt here, as a record of the facts and events of his life; the history of O'Connell is the history of an age—of two generations—of a struggle of nearly half a century in duration: it will yet have its volumes and its chroniclers, advocate and otherwise; we must confine ourselves to the salient points of his career.

No more authentic account of the birth and education of O'Connell can be given than that contained in the Memoirs recently published by his son, John O'Connell, from which we shall make a few extracts. According to this biography:—

"Daniel O'Connell was born in 1774, at Carhen, situate about a mile from the present post-town of Cahirciveen, at the head of the harbour of Valentia. His childhood and boyhood passed at this birth-place, with the exception of visits, sometimes of considerable length, to Darrynane, then the seat of his fathers' elder brother, Maurice O'Connell, who, being childless, adopted his nephews, Daniel and Maurice, and took, in a great measure, the charge of their education upon himself."

The sketch proceeds to say:—"A poor old hedge schoolmaster, by name David Mahony, may be given to fame as the first who taught Daniel O'Connell his letters. At the age of thirteen Mr. O'Connell and his brother Maurice, a year younger than himself, were sent to the school of the Rev. Mr. Harrington, a Catholic clergyman, at a place called Redington, in the Long Island, two miles from Cove: the first school publicly opened and held by a Catholic priest since the penal laws.

"At the expiration of a year the two brothers were removed from this school by their uncle Maurice, in order to be sent to the Continent, to pursue their studies at greater advantage; for this purpose they were embarked in a brig bound to London, the captain of which was to land them at Dover, whence they were to take the packet to Ostend. The tide being out at Dover when the vessel arrived, these passengers were in haste to land had to do so through the surf on the open beach; and Mr O'Connell's first acquaintance with England was marked by a ducking in the surf, the boat having capsized, through some mismanagement in beaching it.

"An opportu ity offering in a few days, the party proceeded to Ostend, and thence, by trey kschuit and diligence, to Liege, where, however, a disappointment awaited them. Mr. O'Connell was found to have passed the age when boys could be admitted as students, and they had to retrace their steps as far as Louvain, there to await new instructions from home. The difference of disposition between the two boys was here strikingly shown; Maurice, the younger, naturally enough, availed himself of his weeks unexpected holidays (the interchange of communication between their then abiding place and the remote shores of Kerry requiring that interval) to indulge in all a boy's vacation amusements; while, on the other hand, his brother, feeling no relish for idlene s, attended class in one of the halls of Louvain as a volunteer, and with such assiduity, that, on the arrival of letters from home, for which they were waiting, he had risen to a high place in a class of one hundred and twenty boys. That uncle's new orders were, that they should go to St. Omer, whither, accordingly, they proceeded, and remained a year—viz., from early in the year 1791 till a similar period of 1792—when they were removed to the English College of Douay for a few months. Mr. O'Connell soon rose to the first place in all the classes at St. Omer."

The following is an extract from a letter dated 1792, written by the Reverend Dr. Stapylton, President of the College of St. Omer, to Mr. Maurice O'Connell, giving his estimate of the characters and capacity of his two pupils respectively:

"You desire to have my candid opinion respecting your nephews, and you very properly remark that no habit can be worse than that of the instructors of youth who seek to gratify the parents of those under their care by ascribing to them talents and qualities they do not really possess. You add, that you, being *only the uncle* of these young men, you can afford to hear the real truth respecting their abilities or deficiencies. It is not my habit to disguise the precise truth, in reply to such inquiries as you make, and, therefore, have my opinion with perfect candour. I begin with the younger—Maurice. His manner and demeanour are quite satisfactory. He is gentlemanly in his conduct, and much loved by his fellow-students. He is not deficient in abilities, but is idle and fond of amusement. I do not think he will answer for any laborious profession, but I will answer for it that he never will be guilty of anything discreditable. At least, such is my firm belief. With regard to Daniel, I have but one sentence to write about him, and that is, that I never was so much mistaken in my life as I shall be unless he be destined to make a remarkable figure in society."

At the time O'Connell was receiving his education at St. Omer and Douay, the French Revolution was at its height: England having formally condemned the excesses of that sanguinary time, Englishmen in France came under the ban of being "aristocrats," and were insulted and maltreated. It became prudent on their part to leave the country, blessed with principles of "fraternity," that sent to the guillotine all who were guilty of wealth and birth; O'Connell and his brother were, therefore, directed to return to England; and, after some delay and, to some extent, dangerous delay, they set out for Calais on the 21st of January, 1793, the very day the King was beheaded at Paris. They reached Calais on the 23rd, and sailed immediately for England, in the packet that brought over the intelligence of the King's death. The two youths had been compelled, for the safety of their lives, to wear the tri-coloured cockade; but the deeds done by those ensigns of liberty, at Nantes, they regarded with horror and, as the packet-boat passed out of the harbour, "Mr. O'Connell and his brother eagerly tore out of their caps the tri-colour cockade, which the commonest regard for personal safety rendered advisable to be worn by every one in France; and, after trampling them under foot, flung them into the sea. This boyish outburst of natural execration of the horrors which had been committed under that emblem, procured them a few of those sonorous curses which only a Frenchman can give, from some fishermen rowing past at the moment, by whom the cockades were rescued from the waves, and placed in their hats with all becoming reverence."

The same vessel brought to England the two Sharesees, who a few years afterwards (1798) engaged in one of the wild insurrectionary movements of the period of the rebellion, and were executed. Their principles, the events of the time, and the fate of these misguided men, made a powerful impression on O'Connell; and from this time may be dated his aversion to all violence and bloodshed for any purpose whatever. The frightful excesses of the French Revolution and the Irish Rebellion filled him with horror, and reflection confirmed him in the belief that if there are great things to be struggled for, it is not by brute force and mutual destruction they can be accomplished. It was true he had to teach the Irish people, before his time wholly without a political organisation; the laws did not recognise the existence of a Catholic in Ireland; truth, justice, and common sense, all the first principles of the science of Government, were sacrificed to a "Protestant ascendancy" then only beginning to relax its oppressive grasp by mod.fications of the old Penal Laws. Before 1793 no Catholic could become a Barrister; a strange fact when we reflect that all the first principles of the English common law, and most of its forms and practice were founded and perfected by Catholics; the man who was destined to give the death blow to this system was one of the first of the proscribed creed ever called to the bar.

On the 30th of January, 1794, he entered Lincoln's Inn as a student. In Easter Term, 1796, he was admitted of the King's Inns, Dublin, as Daniel O'Connell; and, two years afterwards, namely, in Easter Term, 1798, he was called in due course to the Irish bar. From this time till he began to be publicly known a few years elapsed, during which he continued his reading and research with the same unsparing industry that distinguished him throughout his life. His powers of working, and capability of undergoing fatigue that would have killed any other man, were extraordinary. Bodily strength and a good constitution are two of the elements of greatness no less important than mental power. It has been remarked how often judges and great lawyers live to extreme old age; but, in fact, they owe their rise in their profession, and are great lawyers and judges, precisely because the vigour of their minds is seconded by their physical stamina. The world sees only the winners in the race: it takes no note of the hundreds who die in the training, or break down ere half the course is run. Woe to the weakling who essays to lift the strong man's burden!

In England, a barrister generally devotes himself to one branch of the law, and a man who practises in equity may be worth nothing in a common law or criminal court. In Ireland, in O'Connell's day, this was not the case, and he became, by dint of hard work and practice, a good lawyer in every branch of the profession, and in more than one he was without an equal. He had all the qualities of a lawyer—quick apprehension, clearness, high power of analysis and arrangement, and that knowledge of men and things which to some minds seems to come intuitively, and enables them to penetrate motives by a glance. To these powers, and the learning which was their instrument, he possessed eloquence, humour, and inimitable tact. He was a great "verdict winner," and a first-rate cross-examiner; those only who know the peculiar powers an Irish witness will sometimes display can appreciate what is required to baffle them; but low, ignorant cunning is no match for sauteness armed and practised in the use of legal weapons. The class of men on which the Government relied for its evidence in criminal prosecutions was frequently the very worst; and O'Connell delighted in breaking down their testimony by making them convict themselves of all kinds of villanies; even Orange juries could not convict in the face of such exposures in civil causes, particularly where intricate questions of property were concerned, he was equally successful. In the Memoir we have before quoted, reference is thus made to O'Connell's "way of life" at this period.

"In one of those rare tabbing sketches of the Irish bar, which, some two and twenty years ago, Mr. Shiel and Mr. William Henry Curran supplied to a London periodical, Mr. O'Connell's manner of life, in the time referred to by himself in the foregoing extract, is, if we may use the word, *outlined* with considerable vigour and effect. The silent and absorbed vigil for hours before the dawn; the dimly-lighted study; the sign of our salvation hanging pictured against the wall; the unpleasing form beneath it, with head bent over the voluminous law papers, scattered in profuse disorder around; the same hermit-like figure, a few hours later, transformed into the bustling barrister, keeping contending attorneys at a run, to match his mountaineer rate of going, as he hurried to the courts; the third transformation, late in the afternoon, when the man of legal points, precedents, and abstruse arguments, would be found the merry, *rollicking* agitator, declaiming in a popular meeting, and now playing on the laughing faculties, and anon on the deepest and most powerful feelings and passions of his auditory, with a master-hand—he sarcastic with ridicule the petty despots of the day, or depicted with terrible vividness the wrongs, the miseries, the oppressions, of Ireland and her people. Such were the leading features of Mr. Shiel's sketch, and they were true to nature."

[illegible] all mere memoirs must be compilations of facts from the authorities by whom they appear to be best stated, we shall take a brief notice of the legal life of O'Connell, from a certainly not partial witness, who on this point has done him justice, on the principle that "praise from a foe to no enemy should grudge." We quote the following from the *Morning Herald*.

"From the outset of his career at the Irish bar, he took a popular part—for it is first political act as a barrister was to append his name to the bar petition against the legislative union. About the year 1806, Mr. O'Connell first came into notice on his circuit, and in 1807, 8, 9, and 10, rose slowly, but surely, into business in the Four Courts of Dublin. In the year 1809 he was a leading, if not the most influential member of the Catholic Board, a society organised and disciplined by him into a species of minor Irish Parliament. In the conflicts of the delegates and the board with the Executive Government, he was one of the counsel engaged for the traversers, and his effort on this occasion procured him augmented professional renown, and increased political consideration and popularity. From this period till Easter Term in 1813, he steadily and daily rose in public favour as a professional barrister man, and in the July of that year, in the sittings after Trinity Term, obtained and merited the renown of a great advocate, for his defence of Magee, then proprietor of the *Dublin Evening Post*, for the publication of a libel on the Administration of the Duke of Richmond. In his trial, Mr. O'Connell vigorously grappled with the Attorney General Saurin, one of the soundest and ablest lawyers ever produced in any country, and if he did not procure the acquittal of his client, he at least established his own professional fame on the most solid foundation. From 1813 to 1823 Mr O'Connell was employed either as leader or as junior, in almost every important case before the common law courts of his country, whether in Banc or at Nisi Prius; but, though no record of these efforts appear in a professional shape—for no common law reports were published at the time—still the fact is traditionally known to every well-read lawyer, both in England and Ireland. It is true there are the Reports of Schoales and Lefroy, from Easter, 1802, to Easter, 1806, and of Ball and Beatie, from Trinity, 1807, to Trinity, 1814; but these are purely equity reports, and during the Chancellorship of Lord Redesdale Mr. O'Connell had not risen into eminence; and during the period the Seals were held by his successors, Mr. Ponsonby and Lord Manners, he was not often employed in equity causes, for a variety of reasons to which it is not necessary here to allude. In truth, like two of the most eminent Irish barristers, Messrs. Holmes and Perrin, he did not covet Chancery business; and without any imputation on his forensic fame, it may be averred Mr. O'Connell's popular talents and great powers as an advocate and dexterous manager of causes more eminently fitted him for common law labour. In this field, from the period we have any trust record—such as Fox and Smith, Smith and Batty's and Hudson and Brooke's King's Bench Reports, and Hayes's Exchequer Cases—his name will be found in nearly every important case, and we need but cite the cases of 'Hughes v. Hoskin,' 'Commissioners of Education v. M'Loughlin,' 'Healy v. Dee,' 'The King v. the Commissioners of the Insolvent Debtors' Court,' in proof of our statement. It is impossible to read and *understand* any argument of Mr. O'Connell's in the books, involving a matter of pleading, without perceiving that he was as thorough a master of the science of law generally, and of pleading as a branch thereof, we will not say as any pleader now practising, for he was superior to them all—but as complete and perfect in the science as the Holroyds, the Abbots, the Richardsons, the Joseph Chitty's, and the Stephens of the ending of the past and the beginning of the present generation

"At this time, his political life was yet subordinate to his profession; he had married, against the wishes of his uncle, his cousin, Miss O'Connell, the daughter of a physician, who brought him no fortune; and there was some prospect of his continuing to be the successful lawyer, and little more; but a wider and greater field was yet to open before him. Those who imagine that O'Connell, the framer of the Repeal of the Union was a late adopted principle—a second agitation begun, when the Catholic question was settled, as a mere means [illegible] his influence—do the man wrong; it was [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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England, with the intention of going to Rome; but it was too late for a more genial climate to be of any avail. By various stages he reached Paris, Marseilles, and Avignon, refusing to receive the numerous visitors and deputations that waited on him, with one or two special exceptions. He reached Genoa only to die, and now

"The pulse
Of all that mighty heart is lying still."

In our late impression last week we announced the receipt of the *Moniteur Parisien*, stating the decease of this extraordinary man. From the vagueness of the account, some doubts were entertained at first upon the subject, but it is now known positively that his death took place at Genoa, on Saturday, the 15th inst. Our readers will no doubt be anxious to learn every incident connected with the close of the career of such an individual. We therefore supply all the existing particulars given by the French and English journals. First in order, however, is the letter of Dr Duff, one of the English physicians, who attended Mr. O'Connell in his last moments.

"On Monday, May 10 (says Dr. Duff), I saw Mr. O'Connell for the first time, and he was then suffering from profuse and involuntary diarrhœa, with great pain of the abdomen under pressure, strong pulse, and flushed face, &c. Mr. O'Connell had also chronic bronchitis of some years standing. From the remedies employed, these symptoms were much ameliorated, and on the morrow he seemed convalescent. But, from Mr O'Connell's great repugnance to swallow even the most simple medicine, this state of improvement could not be followed up. On the evening of Tuesday (11th) the new symptom of congestion of the brain presented itself. Active measures were immediately had recourse to, and from them there was a decided improvement. Again, the aid of internal remedies was denied, Mr. O'Connell refusing to take any medicine. Towards the evening of Wednesday (12th) the symptoms increased. Mr. O'Connell was restless, and sometimes slightly incoherent. Our former measures were again employed, but with slight success. During Thursday all the symptoms increased, with great tendency to sleep, from which, however, he could easily be roused; the breathing was much embarrassed; circulation became difficult and in some degree indistinct, and the mind wavered. Thursday night was passed in a state of profound heavy sleep, with increased difficulty of breathing, and, in addressing those about him, he imagined himself in London, and spoke to them as if there. On Friday he was much worse, the breathing laborious, the voice scarcely articulate, and the words half formed; all the symptoms had increased. In this state he lingered on till Saturday night, seemingly conscious of the presence of those about him, but neither attempting to move nor speak. My treatment of Mr O'Connell was always in conjunction with Dr. Beretta, of this place, and a young French physician, who had accompanied him from Lyons, and, on the day preceding his demise, we had the advantage of consulting Dr. Vivian, the eldest practitioner of Genoa, and of high repute. By his advice, and as a last resource, a farther application of leeches to the temples was adopted, but all was in vain; he expired last night (the 15th inst.) at half-past one o'clock p.m., apparently suffering little pain. During the whole period of our attendance upon Mr. O'Connell it was with the greatest difficulty he could be induced to take medicine, or even necessary food, and he perseveringly abstained from drink for fully forty hours. Had this been otherwise, the period of death might have been procrastinated, but his failing health and spirits, with constant tendency to cerebral congestion, rendered certain his death at no very distant period."

The *Journal des Débats*, on the authority of a letter from Genoa, dated May 16, says that the only words Mr. O'Connell addressed to his physicians were a request that they would not suffer the grave to be closed too promptly over his remains, as he was sure he should present the appearance of death before he breathed his last. His most ardent desire was to expire at Rome, with the blessing of Pope Pius IX., and in the course of his journey he had expressed the wish that, should he die on the road, his heart might at least be sent to the capital of the Catholic world. This thought had been suggested, as is said, by the recollection of Robert Bruce, who, just before he died, wished his heart to be conveyed to the Holy Land, and deposited in the Holy Sepulchre.

The *Union Monarchique* says, "Vainly, during the two days that separated Mr. O'Connell from death, did his physicians and friends strive, by tender and warm exhortations, to revive a little confidence in his soul, and entreat him to suffer, at least, such attempts to be made by science as might combat the progress of a disease which was presented so many chances of being cured. To all these prayers Mr. O'Connell replied but by a mournful silence and melancholy looks, whilst his hand rejected the refreshing beverages tendered him to quench the fevorish thirst which devoured him. During the forty-eight hours this lamentable scene lasted, the patient ceased not to retain possession of his whole faculties, though seemingly in a half lethargic sleep. A few minutes before he expired he appeared to revive, under the sudden influence of some aura as thought; he raised himself, called for his physicians, and, with the calmness recommended their making quite sure of his being dead before they suffered him to be buried. This recommendation he renewed twice or thrice. Soon after he expired, and it was remarked that his pulse from life to death had been so imperceptible that it might easily have been fancied that he was but asleep. O'Connell has left a will, one of the clauses of which states that his heart shall be conveyed to Rome, and, at his body to Ireland. The chiefs of the Irish Franciscans Irishman, and, above all, the circumstances that have attended it, have created an immense sensation at Genoa."

A correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter dated Genoa, May 18, says:—

"Towards three, P.M., on Saturday, Mr. O'Connell called his own man, and, with a warmth by both hands to acknowledge the rare fidelity with which he had served him, he said, 'As yet, I am not dying; but, two hours hence, he called for the Rev. Dr. Miley (his chaplain), to whom he said, when he had bent down over him, the better to hear his fast sinking voice,—'I am dying, my dear friend!'

"The physicians were still in attendance; but, from that moment, the prayers and other offices of religion, which had not been interrupted from the preceding night, were resumed with redoubled earnestness by his friends and by the chief members of the clergy. At first his voice was united in the prayers and responses; but, as it became less and less distinct, his hands clasped in fervour—his eyes, his countenance, revealed how his soul, even before the last breath, for the dying, which they were mingling with their tears around his bed.

"Occasionally, during this last illness, as the brain became more and more invaded, there was a momentary wandering of the mind, from which, however, the slightest word recalled him. He never murmured, though his internal suffering, at times at least, must have been great. Every one was struck with his serenity, his resignation and fervour in reciting the last rites of the Church. The adorable name of Jesus, and the prayer of St. Bernard to our Blessed Lady, mingled from time to time with verses from the Psalms, and the most earnest and contrite supplications were almost perpetually upon his lips. Up to a few moments before he expired he continued to recognize his confessor, and to respond to his suggestions.

"Not even surprising him, he had been long, long familiarised with the contemplation of his last end, prepared for it perfectly, and almost eager for its advent. When that spirit, so mighty, which seemed to glory in and to sway the tempests which agitate our feeble being, took its flight, there was no more trace or sign of pain or struggle than when the babe in smiling sinks to slumber upon the mother's breast.

"It will be a lasting, though still a sorrowful, consolation for his friends and family, that no resource of skill or climate calculated to prolong the existence of this extraordinary man has been left untried. The professional advice obtained for him was always the best that could be procured.

"His body is to be embalmed and conveyed to Ireland. His heart he bequeathed to Rome. The autopsy demonstrated singularly the correctness of the view taken in his case, and how wonderfully successful had been the remedies recommended in postponing the fatal event.

"His obsequies commenced from the moment of his decease, and are still continued with princely pomp in the church of our Blessed Lady delle Vigne. They are to close to-morrow with a grand *requiem* mass, at which his Excellency the Governor-General, the foreign Consuls, and Mr. R. Cobden are invited to be present."

We have received the following report of the *post mortem* examination:—"The body was opened in the presence of Drs. Duff, Beretta, and Lacour by Dr. Ballert, Surgeon-Chief of the Hospital for Incurables, in Genoa, who had been charged with the process of embalming the body of this great man.' Lesions were observed in several organs. The right lung presented traces of chronic catarrh. The intestinal canal showed vestiges of former inflammation. More serious alterations were, however, observed in the brain. It was found gorged with blood throughout its entire extent, and partially softened. Its membranes were inflamed and thickened."

ANCESTRY OF MR. O'CONNELL.

THE surname of O'Connell, according to the authority of Irish writers, emanated from Conal Gabhra, an ancient Prince of the Royal line of Heber, son of Milesius, from whom, likewise, the districts of Upper and Lower Connelloe, county Limerick, acquired their denomination. From this district the O'Connells removed to Iverach, in the western extremity of Kerry, and remained there for a considerable period, until the rebellion of 1641 transplanted them, with many other victims of that disastrous event, to the county of Clare.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, Esq., of Aggaree, in the barony of Iveragh, second son of Jeffrey O'Connell, Lord of Bally-Carbery, who, by letters mandatory of James I., was constituted High Sheriff of the county of Kerry, and died, April 29, 1635, having taken no part in the insurrection of 1641, preserved his estate. He married Alice, daughter of Christopher Segrave, Esq., of Cabragh, county Dublin, and, by her, had two sons,

JOHN, his heir, and Maurice, who died in 17.5. his grand-on, Richard, was Captain in the Legion of Mallebois, in the service of Holland. The elder son and heir,

JOHN O'CONNELL, Esq., Aghgore and Darrynane, raised a Company of Foot, for the service of James the Second, and embodied it in the Regiment of his cousin, Colonel Maurice O'Connell. He signalised himself at the Siege of Derry, in 1689, as well as at the battles of the Boyne and Aughrim; and, returning to Limerick, with his shattered Regiment, was included in the Capitulation of that city. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Conway, Esq., of Clohane, county Kerry, and died in 1741, having had three sons:

I. MAURICE, who had a son, Jeffrey, and a grandson, Maurice O'Connell, Captain in the Regiment of Berwick, in the service of France.

II. DANIEL, of whom presently.

III. Jeffrey

The second son, DANIEL O'CONNELL, Esq., of Darrynane, married Mary, daughter of Duffe O'Donoghue, Esq., of Aowyn, county Kerry, and had twenty-two children, of whom the following arrived at maturity.

I. JOHN, who married Miss O'Falvey, of Faha, co. Kerry, and predeceased his father. Maurice, successor to his father. Morgan, of Carhen, in the barony of Iveragh, married Catherine, daughter of John O'Mullane, Esq., of Whitechurch, county Cork, and, dying in 1809, had (with six daughters, Mary, married to Jeremiah M'Carthy, Esq., of Woodview, county Kerry; Honora, married to Daniel O'Sullivan, Esq., of Rundoowgan, co. Cork; Catherine, married to Humphrey Moynahan, Esq., of Rathbee, co. Kerry; Ellen, married to Daniel O'Connell, Esq., of Tralee; Bridget, married to Miles M'Sweeny, Esq., of Kenmare; and Alicia, married to William Flinn, Esq., late M.P. Kilkenny) three sons—

1. DANIEL, successor to his uncle.

2. John, of Grena, co. Kerry, who married, in February, 1806, Elizabeth, daughter of William Coppinger, Esq., of Ballyrahane, and Barrys Court; and has issue two sons and two daughters, viz, Morgan John, M.P., co. Kerry, and John, Jane, married first to Charles O'Donoghue, of the Glyns, co. Kerry, and chief of the name, and secondly to M'Carthy O'Leary, Esq.; and Catherine.

3. James, of Lisselan, co. Kerry, married, in 1818, Jane, daughter of Charles O'Donoghue, of the Glyns; and has five sons, Maurice, Daniel, Charles, James, and Morgan.

II. Daniel, Count O'Connell, born in August, 1743, who entered the French service, in Lord Clare's Regiment of the Irish Brigade, in 1757, and became highly distinguished. He was present at the capture of Port Mahon in 1779; and 1782, at the grand attack on Gibraltar, where he was severely wounded. On the downfall of Louis XVI., he emigrated to England, and was appointed, in 1793, Colonel of the 6th Irish Brigade, which command he retained until that corps was disbanded. In 1814, on the resumption of the French Crown by the Bourbons, Colonel O'Connell was restored to his military rank of General, and Colonel-Commandant of the Regiment of Saint Sulm, and named Grand Cross of the Order of St. Louis. He died in July, 1833, aged ninety, at his château, near Blois, on the Loire, holding the rank of General in the French, and the eldest Colonel in the English service.

I. Elizabeth, married to Timothy M'Carthy, Esq., of Liss, county Kerry, and was mother of Colonel M'Carthy, who served under Paul Jones, as a Lieutenant of Marines, when the *Bon Homme Richard* took the *Serapis*.

II. Honora, married to Charles Sughrue, Esq., of Fermoyle Castle, county Kerry, and was mother of the Right Rev. Dr. Sughrue, late Catholic Bishop of Ardfert and Aghadoe.

III. Abigail, married to Major O'Sullivan, of the Austrian Service, for many years Town Major of Prague.

IV. Mary, married to James Baldwin, Esq., of Clohina, co. Cork, and was mother of Dr. Herbert Baldwin, late M.P. for Cork.

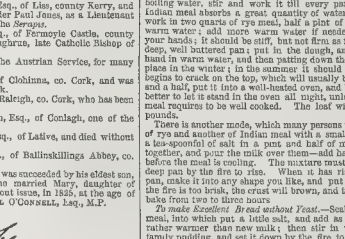
V. Ellen, married to Arthur O'Leary, Esq., of Raleigh, co. Cork, who has been an officer in the Hungarian service.

VI. Catherine, married to Mortagh O'Sullivan, Esq., of Conlagh, one of the heads of the O'Sullivans, Princes of Beare.

VII. Anne, married to Maurice O'Connell, Esq., of Lative, and died without issue.

VIII. Alice, married to Thomas Segerson, Esq., of Ballinskillings Abbey, co. Kerry.

M'O'Connell, of Darrynane, died in 1770, and was succeeded by his eldest son, MAURICE O'CONNELL, Esq., of Darrynane, who married Mary, daughter of Robert Castillon, of Ballybigine; but, dying without issue, in 1825, at the age of 91, was succeeded by his nephew, the late DANIEL O'CONNELL, Esq., M.P.



AUTOGRAPH

THE DEATH OF O'CONNELL.

And has that mighty spirit left the clay,
That shrined its fires through many a stormy year?
Pulseless the heart 'neath Death's triumphant sway?
Voiceless the tongue? the eye sans smile or tear?

That eye, where wit and pathos loved to dwell;
The voice, which thundered like the Tribune's old;
The chainless spirit goaded to repel
The waves of obloquy that round it roll'd!

And nought is left, save yon poor mortal cell!
Alas! how wilder grows the hour of doom!
Far from his mountain home, care, grief, and toil,
Soon open'd the dark portals of the tomb.

Yet this the man who sway'd from Tara's hill
The surging myriads, spell-bound by his word;
Who blindly follow'd him through good or ill,
Blindly believing in his dreams absurd.

Oh! better thousand-fold it would have been
For him, his country, and the empire wide,
To crown with industry the Island green;
Flinging with scorn fierce politics aside—

Calling the vast resources of the land
Forth from their fatal lethargy, and giving
To Albion's sympathy the heart and hand,
All mutual wrongs forgetting or forgiving!

We all were equal in the Law's calm eye.
The last link of Coercion's penal chain
Was burst; and men spoke not of days gone by,
But yearn'd to crown with joy fair Erin's plain.

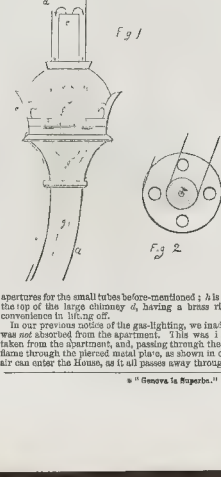
Peace with the dead! Death's curtain has descended
Over the insidious snare. The farce is o'er—
Life's *comédie larmoyante* is now ended,
For *him*. Alas! *not* for his native shore.

Proud Genoa * received his latest breath,
The dying pilgrim's earth'd his heart to Rome.
His dust will sleep beneath his mountain heath,
Genius'd by the tear-drops of th' Atlantic's foam.

His Isle is bow'd by woes; but strongly yet
Hope wo the curse shall soon have been withdrawn.
Hushed are the waves when Storm's red star is set:
The darkest hour is that before the dawn.—L.

NEW HOUSE OF LORDS.—GAS LIGHTING.

IN a former Number, a portion of the following details was inadvertently omitted.



In figure 1, *a* is the branch for gas-light; *b* is the gas-pipe, running up *outside* the branch, and passing through the perforated ornamental work of the coronal, *c*; *d* is a tall glass chimney, within which is a smaller, and shorter one, *e*, over the gas-light *f*, and round it is a globe-formed glass. The dotted lines enclosing *g g*, show the tube for carrying off the consumed or vitiated air: the triple arms at its upper part, being sectional representations of three out of four small tubes, which convey the foul air from the chimney *d*, into the large tube *g g*; their positions relatively to the gas-light being indicated by figure 2, in which the *dotted* circle shows the perforated plate through which the fresh air enters to feed the flame, and the outer circle a plate of tale or mica, with the four apertures for the small tubes before-mentioned; *h* is a double plate of mica to close the top of the large chimney *d*, having a brass ring on its outer surface for convenience in lifting off.

In our previous notice of the gas-lighting, we inadvertently mentioned that air was *not* absorbed from the apartment. This was incorrect; as the fresh air is taken from the apartment, and, passing through the perforated coronal, feeds the flame through the pierced metal plate, as shown in our diagram; but *no* vitiated air can enter the House, as it all passes away through the tube *g g*.

* "Genova la Superba."

OUR DOMESTIC COLUMN.

INSTRUCTIONS AND RECIPES FOR THE USE OF INDIAN CORN.

The following are extracts from a pamphlet published for the Government at Dublin; and show the various modes of using Indian Corn in America, with a view to its adoption during the present scarcity of wheat.

BREAD

Wheaten bread, with one-third Indian corn meal, is decidedly improved by it, and is preferred at all the tables of the first American families. It acquires by this addition a sweetness in flavour, and a freshness that we in vain look for in bread made entirely of wheat

Indian Corn and Wheat Flour Bread.—Take one quart of corn meal and a little salt, and one quart of boiling water. Wet the meal, let it stand until it be blood-warm, then add two quarts of wheat flour and half a pint of yeast, and let it rise. This quantity will make two loaves. Bake it one hour and a half.

Brown Bread.—Take one quart and a pint of Indian meal, one quart and a pint of rye flour, and a little salt. Mix well together; then take half a pint of yeast, a quart and half a pint of blood-warm water, and let it rise; bake it in an iron stand in the oven all night

Rye and Indian Bread.—There are many different proportions in the making of this bread. Some put one-third Indian meal to two-thirds of rye; others like one-third rye and two of Indian, others prefer it half and half.

If you use the largest proportion of rye meal, make your dough stiff, so that it will mould between your hands; when it is made with Indian, it should be softer and baked in deep earthen or tin pans after the following rules:—

Take four quarts of sifted Indian meal; put it into a glazed earthen pan, sprinkle over it a table-spoonful of fine salt; pour over it about two quarts of boiling water, stir and work it till every part of the meal is thoroughly wet; Indian meal absorbs a great quantity of water. When it is about milk-warm, work in two quarts of rye meal, half a pint of lively yeast, mixed with a pint of warm water; add more warm water if needed. Work the mixture well with your hands; it should be stiff, but not firm as flour dough. Have ready a large, deep, well buttered pan; put in the dough, and smooth the top by putting your hand in warm water, and then patting down the loaf. Set this to rise in a warm place in the winter; in the summer it should not be put by the fire. When it begins to crack on the top, which will usually be in about an hour or an hour and a half, put it into a well-heated oven, and bake it three or four hours. It is better to let it stand in the oven all night, unless the weather is warm. Indian meal requires to be well cooked. The loaf will weigh between seven and eight pounds.

There is another mode, which many persons think preferable. Scald a quart of rye and another of Indian meal with a small quantity of boiling water. Boil a tea-spoonful of salt in a pint and half of milk, mix the rye and Indian meal together, and pour the milk over them—add half a pint of fresh yeast, but not before the meal is cooling. The mixture must be well kneaded, and placed in a deep pan by the fire to rise. When it has risen sufficiently, take it out of the pan, make it into any shape you like, and put it into an oven well heated. If you like a crack on the top, which will usually be in about an hour or an hour and a half, put it into a well-heated oven, and bake it three or four hours. It is better to let it stand in the oven all night, unless the weather is warm. Indian meal requires to be well cooked. The loaf will weigh between seven and eight pounds.

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To make Excellent Bread without Yeast.—Scald about two handfuls of Indian meal, then when put a little salt, and as much cold water as will make it rather warmer than new milk; then stir in wheat flour till it is as thick as a family pudding, and set it down by the fire to rise. In about half an hour it generally grows thin; you may sprinkle a little fresh flour on the top, and round to turn the pot round, that it may not bake to the side of it. In three or four hours, if you mind the above directions, it will rise and ferment as if you had set it with hop yeast; when it does, make it up in soft dough, &c., as pan, put in your bread, and set it before the fire, covered up, turn it round to make it equally warm, and in about an hour it will be light enough to bake. It must be set to bake in a Dutch oven, as it should be put into the oven as soon as it is light. Be careful to observe that Indian corn in all its preparations requires thorough cooking. If not sufficiently boiled or baked it loses its flavour and becomes indigestible.

CAKES AND PUDDINGS

The following recipes are extracted from Dr. Bartlett's admirable pamphlet:—

Griddle Cakes.—Use milk altogether and not water. Two eggs, yellow and white, to be allowed for a pint of corn meal, the milk to be a little warmed, and the whole to be well beaten up with a spoon. There must be milk enough used to make the batter so liquid that it will pour out of the saucepan on the griddle, one spoonful of wheat flour and lard (pure butter is better) the size of a walnut. The griddle is a flat round iron, standing on three legs, and of any size; it must be made very hot, as it were, when it receives the cakes; and it must be well cleaned and greased while warm, that it may be perfectly smooth, so that the cakes may be easily turned, that they may be done brown (not burnt) on both sides. Experience alone can teach how easy it is to spoil or make the wheaten flour. The dough, or rather the batter, must be well beat up, and prepared directly before being cooked, though it might set an hour, but it would not bear to be made up over night. The cakes are to be eaten hot, until they spread on the griddle to the size of the bottom of a breakfast plate.

Indian Muffins.—Pour boiling water into a quart of corn meal, stir it well, let it be a little more than wet; when it is cooled a bit, add to it a tablespoonful of yeast, two eggs well beaten, and a teaspoonful of salt; set in a warm place to rise for two hours; then batter square tin pans, two-thirds fill them, and bake in a quick oven; when done, serve hot, or cut in squares and bake as wheat muffins.

Indian Gruel.—To one quart of boiling water, stir in two tablespoonfuls of Indian meal, mixed with a little cold water, boil fifteen or twenty minutes, add a little salt.

In conclusion, it will be found on trial that everything which can be made with wheaten flour may be made with Indian corn meal, and that the latter is more wholesome and more nutritious.

HOMINY, OR SHELLED INDIAN CORN.

HOMINY is made of the broken grain, broken by the steel mills. It is soaked over night in warm water, changed in the morning to clean cold water, and boiled gently an hour and a half. Warm it over when cold; eat it with milk, or molasses, or salt, or bacon, or alone.

The following are recipes and instructions which are at the present time extensively used, and with great advantage and economy, in the town and neighbourhood of Carlisle, and were furnished by Mr. Jonathan D. Carr, of that town:—

Plain-boiled Hominy.—The one pound of crushed hominy in a cloth, allowing plenty of room to swell, and boil three hours. The pudding may be eaten with sugar and molasses, butter, or treacle sauce. One pound of hominy will make a pudding sufficient, as a meal, for five or six persons, at a cost of not more than 2d., when Indian corn is selling at from 5*s.* to 6*s.* per quarter.

Rich Hominy Pudding. Mix the hominy, which has been previously boiled, either in milk or water, with eggs, a little sugar and nutmeg, a little suet, and with or without currants and raisins, as preferred. Tie up in a basin, and boil two hours. It is excellent, either boiled or baked.

To prepare hominy as a vegetable, boil whole hominy, in plenty of water, four hours, and strain it through a colander for the table. This is a beautiful looking dish, and forms an excellent substitute for potatoes.

Equal parts of Indian and English flour make excellent household bread and cakes.

Saginaw Corn Porridge—that is to say, boiling milk, broth, or water, thickened with Indian corn meal, in the same way that people in the south of England thicken them with wheat flour, and that people in the north thicken with oatmeal. This makes a breakfast, supper, or dinner for little children, put into milk or broth, it is the same for grown people. It is excellent in all disorders arising from bad digestion. In milk or broth it is a good strong meal, sufficient for a man to work upon.

It takes about three pounds and a half of Indian corn flour to make porridge for ten persons, less than half a pound of corn flour for a meal for one man, and a wife or female meal that fills and strengthens the stomach. Three pounds and a half of wheaten flour would make four pounds and a half of bread, but it would be dry bread, and bread alone, and not affording half the sustenance or content of the porridge.

THE CHEAPEST BREAD YET.

Mr. S. Brown, of Finedon, near Higham Ferrers, has in constant use on his farm bread made of flour and mangel wurzel, in equal quantities, by weight. The mangel wurzel is pared, cut into slices, and boiled so as to mash well. The usual quantity of yeast must be used, and little or no water is required. It must stand some time after mixing, and then be baked as other bread.

COOKERY FOR THE POOR

M. Soyer has published, in a very cheap form, for extensive distribution, his Recipes now adapted to the present season of scarcity. They include receipts for various soups, as well as for simple dishes, which may be made at a trifling expense; and, says M. Soyer, "by copying which, every labouring family may reduce their expences, and live much better than they have hitherto done." The instructions are sensible, and adapted for the purpose, and their circulation must effect much good. A portion of the proceeds of the sale of the pamphlet is to be given to the poor.

BREAD FROM WHEAT MEAL.

It is stated by a correspondent of the *Salisbury Journal* that bread is made and sold at Mere, containing the whole of the produce of the wheat without any flour being used, and the price is only 5½*d.* the four-pound loaf, while the other bakers' bread is 6*d.* and 11*d.* It is a matter of surprise that the former description of bread is not made and sold in this city; but, instead of such being the case, there is difficulty in obtaining it, even if ordered, and the same price is charged as for other bread. Bread from wheat meal is recommended as both wholesome and nutritious; it is, in fact, highly conducive to health.—*Western Luminary.*

GARDENING THINGS NEVER TO BE DONE IN JUNE.

Never put the free-growing species of Cereus and Epiphyllum in old mortar rubbish, as is frequently done, but for what purpose we cannot tell, if thriving, good flowering, specimens are required

Never make a practice of watering flower-beds every evening during hot weather: give a good soaking about once a week, and just sprinkle over the leaves every evening.

Never allow plants in pots to root into the soil on which they stand.

Never water plants in flower over their heads.

Never allow the earth of the flower-beds to become crusted over in hot weather.—*From Mrs. Loudon's Amateur Gardener's Calendar, an excellent work, just published.*

STRAWBERRIES IN JUNE.

Strawberry-beds should be frequently watered in June, while the fruits are swelling; and many persons put tiles, pieces of slate, or even straw, under the fruit, to prevent it from being soiled. It is from a custom of this kind having been formerly very prevalent, that the name of *strawberry* is derived. Young plantations of strawberries are generally made in this month.—*Mrs. Loudon's Amateur Gardener's Calendar.*

WRECK OF "THE EXMOUTH."

WRECK OF "THE EXMOUTH."—RECOVERY OF BODIES.

WRECK OF "THE EXMOUTH" EMIGRANT-SHIP.

The details of this deeply lamentable catastrophe were given in our Journal of the 8th instant. We are now enabled, by the aid of an obliging Correspondent, to furnish some additional account of the recovery of a number of bodies from the wreck, together with the two annexed views.

By the exertions of Mr. Campbell, of Ballinabey, and Mr. Henry Campbell, of Rockside; aided by three men, whose names are Turner, M'Nevin, and Macdonald (the latter one of the gamekeepers of Campbell, of Islay), no fewer than 108 bodies have been recovered and interred. These persons, slung over the rocks by turns, succeeded in hooking the bodies in the surf; and the two gentlemen named above wrapped the women, all of whom were naked, in sheets, and had them thus hoisted up to the summit of the cliff.

The bodies were dreadfully mutilated; some without faces, others without heads or limbs, and all in a far advanced state of putrefaction. The country people would not touch the bodies, and this threw this heavy and most painful duty entirely upon these five fine fellows, who had, up to May 14, decently buried no less than 108.

The conduct of the Messrs. Campbell, who are small proprietors in Islay, is very warmly spoken of; and, if they had not the strength and nerve of two ordinary men each, they could not have borne the fatigue and horrors which they have endured. The three fine fellows, also named, are very little behind the gentlemen in their most meritorious exertions; and they deserve a higher reward than mere praise.

Very few men have been found; the bodies are almost all those of women and children. The body of the Captain has been found, the only one with a stitch of clothes on; all the others were quite naked.

The last report adds the names of John McCaffer, Donald McLaughlin, and Dugald Fergusson (workmen of Campbell, of Ballinabey), as having added their exertions in preparing graves, and hooking the bodies; although still averse to handling them. They are all buried in a beautiful spot—soft green turf, surrounded by wild rocks.

These sketches have been made by Mr. J. F. Campbell (of Islay), the son of the noble-spirited Lord of that domain; who, with his cousin, Mr. W. Campbell, have had some share in the good work.

We understand that her Majesty's Government has been pleased to notify to these gentlemen their sense of such meritorious example and exertion, and to add a gratuity to the men engaged in assisting them.

One of the Illustrations shows the spot where most of the wreck came on shore; the other, a deep chasm, from which the greater number of the bodies were recovered.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON THE SHREWSBURY AND CHESTER RAILWAY.

A very alarming and fatal accident took place on Monday on this railway, by which several persons were killed and many received serious injuries.

The train which leaves the Chester Station at half-past six o'clock had just arrived at the new iron bridge which crosses the river Dee, at the extremity of the race-course, when the furthest portion of the three iron arches or spans composing the bridge gave way with a tremendous crash, carrying the whole of the train (with the exception of the engine and tender, which reached the other side in safety) into the river below. Nine persons were taken out in a dead or dying state, and several others mutilated and injured in various ways. The stoker of the engine was thrown from his place upon the tender, and killed upon the spot.

The iron bridge consisted of three spans, each span 100 feet in width. Each span is composed of massive iron girders, supported by stone of the most firm and durable construction. There are four of these girders in each span, one on each side of the up and down line of rails. Strong wooden beams were fixed across the girders, and along these the lines were laid. The girders themselves were formed of two pieces of iron, firmly riveted in the centre, and seemed well adapted to sustain an immense weight.

The train consisted of one first-class carriage, two second class carriages, and a luggage-van; but it is stated that there were not more than two dozen passengers. The train was proceeding as usual along the line, had already crossed two of the arches, and was in the act of crossing the third, when, without one moment's warning, all the carriages were precipitated into the river, a depth of about 30 feet; the engine and tender, which had crossed the bridge, pursuing the r course along the line. The sudden shock and concussion rendered almost all the persons in the carriages totally insensible of their situation. One man, indeed, named Froud, recovered himself almost immediately; he found himself in a carriage turned upside down in the river, and, being fully sensible of the horrors of his situation, he exerted himself to the utmost, and succeeded in getting through the carriage window, whence he precipitated himself into the river, and swam ashore. The crash was heard at a great distance, and assistance was promptly on the spot, Mr. Jones, the house surgeon of the Infirmary, being very active in rendering every aid to the unfortunate sufferers. In a brief space of time four dead bodies were taken out of the river, and twelve or thirteen of the passengers, who were more or less wounded, were extricated from their perilous situation, and conveyed to the Infirmary.

SCENE OF THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT, AT CHESTER.—THE DEE VIADUCT.—SKETCHED BY MR. A. W. HUNT, LIVERPOOL.

The account of Clayton, the engine-driver, is as follows:—When passing over the third span from Chester, he felt the rails sinking beneath him, and he instantly put on the steam; and then felt the carriages severed, while the engine and tender cleared the bridge, and reached the abutments on the Wrexham or south bank of the river in safety; but the jerk or wrench arising from this severance threw the tender off the rails, inclining it sideways towards the stone parapet. The tender was finally thrown somewhat on its side, and about three feet off the rails, on the east side, this shock severing it from the engine, the iron bar or hook connecting them being snapped in two. The stoker, whose name is Anderson, was by this shock thrown off the tender upon the rails, and he screw-jack from the tender falling on him, killed him on the spot. The engine continued its course along the line, and, fortunately, Clayton, the engine-driver, escaped without hurt.

As soon as the agitation consequent upon such a dreadful occurrence had subsided, attention was directed to the fallen arch; but, strange to say, only one of the girders, that on the outside, had given way, while the other remained perfectly firm and entire. Of course, the weight of the carriages bore down the rails and the horizontal beams, which, with the girder, now broken into several pieces, fell into the river. It also tore with it a portion of the stone-work in which it was fixed on the Welsh side of the river. Very fortunately, however, nothing seemed to have fallen upon the carriages, and though they were crushed one against the other, they did not appear so completely smashed as would have been the case had the arch been built of stone.

Among the persons killed are:

John Matthews, a coachman on one of the Welsh mail coaches between Chester and some part of Wales. He was a passenger to Ruabon or Wrexham, in the second-class carriage.

Roywell, also a coach driver, and a passenger to Wrexham.

George Roberts, guard of the train, who met an instantaneous death, having been precipitated from the top of the carriage on to the bank of the river, amid the falling ruins.

The stoker, a young man.

Thirteen persons are known to have been injured.

Mr. and Miss Town, of Wrexham (brother and sister). The injuries which Mr. Town has received are of a very serious character. He has sustained a severe concussion of the brain.

Mrs. Evison a middle-aged lady, from the neighbourhood of Ruabon and Wrexham. Her injuries are very severe, consisting of a fracture of the hip-bone, the nature or extent of which has not been accurately ascertained.

Mr. Isaac Jones, of Wrexham, said to be a tailor and draper, has had his skull severely fractured, and lies now in an exceedingly critical state.

Mr. John Jones, from the neighbourhood of Wrexham, a severe contusion abou

the head, which is not, however, reckoned imminently dangerous.

Mrs. Elizabeth Jones (wife of the above) has had her thigh fractured.

Ann Evans, servant to Captain Hoskins, who resides near Ruabon. This young woman has suffered to a greater degree than, perhaps, any other of the unfortunate individuals who were injured. Her thigh is fractured, and she has likewise sustained a serious fracture of the collar-bone, and a number of internal injuries.

Mr David Evans, of Wrexham, or the immediate neighbourhood, had his thigh fractured.

Mrs. Evans, his wife, received a number of bruises, none of which are of a serious character.

A boy named Stevens, the son of one of the station-keepers on the line, and himself employed on the line, was dreadfully injured.

Mr. John Bruce Ford, of Manchester, received a cut on the head, and other injuries, none of which are considered at all serious.

A married female, name unknown, severe concussion of the brain.

A boy or man, connected with some of the offices, named M'Gregor; had his skull fractured, but was, nevertheless, quite sensible, and conversed with the house surgeons.

Happily, several persons escaped without the least injury.

The engineer was so horrified at the occurrence, that he went on his engine in an almost insensible state for a distance of about two miles.

One of the coachmen who was killed had £180 in his pocket.

The inquest on three of the bodies lying at the workhouse was commenced on Tuesday. The only witnesses examined were those who could identify the bodies.

Clayton, the engine-driver, who had so narrow an escape himself, identified the body of the stoker; and the bodies of the two coach-drivers having been identified by their friends, the inquest was then adjourned to the Chester Infirmary, where the body of Roberts, the guard, is lying, having been conveyed thither, though it seems the house-surgeon, who saw the men carrying it on the Roodee, examined the head, and found it so frightfully fractured, that life was then extinct.

Clayton having identified the body as that of Roberts, the Coroner intimated to the Jury that he should not examine any further witnesses that day, and declared the inquest adjourned to Friday (yesterday) morning.

We have annexed a sketch of the scene of the catastrophe, taken from the great Bridge over the Dee, by Mr. A. W. Hunt of Liverpool, who was a passenger in the next train after that to which the accident occurred.

CHESS

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Sopranitta*" and "*Cow*."—*There appears to be some flaw in the Enigma* 157, *by* "*Putting*;" *and we shall be obliged to decline the insertion of any more from the same source, unless greater care is shown in their construction.*

"*J. C. K.*"—*We can see but one way to solve* 173, *viz., that published in the last week's Paper. Your methods would appear to be both defeated if Black for his first move played Q R P one.*

"*Sphynx*" *is thanked, and his* "*trifles*" *shall be examined.*

"*S. B.*"—*Always acceptable.*

"*D. C.*" *If we remember rightly, the solution is*—1. *Kt to K 7th* (ch), *and* 2. *B to K B 7th. Black at his best plays K R P one, and you then move R to K R 8th, mating next move.*

"*J. A.*" *Stoke Newington.*—*Too easy by far.*

"*F. W. D.*"—*Chessmen may be obtained at any price, from five shillings to fifty guineas a set.*

"*R. W.*" *We will refer to the Game mentioned, and let you know the result next week.*

"*T. W.*"—*The subscription to the London Chess Club is only three guineas per annum. Write at once to the Honorary Secretary.*

"*J. A. K.*"—*They shall be duly examined.*

"*Jacuna,*" *Shrewsbury.*—"*T. V.*" *Rochester. A Post-office Order for* 4*s.* 4*d., addressed to the Publisher of the* "*Chess-Player's Chronicle,*" *will ensure your obtaining the Number, post free, every week.*

"*Philo-Chess.*"—*Diagrams for Chess Problems may be got at Hastings', in Carey-street; but you should ask for the large ones. Those you send are much too small.*

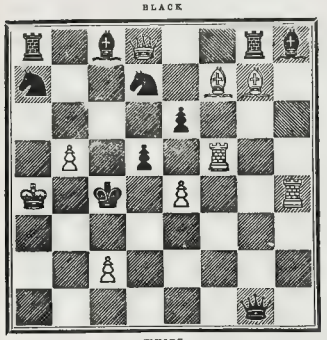
Solutions by "*G. A. H.*" "*P. B.*" "*Y. Z.*" "*Constantine,*" "*Andrew,*" "*B. B.*" "*F. W.*" "*G. P.*" "*H. A. S.,*" *and* "*T. W. V.,*" *are correct.*

PROBLEM, No. 175.

By Mr. Mc. G—y.

White mates in six moves.

BLACK



WHITE.

GAME BETWEEN MR. STAUNTON AND A MEMBER OF THE LONDON CHESS CLUB.

(Mr. S. giving the odds of his Q R.—Remove Black's Q R from the board.)

BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. W.)
1. K P two	Q B P two	12. B to Q 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	13. Q to K 2nd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd
3. Q B P one	K P two	14. B to Q B 4th (ch)	K to Q 3rd
4. B to Q B 4th	K Kt to B 3rd	15. K B P two	K P one
5. K Kt to his 5th	Q P two	16. P takes Q P	Q B to K Kt 5th
6. P takes P	Kt takes P (*a*)	17. Q to K 3rd	Q to Q Kt 3rd
7. Kt takes K B P (*b*)	K takes Kt	18. Q Kt to B 3rd	Q R P one (*c*)
8. Q to K B 3rd (ch)	K to his 3rd	19. K R P one	Q B to Q 2nd (*d*)
9. Q P two	Q B P takes P	20. Q to K Kt 3rd (*e*)	K Kt to K 4th
10. Castles	K B to K 2nd	And Black announced Mate in four moves (*f*).	
11. Q to K 4th	Q Kt to Q R 4th		

(*a*) With such odds, White's best play was not to take this Pawn, but to move the Q Kt to Q R 4th, as advised by Cozio.

(*b*) This savours of rashness, to give up another piece so early; but a lively attack is ensured by thus reducing the opening to the well-known "Two Knight Game."

(*c*) This was indispensable before he could safely take the Q P.

(*d*) Had he moved this B to K 3rd, Black would have gained, at least, a piece.

(*e*) The position is very remarkable; by this strange move Black appears to surrender voluntarily his Q P and K Bishop, and yet, on examination, we find if White win them, he must give up directly their value in return, and be still subjected to an embarrassing attack.

(*f*) This termination forms an extremely pretty little problem, as the *coup de grace* is not at all obvious.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

(HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.)

No. 161.—By Mr. G. Medley.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at K 2d	K at K 5th	Kt at Q 7th	
K at Q B 6th	K at K B 4th	Ps at K 3d and K Kt 2d	
B at Q R 4th	P at K B 2d		

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 162.—By Herr Kling.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q 3d	K at Q Kt 7th	B at Q sq	
R at Q B sq	P at Q R 6th	Kt at Q Kt 4th	

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 163.—By Mr. A. L—, of Holkham.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at R 6th	K at K B 4th	Kt at K Kt 4th	
Rs at K Kt 5th and Q R 4th	R at K 4th	Ps at K R 3rd, K Kt 3rd and Q 3rd	
	P at K 6th		

White playing first mates in four moves.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

The flush of fine weather has brought out a variety of novelties for the summer. The Chantilly meeting has been a brilliant one, and has been honoured by the presence of the Duchesses of Nemours, Aumale, and Montpensier; and, to the old *chateau* have the aristocracy of the capital betaken themselves in the blaze of high summer fashion, to participate in the delights of the Royal domain.

The new costumes have, for the most part, a profusion of trimming. Among the most remarkable are grey robes *en toile du Chili*, trimmed with *passementerie* in front, diminishing in width as it approaches the waist; corsage, flat, high, and trimmed like the *jupe*; the sleeves trimmed with three rows of lace.

Robe of *mousseline*, full trimmed; corsage, high; long sleeves; corsage reaching to the shoulders, whence they are puckered to the edge; or, sleeves *demi-longues*, highly trimmed with lace; *capote* of rose-coloured crape, with a bunch of feathers of the same colour placed on one side of the crown; or, a *capote* of white crape, trimmed inside with rose-coloured taffety ribbon, and with a long feather placed upon one side of the crown.

The *fichus Louise*, the *Sultanes*, and *Montalets Pompadour*, will be much worn this summer; as will, also, robes of *barèges de soie*. The *ombrelles Victoria* will, likewise, be in high favour.

The Paris *toilette* for balls and spectacles will present us with natural flowers in the *coiffure*; and garlands, in which the narcissus and geranium figure with diamond leaves. The lace of England and Alençon and the Brussels point will be indispensable.

Among the most *recherché* costumes may be mentioned that of Lady L——: a robe of satin *bleu-du-ciel*, trimmed with three *volants* of silver lace; lace *berthe*, and diadem of brilliants. A rose-coloured satin robe, with three *volants* of *point d'Alençon*, and *berthe* to correspond, is another superb costume.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

If we consider the extraordinary excitement that has taken place in London since the arrival of Mdlle. Jenny Lind, the crowds that are nightly unable to obtain admission, the anxiety of persons flocking from all parts of the British dominions, and even the continent, to witness her unrivalled performances, the number of times her Majesty and all the members of the Royal family, accompanied by several foreign Princes, have been to hear her, the unprecedented honour of Her Most Gracious Majesty, who, on two occasions, threw splendid bouquets to the charming songstress—if we wonder at all these circumstances, coupled with the number of times she is called out every night she performs, the house rising *en masse* to cheer and applaud her, accompanied by every species of the most genuine and heartfelt applause—then we say the triumph of Jenny Lind has been the greatest on record. Who that has heard her will ever forget her new and wonderfully executed *fioriture* and that *messa voce* shake, so close, so firm, so distinct, and so dying away, that you are at a loss to know when it is concluded; which might be compared to a person looking upon the sea, the boundary of which is unattainable in the distance.

One circumstance we must not omit—the number of artists who go every night to Her Majesty's Theatre when La Lind performs. We commend them: for every *trait* she gives is a *chef-d'œuvre*—every gesture she makes is a model that should be studied: in fact, if there exist the combination of histrionic and lyric talents, *dans ce bas monde*, it is the incomparable Jenny Lind.

On Thursday night, Donizetti's opera "La Figlia del Reggimento," was performed for the purpose of introducing Mdlle. Jenny Lind in a new *rôle*. She was completely successful, and achieved another triumph. Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, her Majesty Queen Adelaide, and the Grand Duke Constantine, honoured the theatre with their presence.

"La Figlia del Reggimento" is the first opera Donizetti wrote for the French stage, and was performed at the Opéra Comique, during the seasons of 1839 and 1840. It has been subsequently performed in almost every operatic theatre upon the Continent.

This was the first opportunity Jenny Lind had of displaying her comic powers, and the striking contrast she exhibited in the two acts of this charming opera, was indeed as remarkable as it was judicious and enchanting.

In conclusion, we shall merely add

MDLLE JENNY LIND, AS MARIA, IN LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO.

that the manner of novel and exquisite *bonheurs* with which she finished her grand aria in the second act, was a wonder in the vocal art that perfectly amazed a house crowded to suffocation.

We subjoin the plot of the opera, which has been performed all over France, Belgium, Italy, and at last in Germany, where, thanks to the Swedish Nightingale, it has acquired the greatest vogue.

The scene of the action is in the Tyrol during the occupation of that country by the French. The heroine is *Marie*, a *vivandière*, a smiller girl, the daughter of the 21st Regiment of the Grand Army of Napoleon; she has become the colonel child of the Regiment, which may be said to be composed of that gallant corps, and of which the sergeant *Sulpice* is the father, captain. The latter was addressed to a *Marchioness of Birkenfeld*. The old sergeant kept the letter carefully, and the gallant regiment adopted the child, who, from a little girl, he grown up into a very sightly young woman, full of spirit and resolution, prime who marches and rides with the regiment.

In the Tyrol she meets with a young peasant, who saves her life when she is on the point of falling down a precipice, and then becomes in love with the *vivandière*—love which she repays from a similar motive, and considers herself engaged to the young peasant. Her three last they will hang him as a spy does not deter him. On the contrary, he ventures even to make bold to ask of the father the hand of his daughter. The regiment, true to its noble character, assembles and holds a council on this important subject, of which the result is

Marie. But in the peasant see supervises a new obstacle, in the person of the *Marchioness de Birkenfeld*. On hearing her name, *Sulpice* (the sergeant) remembers the letter addressed to her by friend at the same name as *Marie*, he gives it to the *Marchioness*, and she recognises the writer girl as her niece, the offspring of the secret marriage of her sister with a Corsican officer. Her sister is dead, and the Marchioness, who is childless, takes care to prevent it from being known. In the last act she arrives at the castle of Birkenfeld; she has renounced the costume, and with it the manners of a soldier girl. She is obliged to learn the language and accomplishments of a young lady of fashion, she is taught to dance and to sing, but it is no longer the joyous songs and accompanied dance of the camp, on the contrary, she is now engaged by her aristocratic relations, she regrets her former freedom and habits, and even occasionally has recourse to the bottle, which she had learned to love in the camp.

In the meantime, at the Castle of Birkenfeld, she has renounced the costume, and with it the manners of a soldier girl. She is obliged to learn the language and accomplishments of a young lady of fashion, she is taught to dance and to sing, but it is no longer the joyous songs and accompanied dance of the camp, on the contrary, she is now engaged by her aristocratic relations, she regrets her former freedom and habits, and even occasionally has recourse to the bottle, which she had learned to love in the camp.

Her reception takes place between *Marie* and her lover, who, now promoted to military rank, asks of the attendants to call their lord in marriage which he obtained before the arrival of the Marchioness, and the *Duchess* of Berkenfeld, having promised the hand of her niece to the son of a *Duchess* her neighbour. *Tonio* then determines on carrying her off, to which *Marie* presents, indignant at her aunt's cruelty. To prevent this, by establishing a new claim on her heritage, the Marchioness presents at Madame herself as *Marie*'s mother, but has withheld, to conceal the marriage, the first *tableau*, where she is so ably supported by Perrot, that often render her quite bewitching. She nowhere appears to greater advantage than in the ballet, which affords her the opportunity of her pantomime powers, and which is in itself one of the prettiest and most effective ever produced.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Bellini's "Puritani," on Saturday night, afforded the great basso profondo, Marini, the opportunity of displaying his vocal and histrionic powers and to best advantage, in the character of *Giorgio*; Tamburini renewing his original part of *Riccardo*. In the estimate that we have taken, on former occasions, of Marini's genius, there was complete confirmation, by his triumph on this occasion. It was quite an original conception of the puritan chief, combining exquisite pathos with astounding pulssance in the organ. Not only was he called forward after the great trumpet duo ending the second act, but the audience insisted upon the curtain being raised for the repetition of the last movements. Marini, with his immense volume of voice, has also musical quality, and great flexibility. It is scarcely requisite to add that Tamburini, Mario, Marini, Tamburini and Persiani, the cast of this popular opera was perfect, and that it went off with the utmost enthusiasm.

At the fourth representation of "Lucrezia Borgia," on Tuesday night, the house was brilliantly attended with Royalty, rank, and fashion. The chorus in the Prologue ("Passam la notte"), the trio between Grisi, Tamb rini, and Mario, in the first act, and the second act were encored, as was, of course, as usual, a double encore. We take this opportunity of correcting a passage in our last week's notice of this opera, which, by a misconception of the words, appeared to appear as if Grisi had made a fault in the drinking scene, instead of the contralto. "Lucrezia" passed off with rapturous demonstrations; Grisi and Alboni having showers of bouquets.

On Thursday night Mercadante's "Don Giovanni" was produced, with great splendour. It was originally brought out at the King's Theatre in 1837, by Mr Ayton. It was supposed that there was great room for improvement. Mr Wagner, in Paris, by a new version of Mozart's great opera, refusing not to withdraw it, as, despite of the outlay incurred in the *mise en scène*, he would prefer to lose it rather than it should be condemned, as he, Mr Wagner, felt convinced it would be. Paris is a fashionable city, and, as such, the opera was produced, and with great success. Perhaps it was over-produced, been a stock piece, which always brought great houses during the season, although not relished by the fashionable world. On the 23rd November, 1787, it was produced in Prague, first, at Prague, by Mozart, he having the music. It expressly for his friends in that town, after the success of his "Nozze di Figaro." Whether we prefer the music of Mozart or that of Mercadante, the mixture of passion in its concerted music, the profound expression of melancholy, the variety of the situations, the beauty of its accompaniment, or the grandeur of its lachrymose and pastoral scene and terror, in the *finale* of the second act, 'D n Giovanni' stands alone in dramatic eminence. Of all musical romances it is certainly the first." Mr Ayton, in his preface to the book of the opera, remarks, "It possesses every attribute of good musical composition; it is entitled to the high rank of fine poetry, and for once or a year to be found in it exquisite melodies and pro ound harmonies, but the playful, the tender, the pastoral, the mysterious, the sublime, and the terrible, are distinctly to be traced in its various parts." These citations of the opinions of two competent critics have been confirmed by every Continental writer of note who has written on the opera, and there is but one remarkable circumstance connected with its popularity in this country speaks volumes. This is, that "Don Giovanni" is never announced for representation but what amateurs from all part- of the country come up expressly to hear it.

The present cast is, perhaps, unprecedented in its excellence, Grisi being the *Donna Anna*, Persiani the *Zerlina*, and Corbari, *Donna Elvira*; Mario, *Ottavio*; Tamburini, *Giovanni*; Ronconi, *Leporello*; and Marini, *Il Commendatore*. In addition to this powerful phalanx of leading singers, Costa has taken especial pains with the score; restoring the triple orchestra in the *finale* of the first act, and the military band in the last scene.

The house was filled at the pit, and the opera was received with [illegible] Mario, Grisi, and Corbari, were equally honoured in the lovely trio, "Protegga il giusto Cielo;" Mario was rapturously called upon to give "Il mio tesoro" twice, and Grisi was encored in the [illegible] Mario, Grisi, and Madame Persiani in "Vedrai carino." The finale of the first act was superbly executed, and all the artists were called before the curtain.

To add to the effect of this glorious *ensemble*, Fanny Elsler and Dumilâtre dances in the Minuet in the Ball scene, besides calling forward the artists after every display of lyric excellence. The cast and *mise en scène* of "Don Giovanni," with its triple orchestra, and double chorus, must be reckoned like the "Lucrezia Borgia" as one of the most splendid and effective that has been produced for many years. The audience were enthusiastic in their applause throughout the evening, and would have encored the whole opera, but that would be impossible. The "Non piu andrai" Corbari also gave us back the noble "Ti trudi," which she sang finely. We hope that Mario will also restore the air in the same [illegible] Duke's song, "Il mio tesoro," which is so much in character with the part, and which was formerly a favourite with the tenor. In the ball scene the [illegible] movements going on at the time, were [illegible] dances in Mozart and Mercadante, and the music has been [illegible] Mozart's music, and the [illegible] Mercadante's. We [illegible] To the individual triumphs in "Don Giovanni" we must refer more specially in next week's number.

The lively weather, which has continued so agreeably after the commencement of the season, has in no manner affected the prosperity of the theatres; and the *al fresco* pieces of amusement—the Surrey Zoological and Cremorne Gardens, and the Eagle Tavern, to which who extend their pleasure excursions beyond the limits of the fourpenny boats—have been densely crowded. Next week, Vauxhall opens, and this will be the [illegible] theatres the warm weather will permit. The novelties produced last week, no very remarkable novelties were produced, as of old, on Whit Monday. We will, however, review the performances of the week at the various houses. And first, perhaps, in importance, we should make mention of the

PRINCESS.

Whatever else there may be to find fault with in Mr Maddox's management, he certainly has tried to give [illegible] to the [illegible] keeping some good name before the public in his hills: It is only to be regretted that he cannot collect a general company of higher excellence, to give effect to these engagements. Mrs. Butler's engagement, having proved but moderately profitable —if, indeed, it could be called so at all—was not renewed; but, on Monday, Mr. Macready came back to these boards, and was received with the warmest enthusiasm. [illegible] character of *Hamlet* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] We need only characterise his [illegible] as one of [illegible] and [illegible] performances; but so frequently fallen to our lot to notice, and with which the greater portion of our play-going readers must be so well acquainted. Suffice it to say that Mr. Macready layed with all his wonted power, and every point was recognised with thunders of applause. Mrs. Warner has been engaged; and is a great addition to the company. Her *Gertrude* was, as may be conceived, a very clever and impressive performance; and we can award much praise to Miss Emma Stanley's conception of *Ophelia*. The house was very well filled.

HAYMARKET.

Mr. Webster gave no novelty to his patrons; Mr. Bell's comedy, however, of "Retired" may almost be considered one, being as yet only at the outset of what we expect will be a tolerable existence. He revived "The Invisible Prince," which was so supremely pr duced last Christmas; and he, we believe, next to the company. Her *Gertrude* was, as may be conceived, a very clever and impressive performance; and we can award much praise to Miss Emma Stanley's conception of *Ophelia*. The house was very well filled.

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ADELPHI.

"The Flowers of the Forest," "Jenny Lind," and "The Double-Bedded Room" —all pieces known to the public, and all capable of still keeping the public in a roar—drew a good audience (for the weather) to this house on Monday, who cried with Mrs Fitzwilliam, and Mrs Stirling, and laughed with Mr Yates, Lyford and Mr Wright, and went through a many alternations of pathetic and comical feeling, that the laughter at the last piece completed their perfect exhaustion.

On Wednesday, on the occasion of Madame Celeste's benefit, a new petite comedy was performed, called "Flying Colours"—evidently an adaptation from the French—the scene being laid in London, about the time of Louis XV. It is in fact [illegible] interesting to call it very much attention to its progress in fact. It was [illegible] enough. Mr Webster, Madame Celeste, Miss Wemyss, and Mr Lyford, made the most of their parts, we conclude it has audiences did not feel a certain relief when it was over. It was, however, perfectly successful; indeed, there was not a dissentient voice to speak of in the very crowded house, and this speaks well in its favour; for, if anything would make a person discontented, it would be being in the centre of a crowded Adelphi audience during the present weather.

ST. JAMES'S.

The performances at the French Plays, on Monday, consisted of pieces that we have already noticed. The house was quite full, and the entertainments gave the greatest satisfaction to the distinguished and intellectual audience assembled, amongst whom was his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine, and the Duchess of Cambridge.

LYCEUM.

This theatre was not crowded on Monday evening; but this may be attributed to the lack of any startling novelty in the bills. No more new pieces will, we suppose, now be produced. The theatre has acquired sufficient impetus to run on its wheels to the close of the season without fresh exertion, and the next fortnight will be occupied by benefits and [illegible] Lyceum Company" the first ever so designated—will be scattered here and there. We expect the public regard this unlucky break-up of the *corps*, and the unpleasant litigation with the proprietors with [illegible] Tuesday, Mr. Emery played the *Monster*, in "Frankenstein," with much ability, on the occasion of his benefit, and narrowly escaped a severe accident, from one of the [illegible] falling away from him, and coming down from a scene. Mr. Frank Mathews, a deservedly popular member of the troop, takes his benefit on Monday. The bill is a good one, and safe to bring a full house. He has put forward "Love in a Village," with a strong cast, and "The Invincibles." The clever Misses Williams also give their assistance.

SADLER'S WELLS.

The season of this theatre was announced to close on Wednesday, and, in consequence, no new production was set forward for the holiday-tide. Maturin's tragedy of "Bertram" was played, and with very great effect. Mr. Phelps, Mr. H. Marston, and Miss Laura Addison played the principal parts; and "Bertram" is, however, a tragedy never likely to become very popular with a general public: indeed, if we mistake not, it has never been performed with any great effect since the days of poor Kean. It is a literary panic and is was first brought out, and ran ten twenty two nights—a longer career than was anticipated for it, as both its construction and moral are far from unexceptionable. It was capitally acted the other night, and the house was highly delighted with the performance of the entire performance. "Charles the Second" was the afterpiece, and was [illegible] well done; a duet, "I Know a Bank," between Miss Wallack and Miss St. George, was loudly encored. The [illegible] Mr Hoskins. Las *Inchester* was a very lively and agreeable piece of acting.

ASTLEY'S.

We fear the fine afternoon, and out-of door attractions offered more especially [illegible] to the [illegible] Theatre, [illegible] against the attractions of the [illegible] Astley's, on Monday afternoon, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

PUBLICATIONS, &c.

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CURRALL and SON, Importers of COGNAC BRANDY, of the highest quality obtain Oil. Fine old Pale, and Brown as 48s. per Dozen. Fine Old Pale Cognac, 42s. per Dozen Brandies at 24s. and 30s. per gallon Pale High-flavoured Sherry at 30s. per Dozen Bishopsgate-street Within

PARTIES of PLEASURE, Buy the Deal-partitioned CHEST, containing 6 BOTTLES. Make your selection of either Champagne, Port, Sherry, Hock, Claret, or Lisbon—of each one dozen for £3. Box 1s. sent 100 miles for 1s.—Stores under 17 and 18, Charles-street, Haymarket. SANDELL, Importer.

ABBOTT and SON, Late HODGSON and ABBOTT'S.—The ROYAL ALE—this original and highly-esteemed Beverage, so universally recommended by the Faculty, may be had, on application at the Brewery, Bow, Middlesex, or 98, Gracechurch street, either in Bottles, or Casks of 18 gallons.—N.B. The Trade Supplied

SCHWEPPE and Co.'s SODA and other MINERAL WATERS, so well known and appreciated for upwards of 50 years past, continue to be manufactured, as heretofore, upon the largest scale, at their several Establishments. Importers direct from the Springs of the GERMAN SELTERS WATER. Principal Establishment, 51, Berners-street, London. Branch Manufactories at Liverpool, Bristol, and Derby; and sold by Agents in every Town in every town in the United Kingdom.

ELEGANCE and ECONOMY in PAPER-HANGINGS.—French Satins, 2s. 6d. per piece, Flock, 6d. per yard; 20,000 pieces in Stock. Panel Decorations, Flowers or Oak, as cheap as other Papers. Terms, Cash. Established 20 years. W. CROSBY, Leveller Arcade N.B.—Three doors from the Strand entrance.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction in the price has not been made at the sacrifice of the quality, either of the movement or any other house. On receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for £4 4s., one will be sent Free. Hand-some Gold Watches, Chronometers, Repeaters, Chronographs, &c.

MESSRS. WILKINSON and DOBSON, 32, PICCADILLY, respectfully announce, that the retirement of one of the firm will enable them to offer for a limited period, a newly-selected portion of their choice sterling and fashionable JEWELLERY, SILVER PLATE, ENGLISH and GENEVA WATCHES, and first-class SHEFFIELD PLATE. Orders by post carefully executed. Names and Addresses engraved on their Patterns and Friends, who are acquainted with the superior character of their Stock.

WATCHES and CLOCKS.—A Pamphlet, explaining the various constructions, and the advantages of each, with a List of Prices, will be forwarded, free by post, if applied for by a person residing at a distance. T. COX SAVORY and Co., Goldsmiths, Watchmakers, &c., 47, Cornhill, (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

ORNAMENTAL CLOCKS.—Recently received from Paris, an unusually large variety of FOURTEEN DAY CLOCKS, to strike the hours and half-hours, in Porcelain, Marble, and Ormolu. The designs are Pastoral and Historical, and unrivalled a few of great merit in the style of Louis XIV The price is four, five, and seven guineas each, and upwards.
A. B SAVORY and SONS, watchmakers, 9, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank

MUSICAL BOXES.—A large stock of the first quality, playing upwards of 600 airs, overtures, &c., including selections from the following Operas:—"La Sonnambula," "La Norma," "Puritani," "Lucia," "Barbiere," "Don Giovanni," "Il Matrimonio Segreto," "Semiramide," "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," "Gazza Ladra," "Il Turco in Italia," "Il Matrimonio," "Don Juan," "Il Flauto Magico," "Il Ratto di Proserpina," "Il Don Giovanni," "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," "Gazza Ladra," "Il Turco in Italia," "Il Matrimonio," "Don Juan," "Il Flauto Magico," "Il Ratto di Proserpina," "Il Don Giovanni," &c. A catalogue of the music is now published and may be had gratis, on application at T. COX SAVORY and Co., Watchmakers, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London

SILVER PLATE, New and Second-hand.—T. COX SAVORY and Co.'s Pamphlet of Prices, with outlines, may be had gratis or will be sent post free if applied for by a paid letter The contents are the prices, weights, and patterns of new and second-hand Silver Spoons and Forks; new and second-hand Tea and Coffee services, Waiters, Silver-mounted Cake Baskets, Cruet Frames, Candlesticks, Candelabra, &c. Forks, Warranted, Cocoa, Chantry, Ladies Gold Neck Chains, and Jewellery
T. COX SAVORY and Co., No. 47 Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch street), London

SILVER TEA SERVICES of New Patterns.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Working Silversmiths, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, respectfully inform their customers that they have recently finished a few new designs, in accordance with the present improved taste, and that they are sold at reduced prices from those customarily in the trade:

Unardigs Pattern.		Thala Pattern	
Strong Silver Tea-pot	£10 10 0	Strong Silver Tea-pot	£13 0 0
Ditto Large Ditto	6 16 0	Ditto Large Ditto	8 11 0
Ditto Cream Jug	1 10 6	Ditto Cream Ewer	2 2 0
Ditto Coffee-pot	4 10 0	Ditto Coffee-pot	5 10 0
Complete	£25 10 6	Complete	£40 10 0

A variation, if approved of 50 Silver Tea and Coffee services will never be seen in the Show Rooms, and on application the Illustrated Price current, containing drawings, with the weights and prices of twenty-four patterns, will be forwarded to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, India, or the Colonies Drawback on all articles exported to 5l. per ounce

SELLING OFF.—WATCHES, JEWELLERY, and PLATE, at 56, Cheapside, adjoining Bow Church.—The wreck of the tasteful and superior Stock of Messrs. BENSON, late of 33, Old Bond-street, is still rapidly reduced from their palatial scale to the level of a genuine sale of superior goods, at no ordinary or misrepresented rate, but at one unquestionably reasonable Every article will be sold at the marked prices The Jewellery is all first-rate in quality; the Watches, English and Swiss, of superior make, and guaranteed for accuracy of performance; the Plate is Sheffield Plate. Goods, the best manufactured, will be sold considerably lower than advertised prices. Early visit is solicited, as the sale will not be prolonged, the premises about being closed for extensive alterations.

WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR and PACE, general window blind manufacturers, 8, Queen-street, three doors from Cheapside. Venetians, 6d. per square foot; Patent Enamelled Linen Blinds, 3s.; Holland ditto, 2s.; Silk ditto, 10s. 6d.; Chintz ditto, 7s.; Painted silk blinds, in mahogany frames, 18s.; gauze wire ditto, 18s.; ristrile blinds of striped silk, 14s.; Transparent ditto, 16s.; Imperial ditto, 18s., 24s., 30s., 42s., and upwards. Detailed lists of prices forwarded on application, post free

SHIRTS.—Youths' and Gentlemen's shirts made to fit superior in every manner in London, in the neatest style, at the lowest prices, for ready money. A single gentleman's kept ready made. At 41 NORTON FOLGATE, Bishopsgate-street and Co. Dublin Warehouse, 72, Strand, Aetcliff. An extensive variety of Cravats and Scarfs, with every description of Hosiery and Under Clothing.

SHIRTS.—WHITELOCK and SON, 166, Strand, solicit the attention of gentlemen to the Shirts they supply for 6s. 6d each They are made in the Cheapside and other new style, from Marlborough patent long cloth with fine linen fronts, and are superior to those usually sold at 8s. 6d.; also all fine linen, 10s. 6d., usual price 14s. 6d. Every one is sample-fitted, and sent carriage paid, on the remittance and is an part payment of postage. The measure required is the neck, chest, and wrist, tight. Their new Dress Cravats are already approved of by all who try them. Patterns sent to a friend from Price in Bonnet satin, 1s. 6d.; 4s. 6d. The New Patent Shirt Gloves, 3s. 6d. per dozen.

CHILDREN'S AND INVALIDS' CARRIAGES.—Invalids' and Wheel Chairs, from £3 to £25, with hoods, second-hand as well as new, may be seen among Cadby Hall's Chairs, View-in Regents Parade, Regent's-park, a few doors from Albany-street. Invalids are obliged to Twenty Guineas Immense and varied collection on SALE or HIRE, at ENGLAND'S Manufactory, 69, City-road, Finsbury-square. N.B. Instructions Gratis.

GRAND BAZAAR.—BENJAMIN EDGINGTON, who had the honour to supersede all the whole of the arrangements and decorations for the Grand Bazaar at the last year's park Barracks, for the Distressed Irish, when that Majesty was graciously pleased to attend, respectfully informs the Nobility and Gentry that temporary rooms to any extent of accommodation are furnished at a moment's notice Address—Benjamin Edgington, 3, Duke-street, Portland-road, Westbourne. A Warehouse, 395, Piccadilly. Rich Cloths, with or without pockets, and linen, complete

STATIONS PROCURABLE.—THREE PLACES of £250, £280, and £ 90 per annum, and one for a FEMALE of £150 per annum, all with vacancies, Guarantee, &c. Requisites, good plain education, intimate acquaintance with family and an unpeachable conduct and character, and good address Husband and wife for two latter appointments. Address, by letter only, to Mr. HARRIS, 59, Lincoln's-inn-fields, stating conveyance by which personal attendance can be given, and forwarded free to all parts of the United Kingdom.

OXFORD-STREET TEA ESTABLISHMENT, corner of Portman-street.—Hotel-keepers, Shops, and Families, supplied with Three or more Pounds of Tea or Coffee in presently the same terms as any House or merchant will charge for the same and the trade have such draft allowed on all original packages. Strong and Congo, superior Congou, 3s. 8d.; the finest Souak of the season, 4s.; rich Pekoe Souchong, 4s. 8d.; superior Gunpowder, 5s. 6d. STRUDWICK and CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Tea and Coffee, 231, Oxford-street, corner of Portman-street, Portman-square.

CAUTION.—A ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden, London, beg to caution the Nobility and Gentry against being misled by the attempts of some Shopkeepers, who to compounds of their own manufacture give the titles of "MACASSAR OIL," "KALYDOR," "ODONTO," "ROWLAND'S" OIL, and "ROWLAND'S" POWDER, and thereby endeavour to induce the public to purchase their compounds for the genuine articles. The words "ROWLAND'S" preceding that of the Article, with their signature at the foot in RED INK, thus—"A. ROWLAND & SON." Sole by them, at 20, Hatton-garden, London; and by all Chemists and Perfumers.

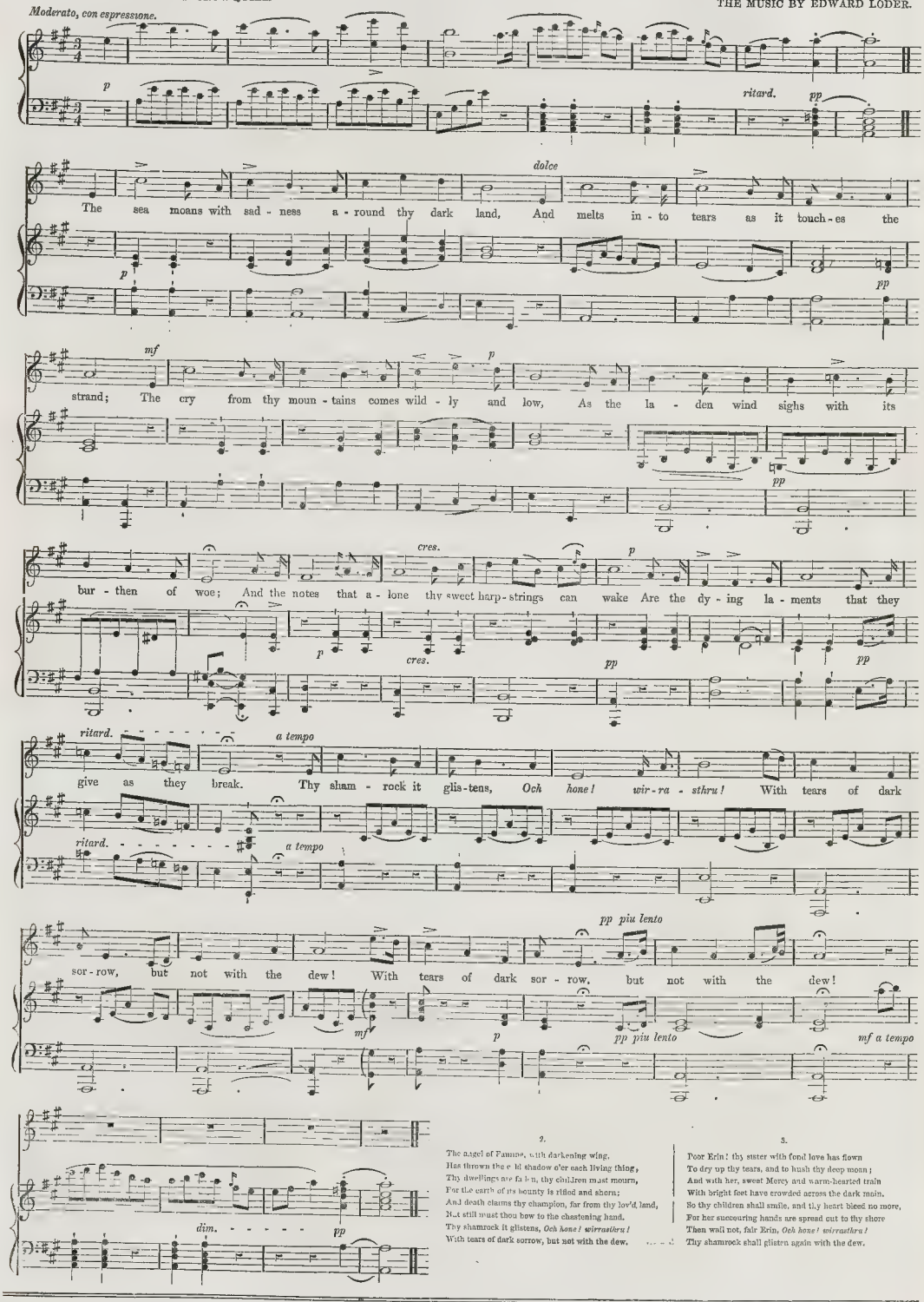
IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES. THE POPULAR RELISH.
PARR'S LIFE PILLS, a mild, safe, and most effectual cure for Bilious, Liver, and Stomach Complaints, Sick Headache, Dizziness, &c. Their composition is truly excellent; they are compounded entirely of vegetable products, free from all irritating and acid-acting matters which render their operation mild and agreeable; they do not require the least confinement or alteration of diet, and may be taken by the healthy as a preventive of disease. The beneficial effects of these pills are soon perceived by persons from previous diseases, &c.; they will be found highly valuable, imparting vigour and tone to the system, when exhausted by disease. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and Family Packets at 11s. each, by all respectable medicine venders throughout the kingdom.

Sold in Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and Family Packets at 11s. each, by all respectable medicine venders throughout the kingdom.

BRITISH COLLEGE of HEALTH, New-road, London.—Triumphant success of the Hygeian System of Medicine throughout the Country Read the reports of the New A. Hewlett, Astley Parsonage, near Manchester; Lady Sophia Grey, of Sandwray, near Rotherham, Cheshire, Richard Pollitt, Esq., of Hazelbeck, near Hexham, and Miss Way, of Long Ashton, near Bristol, of the cases of cure effected by Morison's Pills, the Vegetable Universal Medicine. The Reports may be had of all the Hygeian Agents throughout the country. N.B. No chemists or druggists are authorized to sell the above medicine.

THE TEARS ON THE SHAMROCK.

THE POETRY BY ALFRED CROWQUILL. THE MUSIC BY EDWARD LODER.


Moderato, con espressione.
p
ritard.
pp
dolce
The sea moans with sad - ness a - round thy dark land, And melts in - to tears as it touch - es the
strand; The cry from thy moun - tains comes wild - ly and low, As the la - den wind sighs with its
mf
cres.
bur - then of woe; And the notes that a - lone thy sweet harp-strings can wake Are the dy - ing la - ments that they
ritard.
a tempo
give as they break. Thy sham - rock it glis-tens, Och hone! wir-ra - sthru! With tears of dark
pp piu lento
sor - row, but not with the dew! With tears of dark sor - row, but not with the dew!
mf a tempo
dim.

2.

The angel of Famine, with darkening wing,
Has thrown the cold shadow o'er each living thing,
Thy dwellings are fallen, thy children must mourn,
For the earth of its bounty is rifled and shorn;
And death claims thy champion, far from thy lov'd land,
But still must thou bow to the chastening hand.
Thy shamrock it glistens, *Och hone! wirrasthru!*
With tears of dark sorrow, but not with the dew.

3.

Poor Erin! thy sister with fond love has flown
To dry up thy tears, and to hush thy deep moan;
And with her, sweet Mercy and warm-hearted train
With bright feet have crowded across the dark main.
So thy children shall smile, and thy heart bleed no more,
For her succouring hands are spread out to thy shore
Then wail not, fair Erin, *Och hone! wirrasthru!*
Thy shamrock shall glisten again with the dew.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, May 29, 1847.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 266.—Vol. X.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1847. [Sixpence.

COLONISATION.

It is becoming quite certain that, on most of the principal questions of the day, the Conservatives are prepared to do more than the Whigs; Mr. Roebuck's illustration of "Robert chalking higher than John," is daily becoming more applicable. It is not exactly as it should be; it induces two painful doubts: the first, as to the perfect sincerity of one party; the second, of the political courage and capacity of the other. Why is it that, as *doctrinaires*, as men of theory, the Whigs are in the right course so much sooner than their opponents, and yet so seldom work out their own views into practice? Is it fate, or a metaphysical defect? They seem to suffer more from official torpor and apathy than any other men; and, as soon as they get into a position to do more than oppose, they fail in making the most of the opportunity. Lord John Russell is too rigid a theorist to adapt himself to action; after the flush of his Reform popularity, out he came with "finality," and frittered away the greatest Parliamentary power a Minister ever possessed. His fixed duty crochet deprived him of the honour of repealing the Corn Laws; he always had something to say in favour of the abstract principle of Mr. Villiers's annual motions for repeal, made long before the League was a "great fact," or any fact at all; but something held him back from doing that which could alone settle the question. He did not make up his mind till the calamitous year 1846 was darkening the horizon; then came his Letter to the Electors of London; but the same necessity had spurred Peel to action, and the full, bold step was taken, from which the Whigs, as a party, had shrunk for years with distrust. All the measures connected with the Whig party have been mostly the work of the men of extreme opinions, that is to say, the bold and decided, who were not content to "dwell in theories for ever;" but the heads and leaders of the body rarely adopt them till too late. That was the error of the Free Trade Budget of 1841; to act too tardily, and do too little for effect, is the great fault of an otherwise great and consistent party, who have been the earliest enunciators of just principles, in carrying out which they have been generally excelled by those who learned from them. This is a pity; for it is impossible not to feel that there is something unjust in the growing credit the Conservatives are getting for Liberalism: we feel that new principles, like new lands, belong, of right, to the first discoverer. But then, if the finder leaves them barren and unused, what is to be done? The world does not care much for intellect that produces nothing;

THE ASCOT PRIZE PLATE.—1847.

THE EMPEROR'S VASE.

THE QUEEN'S VASE.

so it welcomes and applauds the explorer and follower, who seizes on the soil, cultivates it, and makes it bring forth fruit "for the service of man." The Whigs originate opinions, and the moment the public mind is ripe, the Tories coolly step in and apply them.

The list of questions on which this process has been carried on is increasing. On National Education, unmistakeable signs of the intention to "chalk beyond" have been given. Colonisation is another subject in which the Whigs have unwisely suffered themselves to be placed in a position in which they appear to be driven into action by their opponents. No obstacle of principle stands in the way here; and success will attend which ever takes the largest grasp, and acts the boldest with it. With Ireland in such a state, and with Mr. Charles Buller a member of the Government, it is inconceivable how, save by infatuation, the Ministry could have allowed the question to be forced on it, as it was on Monday night, when Lord Lincoln made a "Peel party" demonstration out of it. Yielding to an opposition motion, the Whigs consent to grant "an Enquiry" into the subject; but we feel convinced *the* plan of Colonisation which will hereafter be adopted will not come from a Whig Ministry. They already shrink from it; dread expence, and see the "Lion in the path;" and this when they are paying at the rate of eight millions a year in Ireland for soup and rations! Either at home or abroad work and food must be found for those who are thrown dependent on us. Where can it be done best? That is the problem to be solved. At home, extensive settlement on the waste land that is unfortunately abundant in Ireland involves purchase from its owners; in the colonies we have millions of acres without proprietors; can we transfer our social state along with our population, to the wilderness? Or shall we merely help our thousands to quit the country and settle down where and how they can? But the mere going forth of people without bond or social purpose is not Colonisation. In the true sense of the word, England has never Colonised; her people have emigrated, and settled, and grown up into communities. A Colony would be the reproduction of the parent state, in all its institutions and policy. But to North America we sent no Church, no Aristocracy, only fugitives, and when it would pay, a Military Governor. The early settlers of the greatest Continent peopled by the Saxon race, were Non-Conformists, who detested a Church Government, and they fled from persecution to seek life as they could, with hardship enough at first. And from the moment they began to exhibit any internal prosperity, England not only did not foster them, but the reverse; everything that law could do destroy the rising importance of the North American settlements was done. They had no share in making their own laws, no voice in our Parliament that did; they were not admitted within the pale of our social and political life; they were foreigners speaking the same language, mere "plantations," the inhabitants of which might be squeezed of taxes, oppressed and despised with impunity. That is almost the total of what England did for her American Colonies; and the consequence was, that they rebelled, and became a State; and the Tory Monarch, George the Third, who resisted every change till resistance was impossible, was obliged one day to receive at St. James's Palace, and give audience to "his Excellency the Minister of the United States of America."

Our colonial policy has not been so flagrantly absurd of late years, and it is the continued improvement of it, till the colonies are made to all intents and purposes integral portions of the United Kingdom, that we must trust for the more rapid development of Colonisation. To give every facility to those who go forth, and to provide that they shall lose no more in status in the community than if they went from Middlesex to Yorkshire, is nearly all a Government can do. To suppose it can turn man exporter, and pay wages to millions during the years that are needed to turn the forest to the field, is to expect an impossibility. A Government can give organisation and order: existence first and wealth afterwards the people must create for themselves, in the only way they can possibly be secured by energy and toil.

THE ASCOT PRIZE PLATE.—1847.

THE three Prize "Cups," the adjudication of which will be found in another part of our Journal, are superb productions; and, in design, exhibit a great advance upon the unmeaning "Cups" of old.

THE EMPEROR'S VASE has, this year, been manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskill, under the direction of Mr. Bayly, the Royal Academician, from a design said to be suggested by the Earl of Granville, Master of the Buckhounds. It is a magnificent Vase, in the gorgeous style of Louis XIV.; of burnished silver, the handles and festoons, in relief, being frosted, and richly gilt. On two faces of the bowl of the cup are *alti relievi*, elaborately modelled, and rendered in silver. One represents a passage in the battle of Pultowa, in which Charles XII. of Sweden, was defeated by Peter the Great, and the establishment of the empire and power of Russia secured. The companion *relievo* represents Peter the Great rescuing shipwrecked soldiers from the Neva. Both subjects are well chosen, in compliment to the Imperial donor of the prize. The Vase is about three feet and a half in height, including the base, which is also of silver; and on it are represented in *basso relievo*, the Palace of Gatchino, and that of Peterhoff. The inscription is similar to that on the Prize of last year, stating by whom it is presented; and a blank space is left, to be inscribed with the name of the fortunate winner.

THE QUEEN'S VASE (the Gold Cup) has been manufactured by the Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket, from the design of Mr. Cotterill. It is of the Elizabethan or Tudor style, admirably modelled, and finished, in bright silver inlaid with gold. The form of the Vase and its ornament is cleverly characteristic of the period of the story grouped, very successfully, upon the lid. It is thus narrated by Grose, the antiquary:—"In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, John Selwyn, under-keeper of the park at Oatlands, in Surrey, was extremely famous for his strength, agility, and skill in horsemanship, specimens of which he exhibited before the Queen, at the grand stag hunt at that park, where, attending, as was the duty of his office, he, in the heat of the chase, suddenly leaped from his horse upon the back of the stag, both running at the time at their utmost speed, and not only kept his seat gracefully, in spite of every effort of the affrighted beast, but, drawing his sword, guided him towards the Queen, and coming near her presence, plunged it in his throat, so that the animal fell dead at her feet. This was thought sufficiently wonderful to be chronicled on his monument, which is still to be seen in the chancel of the church of Walton-upon-Thames, in the county of Surrey. He is there represented on an engraved brass plate, sitting on the back of a deer at full gallop, and, at the same time stabbing him in the neck with his sword."

THE ROYAL HUNT CUP, manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskill, is a cleverly modelled group, of the Landseer school, and stated to have been suggested by the late Master of the Buckhounds, the Earl of Rosslyn. The group consists of four figures, viz:—A Highlander, who has slain, with the assistance of two deer dogs, a buck of the finest growth, which he is preparing to cut up. The animals are very spirited; and the entire composition is highly creditable to the artist; as is the high finish of the metal to the manufacturer.

THE ASCOT PLATE.

IRELAND.

THE POTATO DISEASE.

We regret to find that some of the Irish provincial papers assert the positive reappearance of the potato disease in Waterford, Galway, and other counties.

It is stated that up to Tuesday morning (last week) the crop was free from disease, at least nothing was then discernible which would lead to the opinion that it existed; but the simultaneous discovery of the fatal signs which preceded the destruction of last year's crop, on Wednesday and subsequent days, has excited appr hension.

On the other hand, the *Limerick Examiner* has the following:—"On Saturday a basset of new potatoes, of the kidney species, was offered for sale in the market at the price of two shillings per dozen—twopence a piece. It is right to say they were large and of excellent quality, without any appearance of disease."

The symptoms of disease are certainly not general, but there is no doubt of its existence—or rather the marks which indicated the disease last year—in the plants in the midland counties, in Armagh, and Carlow. There are no complaints of any consequence from the counties in the immediate vicinity of Dublin, viz.—the metropolitan county itself, Wicklow, Kildare, and Meath.

The *Cork Reporter*, on Saturday says:—"Something like a panic was created in this city yesterday, in consequence of a rumour that a potato fair in the vicinity exhibited unmistakeable tokens of last year's disease. Some symptoms of apparently an unfavourable character had manifested themselves in the field in question. As usual in such cases, fear exaggerated the reality. We are happy to have it in our power to allay all, or nearly all, apprehensions. A reporter from this office went personally to examine the field. He brought back samples of its produce, and returned to us bearing a couple of the stalks on which the 'alarming symptoms' appeared in the most palpable manner. The stalks were the very worst he could select. They were not spotted; they were not black; nor did the fibres show the least indications of decay. They were healthy and succulent, so were the upper leaves. A few of the larger and lower leaves were in a degree discoloured; the tips or rims of one or two were shrivelled. But we have often seen the same appearances produced by a high wind, and the consequent friction that it creates."

THE CAUSE OF REPEAL.—There was a meeting of the Committee on Monday, at which Mr. John O'Connell attended as Chairman. From what transpired, it seems pretty certain that Mr. John O'Connell will be the Repeal leader, in the room of his late father. His first step in that capacity has been to frame some resolutions, in which it is laid down that the only remedy for the evils of Ireland, is the Repeal of the Union, and, as a consequence, calling upon Irishmen of all creeds to support Repeal. These resolutions were adopted by the Association on Monday.

THE CORN SPECULATORS IN A FIX.—The decline of corn in Mark-lane, on Monday, was nearly to the extent of 20s. per quarter, from the highest point which had been attained. Among the significant facts which transpired on that day there was one which ought not to pass unnoticed. On the stands there was a sample of a large quantity of wheat which was imported into this country from America some weeks since. The speculator, fancying that he could procure better prices in France than in England, declined to accept of 110 shillings per quarter, and ordered the vessel off to Havre. She arrived there just in time to be too late. The market was found to be abundantly supplied, and prices were giving way. The "good ship," with the speculator's prayer for a prosperous voyage, was ordered to start forthwith for London. She arrived in the Thames a few days ago. The wheat with which she was laden was, on Monday, tendered for sale. No offer was made for it. There were no buyers in the market; and, if the owner should find it necessary to press a sale, he will not get more than seventy-five shillings for his wheat, being a reduction of thirty-five shillings on what he could easily have obtained four weeks ago, had his avarice been satisfied with that price.—A farmer in the neighbourhood of Exeter, who is a large grower, has sold all his wheat in the ground at ten shillings per bushel, to be delivered between harvest and Christmas.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

M. Bugeaud's recent attack upon the Kabyles (detailed in another column) has created a good deal of excitement in Paris. M. Guizot, when questioned in the Chamber, said it had his entire approbation.

The Committee to whom was intrusted the care of considering the policy that ought to be pursued towards Algeria, have made a report by no means favourable to Marshal Bugeaud. They state that they heard with surprise and regret that an expedition into the country of the Kabyles was in preparation, and entertained a strong opinion that such a proceeding was inexpedient, and should be abandoned. The Committee called before it the Minister of War, who read to them a despatch of Mar-hal Bugeaud declaring that the expedition contemplated was altogether pacific, but regretting that he was not at liberty to make the natives "smell powder." After this explanation, the Committee was still opposed to the expedition, passed a resolution to that effect, and communicated this to the Government. The Government expressed its astonishment that the Committee should think of adopting such a resolution on a point so vitally connected with the prerogatives of the Crown, and refused to receive it; and, finally, the expedition, or "pacific promenade," as the Ministerial journal calls it, took place in spite of the Chamber.

M. Remilly, in the Chamber of Deputies, recently proposed a heavy tax upon dogs; but the numbers being equal (199) for and against the tax, the President declared that the proposition was rejected.

The Chamber of Deputies has rejected, by 187 to 162, the proposition of M. Glais Bizoin for one uniform postage of four sous on single letters throughout France.

The Duke de Montebello, the newly-appointed Minister of Marine, has arrived in Paris. The *National*, in a sneering and satirical tone, calls the Minister, "our new Neptune."

The Secret Service Money Bill, which usually excites angry speeches and searching inquiries from the Opposition, has passed the Chamber of Peers with very little difficulty, by a majority of 112 to 52.

The French papers contain the most gratifying accounts of the growing crops—of the vineyards, the orchards, and "the mulberries, so important for the propagation of the silkworm." Nevertheless, the price of bread was increased by one centime per kilogramme (one-tenth of a halfpenny per lb.), on the 1st of June.

Mr. Charles Kinnaird Sheridan, the youngest grandson of the celebrated Richard Brinsley Sheridan, died at the British Embassy in Paris, on Monday morning, after a long illness. Mr. Sheridan was an attaché to the Embassy. He was in the thirty-first year of his age.

Notwithstanding the defence of Marshal Bugeaud, by M. Guizot, it appears that the Marshal has been recalled, but the pretext is that his presence was necessary in the Chamber of Deputies during the discussion of the supplies demanded for the service of that colony.

SPAIN.

Our latest advices from Spain allude to the indisposition of M. Salamanca and General Mazarredo. The indisposition, real or supposed, of these two members of the Cabinet, had given rise to several reports of another Ministerial change.

The Queen of Spain returned to Madrid from Aranjuez on the 24th ult. Her Majesty, who was considered improved in looks, was expected shortly to review all the regiments quartered at Madrid, and to leave for La Granja about the middle of June, should the weather continue so intensely hot. The "King" continued at the Prado, and, despite many a rumour of a contrary nature, still seemed likely to keep away from his amiable consort, and leave his father and sister to enjoy her august presence.

On the 25th, the Queen appeared on the Prado and the other public promenades, accompanied by the Infanta Don Francisco, and the Infanta Josefa, the father and the sister of the King Consort. The affability of her Majesty towards the public, who saluted her in her walks and rides, excited much enthusiasm. The Infanta Don Francisco and his family have fixed their residence with her Majesty in the palace, an arrangement which is mentioned as having given much satisfaction to the public. The King Consort was still at the Prado. His father, Don Francisco, had visited him there, for the purpose, it was said, of inducing him to remove from about his person certain individuals who were regarded as displeasing to the Queen, and hostile to the Government. The conference of the father and son was protracted to considerable length.

An extraordinary courier had arrived at Madrid with the protocol, signed the 21st May, at London, proclaiming the combined intervention of England, France, and Spain, in the affairs of Portugal. The President of the Council had had a long conference with the French Chargé d'Affaires and the Count de Thomar (Cabral).

Orders had been sent to General Concha, who commands the army on the frontier, to pass it at once.

The Carlist cause appears to meet with nothing but reverses. General Alzas a Carlist of great note and influence, was arrested at Bayonne, on the 27th ult. at the house of a merchant named Tulliers, by the Prefect in person, and a detachment of gendarmes.

General Alzas intended entering Spain by the Navarress frontier, where his presence would have been the signal for the commencement of a Carlist movement in Navarre and the Basque provinces. On the arrival of the police at his hiding-place, he was shut up in a clothes press, where, according to his own words, after being arrested, he would have been infallibly suffocated for want of air had he not been quickly discovered.

He was betrayed into the hands of the French Government by a Carlist agent, who was much trusted by him and other Carlists.

Almost at the same instant that General Alzas was arrested, the police at Bayonne succeeded in making a prisoner of Don Luis Paris, late Commissary-General in the army of Don Carlos.

PORTUGAL.

The news from Portugal is important. A convention was recently agreed to between England, France, Spain, and Portugal, in pursuance of which the conditions offered to the Junta of Oporto in the name of Her Most Faithful Majesty, were:—First, A full and general amnesty for all political offences committed since the beginning of the month of October last, and the immediate recall of all persons who, since that period, had been constrained to leave Portugal from political motives. Secondly—The immediate revocation of all decrees promulgated since the beginning of October last, which are in conflict with, or in opposition to the established laws and constitution of the kingdom. Thirdly—A convocation of the Cortes, as soon as the elections about to take place immediately shall be terminated. Fourthly The immediate nomination of a Ministry composed of personages who do not belong to the party of the Cabrals and are not members of the Junta of Oporto.

We have already stated that the Junta of Oporto refused these conditions. The consequence has been, that the three powers have agreed to afford aid to the Queen of Portugal, and, according to this determination, the plenipotentiaries of Spain, France, and Great Britain, engage that the naval forces of their respective Governments actually stationed on the coast of Portugal shall take part conjointly and immediately with the naval forces of Her Most Faithful Majesty in any operation deemed necessary or opportune by the commanders of these combined forces, in order to accomplish the object of this common act.

We now learn from Lisbon that the three war-steamers of the Junta having sailed from St Ube's, pursuing a northerly course, evidently with the intention of taking up troops at Oporto for St. Ube's or Cascaes Bay, near Lisbon. Captain Sir Thomas Maitland, in her Majesty's ship *America*, and Capta n M'Cleverty, in her Majesty's steamer *Polyphemus*, with the Spanish frigate *Villa de Bilbao*, had sailed from Lisbon to intercept them. During the late negotiations, desertions to a very great extent have been going on from the volunteer corps at Lisbon to St. Ube's. It is fully anticipated that the interference of the allies will give a Miguelite turn to the insurrection.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape papers to the 6th of April have reached us. The latest accounts given by them of the operations against the Kaffirs are to the 28th of March.

His Excellency the new Governor-General had reached Port Peddie, as also several of the Burgher contingents, and amongst them the levy from Lower Albany. It was understood that the troops would make a forward movement from Fort Peddie towards King William's Town, whence a simultaneous movement would be made by the troops there, including the Dragoon Guards, towards the mouth of the Buffalo, where a military station was about to be formed of 300 men. Both divisions, it seems, after forming a junction on the Buffalo, are then to move back to Fort Peddie, sweeping the country of cattle and crops in their progress—the former to be brought to Peddie, or destroyed, should there be any difficulty in bringing them forward. The grand aim in this movement appears to be to confine the Kaffirs to the destination to subsist on; that it is not their property we covet, but that our Government is actuated by a fixed resolve to put down and punish robbery and violence, as also to place matters upon such a footing as shall prevent the recurrence of future wars.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

By the *Caledonia*, which reached Liverpool last Saturday night, we have received New York papers to the 15th ult. They contain an account of an important and sanguinary battle between the troops of the United States, under General Scott, and those of the Mexicans, under Santa Anna, in which the latter were defeated with great loss, both in killed, wounded, and prisoners. This event took place in the heights of Cerro Gordo, on the road from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, on the 17th of April. The troops engaged on the side of the Mexicans was from 12,000 to 15,000; that of the Americans, 12,000 men. Cerro Gordo is a place of great strength, and had been carefully fortified. nevertheless, it was carried by storm by the Americans, with a loss of 43 men and 21 officers killed, and 224 wounded. The Mexicans surrendered 3000 men prisoners, with five Generals and a large number of inferior officers. Santa Anna himself escaped, but so narrowly that, amongst the trophies of the victory, were his dinner and his wooden leg. He is stated to have fled to the South of the Orizaba Mountain, where he was posted with a body of men, variously stated from 1000 to 5000 in number. The route taken by Santa Anna has left the way to the capital open to the Americans from it, and it was expected that General Scott would advance upon it immediately. General Taylor was preparing to advance upon San Luis di Potosi, and the general opinion seemed to be that this blow had brought the war almost to an end; never.eless, the Senate at Mexico had erected a Dictatorship, and declared it treason to treat with America. It was rumoured, on the other hand, that Mr. Bankhead, the British Minister, had proffered his mediation to Mexico.

General Scott, in his official despatches describing the battle at Cerro Gordo, says—"We are quite embarrassed with the result of the victory—prisoners of war, heavy ordnance, field batteries, small arms, and accoutrements. About 3000 men laid down their arms, with the usual proportion of field and company

officers, besides five generals, several of them of great distinction. Pinson, Jarero, La Vega, Noriega, and Obando. A sixth general, Vasquez, was killed in defending the battery (tower) in the rear of the whole Mexican army, the nature of which gave us those glorious results. Our loss, though comparatively small in numbers, has been serious. Brigadier General Shields, a commander of activity, zeal, and talent, is, I fear, if not dead, mortally wounded. He is some five miles from me at the moment. The field of operations covered many miles broken by mountains and deep chasms, and I have quitted Puebla myself, at the head of my division or brigade. Twigg's division, followed by Shields' (now Colonel Baker's) brigade, are now at or near Xalapa, and Worth's division is on route thither, or pursuing, with good results, I learn, that part of the Mexican army—perhaps 6000 or 7000 men—who fled before our right had carried the tower, and gained the Xalapa road. Pillow's brigade, alone, is near me at this depôt of wounded, sick, and prisoners; and I have only to give from him the names of First Lieutenant C. F. Smith, and Second Lieutenant G. G. Gois, both of the 2nd Regiment of Infantry, among the killed, and, in the brigade, 106, of all ranks, killed or wounded. Among the latter, the gallant Brigadier General himself has a smart wound in the arm, but not disabled; and Major R. Farquesen, (2nd Tennessee), Captain H. F. Murray, Second Lieutenant G. T. Sutherland, First Lieutenant W. P. Hale (Alabama), all of the same regiment, severely, and First Lieutenant W. Yearwood, mortally wounded. I estimate our total loss, in killed and wounded, may be about 250, and that of the enemy 350. In the pursuit to Amozoc, nine miles hence, I learn we have added much to the enemy's loss in prisoners, killed, and wounded. In fact, I suppose his retreating army to be nearly disorganised, and hence my haste to follow in an hour or two to profit by events."

The papers also notice the capture of the town and forts of Tuspan, but without any particulars.

The commercial news from the United States is satisfactory. Money in New York was abundant, and Stocks were improving in value. The accounts from Liverpool taken out by the *Caledonia*, on being first published, had the effect to send up the prices of both corn and cotton; but the advance was not sustained on either. The condition of the foreign exchanges had undergone a further improvement, and a large amount of business was done for the steamer at the advanced rates. The quotations for sterling bills on London were from 7 to 7½ per cent. premium. The prices of grain and flour kept up higher than was generally expected.

THE OVERLAND INDIA MAIL.

The Bombay Mail has arrived, with accounts from that Presidency to the 1st May, from Calcutta, April 22, and Madras of the same date. As to political matters, very little is given in the papers worth noticing. According to the summary of the *Bombay Times*, Lord Hardinge intended to leave India in October next.

The Punjaub is perfectly quiet. There has been an earthquake at Lahore, but it does not seem to have done any mischief. Ghulab Sing has established a monopoly of opium, tobacco, and spirits, in Cashmere, and intimated that property of which the title is defective, will be resumed by Government.

There has been some confusion in Oude, the Prime Minister of which country, who, as well as his master, is far from being popular, was seized by half-a-dozen Affghans, and kept prisoner under their daggers until liberated by the British Resident, who, as well as the Wuzareen, promised to assist him, and who have paid them their arrears as soldiers. They were conveyed for protection to the British Residency, but have since been given up to the Wuzzeer.

The burning of widows and destruction of female children has been put a stop to throughout the Rajpoot states by the exertions of the British Residents.

Sir Charles Napier continues on the sea coast in the enjoyment of excellent health. Colonel Outram has been appointed Resident at Baroda, in room of Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, resigned. The salary is £4000 a year: the appointment is the highest in the gift of Government

The most remarkable occurrence is a violent hurricane, which ravaged the coast of India from Ceylon to Karrachee. Its beginning is described as moderate on the 7th of April, at Ceylon; it gradually increased in violence along the Malabar coast until the 22nd of April, when it was comparatively calm to the southward while raging at the mouth of the Indus.

The bark *Mermaid*, 389 tons, Rodgers, which left Bombay for China on the 11th of April with a cargo of cotton and opium, met the gale to the southward, but having suffered very much, has not since been seen near Vingoria. A part of the cargo was saved, but the vessel will become a wreck.

The *Buckinghamshire*, large teak-built ship, which left London in January, fell in with the gale, was dismasted, and lost her masts cut by the board, and was drifted into the bay at Vingoria, where she anchored.

The Bombay Steam Navigation Company's vessel, *Victoria*, suffered very great damage.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—We understand it is the intention of her Majesty the Queen Dowager to visit Worthing during the month of June next.

THE ASCOT RACE BALL, AT WINDSOR.—The Race Ball took place at the Town Hall, on Wednesday evening, under the stewardship of the Earl of Granville (the Lord Lieutenant of the county), Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, and the Hon. Colonel Anson, Lord Hoxeby (Scots Fusilier Guards,) Colonel Hall (1st Life Guards) Colonel Reid, M.P., Major Mountjoy Martyn, Hamilton Parsee, Esq. and J. Harvey, Esq. The company was numerous and fashionable, and very select. The ball and refreshments were under the superintendence of Mr. Layton; and Julien's band was engaged for the occasion

GALLANTRY AND GOOD HUMOUR.—The Duke of Wellington purposes to give a grand entertainment on the 14th inst., at Apsley House, in celebration of the baptism of the infant daughter of Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley. The Queen has graciously signified her intention to be present, and to stand sponsor in person to the infant grand-daughter of the noble and gallant Duke.

THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM. The *Globe* says:—"Painful rumours are afloat as to matters at Stowe House, the residence of the Duke of Buckingham. The result of the circumstance is said to be a determination on the part of his Grace and the Duchess to quit England for a few years. It is said Stowe House will be shut up, and the gamekeepers, &c., dismissed. We understand the Marquis of Chandos will forthwith form an establishment, and take up his residence at Wotton House. The Duke is suffering slightly from water on the chest, and is staying at his town residence, in Pall-mall. Stowe House will, for the present, be shown to visitors on Tuesdays and Fridays, as usual. A reduction of servants on the establishment has taken place, and among other workpeople, nearly a dozen persons have been recently discharged.

DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM FITZGERALD, BART.—This gentleman died on the 20th ult., at his residence in Dublin. He was brother to Lieutenant-General Sir John Fox Burgoyne, Bart., and Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Lacy Pennefather, and first cousin to the Right Hon. Edmund Pennefather, late Chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer. He was born in 1763, and was twice married; first, to Elizabeth, daughter of G. H. Parry, Esq., a physician at Bath; and secondly, in 1819, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Robt. Chester, of Bush Hall Hertfordshire. In politics, Sir Eardley Wilmot was of the moderate Tory party, and was returned by the Liberal interest for the county of Warwick. Early in 1843 Sir Eardley Wilmot received the appointment of lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land, and was superseded in his appointment by Charles Joseph Latrobe, Esq., who arrived on the 13th of October, 1846, as administrator of the government. The cause of Sir Eardley's death is stated to have been complete exhaustion of the frame—a decay of nature. The melancholy event, unbroken all private and party animosity, has called forth the usual demonstrations of regret. We believe it was his expressed wish, previously to his decease, that his remains should be conveyed to England, to be placed in the family "resting-place."—*Robert Town Papers*.

SUDDEN DEATH OF DR. CHALMERS. A very great sensation was created on Monday at Edinburgh, by the intelligence of the sudden death of Dr. Chalmers. That venerable and distinguished Divine had been so recently in his usual health that the report of his having so suddenly expired came like a shock which seemed to electrify the public feeling. The particulars at this event are the following:—The Reverend Doctor had been called to London to give evidence before the Sites Committee of the House of Commons, and had returned on Friday to his own residence at Morningside, near Edinburgh, apparently in his ordinary health. On Sunday, though complaining a little, he attended the Free Church, and Morningside in the afternoon, in company with Dr. Cunningham, and walked with his friend part of the way home. He called upon a lady afterwards, and dined with the family as usual. In the evening he walked for a short time in his garden with another minister from the country, and conversed with his accustomed animation and cheerfulness. Before going to bed, he wrote a letter to his sister in England, intimating his safe arrival in Edinburgh, and remarking that such was now the celerity of travel ing, that though he scarcely expected to have the pleasure of seeing her, he might have the pleasure of seeing her again. Business however had prevented him from taking any share in the proceedings of the Free Assembly; and, indeed, he had, of late, almost retired from his public labours with the exception of preaching. But he had intended to have presented the Report of the College Committee to the Assembly, which had been drawn up by Professors Cunningham and M'Dougall. Being desirous to see the latter gentleman, with a view of making some slight alteration in the report, Mr. M'Dougall called upon him for that purpose, about eight o'clock on Monday morning, but was informed that Dr. Chalmers was in bed, and had not rung his bell. Being beyond his usual time, the servant then proceeded to see if anything was wrong, and on entering the room, she perceived the Doctor in a reclining position in bed, dead, and the body quite cold, indicating that life had been some time extinct. The immediate cause of his demise is said to have been apoplexy, or the bursting of a blood-vessel in the head.

TRAVELLING AT STEAMBOAT ON THE THAMES.—On Sunday last, in one half hour, no fewer than seven to eight o'clock, fourteen steamboats passed the Nine Elms pier with an average load of upwards of 400 each, making a total of upwards of 5600 souls.

BREAD RIOTS AT WELLS. A riot took place at Wells, on Tuesday evening, in consequence of the high price of bread, viz., 11d. the 4lb. loaf, although so large a reduction has taken place in wheat. Messrs John and Stephen Fry had all their windows fronting the street broken. On Wednesday morning a set of "movies" caused considerable consternation by parading the city with large clubs, but they dispersed without doing further mischief. Great praise is due to the inhabitants, who voluntarily went to the assistance of the magistrates as special constables. A commercial gentleman, who had only arrived a short time at the Somerset Hotel (which is nearly opposite the baker's shop), made use of some language for which he is bound over to appear at the assize.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS MONDAY.

The business of to-day was of a routine character.

The motion of Lord LYNDHURST for a committee on the Birmingham and Oxford Junction Railway petition was agreed to by 29 to 22.

The Factories Bill went through committee.

The Naval Service of Boys Bill, the County Buildings Bill, and the Army Service Bill, were read a third time and passed; and the House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

PORTUGAL.—In answer to some questions from Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE, Lord PALMERSTON said, that the four Powers had agreed to a protocol, with a view to bring about a pacific termination of the disputes in that country. (See Foreign Intelligence.) As soon as possible, all the papers on the subject should be laid upon the table.—Lord J. MANNERS said, there were rumours in town of a collision having taken place between the British naval forces and the Portuguese troops at Oporto. He wished to know if her Majesty's Government had obtained any information to that effect?—Viscount PALMERSTON: They had not received any information of that sort.

THE REMAINING BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.—Lord J. RUSSELL described to the House the plan which he intended to pursue with respect to the Government bills that remained on the table. From the noble Lord's statement, it appeared to be the determination of the Government not to proceed this session with the Registration of Births, &c., (Scotland) Bill, and to postpone till next session the Ecclesiastical Commissioners Bill, on account of the objections made to it by certain high authorities in the Church. He proposed to take the Railways (No. 2) Bill, which stood that evening for a second reading, on Monday next. On Thursday, in next week, he intended to proceed with the English Poor Law Bill; and, on Monday, the 14th, he proposed to go into committee on the Health of Towns Bill, which was a measure of very essential importance, and in which very considerable alterations had been already made.

THE POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL

Lord J. RUSSELL then, in moving the order of the day for the consideration of the Lords' Amendments to the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill and the Landed Estates (Ireland) Bill, requested the Speaker to state his views with regard to those amendments, as they affected the privileges of the House.

The SPEAKER observed that he had no hesitation in saying that the amendments in question infringed the privileges of the House. It was for the House, however, to decide how far they would, on the present occasion, assert their privileges, or consent to waive them. As regarded the amendments to the former bill, there was a precedent in which the House had agreed to waive their privileges, when infringed in analogous cases; but, as to those introduced into the latter, no such precedents existed.

Lord J. RUSSELL, having expressed his concurrence with the Speaker's decision, said he was not disposed to press the privileges of the House in the case of the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, and to all the amendments except one he asked the House to consent. The amendment to which he objected was that whereby the agent of the magistrate, ex-officer, or guardian, is made a guardian in the place of the non-resident magistrate. The noble Lord moved that the other amendments be taken into.

Mr. D. NORREYS objected to the amendment which omitted the 11th clause, limiting the amount of separate electoral rating.

After a discussion, the House divided:—

For agreeing to the Lords' amendment of the 11th clause	..	80
Against it	..	16
Majority	..	64

THE LANDED PROPERTY IMPROVEMENT (IRELAND) BILL.—A long discussion arose upon the various amendments to the bill, which were agreed to, with the exception of such as infringed the privileges of the House. A Committee of Conference was then nominated and appointed to confer with the Lords upon the rejected amendments.

RELIEF OF THE IRISH POOR.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in moving for a further advance from the Consolidated Fund for the relief of the destitute poor in Ireland, by way of loan, on the security of the rates, brief stated the amount which had been expended since the public works in Ireland since August last, and the progress which had been made in substituting the new system of relief for that which it was designed to supersede. The sum proposed for the Board of Works had been reduced to about one-fifth of what it was in March. The system which had been pursued had been to encourage as much as possible the voluntary exertions of parties in behalf of the poor—a system which had, to a certain extent, succeeded. The application which it was now his duty to make was for a further advance of £600,000, in addition to that already made, to the Relief Commissioners, for the temporary relief of the destitute poor in Ireland, to be issued in instalments, the Government to have proof that the rate, on the security of which each instalment was advanced, was struck, and in the course of being absolutely levied.

The proposition gave rise to a general conversation upon the state of Ireland. In the course of it, Lord J. RUSSELL described the difficulties which had to be encountered, not only from the magnitude of the potato failure, but also from the disjointed state of society in Ireland, which had, to a certain extent, caused the necessity attended the measures of relief taken by the Government, the measures themselves had not failed, and had afforded a very great mitigation of the distress. The noble Lord assured the House that no advances would not be made except upon the security of rates to be immediately levied.

The vote was ultimately agreed to.

The House sat till nearly two o'clock in the morning for the disposal of the remaining business.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The proceedings in the House of Lords were again brief and unimportant.

The Naval Prisons Bill and the Drainage of Lands Bill passed through Committee.

There was then a conference with the Commons upon the subject of the amendments made by the House in the Poor Relief (Ireland) and the Landed Property (Ireland) Bill

The Factories Bill was read a third time and passed, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. TUESDAY

THIRD READINGS OF RAILWAY BILLS. The following bills were read a third time:—Dublin and Belfast Junction and Navan Branch Railway, Dublin and Drogheda Railway, Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway, Eastern Counties Railway Extension (Cambridge to Bedford, &c.), Eastern Counties Railway (Maldon, Witham, and Braintree Railway Purchase), East Lincolnshire Railway (Deviation at Boston, and Branch to Great Grimsby and Sheffield Junction Railway Extension), East Lincolnshire Railway (Land and Navigation Purchase), Glasgow and Shotts Road, Glasgow, Barrhead, and Neilston Direct Railway, Great Southern and Western Railway Extension (Portarlington to Tullamore), Lowestoft Railway and Harbour (Extension near Reedham), North-Wales Railway (Branch from Wymondham to the Norwich Extension of the Ipswich and Bury St. Edmund's Railway, and the proposed Thetford and Reedham Railway near Norwich), North-Wilts Railway (Yarmouth Extension, &c.), Paisley, Barrhead, and Hurlet Railway.

It was agreed that the Coventry, Banbury, and Oxford Railway should be recommitted.

COLONISATION.—The chief subject which engaged the House to-day was a motion by the Earl of LINCOLN, for an address to her Majesty, praying that she would be graciously pleased to take into consideration the means by which colonisation might be made subsidiary to other measures for the improvement of the social condition of Ireland, and by which, consistently with full regard to the interests of emigration, the comfort and the prosperity of those who emigrate might be effectually promoted. The noble Lord said he had no wish to bring forward any scheme of colonisation for Ireland, or to recommend for adoption any of the numerous plans which had already proposed from various quarters during the last quarter of a century. What he wished was that an inquiry should be made with a view to carry out a system of colonisation different from emigration, but by the side of emigration. The Irish poor were peculiarly unfitted for those left behind. The noble Earl proceeded to show, by a variety of statistics, that, notwithstanding all the aid demanded by the Government, there would still be left destitute no less than two millions of people for thirty weeks in the year, and said that, as the Poor Law was clearly inadequate to the absorption of the surplus labour of the country, and, as the subsidiary measures of the Government were unavailing, they were, therefore, called upon to consider how far the requisite aid might be obtained from a systematic plan of colonisation.—Mr. HAWES was of opinion that if the noble Lord's views were carried out, he would find that the beneficial effects to be contemplated would not be realised. He did not think it expedient to assent to the commission at the present crisis, for those who would now be anxious to emigrate were not the people who were calculated to endure the hardships of a settler's life. Besides, if anything could benefit Ireland at this moment, it was capital; and yet the proposition of the noble Lord was to take away from the resources of that country £9,000,000 of capital, and £2,000,000 of its best labourers. The measure could be carried on by the Government better than by a Commission. He, therefore, opposed the motion. A debate ensued upon the general subject of emigration.—Lord J. RUSSELL then said, that although he was not prepared to advise the Crown to appoint a Commission immediately for the special object named by Lord Lincoln, and in the spirit indicated by him, because it would raise extravagant expectations on this side of the Atlantic, and extravagant apprehensions on the other side, yet he would consent to the letter of the motion, and agree to the address.

The House was "counted out" about one o'clock in the morning.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY

The House met at twelve o'clock, and sat about three hours. The business was of a miscellaneous but unimportant character.

The County Elections Poll Bill was withdrawn, on the recommendation of Sir G. LEWIS, on account of the approach of the general elections as a reason for not proceeding with it this session.

The Quakers' and Jews' Marriages Bill, and the Juvenile Offenders Bill passed through committee.

The Parliamentary Electors Bill was read a second time.

The second reading of the Poor and Highway Rates Exemption Bill, the principal object of which was to exempt poor cottagers from the rates, was then moved by Mr. P. SCRROPE, and opposed by Sir G GREY, who admitted, at the same time, that the law of rating was not in the most satisfactory state; but, nevertheless, moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months. The bill was ultimately withdrawn, after which Mr. Wakley postponed, till Monday week, the second reading of the Medical Registration and Medical Law Amendment

The Royal Marine Service Bill was read a second time; and the House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY

Their Lordships disposed of some miscellaneous business.

The Clergy Offences Bill was referred to a Select Committee

Several Scotch bills were read a second time

The Poor Removal (England and Scotland) Bill was read a second time.

THE POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) SUPERVISION BILL.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved the second reading of the Poor Relief (Ireland) Supervision Bill

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH thought the bill was calculated to operate very injuriously.

Lord BROUGHAM thought that the change proposed was very portentous, inasmuch as it made the Poor Law a Government department. He considered that the bill was making the Poor Law a Government department.

Earl GREY said it was impossible for any member of that or the other House of Parliament to have watched the discussion which had recently taken place upon the Poor Law, without being convinced that the time had arrived when some change ought to be made in the constitution of the Board to whom the administration of the law was entrusted. In the other House of Parliament, within the last two years, every conceivable point in connexion with the administration of the law had been freely discussed, and the Secretary of State for the Home Department had been forced, upon many occasions, to defend and justify the acts of officers with whom he had little or nothing to do. Did it not strike noble Lords, therefore, that it would be introducing a great improvement into the system, if some of the administrators of the Poor Law had seats in the other House of Parliament, in order that they might be prepared, on their own individual responsibility, to explain or defend any act connected with the administration of the law that might be called into question by parties either within or without the walls of Parliament?

The bill was read a second time: and the House adjourned at half-past seven.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY

THIRD READINGS OF RAILWAY BILLS.—The following bills were read a third time and passed:—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston and Eastern Junction Railway (Alteration of Line and Branches to Nottingham); London and South Western Railway (Andover to the Bishopstoke and Salisbury Branch); Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford Railway (Deviation; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford Railway (Extension to Taff Vale Railway); North Staffordshire Railway (Alterations and Branches); Swansea and Aman Junction Railway; Waterford and Limerick Railway; Caledonian Railway (Branches to Canmobie, &c.); Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr Railway (No. 2), Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr Railway, and Ayrshire and Bridge of Weir Railway (No. 3.)

THE THAMES CONSERVANCY BILL. Some discussion took place upon this Bill, and, upon a division, it was ordered to be re-committed, by 71 to 65.

PRISONS' BILL,

On the order of the day for going into Committee on this bill being read,

Mr. Ewart presented a petition from the towns of Maitland and Newcastle, in New South Wales, against the renewal of the system of transportation.

Sir G. GREY then rose to move that the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House upon this bill. The present bill, with the one which immediately followed it (the Custody of Offenders Bill), formed a comprehensive scheme of prison amendment proposed by the present Government. The present bill proposed to unite under one management the government of the Parkhurst, Milbank, and Pentonville prisons. The Right Honourable Gentleman then entered into a full explanation of the Government plan for changing the punishment of transportation to forced labour at home, and in foreign parts belonging to England; the plan is formed in consequence of the dreadful evils and crimes created by the present probation system in Van Diemen's Land and elsewhere.

A debate ensued, which occupied the whole night, and was adjourned.

The House rose at a quarter to one.

RAILWAY COMMITTEES.—On Monday, in Group 3, the Committee decided that the preamble of the South-Eastern (North Kent and Bricklayers' Arms Junction) was proved.——The Great Western Company obtained a triumph in the Committee on Group 18. On the same day the Chairman (Lord Lincoln) stated that the Committee had decided that the preamble of the Cheltenham and Oxford was proved (the broad gauge or Great Western line), and that the preamble of the London, Cheltenham, and Oxford (the narrow gauge or North Western line) was not proved. The Committee stipulated, however, that the London and North-Western Company are to be allowed to lay down the narrow gauge on the line should a narrow gauge railway be hereafter completed to Oxford, and it is deemed necessary by the Railway Commissioners.——On Tuesday, amongst the measures proved was that of the St. Albans, Luton, and Dunstable Branches Bill of the London and North-Western, and the Manchester, Buxton, Matlock, and Midland Devation.——In Group 20 the preamble of the Great Western (Aberystwith and Extensions) was proved.——The Committee in 22 declared the preamble of the Gloucester and Hereford Canal Purchase not proved.——On Wednesday, the preambles of the following bills were declared "not proved:"—The Birmingham and Oxford Junction (Warwick and Staffs d line), the Midland (Cheltenham, Warwick, and Leamington line), the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton (Cheltenham and Evesham line), the Rochdale Canal (sale of the Manchester and Leeds), the Southport Branch of the East Lancashire, the Birmingham and Oxford Junction (amendment and deviation line), and the London and Portsmouth and London and South Coast Amalgamation Bill.—The preamble of the Manchester and Southport Branch of the London and North-Western, and of the Edinburgh and Northern (Tay Ferry Improvements) were declared "proved."

A FAMILY POISONED.

A very lamentable occurrence, by which a father and several of his children have lost their lives, took place in the village of Kensal New Town, Harrow-road, on the afternoon of Sunday last. It appears that a man named Thomas Hickman, aged thirty-four, occupied, with his wife and six children, a small cottage in Ponton Villas, Middle-row, adjacent to the Cemetery at Kensal-green.

On Sunday morning last, Caroline Bonemy, a sister of Mrs. Hickman, called to see her sister, when she was informed, and during the morning she was asked by her sister, who was otherwise engaged, to prepare a rhubarb pudding for dinner. It appears that after the batter was mixed, and all the flour exhausted, that the deficiency was made up with meal, and during the morning she was asked by a paper bag what she imagined to be another package of flour. This she added to the former mixture. At dinner, the family, including the sister of Mrs. Hickman, partook heartily of the pudding, and shortly after very alarming symptoms were perceptible in the whole of the children. Whilst Mr. and Mrs. Hickman were attending upon their children, they were, together with Caroline Bonemy, attacked in a similar manner, and they died for the first time imagined that the fruit in the pudding had caused the symptoms, and assistance was called in

Three medical gentlemen attended, but, notwithstanding all their efforts, five of the children and the father of the family died within a few hours

The statement made by the husband prior to death, and which was confirmed by his wife, was that a quantity of arsenic had been kept in a bottle, but some months since, by a mishap, the bottle was broken, and the contents were afterwards placed in an old flour bag and deposited in one corner of the cupboard, where it had remained until removed by his sister-in-law

The inquest, which was held at the Portobello Arms, Kensal New Town, on the remains of Thomas Hickman, aged thirty-three years; James Bonemy Hickman, aged nine years; Harriet Elizabeth Hickman, aged six years; Mary Anne Hickman, aged two years and ten months; John Hickman, three years; and Henry Hickman, one year and five months; the sufferers from the effects of the poisoned pie or pudding. The Jury having been sworn, proceeded to the cottage to view the bodies. The sight was a peculiarly distressing one. During the absence of the Jury from the inquest-room, the Coroner remarked to the medical gentlemen assembled in the case, the fact that the eyes of some of the sufferers were affected, which, at that spot, is about four feet high. The body of the engine driver was found lying between the rails, under the foremost carriage. He was quite dead. The stoker was lying within a yard or two of the engine-driver. One of his arms was off, the whole of the tender having passed over his arm, and severed it from his body. It is a singular thing that none of the passengers were, in the slightest degree, hurt; and, indeed, one of them states that he was not aware anything had happened until the train stopped, and that it did not stop violently. The inquest was then opened by Gregory, the driver of the engine, was held on Wednesday before J. L. Ellis, Esq., Coroner. Evidence, chiefly descriptive of the accident, having been given, the inquest adjourned for three weeks, in order to have the evidence of the stoker, who was unable to attend from the severe injuries he sustained by the accident.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR WORCESTER. A fatal occurrence happened on the Bristol and Birmingham Railway, at Norton, near this station, on Tuesday evening, by which one life has been sacrificed, and another perilled. Three men employed on the works lay down upon the rails and actually went to sleep, and in that position a luggage train coming up, two of them were run over and one named John Tovey, was killed on the spot. The other is so severely injured that it is doubtful whether he can recover

THE FRENCH IN ALGERIA.—FROM A PICTURE BY HORACE VERNET.

MAJOR-GENERAL SCOTT.

(We have been favoured by a Correspondent at New York with the accompanying Portrait and Memoir of the Commander-in-Chief of the American Army in Mexico. The Portrait is allowed to be an excellent likeness.)

Major-General Winfield Scott was born near Petersburgh, in Virginia, the 13th of June, 1786; and received from President Jefferson, at the age of twenty-two years, a commission as Captain of Light Artillery, in the army of the United States. Four years later, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the United States 2nd Artillery; and after the lapse of the very short period of six years from the time when he entered the army, the highest rank, that of Major-General, was conferred upon him.

By his intrepidity and coolness at the Battle of Queenstown, he acquired a distinguished reputation. At the Battle of Chippewa, July 5, 1814, General Scott received the charge of the veterans who had fought and conquered by the side of Wellington; and at that time commanded by the brave General Riall, who was afterwards wounded in the Battle of Lundy's Lane, July 25, of the same year. The latter action commenced late in the afternoon—"the sun went down, the darkness came on, and still the contest was carried on fiercely until midnight." Scott was wounded in this battle, more familiarly known to some as the Battle of Niagara.

MAJOR-GENERAL SCOTT, COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN FORCES IN MEXICO.

By a resolution of Congress, passed November 3rd, 1814, a gold medal was awarded General Scott, in testimony of the high sense entertained by that body of his distinguished services. The presentation was made by President Monroe.

Scott, confided with the chief command of the army in Florida, arrived, on the 7th of February, 1836, at St. Augustine. After a successful campaign, he left that field on the 3rd of May, having been ordered to the country of the Creeks, on the occasion of an outbreak among the Indians of that nation, in the vicinity of the Seminoles.

Recently, a more brilliant scene of action has added to his high renown and lasting fame. The capture of Vera Cruz, and the famed Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa; the battle of Cerro Gordo, and the capture of Puebla; are events recorded in history and present to the minds of all.

THE FRENCH IN ALGERIA.

Intelligence of an important character has been received in France from Algeria, during the past ten days. It appears that Marshal Bugeaud, in spite of pacific professions, has made a very serious attack upon the Kabyles. On the 17th ult., when the column of Marshal Bugeaud reached the territory of the Beni Abbés, within four days' march of Bugia, it was unexpectedly attacked during the night.

"The fire of the Kabyles," writes the correspondent of the *Débats*, "was at first extremely brisk, and, as we remained in the camp, preparing our means of attack, they thought they had annihilated us. But, at three o'clock A.M., the drums beat to arms, two battalions remained to guard the baggage and haversacks, and all the others rushing towards the heights, carried in succession several villages. The resistance was obstinate, for we lost 57 killed and wounded. Three villages, containing manufactories of arms and gunpowder, were burnt. The casualties on the side of the Kabyles must have been considerable; for, in the evening of that day, their chiefs repaired to our camp to tender their submission, which was accepted. General Bedeau had effected his junction with the Marshal. He had been previously attacked with vigour, but the Kabyles had not thought proper to oppose his passage. It is believed that our troops will remain in that district of Kabylie until the 15th of June, under the command of General Bedeau."

No account is given of the number of natives killed and wounded, but it must have been very great. In his despatch, Marshal Bugeaud gives a long and detailed account of his proceedings. After entering Kabylie, the tribes sent in their submission to the French authorities, till he reached the tribe of the Beni Abbés, who occupy a large territory among the mountains on the right bank of the river. Of this tribe, only one fraction came to his camp; the rest showed a determination to resist the invaders. They assembled to the number of 4000 infantry; which, considering the difficulties which the invading army encountered in the rugged nature of the country, was a very formidable force. Besides this, the Zaouaoua had joined the Beni Abbés, and added considerably to their force. They assembled at a place called Akbou. The Marshal placed his army on the left bank of the river, while his advanced posts were on the right. The advanced posts were attacked at eight in the evening, by the sharpshooters of the Beni Abbés. A general battle ensued, which lasted the greater part of the night. As soon as morning dawned, the French assumed the offensive, and, without any very great difficulty, overcame the enemy. They took a great number of villages, which were given up for pillage to the soldiers. A postscript to Marshal Bugeaud's despatch, dated May 18, states that the Beni Abbés had surrendered, and that he had placed them under the authority of the Khalif of the Medjana.

(We take this opportunity of introducing to our readers an Engraving from a celebrated Picture by Horace Vernet, illustrating the French Conquest of Algiers.)

THE PROPOSED MONUMENT TO CAXTON.—Viscount Morpeth has consented to preside at a public meeting to be held at the Society of Arts, on the 12th instant, to promote the above object, suggested, it will be recollected, some time since by the Rev. H. Milman. Liberal subscriptions have already been received in furtherance of the object.

MR. COBDEN IN ITALY.—A banquet was given on the 24th ult., at Turin, to Mr. Cobden. The Comte Collobiano was in the chair; having, of course, on his right Mr. Cobden, and on either side the President and Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce. After the usual loyal toasts, the honour of proposing the health of their guest, which was drunk with acclamations long and loud, devolved upon Professor Scialoja, a young Neapolitan of rare talents. After the Professor's speech, Mr. Cobden rose to return thanks. He spoke in French, and after apologising for the imperfect manner in which he could express his sense of the honour done him, made honourable mention of his fellow labourers in the cause of free trade, and of the statesmen who had carried it into effect. He had found that the conduct of Sir Robert Peel was held in high estimation on the Continent, and he believed that the same judgment which intelligent foreigners removed from the atmosphere of our political strife passed upon him, would be also awarded to him by posterity in England. (Loud cheers). Locomotives and fiscal prohibitions were incompatible things. Railways disdained the ancient Custom-house restraints. They could not nurse their modern giant in an old fashioned cradle. (Applause). If Germany had not formed its Zollverein, it would not now have possessed its net-work of railways, and other countries would also be obliged to have their customs unions. (Loud cheers). The protective system was not known by the Italian republics in their flourishing era. How could Venice, for instance, have grown great under that system? As this was probably [the last occasion of his addressing an Italian audience, he must be allowed to say what had most surprised and delighted him in his travels in their country. It was not their pictures, monuments, and ruins—he had been prepared to see them. Nor was it the distinguished men he had met, for their fame had reached him in England. His most agreeable surprise had been in finding so much interest felt everywhere in Italy upon the subject of the commercial reform in England. Loud and enthusiastic plaudits followed the termination of the speech Mr. Cobden had an audience with the King, on the 26th ult., who received him most graciously, and entered at once upon the subject of Free Trade, saying he highly approved the principles Mr. Cobden had advocated, and that it was his wish and intention to make reductions in the tariff as soon as possible, a promise which the Minister of Finance corroborated in the evening, at the English Minister's, where Mr. Cobden dined.

THE EMERTON TESTIMONIAL.

On Tuesday, the Collegiate School, at Hanwell, was the scene of a very gratifying testimony to the high character of the Rev. Dr. Emerton, the Head Master, who was then presented with a superb Silver Vase and Salver, purchased by subscription among gentlemen who had formerly been the Reverend Doctor's pupils, as well as those at present under his tuition. The weight of the vase and stand is 110 ounces, and the height 2½ feet. It was designed and manufactured by Messrs. Lambert and Rawlings, of Coventry-street; it is more massive than presentation vases usually are; around the lid is an egg-and-tongue moulding; the mouth is encircled by oak leaves and acorns; and within a wreath of the same is engraved this inscription:—

THIS CUP AND STAND WERE PRESENTED
TO
THE REV. JAMES ALEXANDER EMERTON, D.D.,
BY
A few of his former Pupils, and those at present under his care, as a mark of their gratitude for his kindness as a Friend, and respect for his talent as their Tutor; deeply regretting his non-appointment to the Rectory of Hanwell, in which Parish he held the Office of Curate for twelve years.
June 1, 1847.

The presentation of the plate took place at one o'clock on Tuesday, when the Reverend Doctor having seated himself in a chair on the lawn in the grounds of the School, and the pupils being ranged along one side of the garden, and the friends and former pupils on the other, the Committee advanced from the House, with the Testimonial, and, having placed it upon a table, one of the Committee-men read an appropriate address, which was then signed, and inclosed in a glazed case. To this address, the Doctor rose and replied, in good taste; the scholars gave three hearty cheers, and the company dispersed to the different amusements of the day.

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO THE REV. DR. EMERTON, HANWELL.

Early in the morning Dr. Emerton was presented by his domestics with a silver inkstand, in token of their esteem for the Reverend Gentleman as their master, and to record their regret at his not being appointed Rector of the Parish.

THE COBDEN TESTIMONIAL.—It appears, from the Report read to the Committee at Manchester, on Tuesday last, that the total sum paid in Manchester and London, amounted to £65,288 13s. 8d.; that the subscriptions printed, but as yet unpaid, amounted to £15,150, making the total £80,483 13s. 8d. The Committee agreed to a resolution to the effect that the time had arrived when it was expedient to close the subscription.

DEATH OF LADY PALMER.—The Right Hon. Lady Madelina Palmer, expired on Tuesday, in Chapel-street, Grosvenor-place, in her seventy-sixth year.

NEW POTATOES FREE FROM DISEASE.—Some fine walnut and ash-loaf kidneys were for sale in Winchester market, on Saturday last, fine in size, excellent in quality, and without the least spot or blemish. Several small punnets or baskets, holding from 1lb. to 2lb. each, sold at 1s. 6d. to 2s. each. They were forced in frames, and grown in the same gardens where disease last year was very general. There were also some very good new potatoes for sale, which had been grown in the open ground, in warm borders, under walls, which, though not so large as the forced ones, were entirely free from the last two years' malaria.

HEADS OF THE MONTHS.—DRAWN BY KENNY MEADOWS.

JUNE.

Crown we with flow'rs "the leafy month of June,"
The rose and lily twine in garland rare;
Let woodland birds thrill out their votive tune,
And Zephyrs waft it o'er the meadows fair.
Hark! to the mower's song! The perfumed air
Floats from the hay-sward to the slumbering stream,
Skimm'd by the swallow; while the shepherd's care,
Well wash'd, their fleeces bright as silver seem.
List to the lusty cheers that ring along
The Thames' fair margins, at the rower's race.
View where the cricketers—fleet, agile, strong—
Claim for their noble sport no second place.
While to crown all behold the brave balloon
Soaring upon the vesper breeze of June!

Month! glorious month! to England trebly dear!
Thou saw'st the seven good Prelates in the Tower, *
Which unto them a palace did appear,
For conscience combated a bigot's pow'r.
Thou too hast seen the gay and gallant flow'r
Of Gallia's chivalry crushed to the dust
At Waterloo; † hast also blest the hour
When the brave Barons wrench'd from tyrant's trust
Their rights, at Runnymede! ‡ . .
Hail! laurell'd June!
Prince of the year! the glad sun's favourite child,
Bring with thee on thy balmy wings the boon
Of Ceres. . . . . And never be exiled
From us her fostering smiles; but pure and bright
Shed o'er our suffering land their blessed light. L.

* June 17th. † June 18th. ‡ June 19th.

THE MACKEREL FISHERY.

Mackerel are fish of passage which visit every part of our coasts in the spring and early part of the summer, and are taken in great abundance. They are conveyed by rapid land journeys from the coast to London for sale; and, for the encouragement of the Mackerel and other similar fisheries, the carriages in which the fish are thus conveyed are exempted from post-horse duty. However, this measure is now almost nugatory, from the greater rapidity of railway transit.

The fishing-boats on those parts of the coast which are sufficiently near to the Thames are accompanied by fast-sailing cutters, which collect the takings of the fishing-boats, and proceed with the cargo to Billingsgate Market, while the boats pursue their occupation. During a favourable season, 100,000 Mackerel are brought to Billingsgate Market every week. Those fish, which, as described, are brought by land conveyance to London, are sold at a kind of auction on the beach by the fishermen to the owners of the carts or vans, whose success in the speculation depends mainly on their quickness in bringing them to the market for consumption.

The principal fisheries on the eastern coast of England are in the neighbourhood of Whitby, Hartlepool, and Robin Hood's Bay.

Mr. Duncan has chosen the Brighton fishery for the scene of his truthful illustration. The season commences in April or May, and terminates in July or August. Each boat employs from two to four men; the chain of nets used for taking Mackerel is more than a mile in length, and of great depth; and thousands of fish are taken at one draught. The greater part is purchased for the London markets, whither it is conveyed by railway. Thus, we read in a recent Number of the *Brighton Herald*:—"The catch of Mackerel off the town this week has been very great; not less than 40,000 have been brought in. One boat alone—the *Sarah*, Nat. Gunn—took 11,000 fish on Wednesday night, being the first night's shooting. They were very fine, and fetched 18s. a hundred. Other boats have taken from 2000 to 4000 and 5000 a night; and fish are very plentiful, reducing the prices from 36s. to 18s. per hundred. No news has been received from Plymouth, where there are still eight or ten Brighton boats, whilst 22 are employed off the town."

Trinity Monday.—On Monday, according to annual custom, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, as the Master of the Trinity House, accompanied by the elder and junior brethren, assembled in the Grand Hall of the Trinity House, and, after partaking of a slight repast, proceeded to the Tower and embarked in their state barges, attended by the officials of the Trinity House, the Master and Wardens of the Watermen's Company, and Captain Fisher, the harbour master, and a strong muster of Thames police. His Grace was loudly cheered by a large body of spectators on his embarking, as also by the passengers in the numerous vessels and steamers going down the river. On the arrival of the party at Deptford, his Grace landed, the procession then moved on towards St. Nicholas Church, the children belonging to the Seamen's Orphan School being drawn up in line. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Melvill, Chaplain of the Tower and to his Grace. The church was crowded in every part. At the conclusion of divine service, the Duke of Wellington returned to town in an open carriage and pair, the Brethren of the Trinity returning in the usual manner to Trinity House.

Robbery in a Court of Justice.—During the trial of a woman named Scholland, on Wednesday, at the Middlesex Sessions, for stealing a gold broach pin from John Risley, it appeared that the prosecutor was likely to lose the pin. The prosecutor said "it had been a most unlucky case for him. Yesterday, whilst waiting in the Court in expectation of the case being called on, my pocket was picked of my handkerchief, my pocket-book, and several papers of consequence to me; and now it seems, owing to the carelessness of the pawnbroker, I am also likely to lose my gold pin. I thought, at all events, that my property would be safe while I was within the walls of your Lordship's Court." (A laugh.) The Assistant Judge expressed his regret at the loss of Mr. Risley, but said he could afford him no redress.

MACKEREL FISHING.—BRIGHTON BOATS.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 6.—First Sunday after Trinity.—The Moon enters her last quarter at 6h. 6m., a.m.

MONDAY, 7.—The length of the day is 16h. 22m ; and it has increased 8h. 37m. since the Shortest Day.

TUESDAY, 8.—The Sun rises at 3h. 47m. ; is due E. at 7h. 17m. and sets at 8h. 11m.

WEDNESDAY, 9. —Venus sets at 11h. 2m., p.m.

THURSDAY, 10.—SIRIUS rises at 0h. 26m., a.m.

FRIDAY, 11. -St. Barnabas.—Mars rises at 0h. 53m., a.m.

SATURDAY, 12 —Trinity Term ends

Jupiter has now disappeared, and the bright planet Venus shines brilliantly in the evening. The planets Mars and Saturn are near each other, and may be seen early in the mornings.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 12.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M. h. m. 7	A. h. m. 7 40	M. h. m. 8 10	A. h. m. 8 43	M. h. m. 9 21	A. h. m. 9 55	M. h. m. 10 30	A. h. m. 11 2	M. h. m. 11 35	A. h. m. — —	M. h. m. 0 7	A. h. m. 0 31	M. h. m. 1 1	A. h. m. 1 30

* * On Thursday the 10th, there will be no high tide during the afternoon

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Napoleon*" and "*φιλοσοφως.*"—*Whether the first quotation be from a classic author, we cannot determine. The couplet beginning "Immodest words" is from Iinnamon, as we stated.*

"*O. B. U.*" *Kingston.—We cannot say, with certainty, which is the longest established Brewery in England: Barclay, dates from early in the last century.*

"*W. N. R.*" *Jermyn-street.—We shall be glad to be favoured with a sight of the specimen*

"*Lorley*" *is thanked: the Epigram has point, but the subject is too prurient for our columns*

"*Young Ireland*" *should inquire of a Law Bookseller.*

"*P. S.*" *Liverpool.—Apply to Cramer, Beale, and Co., Regent-street.*

"*K. T. C.*" *Birmingham.—By insurance in the names of the parties to be benefited.*

"*J. R. D.*" *Bosworth.—The assignment of the property is illegal.*

"*W. G.*" *Tyrlis, is thanked for the "Sporting" note; though we cannot find room to insert it.*

"*E. L.*" *Cassel .The communication of any event of interest will be acceptable.*

"*J. F.*" *New York, is thanked for the Prints.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Marlborough. We cannot interfere in wagers.*

"*H. O.*" *Margate.—Lasting at Calais is cheap, (for a town), but much dearer than in the provinces*

"*R. E.*" *Rossteveor.—We have not space to illustrate the locality suggested, unless in connection with the Opening of the Railway*

"*Do Try.*" *-We shall be glad to see the Verse, if it be a new print.*

"*A Constant Subscriber.*"—*To catch Cockroaches, half-fill a glazed basin or pie-dish with sweetened beer, or treacle ad, and set it in places frequented by them. Or, stew the place with cucumber parings.*

"*J. F.*" *Dublin, is thanked for the Sketch.*

"*Bedford.*"—*See the daily Newspapers.*

"*Indiana.*" *Such a recommendation as our Correspondent suggests would appear partial and unfair*

"*R. H. S.*" —"*The Booksellers' Monopoly of the Opera Tickets*" *has long baffled the Lesses himself.*

"*A. F.*" *may obtain a List of the Governors of Christ's Hospital at the Counting-house of the Hospital.*

"*W. A. D.*" *is thanked for the Ode; but, we had not room to print it.*

"*P. G.*" *Plymouth.—The Half-quarter Days are Feb. 8, May 8, Aug. 11, and Nov. 11.*

"*J. G. S.*"—*We cannot state when the Nelson Medals are to be distributed; nor when the account of Naval Services will be published by the Admiralty. Both will, doubtless, be duly announced.*

"*Dannelsatre*"—*We have not time for the calculation.*

"*E. S. T.*" *Brackley.—Safer in England.*

"*A Tyro,*" *Liverpool.—Barrett's "Italian Dictionary."*

"*Junius,*" *Blackheath.—The play of "The Love-Chase" is published by Moxon, Dover-street: "Money," by Saunders and Otley, Conduit-street.*

"*B. P. I.*" *—The Painting has considerable merit.*

"*X. X., a Constant Subscriber.*" *-The strength of the Lotion may be increased, but cautiously.*

"*Joseph,*" *Antwerp.—See the "Hand-book of Birkenhead."*

"*A Solsker,*" *Emsworthy, will, probably, find a View of Little Warley Church, near Brentwood, in the "Excursions in Essex;" or in Newcourt's "Repertorium Ecclesiasticum," which contains an illustrated parochial history of the County.*

"*An Officer of Rank,*" *Simla.—We will readily engrave the Portrait whenever the General again distinguishes himself. Interim, we will take care of the Memoir*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*Any good Almanack for the year contains a List of the East India Company's Directors.*

"*R. H.,*" *Norwich. We believe the Arab horses in question to have been mostly presented to the owners of studs*

"*A. W. J.,*" *Clifton.—Apply to Watkins and Hill, Charing Cross.*

"*Worcester.*"—"*Archipelago*" *is a corruption of Aigeopelago, modern Greek for the Egean Sea. The term is applied to any sea interspersed with many isles, and to the isles situated therein. The celebration of Royal Birthdays is, doubtless, fixed by convenance*

"*Charles William.*" *-The engravers may be right or wrong. They generally turn to some of the printed Catalogues of Arms, and select from the various bearings given to each name, the crest they think the correct one.*

"*Bardsley,*" *Ashton-under-Lyne -Dr. Blomfield, Bishop of London, was born in 1786. He received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge; took his degree as third Wrangler, and was Senior Chancellor's Medallist. He is son of Charles Blomfield, Esq., of Bury St. Edmund's; and is married to Dorothy, daughter of Charles Cox, Esq.*

"*J. S.*"—*The present Parliament might assemble in 1848.*

"*A Constant Subscriber.*"—*A Marriage Licence can be procured at Doctors' Commons, by application to a Proctor. The names and places of residence must be given*

"*A Celt.*"—*Lord Ponsonby, so well known as a diplomatist, is still alive. He is brother-in-law of Lord Jersey, and grandson of the Right Hon. John Ponsonby, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, who was second son of Brabazon, first Earl of Bessborough, grandfather of the late Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.*

"*Vincit Veritas.*"—*Every married man is entitled to impale his wife's arms.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Cork. The word is Turkish, and the English pronunciation is no rule; but the g hard as most likely to be correct.*

"*Enquirer.*"—*The quotation, "Hereditary bondsmen," &c., so often used by O'Connell, is from the second canto of "Childe Harold," stanza 76.*

"*H. C. S.,*" *Brighton.—The context must explain the meaning, unless it is a misprint*

"*A Constant Subscriber.*" *-The Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, is now the largest Theatre in this country. The Birmingham Organ is the largest in England.*

"*Rudolph,*" *Bristol.—Sz, gvh edges. We cannot reply as to the Truffle.*

"*W. B.*" *can recover by the New Act.*

"*P.*" *Colpy's "Latin Grammar"*

"*W. L. R.*"—*We have not room for the Lines.*

"*M. M.,*" *Exeter.—The slipper is a good remedy.*

"*G. S.,*" *Old Brompton.—We cannot notice the matter*

"*A. B. Z.*" *and* "*T. H.,*" *Ipsham, should address their inquiries respecting the Opera to Mr. Webster, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent Garden.*

"*N. Y. Z. W.,*" *Woolsor.—The Raweay Trips are, doubtless, good for; but, we cannot tell the rate.*

"*A Subscriber in Tupperary.*" "*Moore's Sporting Sheet Almanack*" *is published at No. 1, West-street, St. Martin's lane.*

"*R. F.,*" *Bristol. The Irish words "Och hone! virrasthrue!" in our Song, last week, signify "Alas! woe is me!"*

"*Ozonian.*" *-We cannot engrave either of the Pictures: they are not worth it.*

"*An Admirer.*" *-The figures at the base of the Statue of O'Connell, on Mr. Harvey's design, in our last Number, are Ireland, Mercy, and Anarchy—the latter laid prostrate.*

"*Anacta*" *is thanked. we will see.*

"*A. Z.,*" *Wordsley. -The property in any original sculpture, model, or bust, is secured for fourteen years; and, if the artist survive that time, for fourteen years longer, provided the name of the proprietor and date of first publication be inscribed, as in the case of engravings.*

"*ΑΛφα.*"—*See Hodgson's "Instructions for Candidates for Holy Orders."*

"*A Correspondent.*"—*Roben Adair was a late student of the last century, who preferred Bacchus and the Muses to Themis and Rhadamanthus. His song—that is, the song which bears his name is an adaptation of the old Irish air of "Eileen Aroon," of which an adaptation is to be found in "Moore's Melodies."*

"*G. D.,*" *Camberwell.—The cost of a Patent for England, Scotland, and Ireland, will be about £300.*

"*Nimrod.*"—*The Derby and Oaks Stakes are named after the Earl of Derby, and his seat, The Oaks, near Epsom.*

"*J. W. H.*"—*Lady Bloomfield's Stakes, at Ascot, were won by Pyrrhus the First; and the Emperor's Cup, at Ascot, by Alarm.*

"*R. R. M.*" *Lisbon, is thanked.*

"*Echo of the Keys.*" *A Correspondent is thanked for the offer of this communication; though we cannot print it.*

*** We have received several Letters respecting the Engraving in our last Number, of the bends of the Railway Accident at Chester; in reply to which we repeat the name and address of the Artist, from whom we received the sketches—Mr. W. Herdman, Liverpool. Next week, we intend illustrating the subject from sketches by an Artist of our own Establishment, whom we have despatched to Chester for the purpose.

BOOKS RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Irish Knitting Patterns. By Miss Lambert.——The Crochet Collar Book.——Trades man's Book of Design, Part 1.——Arabian Night's Entertainments, 2nd Vol.——The Disgrace to the Family, Part 1.——Sylvan's Handbook to the Lakes. Monumental Brasses. By the Rev. C. Boutell.

MUSIC.—Beautiful Flowers.——Swedish Songs.——Song of the Hay makers.——Musical Treasury, Parts 76, 79, and 80.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1847.

JUSTICE frequently seems to be more a question of time than principle ; it may be denied by power with impunity ; it may be asked for by weakness in vain ; but Time conquers it—wrests it at last from the most unwilling ; the misfortune is that it so often comes too late. Homer personifies Complaint, as the daughter of Jove, always pursuing Injustice over the world ; but, being weak and lame, rarely overtaking her enemy. Sometimes, however, Injustice of a sudden relents, and repairs the injury she has done, so readily that one wonders by what perversion of principle the concession was so long denied

For instance, will it be credited by future generations that it is only the official *Gazette* of Tuesday last, June 1st—"the glorious first of June," as it used to be called—that contains the notification of an honorary reward to be given to the veterans of all ranks who fought through the greater part of the War of the Revolution from 1794 to 1815 ? Is it, we say, credible ? Yet there is the *Gazette* containing, in due form, all the official notices and regulations, signed, "by command of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington !"

Forty-one years from the date of the first land battle—that of Maida, fought in 1806—and fifty-three from the first naval engagement—Howe's victory over the French fleet—comes the mark of honour to those engaged in them ! What a weary heart-sickening interval ! The spirit of the time has gone ; we are in the midst of other days ; and, though these triumphs are not forgotten, it is not underrating them to say they are less thought of than of yore. Fifty-three years after date comes the justice and reward that should have followed instantly upon the deed as promptly as thanks on service—even from the most niggard and churlish individual : a great and wealthy nation is thus slowly just !

We are glad justice has been done, though so tardily ; and yet, in some respects, it is a question whether "better late than never" can be said of the transaction. In the first place, granting the special distinction now, proves the claim to it to have been always valid ; and men are compelled to ask, why was it so long denied ? Routine, of course, defends itself by pleading the "regulations" by which the capacity of desiring and appreciating such a mark of honour was supposed not to extend below "Flag Officers and Captains," in the Naval Service, and "Generals and Superior Officers," in the Army. Below those ranks Chivalry was ignored ; it was reckoned as duty, and paid for, but received no outward token of acknowledgment beyond. And, as Generals and Admirals, and Flag Officers, in the good old times of 1794, and long after them, were appointed by those who made the Parliament for the Minister, with the broad understanding of all your places for my votes, it follows pretty certainly that the Flags and the Frigates, the Regiments and Divisions, did not always go to the most fitted for them.

Our greatest names in both services have been those who had to struggle against the system; Wellington was superseded on the eve of one of his great victories to suit some home intrigue, and Nelson had more battles to fight with the Board of Admiralty than the French. Of course, rewards always fall on the heads that happen to stand in the right place to catch them, and the anger, discontent, and heartburnings of all who were not Generals and Flag Officers, may be conceived. They have been borne for half a century, and are now acknowledged to have been just. Yet, till now, all successive Ministries, and Admiralties, and Commanders-in-Chief have been coldly constant in their refusal to grant this acknowledgment. What a contrast to the more generous policy of those we fought against ! Napoleon distributed the Cross of the Legion of Honour almost on the field of battle, and the English Commander-in-Chief only in 1847 bestows the token that was earned in—1806!

We wonder how many of those who were middle-aged men and veteran soldiers in the Battles of Maida, and Vimiera, and Corunna, are alive now to receive and enjoy the reward? In all human business we ought to recollect that the term of man's life was abridged at the Flood; Methusalah might have carried a half-century or two for an event with complacency; but our less-favoured race find that space more than a whole life, not a fraction of existence. Three-score years and ten are not an average, but an exception; Government should really reflect on these things. The greater portion of those who fought under Howe and Moore has passed away, or is in the verge of the tomb; the youngest drummer boys and the smallest midshipmen of those years are grey-haired men! What is fit to be done at all should be done quickly.

We are no admirers of stars and ribands and medals for themselves; we should not wish to see them made valueless by indiscriminate bestowal, like that which makes the countless orders of the German Courts ridiculous, and has in France rendered even the Honour of the celebrated "Legion" very questionable. The deterioration is caused by giving them to every body, till at last the Order, as in Germany, ceases to be a distinction. But naval and military orders are not open to the same objection, and they are particularly suited to the character of the service performed. This was always felt to be true, but it was the rule to confine the distinction to the highest ranks, except in the case of the Battle of Waterloo. Every man and officer engaged in the last conflict of the war received a medal without exception, though some of the regiments and many of the officers saw service for the first time. The veterans who had fought through the whole war, and borne the brunt of the Peninsular campaigns, thought this unjust; many of them not having the luck to be present at the crowning victory, had no distinction at all, while younger men of less service walked about in all the pride of "a decoration." Thus for thirty years has the voice of complaint and remonstrance gone up, claiming of the authorities some badge of honour for the soldiers of the Peninsula. For the whole of that period the leader of that army has had not only a voice potential in all military affairs, but one perfectly absolute. When he was Minister, one word from him would have settled the question by the just and generous concession. That word was never spoken: he never interfered, discouraged all petitions; and, while himself oppressed with the weight of orders and stars from every Court in Europe, coldly denied to those who bore him through so many a well-fought field the small distinction of a medal! In his case, the assertion that such rewards should always be left to the Sovereign is little less than an evasion, since, for many years, he was, in fact, the Sovereign. As in many other things, it is not till public opinion was strongly expressed on the subject that the Duke and the Government have given way. The boon is thus deprived of all the grace that attaches to what is freely given; the long refusal is altogether inexcusable; the difficulties in the way have only been increased by the time that has elapsed. It is now a reparation for neglect, rather than a reward of service; and it is impossible not to see that the long denial will always remain a reproach and blemish on the character of the great military chief, who rigorously exacted the service of his army, but coldly shut them out from everything above pay and provender—"Generals and superior officers" excepted. Well may Colonel Napier say that the English army has always fought "under the cold shade of aristocracy."

EUROPE must reconcile itself to the idea of an American ruler of some kind—an Emperor, or President, according to circumstances —sitting on the Throne of the Montezumas. The supremacy of race is one of the resistless agents in the affairs of the world ; it works with the certainty of a natural law ; politicians and diplomatists may stand aghast at some of its manifestations, but they cannot tie the giant's hands with red tape ; and, at last, they have only to do again what they have done before—accommodate themselves to circumstances, as circumstances pay no manner of heed to them.

The nation that cannot govern itself, and is nothing but a mass of hopeless anarchy, falls with the most absolute certainty under the rule of the first that can ; nay, if a nation possessing all the virtues, cannot defend itself, it must accept the Government of another : in this case it is pitied if it cannot be saved. But Mexico is so utterly rotten and worthless that to do either is impossible. The Spanish blood has corrupted under the southern sun to the point where political dissolution is inevitable. The stronger race is upon them ; the two cannot dwell on the same continent together, save in their natural relative positions. The early settlers of Italy founded their Empire on the ruins of the Etruscan race; and they yielded to the Lombards and Goths : the north, when it once lays its hold on the south, seems to retain its grasp, and the Austrian is still the successor of the Cæsars. The present advance of the Americans on Mexico may not result in holding the country ; the Americans are hardly prepared to assume the Government of such a people ; but the day will come for that also, and it may be as well to accustom ourselves to the contemplation.

THE WEATHER.

The weather which we have experienced during the past week has been a continuation of that I have had to describe since the 10th of May : and it has caused a wonderful improvement in the growing crops since that time. In some respects the weather of the past week has been such, that, so far as I can ascertain, it is without a parallel on record at this season of the year. The following are the leading particulars of each day:—Friday, May 28, was a splendid day, and remarkable, both on account of the very high temperature attained on this day, as well as for the great dryness of the atmosphere At 7h., A.M., the reading of the thermometer was 66°; by nine it had increased to 81°; and it continued between this reading and 84° till 2h., P.M.; shortly after this time it had increased to 86°; and at 3h., P.M., it still further increased to 88°—a point, I believe, higher than has been before recorded to have taken place in May. This temperature did not decline quickly ; at 7h., P.M., the reading was 76°, and it did not descend below 64° during the night, and during the night it did not descend below 62°. At 3h., P.M., the temperature of the dew point was 56°, being 31° below that of the air, indicating a very dry state of the atmosphere, and showing that the weight of water in a cubic foot of air was 5½ grains, but that it would have required an additional quantity or eight grains to have saturated it. The degree of humidity was only 4, representing perfect saturation by 10. During the day the wind was nearly calm, but a very mild breeze blew from the N.E. and E.N.E. The lowest thermometrical reading on grass was 42½°, and the average temperature of the day was 71°. From 11½h., P.M., there were frequent flashes of lightning seen in the S.S.W., and they were followed by thunder at about 2h., A.M., of the 29th day, with heavy rain falling for a short time, during which nearly a quarter of an inch of rain fell. Saturday was a fine day, but cloudy till the evening ; the air was generally in a calm state ; the average temperature of the day was 65½°, and the lowest reading on grass was 53°. Sunday was a fine and nearly cloudless day ; the wind was from the S.W. and W.S.W. ; the lowest reading on grass was 50°, and the average temperature of the day was 61½°. Monday was a fine day, with a light air from the N., in the morning, and from the E., during the afternoon ; the average temperature of the day was 64°, and the lowest reading on grass was 35°. Tuesday was also a fine day ; its average temperature was 63½°, and the lowest reading on grass was 37° Wednesday was a fine day, with gentle airs from the E. ; its average temperature was 63°, the lowest reading on grass was 33½° Thursday was a fine day : the direction of the wind was variable ; the average temperature of the day was 62½° ; the lowest reading on grass was 37½°. During the day there were portions of cirri, cumuli, cirrocumuli, and haze prevalent. The average temperature of the week was 64½° The average temperature of the month of May was 57½°. The amount of rain collected during the month was 1¼ inch nearly.

The extreme thermometrical readings each day were—

Friday,	May 28 the highest during the day was 88 deg., and the lowest was 33 deg.		
Saturday,	May 29	75	56
Sunday,	May 30	75	46½
Monday,	May 31	82	46
Tuesday,	June 1	81½	46
Wednesday,	June 2	81	45
Thursday	June 3	80½	46½

Blackheath, Thursday, June 3, 1847. J. G.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

MOVEMENTS OF THE COURT.

On Sunday morning the Queen and Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the Private Chapel in Buckingham Palace.

On Monday her Majesty and the Prince, with the Royal Family, returned to Windsor. His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Saxe Weimar, and his Royal Highness the Prince of Lucca, went to Windsor on that evening on a visit to her Majesty. The Queen gave a grand banquet on the evening in St. George's Hall. The dinner table was splendidly ornamented with gold plate, a very fine epergne, called "The Prince of Wales," forming the central ornament of the plateau. Numerous candelabras of silver gilt, filled with wax lights, were placed down the middle. At the west end of the hall was a buffet of gold plate, having in the middle a trophy captured at the storming of Seringapatam—the large head and paws of a Royal tiger couchant, covered with plates of pure gold. This figure formerly supported the Throne of the Sultan of Mysore. On either side were displayed a State Standard of Tippoo Sultan, the head of the staff of each standard being composed of a large amethyst, encircled with diamonds.

On Tuesday the Queen and Prince Albert went to Ascot. In the evening her Majesty gave another grand banquet. On Wednesday also, her Majesty gave a grand dinner.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.) Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, and several of their Royal visitors, promenaded this morning in the private grounds in the Home Park. Shortly after twelve o'clock, her Majesty and the Prince of Leiningen, accompanied by the whole of their illustrious guests, left the Castle in seven of the Royal carriages and four, for the race-course at Ascot. The Royal party returned to the Castle between five and six o'clock. Her Majesty gave a grand banquet this evening in St. George's Hall ; covers were laid for seventy-two. The Duchess of Kent and suite left Frogmore this morning for Clarence House, St. James's), will leave town for Germany, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, on Tuesday next.

WINDSOR, FRIDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Royal family, accompanied by the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Saxe Weimar, the Prince of Lucca, the Prince of Leiningen, and attended by their several suites, took their departure from the Castle shortly after five for the Slough station, and proceeded thence to London. Her Majesty was escorted to Slough by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards. His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia left the Castle this afternoon, for town. The remainder of her Majesty's visitors left in the course of the day. The Court is not expected to return to Windsor until August or September next.

ILLNESS OF THE EARL OF ALDERMANLY.—The Earl of Aldermanly, we regret to learn, is suffering from severe indisposition, at Quiddenham Hall, Norfolk.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ELECTION FOR MARYLEBONE.—Mr. John Bagshaw, formerly member for Sudbury, and lately put forward by the Reform and Registration Association for the borough of Marylebone, in opposition to Sir Charles Napier, has withdrawn from the contest, and the interest of his friends is transferred to Lord D. C. Stuart.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS. On Saturday evening, Sir John Rennie, as President of the Institution, gave a Conversazione for the season, at his house in Whitehall-place. The spacious suits of drawing-rooms was brilliantly illuminated ; and on the tables, and in the library and dining-room, was a very choice collection of drawings of engineering and mechanical works, drawings, &c. The attendance of Members of the Institution of Civil Engineers, distinguished architects, artists, and men of letters, was very numerous ; and the reception was altogether in the highest style.

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES FOR THE LABOURING CLASSES.—On Tuesday the committee of the baths and washhouses for the labouring poor, situate in George-street, Euston-square, made a report of the number of persons who had availed themselves of its benefits since the opening of the establishment in August last. Up to Saturday in the past month, 63,313 males, and 7127 females has bathed, and 19,477 poor women had washed, rinsed, &c , the wearing apparel belonging to themselves and families, being a total of 77,908 individuals.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS The deaths registered last week in London were 995, being 110 more than the average number of the same week in seven former years. Probably about one-half of the excess must be ascribed to increase of population ; of the remainder the greater part has been caused by the unusual prevalence of fever amongst adults, and of affections of the mesenteric glands amongst children. Fifty-two persons died of fever, which is 18 above the average. Scurvy, or the kindred disease purpura, has recently increased to a great extent, both in London and throughout the country.

POSTSCRIPT.

IMPORTANT FROM PORTUGAL.

SOUTHAMPTON, JUNE 4.

The *Tiger* steam-ship arrived from the Peninsula this morning. She brings intelligence from Lisbon down to the 29th ultimo, and Oporto the 30th. The *Bulldog* arrived at Lisbon on the 27th, with news of the determination of the British Government to interfere on behalf of the Queen: it had excited great indignation amongst the popular party. A good deal of firing was heard in the direction of St. Ube's on the 28th. Contradictory reports were in circulation. One was that the Junta would yield; another, that it would fight to the last. The *Gladiator* crossed the bar at Oporto on the 29th, and came out crowded with English residents. The Junta and Bandeira would prevent the further landing and embarking of the troops.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Select Committee was appointed to consider the petitions relative to the Birmingham and Oxford Junction Railway Bill.

IRISH EMIGRATION.—Lord MONTEAGLE moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to consider the subject of emigration from Ireland. The noble Lord, in support of his motion, stated that the advantages which would arise to the people of Ireland, and also to the United Kingdom, of emigration were carried out upon a large and extensive system. Earl CAREW agreed generally in these views, and was willing to give facilities to a well-conducted system of emigration, but he could not even indulge the hope that it could now be carried out upon such a large scale as would relieve the present distress in Ireland:—Lord Viscount WILLIAM GORE also opposed that the Colonies, as well as Ireland, would be benefited by immediate and extensive emigration. After a reply from Lord MONTEAGLE, the motion was agreed to, and the Committee appointed.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

THIRD READINGS OF RAILWAY BILLS.—The following bills were read a third time and passed: The Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Stour Valley Railway (No. 3) Branches; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Stour Valley Railway (No. 2) (Smethwick Deviation); Bristol and South Wales Junction Railway and Aust Ferry; Coventry, Nuneaton, Birmingham, and Leicester Railway; Derby-Junction, Staffordshire, and Worcestershire Junction Railway; Dundee and Newtyle Railway; Dundee and Perth Railway (Alteration and Extension, and Branches to Cupar and Burnhead Brechlen); Eastern Counties Railway (Enlargement of the London and Stratford Station, and Amendment of Acts, Eastern Counties Railway (Annuities, Rights, and Ware Lines, &c.), Edinburgh and Bathgate Railway (Deviation and Extension); Great North and North Western Railway (Coventry and Nuneaton branches); London and North Western Railway (Aberdare and Wishaw branch; London and North Western Railway (Newport Pagnel, Olney, and Wellingborough Branch); London and North Western Railway (Peterborough and Wolverhampton Railway); Lynn and Ely Railway (Lynn and Dereham and Lynn Docks); Northampton and Banbury Railway, and the Parkgate and Chester and Birkenhead Junction Railway.

PORTUGAL.—Some conversation took place upon the subject of the recent protocol regarding Portugal, in the course of which Lord PALMERSTON said the only and so a reason of her Majesty's Government wishing for a delay of a few days was, that the House should be in full information of all that had transpired on the subject. When the papers were on the table he was convinced it would be seen that every disposition had been shown by the British Administration to secure to Portugal the rights which she was entitled to under the treaty, and to protect the liberties and security of Portuguese subjects. It was then arranged that Mr. Hume should have the opportunity of calling the attention of the House to the subject on Thursday next.

THE WELLINGTON STATUE.—In answer to a question from Mr. C. BERKELEY, Lord MORPETH said her Majesty had given her sanction to the removal of the statue of the Duke of Wellington from the arch at Hyde Park, after the Committee had been informed of it. Her Majesty had also expressed a wish that the arch should be completed and ornamented according to the original design.

THE POTATO DISEASE.—In answer to Mr. HORNBY, the Chancellor of the EXCHEQUER said the Government had received information of the re-appearance of the potato disease this year, but the accounts were, at present, too vague to enable the Government to act upon them.—Mr. LABOUCHERE regretted to say that information had been received of the appearance of disease in the early potato in Ireland.

THE PRISONS BILL.—The adjourned debate upon this bill was resumed by Mr. EWART, who said he should support the Government plan. The remainder of the night was occupied in a desultory debate upon the subject of transportation. Nothing of importance occurred up to the time of adjournment.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers of Thursday state that Marshal Gruchy died at St. Etienne on the 29th ult., in the 82nd year of his age. The Marshal, whose lungs had been always very delicate, had gone to spend the winter in Italy, and sojourned in succession at Pisa, Florence, and Rome. He had experienced considerable benefit from the journey, when on his return he was seized at St. Etienne with a serious illness, which terminated in his death. He was then proceeding to Vichy, the waters of which had been ordered for his wife. The Marshal leaves two sons, the one a General, and the other a Colonel of Hussars, and a daughter the Marchioness d'Ormesson.

POLICE.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER OF AN OLD WOMAN.

The officers of the D division of Police on Wednesday discovered that a woman had been murdered in a house near Bryanstone-square. It appeared that Mary Ann Hunt, a female about thirty years of age, out of a situation, about eleven weeks ago engaged the share of an apartment with an aged woman named Mary Stowell, a nursing the fruit kitchen at Mr Hayhis's, Lisle, No. 40, Adam street West, Bryanstone-square. On Wednesday morning, about half-past four o'clock, as police constable Butterly, No. 124 D, was on duty in Queen-street, Edware-road, he observed Hunt walking along with two bundles under her apron, and seeing him, as she appeared greatly agitated, he stepped across and asked her where she came from; to which she at first made no reply, but immediately afterwards said, "No. 40, Adam-street." On proceeding to the apartment lately occupied by the prisoner and deceased, a horrible sight presented itself. On the floor fronting the fire-place lay the body of Mrs. Stowell, her head literally smashed to atoms, a poker covered with blood and brains, with which the dreadful and diabolical crime had been committed, lying by her side. A thick piece of rope was round her neck tied in a knot, from which it would appear that the murderer had first attempted to strangle her while in her sleep, but her efforts being ineffectual, she had taken the poker.

Mary Ann Hunt was on Wednesday examined at MARYLEBONE Office, before Mr. Rawlinson, on the charge of murder.

The first witness was Butterby, 124 D, who said—At a quarter-past four this morning, as I was on duty in Adam-street West, I saw the prisoner put her head outside of the door No. 40. On her seeing me she drew in and shut the door. Thinking that there was something wrong, I walked towards the house, and, as I approached, I heard a female voice in the passage, which I knew to be the prisoner's. I made my way into the kitchen, and found therein the body of the old lady, with a poker lying beside her. Her head was under the grate. I got into the room at the front, and found the window open, and the sash had been broken. She had no gown on. She had a large wound on the face, and several other wounds on the crown of the head, which appeared completely crushed in. A great quantity of blood had flowed, and which appeared completely crushed in. I went to the door, which I found open, and I got out of the room. I went to the door, which I found open, and I got out of the room. I went to the door, which I found open, and I got out of the room

THE ROYAL CORTEGE ON THE DERBY DAY

GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE OF RUSSIA.

THE brothers and male children of the Emperors of Russia receive, from their birth, the title of Grand Duke: the scion of the Russian Royal Family at present on a visit to England is Constantine Nicholewitch, the second son and fourth child of the Emperor: he was born on the 9th of September (or the 21st according to the old style, which Russia still retains), 1827. He has been educated with the greatest care, and, it appears, has been destined to the naval service, though, in Russia, naval and military ranks are not so definitely separated as with us. He is, though so young, Lord High Admiral of the Empire. In countenance, he bears a slight resemblance to his Imperial father; but his frame does not hold out promise of attaining his sire's almost gigantic proportions. He converses in English with elegance and fluency.

HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE OF RUSSIA.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE, BY MR. BEARD.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

ASCOT HEATH RACES.

About—About!
Search Windsor Castle, elves, within and out;
Strew good luck, ouphes, on every sacred room,
That it may stand till the perpetual doom,
In State as wholesome, as in State 'tis fit,
Worthy the owner—and the owner it.
Merry Wives of Windsor.

ACCORDING to Pindar, the Olympic Games were instituted, not alone to furnish a high festival for the Grecian States, but also for political purposes. Is there any affinity between the objects at Olympia and at Ascot? The former had its Theseus, its Hercules, and its Philip; the latter has its Princes, Potentates, and Powers—and had its *Philippe* also. Well, whatever the views of those who direct and marshal the Royal Meeting, there can be no doubt about its policy. The assemblage of a people on occasions calculated to promote sympathy and call forth cordial sentiments, is the principle of a right social economy.

When the iron autocrat of the North and the bland despot of the East looked upon the community of a free nation—as they saw it gathered together on the race-course of Ascot Heath—when they noted the popular resort, and tested its elements by comparison with the ceremonials of the bondsman—they read a moral which left them wiser, if not better, citizens. Mighty men from many lands have been the guests of our Monarchs during these anniversaries: they saw, haply, the state and wealth and pomp of which at home they had types—less striking, indeed, but still resemblances; but beyond it they commanded a spectacle which, for interest and account, stands without parallel beneath the sun: they saw A PEOPLE—men, as God made them—Nature, as unknown to the Muscovite or the Ottoman. Peradventure these revels may not be without their political purpose.

It was said by Cato that "the man who has not time to be idle, is a slave"—a passage of most sound philosophy: "nique semper arcum tendit Apollo." There is such a thing as making pleasure a business—which, again, is as tiresome as all work is slavish. Our neighbours across the straits of Dover make pleasure a pursuit, if not a toil: do they enjoy a holiday as freshly as John Bull? *Apropos* of Frenchmen—and the turf—the fashion in which the Parisian journals are wont to treat English racing is the richest thing in the world. One of them, describing the Derby, last week, thus wound up the catastrophe. "*Le vainquer du Derby pour* 1847, *l'immortel Cossack, etait monte par Monsieur Hetman Platoff.*" Or, liberally translated: Cossack—the winner of the Derby in 1847—*was ridden by Hetman Platoff.* . . . . .

To return to our *dates for vivente*. Ascot Races fell this year at a propitious season. The weather was delicious; the national hope was putting forth blossoms full of the promise of good fruit; the popular prospects had begun to mend, and there was reason to anticipate that a time of prosperity and plenty was close at hand. The Lady of the Land, too, would "rain influence" on the scene. The sacred rooms of Windsor Castle would receive guests worthy their hospitalities; the rural Palace would be a place of high revelry, of august festivity. Such were the goodly hopes—let it be told how their promise came to pass.

Tuesday, the first of this instant June, was a fitting anniversary—both of the month and the occasion. It was the first day of the Royal Meeting, and assembled a company on the heath meet for the ceremonial they commemorated. The preparations for their reception were, moreover, worthy the guests. Great improvements had been effected in and around the Royal and Grand Stands. The lawns in front of each were enlarged; the avenues rendered more commodious—and an air of elegance and convenience given to them, most favourably contrasting with the ordinary character of such buildings. All the official arrangements were perfect—not to say imposing. Even the Clerk of the Course rode about his affairs, attended by a groom with a cockade to his hat! And then the Imperial procession—the Royal *entrée*—the gorgeous cavalcade—the Regal approach. A long array of chariots and horsemen, complete in equipment, and glittering in appointment—a spectacle of equipage such as the world could not elsewhere furnish—soon after 1 o'clock was seen proudly sweeping up the centre of the course, "hedged by the true divinity of sovereignty"—a free, fond people, greeted by the fairest of all welcomes, by hands with hearts in them. So did Victoria pass through the lines of her true subjects on that auspicious day—a priceless pilgrimage. Who was it that, seated by her side, bent eyes of wonder on that passage of deep interest between a Monarch and a Nation? A scion of the house of the Czar. And what moral doth he read in this book of life? Doth he mark what fruit comes of justice and of right, and learn profitably the philosophy of the bondman and the free? . . .

According to the usual etiquette, after entering the Royal Stand, her Majesty presented herself at its windows—surrounded by a brilliant Court—to receive and return the courtesies of the thousands who crowded to express their love and loyalty. This concluded, the sports commenced; and we will, for a space, leave the pageant for the professional portion of our detail.

The first news that awaited those who entered the official department was of a very distressing nature. John Day, jun., the trainer, whose run of good fortune has latterly been so remarkable, had been struck with delirium the preceding evening, and was said to be wholly divest of reason. He had sent, when his mind began to give way, for one of his masters, Sir Robert Pigott, the owner of Conyngham, and told him instantly to take precautions, as a body of ruffians was about to break into the stables. Sir Robert immediately sent to Colonel Rowan, and policemen were forthwith despatched from town, but it soon transpired that these fears were the hallucinations of an insanity, which, most probably, they had brought about. In character the racing was under the average of late years. It began with the Trial Stakes, which Prussic Acid won easily, followed by a Fifty Sovs Sweepstakes, won easily by Mr. Combe's colt, an animal with very queer fore-legs. This brought the Vase on the *tapis*, for which Mendicant was drawn. She has become the property of Sir Joseph Hawley, at a very spirited price. The Vase, a beautiful trophy, it will be seen, was won, after, apparently, a very close race, by The Hero. But old John Day's orders to his son, Alfred, who rode the horse, were, to draw it very fine, and the boy did as the father commanded. The Hero will be found a dangerous nag during the season—*verb. sap.* Another Sweepstakes of Fifty Sovs each being also carried off by Mr. Combe's colt, the Royal Party departed, among the same tokens of respect and attachment that had marked its arrival.

Conyngham won the Ascot Derby—in a dreadfully slow run race—and Red Hart the Welcome—in a form better certainly than he exhi-

ASCOT RACES.—THE STEWARD'S STAND.

bited at Epsom. The Ascot Stakes, Woodpigeon, the worst fancied in the ring, won—though he ran out very suspiciously at the finish, and, had the post been a length or so further off, the result would have been different. Mr. Payne's Glendower cantered in first for the Two Year Old Stakes—with which the sport closed.

Wednesday—all breeze, and sunlight, and fragrance—failed to draw in the degree of its predecessor. Still, for the sportsman, it had its attractions: the sport was ample and excellent—but both too good and too great to admit of our presuming upon its details.

Thursday was the gala. A more exquisite sample of early summer never shed beauty over nature, or gladness over man's spirits. Long before the, the various avenues to the scene of festivity were thronged, and it was manifest that a brilliant anniversary of the Cup was at hand. Business, for once, was not the order even of the profession. You saw industrious —— taking his ease, with a posy in his button-hole; and hard hard-working —— discussing an ice and the small gossip of the hour. The list of the meeting was a bumper, and very large fields were left in. All promised an occasion of no ordinary interest; and the early comers strolled and stare i about—full of good hope.

At half-past one the Royal *cortège* entered the course, and passed up to the Royal Stand, greeted by the most loyal manifestations. At this moment the spectacle was one of surpassing interest. The whole heath was one panorama of brilliant company and equipages. Beyond all doubt the attendance was unprecedented in quantity—if not in quality. After the customary passages of courtesy between the Monarch and her devoted people, the first event was run for—the Queen's Plate—and won by Footstool. Then followed the most important race of the meeting—the New Stakes for Two Year Olds—this season peculiarly exciting from the great popularity of the favourite, Assault, one of Mr. Green's invincibles for next year's Derby. He frightened the field down to seven, and won in a canter, despite a very ugly looking hock. The Royal party then retired to lunch, and at three o'clock returned to the front, to see the Cup run for. A report prevailed that The Hero—now all the rage—had passed into other hands, but circumstances seem opposed to it.

As for the New Stakes, the magic number seven went for the Cup. How is the running to be told more truly than simply that, as soon as the flag fell, the He.o jumped off in front—led by several lengths by the Stand—made the pace good all the way, and finally won by a length with all ease. A more gallant performance was never seen on the turf. . . . . .

Her Majesty remained for two more races—the St. James's Palace Stakes—. very fine finish, won on the post by Montpensier; and the visitors' Plate, won by Footstool. The Court then left, amid the most enthusiastic cheers. The remainder of the running needs no more notice than that given by the returns.

Friday is in the same category: of it may be briefly said that it brought to a brilliant close the most brilliant anniversary yet celebrated of the Royal Meeting.

ASCOT RACES.—TUESDAY.

The presence of the Queen and Prince Albert gave *éclat* to the meeting to-day, and the attendance of visitors of the higher class was far more numerous than usual on the first day. Besides the distinguished per onages composing the party from Windsor Castle, there were present the Duke of Beaufort, the Duke of Rutland, the Duke of Montrose, the Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Marquis of Worcester, the Marquis of Exeter, the Earl and Countess of Wilton, the Earl of Mexborough, the Earl of Jersey, the Earl of Stradbroke, the Earl and Countess of Chesterfield, the Earl of Euston, the Earl of Bective, the Earl of Orford, the Earl and Countess of Eglinton, the Earl Brince, the Earl of Strafmore, the Earl of Uxbridge and Lady Adelaide Paget, the Earl of Longford, the Earl of Caledon, Viscount and Lady Elizabeth Lascelles, Viscount Canterbury, Viscount Castlerpe, Viscount and Viscountess Newport, Viscount Drumlanrig, Viscount Jocelyn, Viscount Somerton, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, Viscount and Viscountess Seaham, Viscount Maidstone, Viscount Villiers, Lord George Bentinck, Lord Forester, Lord Macdonald, Lord Alexander Gordon Lennox, Lord Henry Gordon Lennox, Lord George Gordon Lennox, Lord Suffield, Lord Manners, Lord Edward Russell, Lord Gardner, Lord Henry Lennox, Lord Burghley, Lord Brownlow, Cecil Lord Paget, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Lord Stanley, Lord Charles Manners, Lord George Manners, Lord William Powlett, Lord F. Fitzroy; Hon. Col. and Mrs. Anson, Hon. Major Boyle, Capt. Rous, Hon. St. George Foley, Hon. J. Macdonald, Hon. W. Bagot, Hon. and Mrs. Barrington and the Hon. Miss Barrington, Hon. E. M. Mostyn, H G.S. Byng, Mr. Sandford and Lady Eleanor Graham, Mr. and Lady Blanche S Lowther, Sir W. W. Wynn, Sir J. Hawley, Sir R. Pigot, Sir R. Bulkeley, Sir H Mo ay, Sir W. M Stanley, Sir W. Codrington, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, General Wemy , Admiral Paulett, Colonel Peel, Colonel Knox, Colonel Bouverie, Colonel Stanley, Major Baring, Messrs Knightley, Balfour, A. Johnstone, R. Neill, Fitzroy, Greville, Rich, Bateson, Payne, J. Stanley, Shelley, Seymour, S Stanley, Bastard, Lowther, H Clayton, &c., &c.

The receipts at the Grand Stand were larger than they have been for some years past.

The Trial Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 50 added. New mile. 5 subs.

Lord Orford's Prussic Acid, 4 yrs	.. .. ..	(Nat) 1
Mr Mostyn's Absatis, 3 yrs	.. .. ..	(J. Evans) 2
Mr Hussey's Embrace, 3 yrs	.. .. ..	(Treen, jun.) 3

Prussic Acid made nearly all the running, at a bad pace, and won easily by a length Embrace beaten a head for second.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, h ft. The second to save his stake. New mile. 6 subs.

Mr. Coombe's c by the Nob	.. .. ..	(Bartholomew) 1
Mr R. Boyce's Doctor Goodall	.. .. ..	(Robinson) 2
Mr Osbaldeston's f by Launcelot	.. .. ..	(Butler) 3

The Nob c. made all the running from end to end, and won easily by two lengths. Run in 1 min. 50 sec.

THE GOLD VASE given by her Majesty, added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovs each. Two miles. (9 Subs.)

Mr. J. Day's The Hero, 4 yrs. 9st 7lb	.. ..	..(A. Day) 1
Duke of Bedford's Bridle, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb	.. ..	(R. Pettit) 2
Lord Lonsdale's Jericho, 3 yrs, 8st 11lb	.. ..	(Bartholomew) 3

Jericho made running at a strong pace, followed by The Hero, Ellerdale third, and the others laid up, with the exception of Miles's Boy, who was out of the race in the first half mile. They ran without any change to the last turn, where Ellerdale gave way, and Bridle took her place. The Hero here joined Jericho, and Bridle going up immediately after, they singled themselves out at the stand, and raced home together: The Hero winning by a head, very little beating Jericho by a neck. Bingham a very bad fourth. Run in 3 min. 35 sec.

Sweepstakes of 50 Sova each; h ft. Old mile. (8 Subs.)

Mr. Coombe's c by the Nob	.. .. ..	(Bartholomew) 1
Mr. Mostyn's Cruiser	.. .. ..	(Nat) 2

The non-favourite made all the running, and won very easily by two lengths. Run in 1 min 49 sec

THE ASCOT DERBY Stakes of 50 Sovs each; h ft. Swinley Course. (16 Subs.)

Sir R Pigot's Conyngham	.. .. ..	..(A. Day) 1
Mr. Coombe's c by Sir Hercules	.. .. ..	(Bartholomew) 2

Won easily by a length. Run in 2 min 4 sec.

THE Welcome Stakes of 20 sovs each, with a bonus of 5 sovs each. Swinley Course. (22 Subs.), and 41 to the bonus only

Duke of Richmond's Red Hart	.. .. ..	.. (Nat) 1
Mr Mostyn's Swallow	.. .. ..	(J. Holmes) 2
Sir J Hawley's Miami	.. .. ..	(J. Marson) 3

Red Hart jumped off with the lead, followed by the Swallow, Miami third, and So Nice fourth. This lot kept the front to themselves to the turn into the Old Mile, where So Nice went up to Red Hart and ran with him to the road; she then gave way, and Red Hart, going on with the lead, kept it to the end, and won cleverly by a length, Swallow beating Miami by a length and a half. Run in 2 min. 4 sec.

The Ascot Stakes of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, and 5 only if declared, &c.; the second to receive 100 sovs out of the stakes, and the third 50. Two miles and a half. (195 subs, 91 of whom declared.)

Lord Exeter's Woodpigeon, 5 yrs. 7st 13lb	..	(S. Mann) 1
Duke of Richmond's Vampire, 3 yrs, 4st 12lb	..	(Treen, jun.) 2
Mr. Lilley's Glory, 4 yrs, 8st 10lb	..	(Dunman) 3
Mr. Combe's Sadar to The Nob, 4 yrs, 6st 9lb	..	(Dockeray) 4

A Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, h ft; three quarters of a mile. (15 subs.)

Mr. Payne's Glendower	.. .. ..	(Nat) 1
Field-Marshal Grosvenor's Sir Oliver	.. .. ..	(J. Marson) 2
Duke of Richmond's Hornpipe	.. .. ..	(W. Abdale) 3

WEDNESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, h ft. T.Y.C. (3 subs.)

Duke of Richmond's Reflection	.. .. ..	(Nat) 1
Lord Exeter's Sword Player	.. .. ..	(W. Abdale) 2

Reflection won by two lengths. Run in 1 min. 20 sec.

The Swinley Stakes of 20 sovs each, 15 ft, with 50 added. Swinley Course. (7 Subs.)

Mr. Pedley's Cossack, 3 yrs (A. Day), walked over, and Mr. Stephenson's Doctrine was drew her stake

The Fern Hill Stakes, of 15 sovs. each, 5 ft. with 50 added. One mile and a half. (14 Subs.)

Mr S Conway's Christopher, 3 yrs	.. ..	(F. Butler) 1
Mr. Drinkald's Good Boy, 3 yrs	.. ..	(A. Day) 2
Duke of Richmond's Hornpipe, 2 yrs	.. ..	(W. Abdale) 3

THE ROYAL HUNT CUP, value 200 sovs, with 100 added. One Mile. (37 Subs.)

Count Batthyany's Tragical, 4 yrs	.. ..	(W. Abdale) 1
Mr. Morley's Wintonia, 3 yrs	.. ..	(Hornby, jun.) 2
Lord Orford's Prussic Acid, 4 yrs	.. ..	(F. Butler) 3

Pam went off with the lead, followed by Gabbler, Tragical, and Patriot, the ruck laid up in a close but rather extended order. They ran in a line to the T.Y.C. post, where Tragical obtained the lead, having in attendance Dervishes, Good Cob, Don Cæsar, Jolly Dick, the filly out of Peaceflower's dam, Wintonia, and several others, Prussic Acid, who started in the rear, still lying off. They came thus to the stand, where Prussic Acid and Wintonia went up, headed Don Cæsar and Good Cob, and in a very near race for second Tragical winning by a neck. The same between second and third; Don Cæsar fourth and Good Cob fifth. Run in 1 min 45 sec.

The Coronation Stakes of 100 sovs each, h ft. New Mile. (14 Subs.)

Lord Exeter's Cossack	.. .. ..	(W. Abdale) 1
Sir J. Hawley's Miami	.. .. ..	(J Marson) 2

Betting: 2 to 1 on Miami. Cossack made all the running, and won rather cleverly by half a length. Run in 1 min. 51 sec.

The Windsor Stakes of 10 sovs each, with £100 added; the second to receive 50 sovs out of the stakes. One mile and three quarters. (71 Subs.)

Mr. Mostyn's Mr. Martin	.. .. ..	(J. Holmes) 1
Lord Orford's Ziska	.. .. ..	(F. Butler) 2
Mr. Fuller's Oxonian	.. .. ..	(Macdonald) 3

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, with 50 added. The winner to be sold for 300 sovs, &c. T.Y.C.

Mr Rolt's Bishop of Romford's Cob, aged	..	(E. Edwards) 1
Lord Exeter's Yeomen, 3 yrs	..	(W. Abdale) 2
Mr. Rolt's Evenus, aged	..	(Nat) 3

The Cob jumped off with the lead, made all the running, at a good pace, and won in a canter by two lengths. Run in 1 min. 16 sec. The winner was claimed. The Windsor Town Plate of 50 sovs. The winner to be sold for 100 sovs, &c. T.Y.C.

Lord Exeter's Tanais, 3 yrs	.. .. ..	(W. Abdale) 1
Mr. Rolt's Evenus, aged	.. .. ..	(E. Edwards) 2
Mr. Drinkald's Moodkee, 3 yrs	.. .. ..	(A. Day) 3

A very fine race, ran between the first four, and won by half a length, a neck between the second and third, and the same between the third and fourth. The winner claimed. Run in 1 min. 16 sec.

THURSDAY.

The Queen's Plate of 100 Guineas.

Footstool	.. ..	.. 1
Humdrum	.. ..	.. 2
Oliver Cromwell	.. ..	.. 3

The New Stakes.

Assault	.. ..	.. 1
Glendower	.. ..	.. 2
Tisiphone	.. ..	.. 3

Seven ran.—Won cleverly.

THE EMPEROR'S VASE.

The Hero	.. ..	.. 1
Wolf-Dog	.. ..	.. 2
Jericho	.. ..	.. 3
Mendicant	.. ..	.. 4

Seven ran.—Won cleverly.

FRIDAY.

Second Class of the Wokingham Stakes.

Bishop of Romford's Cob	.. ..	.. 1
African	.. ..	.. 2
The Widow	.. ..	.. 3

Ten ran. Won by two lengths.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each. New Mile.

Coningsby	.. ..	.. 1
Dr Goodall	.. ..	.. 2

First Class of the Wokingham Stakes.

Fic Nic	.. ..	.. 1
Milwood	.. ..	.. 2
The Cur	.. ..	.. 3

Ten ran.

The Great Western Plate of £350, &c.

Lady Wildair	.. ..	.. 1
Wood Pigeon	.. ..	.. 2
Patriot	.. ..	.. 3

Fourteen ran. Won by a length.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—We have gone through the formality of a quotation on the leading events at Ascot; but, lest it should lead to an idea that business is in a healthy state, we should add that it was dull in the extreme, and that it is likely to continue so until confidence is restored, which will not be on this side Goodwood:

ASCOT STAKES.

6 to 1 agst Humdrum	8 to 1 agst Gormand	12 to 1 agst Plaudit (t)
8 to 1 — Odessa filly	10 to 1 — Rydragnea	14 to 1 — Annandale
8 to 1 — Vampire	12 to 1 — Plantagenet	

THE EMPEROR'S VASE.

6 to 5 agst Mendicant	7 to 1 agst Jericho	8 to 1 agst Feynton
6 to 1 — Sir Tatton Sykes	8 to 1 — Wolfdog	

ST. LEGER.

7 to 2 agst Cossack	25 to 1 agst Swallow	33 to 1 agst Wolfdog
	40 to 1 agst Lincolnne	

THURSDAY.—No betting.

THE HENLEY REGATTA.—The Henley Regatta is fixed for the 17th and 18th of this month. In addition to the cups usually contested for, the Stewards have lately had one placed at their disposal, by G. D. Donkin, Esq., which they have appropriated to the winner of the trial heats for the grand cup on the first day, if unsuccessful in the final contest.

ROYAL HARWICH YACHT CLUB. The annual regatta at Harwich has been fixed for Monday and Tuesday the 5th and 6th of July—Ipswich horse-races falling on the preceding Friday and Saturday. Six cups are to be sailed for at Harwich, open to all Royal Yacht Clubs

CRICKET. The match, Marylebone Club and Ground against Surrey, was terminated on Wednesday, when Marylebone won by four wickets.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Sphynx.*"—*Too simple for publicity.*

"*J. A. K.*" *Exeter.*—*If the two absurd positions sent were intended as a jest, they make a very dull one; and if, in sober re ality, "J. A. K." thought them suitable for publication, then, indeed, he has read the Chess column of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *to little purpose.*

"*R. W.*" *Manchester.*—*Omit the 14th move on each side, and the Game, then, is perfectly correct.*

"*Cuca.*" *The Matches in question will all be found in Volume 7 of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle." Mr. Witcomb's translation of Lewis's last Treatise may be got of any leading Foreign Bookseller.*

"*W. W.*" *The position sent is original. It has been repeatedly published.*

"*A. L.*"—*Hardly complex enough. Some of your former attempts were much superior.*

"*J. C. X.*"—*Our solution is elegant and satisfactory; whether there is, or is not, another, is of little importance; and we must submit yours to the author, not having time or space for controversy upon so trivial a matter.*

"*W. H. C.*"—*See the reply to Cuca, to "J. C. X." Your solutions are correct.*

"*W. F.*" *Both solutions are correct.*

"*G. A. H.*"—*The law is precisely the same with regard to suicidal Problems as to ordinary ones.*

"*Philo-Chess.*"—"*Britannia.*"—"*F. W. N.*"—*Nothing will afford us greater pleasure than to find that the reconciliation alluded to has the effect of producing another Match. If Mr. Smart desires an opportunity for retrieving his laurels, he may be assured it will not be denied him.*

"*D. C.*"—*Thanks. It shall have an early place.*

"*B. S. W.*"—*The late Problem will appear next week.*

"*Echecs,*" *York.*—*They shall both be reported on in the following Number. Solutions by "Sopraccita," "G. A. H.," "W. H. C.," "G. E.," "J. F. K.," "T. M.," "G. P.," "F. W. P." "W. F." and "D. C." are correct. Those by "Styk," "A. Z.," and "Philo-Chess," are wrong.*

CHESS ENIGMAS.

(HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.)

No. 154.

The following interesting position occurred in play to Herr Standigl last week.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE	BLACK.
K at K 2nd	K at Q sq	Kt at K R 3rd	Ps at K R 4th, Q
Q at K Kt 5th	Q at Q 3rd	Kt at K Kt sq	4th and 6th, Q
R at K sq	R at Q B sq	Ps at K R 4th, Q 2nd	Kt 3rd, and Q
R at Q B sq	R at K B 2nd	and 4th, Q Kt 2nd,	R 2nd
B at K Kt 3rd	Kts at K Kt 5th,	and Q R 2nd	
B at Q R 4th	and K 2nd		

Black, M. Standigl, had now to play, and he gave mate in five moves.

No. 155.—By S. O. H. C., of Cork.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK
K at K 3 8th	R at K 1 3rd	P at K 1 4th	
R at Q R 6th	Ps at K B 4th and	White to play, and mate in	
B at Q Kt 6th	K 3rd	five moves.	

No. 156.—By Mr. S. BODEN, of Hull.

This position, which is perfectly analogous to one that lately occurred to Mr. Boden in play, is a novel and instructive example of "*mat etouffé.*"

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at K Kt sq	K at his sq	Kts at K 6th and Q B	B at Q 4th
Q at her B 7th	Q at K Kt 6th	5th	Kt at Q Kt 4th
R at K sq	R at Q sq	P at K Kt 2nd	Ps at K Kt 4th, K
R at Q R 7th	R at Q 2nd		B 2nd, K 2nd,
B at K R 7th	B at K B sq		and Q 3rd

White playing first, gives mate in five moves.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 174.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q takes Kt	K to his 5th (best) a	4. Kt takes Kt (ch)	K to his 4th
2. Q to K 5th	K takes Q	5. Q P two—Mate.	
3. Kt to Q 7th (ch)	K to his 5th		

(a) If K takes Q or is played to Q B 2nd, mate follows in 3 moves.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 175.

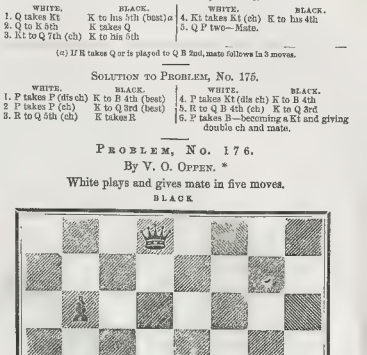
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P takes P (dis ch)	K to B 4th (best)	4. P takes Kt (dis ch)	K to B 4th
2. P takes P (ch)	K to Q 3rd (best)	5. R to Q B 4th (ch)	K to Q 3rd
3. R to Q 5th (ch)	K takes R	6. P takes B—becoming a Kt and giving double ch and mate.	

PROBLEM, No. 176.

By V. O. OPPEN. *

White plays and gives mate in five moves.

BLACK



WHITE

From the Berlin *Schach Zeitung*.

CONSULTATION GAME.

The following smart specimen of the King's Bishop's Gambit was played last week at the London Chess Club, by Messrs G. Walker and Medley, consulting against Messrs. Pelgiad and Von Carnap.

WHITE. (Messrs. W. & M.)	BLACK. (Messrs. P. & C.)	WHITE. (Messrs. W. & M.)	BLACK. (Messrs. P. & C.)
1. K P two	K P two	16. Q B takes P	Q to K Kt 3rd (*b*)
2. K B P two	P takes P	17. P to K 6th	P takes P
3. K B to Q B 4th	Q checks	18. Kt takes Q B P	P to K 4th (*c*)
4. K to B sq	K Kt P two	19. Kt to K 6th ch (*d*)	K to K sq (*e*)
5. Q Kt to B 3rd	K B to Kt 2d	20. Q to her 6th	B takes Kt
6. Q P two	Q P one	21. B takes B	K Kt to K 2nd
7. K Kt to B 3d	Q to K 4th	22 B takes K P	B takes B
8. P to K 4th	P to Q 3rd	23. Q takes B	Q to K R 3rd
9. P to K 5th	P takes P	24. Q R to Q sq	Q Kt to Q R 3rd
10. Q Kt to Q 5th	K to Q sq	25. B to Q 7th (ch)	K to Q sq (*f*)
11. Q P takes K P	B to Q 2nd	26. B to Q R 4th, dis ch (*g*)	K to Q B sq
12. K to Kt sq	Q to K Kt 3rd	27. Q takes K Kt	Q to her Kt 3rd, ch
13. P takes K Kt P	P takes P	28. K to B sq	Kt to Q B 4th
14. R. takes B	B takes R	29. R to Q sq	Kt takes B
15. K Kt takes P (*a*)	Q takes K Kt	And White mates in six moves.	

(*a*) This assertion is invented by Petroff, who has very elaborately and skilfully analysed the numerous variations. M'Donnell suggested playing Q to K square, to which Black's answer should be K B to K Kt second and third.

(*b*) His best move. If he play Q to B fourth, or Q to K Kt 6th, or Q to K Kt second, White has a tri ! better attack.

(*c* This gives a move for move according to the analysis given in the Books.

(*d*) The best play according to Petroff and Jaenisch is Kt takes B.

(*e*) This was forgetfulness. K to K second is the m ve which wins

(*f*) The other side is more speedily fatal. (*g*) R to Q B sixth is stronger we think.

GAME BETWEEN MR. HORWITZ AND AN AMATEUR OF THE LONDON CHESS CLUB.

(In this admirably-contested struggle, Mr. H. gives his Q's Rook, which must be removed from the board.)

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. K P two	K P two	25. R to K B sq	Q Kt P one (*b*)
2. K B P two	P takes P	26. K to R 2nd	Kt takes K B
3. K B to Q B 4th	Q checks	27. Q R P takes Kt	K to Kt 2nd (*c*)
4. K to B sq	K Kt P two	28. Kt takes Q B P	Kt to K 6th
5. Q Kt to B 3rd	K B to Kt 2nd	29. B takes Kt	Q takes Kt
6. Q P two	Q P one	30. B to K B 4th	Q to her B 3rd
7. K P one	P takes P	31. Kt to Q 4th	Q to K Kt 3rd
8. Kt to Q 5th	K to Q sq	32. Q B P two	Q R to Q sq
9. P takes P	Q B to Q 2nd	33. Q to her 2nd (*d*)	K R to K 2nd
10. K Kt to B 3rd	Q to K R 3rd	34. Q to K B 2nd	Q R to K sq
11. K R P two	K Kt P one	35. Q Kt P one	Q to K B 3rd
12. K Kt to his 5th	Q to K Kt 3rd	36. Q Kt P one	K R P two
13. Q B takes P	Q to Q B 3d	37. Q to K Kt 2nd (ch)	K R to K 8th
14. Q Kt to K 3d (*a*)	K Kt to R 3d	38. Kt to Q Kt 3rd	B to K B 4th
15. K P one	P takes P	39. B to K Kt 5th	Q to K 4th
16. Kt takes P (ch)	K to Q B sq	40. Kt to Q 2nd (*e*)	K to Q B sq
17. Kt takes B	Q takes B	41. Kt takes R	B takes Kt
18. K Kt to R 5th	Q to K R 3d	42. Q to her 2nd	B to K B 6th
19. Kt to K 3d	K R to B sq	43. Kt to K B 2nd	R t. K 3rd
20. Q to Q 6th	Q Kt to Q 3rd	44. B to K B 4th	Q to K 4th
21. K Kt to K 2d	K Kt to K B 4th	45. Q to her 4th	R to K 7th
22 K Kt P one	K R to K sq	46 R takes R	B takes R
23. K R P one	Q Kt to K 4th	47. Q to her 6th, and wins.	
24. K B to Kt 3d	Q to Q B 3d		

(*a*) Wh te plays with unusual caution in this game.

(*b*) Black might have gained a piece by taking the B with Kt, and then K Kt with K Rook.

(*c*) Again, " K takes R" appears an obviously advantageous move.

(*d*) Having in view to check presently at K Kt 2nd.

(*e*) This is al. very sound play indeed. White now threatens to win a piece.

THE LAST RELIC OF CAXTON'S HOUSE.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SIR,—You are, doubtless, aware that the Printing-house of the famous Caxton, that stood for many centuries in the Almonry, at Westminster, has met the fate which awaits too many other structures dear to the antiquary's heart—and has come to the ground.

The old edifice was composed (in popular phraseology) of "lath and plaster," with the exception of one beam of wood which formed its main support. The beam in question, I am happy to say, was immediately purchased by a gentleman, highly distinguished for his antiquarian researches, who resides in the neighbourhood, and who is justly proud of having availed himself of the opportunity afforded for becoming the preserver of so interesting a relic. As an appropriate memorial of the old typographer's first labour in this country,* he has had a Chess-board and two sets of Chess-men made from the beam.

The men are extremely beautiful. The Pawns are about an inch in height, and the pieces lofty in proportion; the Rooks, Bishops, and Knights being minutely and elaborately carved in the old style; and the owner has, with good taste, left them unvarnished, so that the spectator can at once perceive the great age of the wood. The Chess-board is of a size adapted to the men, and is left uncoloured also, the squares being indicated by lines cut in the wood; while it is ornamented with a margin, on which, in raised letters, is a description of the circumstances under which it was made.

Trusting this brief communication may prove a precursor to a more detailed description of these interesting "remembrancers" from the pen of the accomplished possessor himself,

I subscribe myself, Sir, yours obediently,

C. R. L., an occasional Contributor to your Chess Column.

* This was "The Game and Playe of the Chesse," 1474, folio, pp 144, a translation of the work of Jacobus de Cessolis from the French of Jehan de Vignay, and generally be lieved to be the first book printed in England Three years before, while acting for our English merchants in Holland, Caxton translated from the French "The Recuyell of the Hist ries of Troye," which was printed at Ghent, and was undoubtedly *the first work printed in the English language.*—ED

GRAND MILITARY BAZAAR.—In our account of the Bazaar held at the Regent's-park Barracks, we omitted to particularise the stall of the Baroness Lionel de Rothschild, which was one of the very best in the Bazaar. It was arranged and attended to by herself, and cost several hundred pounds.

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR JUNE.

THE REVERIE

Mr. Carker, the Manager, rose with the lark, and went out, walking in the summer day His meditations and he meditated with contracted brows while he strolled along—hardly seemed to soar as high as the lark, or to mount in that direction: rather duly kept close to their nest upon the earth, and looked about, among the dust and worms. But there was not a bird in the air, singing unseen, farther beyond the reach of human eye than Mr. Carker's thoughts. He had his face so paris ely under control, that few could say more, in distinct terms, of its expression, than that it smiled or that it pondered. It pondered now, to tently As the lark rose higher, he sank deeper in thought. As the lark poured out her melody clearer and stronger, he fell into a graver and profounder silence. At length, when the lark came head-long down, with an accumulating stream of song, and dropped among the green wheat near h.m, rippling in the breath of the morning like a rivulet, he sprang up from his reverie, and looked round with a sudden smile, as courteous and as soft as if he had had numerous observers to propitiate; nor did he relapse, after being thus awakened; but cleaning his face, like one who belonged h mself that it might otherwise wrinkle and tell tales, went smiling on, as if for practice. *Dombey and Son.*

THE SECOND-CLASS RAILWAY PASSENGER.

He arrived at the station in an omnibus, and hath but small effects. He keeptth his money in a leather bag, and weareth remarkable gloves, whose fingers are long, so that it is a matter of some difficulty to take go d hold of change with them from the clerk's desk. He respecteth the po.iceman. He struggleth to sit "with his back to the horses," as he facetiously terneth the engine, and is great in rugs and comforters, and coats with mighty rows of pearl buttons. He buyeth a *Man in the Moon*, and getteth jolly thereon, albeit he doth not understand all the allusions. If he be of a jocose turn of mind, he talketh an old lady near him, that when they want the engine to go very fast, they put pig-iron and water in the boiler. On Monday afternoon, in the down train, he knoweth every field along the line, and who it belongs to; and speaketh much of turnips and drills. When the guard, whistling, approaching the terminus, ad esseth him the customary remarkeh, "Oh dear, you're very bad, sin't you?" He carreth his luggage from the train himself, and goeth home in a spring cart, or to a commercial inn. *The Man in the Moon.*

DID YOU EVER——?

Did you ever ride in an omnibus in which there was not a fat woman ?

Did you ever read "Paradise Lost" right through from the first to the last line ?

Did you ever come across a plous cabman ?

Did you ever see any chance of Lord George Bentinck becoming an eminent statesman ?

Did you ever know a policeman who had "conscientious scruples against taking an oath" ?

Did you ever know a "mistake" in a tradesman's bill to his own disadvantage?

Did you ever hear of a debate in the House of Lords in which, if Lord Brougham was present, he did not speak ?

Did you ever derive a very clear idea from this line—of frequent occurrence in Parliamentary reports—"Mr. So-and-so explained."

Did you ever get to the bottom of the sixth tumbler of toddy without feeling an inclination to talk about poetry and metaphysics ?

Did you ever meet an uncommonly dreary Tuesday man who had not taken high honours? *The Man in the Moon.*

VANITY OF LETTERS

Perhaps, in Vanity Fair there are no better satires than letters. Take a bundle of your dear friend's of ten years back—your dear friend whom you hate now. Look at a file of your slater's. how you clung to each other till you quarrelled about the money found anyhow! Get down the round-hand and sentimental to the man who has half broken your heart with selfish undnufulness since, or a parcel of your own, breathing endless ardour and love eternal, which were sent back by your mistress when she married the Major—your mistress for whom you now care no more than for Queen Elizabeth. Vows, love, promises, confidences, gratitude, how queerly they read after a while! There ought to be a law in Vanity Fair, ordering the destruction of every written document (except receipted tradesmen's bills), after a certain brief and proper interval. Those quacks and misantnropes who advertise indelible Japan ink, should be made to perish along with their wicked compositions. The best ink for Vanity Fair use would be one that faded utterly in a couple of days, and left the paper clean and blank, so that you might write on it to somebody else. *Vanity Fair.*

LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.

It was autumn the balmiest autumn ever—that, and a setting sun!—a time when even London air—where plodding trade engrosses man's whole life—tastes of the richness of the country, and all things wear a peaceful, hopeful holiday! I have walked through Lincoln's Inn Fields with half the charms of rustic nature full upon me; and, looking upward (bear this, ignorant, uncharitable Frenchmen), have gazed into a heaven of unclouded blue—a blue as intense as the colour can be imagined; and within the iron railings of some London squares the small tree may be supplied with so much palpable fast that it needs but the most ordinary exercise of the imaginative faculty to believe oneself some hundred miles away from the metropolis, and on a spot where Nature's witchery has been employed with her fairest loveliness. Borrow the key of Lincoln's Inn Gardens and judge the truth of this. The sun had dropped below London's horizon, and gorgeous purple and copper-coloured streaks were shooting from behind the dark cloud, which (they stirred and by as though they had some great sadness at heart) eood mournfully, while they twirled themselves round as if they were commencing a game of blindman's buff, preparatory to the commencement of a night's dance. Before its mutton heart, expanded a huge nest of happiness. Happiness! Yes, throughout the choicest streets where pampered luxury needs three footmen behind its carriage, the superficial observer may detect happiness. Even in Saffron Hill, Gilee's Gaffron Hill, and countless unions, and, knowing this, Justice drops her scales and dons black crape despairingly. *-From the Disgrace to the Family, by W. B. Jerrold, No.* 1.

CENT. PER CENT

Cent. per Cent. was "at home" in the neighbourhood of St. James's—Jermyn-street is named, and it is certain that no street in the parish, Cent. per Cent. lived in Jermyn-street. Noblemen have been known to visit him there, and in less than eighteen months to bestow upon him the finest trees on their estates, which he sold to the timber-merchants. In what line of business Cent. per Cent. carried on that members of the class, known conventionally as the highest in the kingdom, have paid rent for their own mansions to Cent. per Cent. Ah, if we might estimate his character from this circumstance, how grand, how noble, and illustrious examples of the English nation voluntarily assigning to Cent. per Cent. the exalted position of landlord. Cent. per Cent. landlord to a Duke. The picture is unique. *Douglas Jerrold's Shilling Magazine.*

THOMAS CROMWELL.

This tool came originally from a journeyman's shop in Putney, of whom it has since been said that he was a sharp file, who would cut right through a difficulty, while Cranmer was active enough in hammering away at a point, but h.s hitting the right nail upon the head was generally very dubious. The father of Cromwell did smiths' work in genera., but nothing at all in particular, for he had amassed a decent fortune His son was sent as a clerk to a factory at Antwerp, where he learnt the books; but he soon showed that he had no taste for the life of cutting a figure. He entered the army, and was present when Rome was made a bed of ruins, by getting a complete sacking. He next entered the counting-house of a merchant of Venice, who dealt in Venetian blinds and looking-glasses, but young Cromwell soon threw up the one and indignantly laid down the other. On arriving in London, he commenced the study of the law, and took chambers in Inner Temple-lane, which were at that early period, a grand resort for all of acute ability. Wolsey, who had lodgings over the gate hard by, was in the habit of messing Cromwell, who eventually became what is professionally termed "the devil" of that ingenious and learned body. Cromwell was also a great favourite of Skelton's, the hair dressers, who Lave preserved a series of interesting historical documents, among which may be seen Wolsey's first brief, and other curious relics.—*The Comic History of England.*

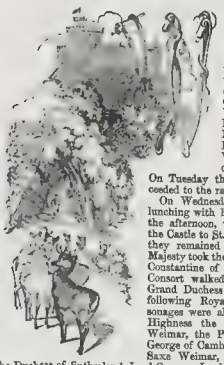
LANDING OF JULIUS CESAR IN BRITAIN.

In the still depth of midnight did the measured tramp of Roman infantry ring upon the silence, as they strode inland towards the heart of Kent, and beside those old forests and rocky mountains was the hearty tread of Cesar's cavalry heard; the rattle of their mail, and the jingling of their harness, broken by the short answers of the scouts as they rode hastily in and out, announcing a clear course, or with low obeisance receiving the commands of the general. We may picture some poor peasant startled from his sleep by that armed throng, dragged out of his watlled hut by the side of the wild forest, and rudely handled by the Roman soldiers, because he either refused to fly, or was ignorant of the position his countrymen had taken up. We may picture the herdsman hurrying his flocks into the forest fastnesses as he heard that solemn and distant tramp coming like subdued thunder upon the night-breeze, or unlike the wild shouts and angry imagled rolling of his own war-chariots, amid which the voices of women and children were ever mingled; so solemn, deep, and orderly would march along these well-defined forests, contrasted with the irregular movements of the Britons.—*From the Picturesque and Popular History of England, by T. Miller, Part* 1.

HOLIDAY DINNERS.

I have always, ever since I was a child, made it a solemn duty to observe, with the greatest strictness, all the feasts which have been ordained by our venerable mother church. Thank goodness, I can lay my head on my pillow at night in safety say. I have never allowed a single year to pass over my head without partaking with great devotion and extreme relish of the plum-pudding and mince-pie of Christmas, the pancake of Shrove Tuesday (prince by the splendid gin), or eats just mar ranta,

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR.—ROYAL VISIT.



WINDSOR CASTLE has during the past week, been a scene of truly Royal splendour; her Majesty having invited the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Saxe Weimar, the Prince of Lucca, Prince George, the Prince of Leiningen, and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, to the festivities of "the Ascot week."

On Tuesday the illustrious party proceeded to the races.

On Wednesday, her Majesty, after lunching with her illustrious visitors in the afternoon, walked with them from the Castle to St. George's Chapel, where they remained nearly an hour. Her Majesty took the arm of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, and the Prince Consort walked with the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Saxe Weimar. The following Royal and illustrious personages were also present:—His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar, the Prince of Lucca, Prince George of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, and Prince Leiningen, the Duchess of Sutherland, Lord Camoys, Lord Alfred Paget, Viscount Sidney, the Honourable A. N. Hood, Honourable Miss Dawson, and several other ladies and gentlemen in attendance on the illustrious foreigners.

On entering the Chapel at the cloister door, the Royal and illustrious party were received by the Hon. and Very Reverend the Dean of Windsor, who conducted them into the choir. The Queen took her seat in one of the stalls of the Military Knights, and pointed out to the Duke Constantine the various banners of the Knights of the Most Ancient and Noble Order of the Garter, which are suspended over their respective stalls on each side of the choir.

Her Majesty afterwards accompanied her Royal visitors to the nave, where they inspected the Beaufort Chapel, the cenotaph erected to the memory of the Princess Charlotte, and the great west window; returning through the Choir, they visited the Chapel built by Sir Reginald Bray, and afterwards inspected the Queen's Closet.

During the time the Royal party were in the Chapel, several fine compositions of Rink's, including his arrangement of the National Anthem, were performed on the organ by Herr Carl Kloss.

On leaving the Chapel, the Royal party returned to the Castle by the Norman Gateway.

The Collegiate Chapel of St. George stands in the centre of the Lower Castle Ward. A Chapel dedicated to St. George, for the service of the Order of the Garter, was erected at Windsor, by Edward the Third; but the present edifice was begun by Edward the Fourth, and was not completed until after the commencement of the sixteenth century. It is one of the most beautiful specimens of ornamental pointed architecture in this country.

Mr. Jesse tells us:—

"Bishop Beauchamp and Sir Reginald Bray were Edward's architects at Windsor. The arms of the former remain to this day as they were left cut in the masonry of this tasteful edifice, while the name of the latter survives in the little transept or *chapel* which bears his name and crest. The vaulting of the Choir was wrought and set up by John Hylmor and William Vertue, freemasons, who undertook it by Christmas, 1506. Beauchamp died in 1481, King Edward IV. in 1483, and Bray in 1503.

"This is a most valuable edifice for study—'but care must be taken,' says Rickman, 'to distinguish between the ancient work and the modern restorations or additions, which include the altar-screen, some of the work of the stalls, the organ-screen, the front, and several smaller parts. The west end of this Chapel,' he adds, 'is a very fine specimen of a large perpendicular window.' There are fifteen lights in three divisions.

"The *exterior* is more beautiful in parts than as a whole; it looks long and broken-backed—a defect more than atoned for, however, by the exquisite beauty of its windows and detail. If it wants the symmetrical proportions of King's College Chapel, at Cambridge, or the gorgeous fret-work of Henry VII.'s Chapel, at Westminster, it affords, in the beauty of its component parts, better material for study than either. King's College Chapel is of the reign of Henry VI., St. George's Chapel of the reign of Edward IV., and Henry VII.'s Chapel was built in the reign of that Monarch as his own mausoleum."

"The interior is divided, by a screen and organ-gallery, into two distinct parts—the Body of the Chapel, and the Choir. These again have aisles on each side, with five distinct Chapels and a Chapter House, abutting, at equal distances, from the main building. Two of these Chapels supply the place of transepts—the remaining three, and the Chapter House, form corresponding abutments at each angle of the edifice.

"The Choir is fitted up with the Stalls and Banners of the Knights of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, much in the same way as the Chapel of Henry VII., at Westminster, is fitted up with the Stalls and Banners of the Knights of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath. Each Knight has his banner, helmet, lambrequin, crest, and sword: the dead have mementos only in their armorial bearings. Several of these Stall-plates appertain to the *Knights Founders* of the Order; and all are curious.

"The Sovereign's Stall is immediately on your right as you enter the Choir; the Prince of Wales's on your left.

"On the north side of the Choir, close to the Altar, is the Queen's Closet or Pew.

"The great Painted Window at the east end, in three compartments, was designed by Benjamin West, P.R.A., and executed by Messrs. Jarvis and Forest, the subject 'The Resurrection.' The Altar-piece is by West, to whom we owe the designs for the east window of each aisle."

Altogether, the exquisite proportions of the interior, the richly-decorated roof, the painted windows, the banners and escutcheons of the Knights of the Garter overhanging their carved stalls, alike impress the mind with a sense of beauty, and powerfully seize upon the imagination.

The great objects of interest in this Chapel, beyond its exquisite architecture, are the tombs of the illustrious dead interred within its walls. Edward IV. is buried here, beneath the steel tomb attributed to Quintin Matsys. Henry VI. lies under a plain marble, in the opposite aisle. Henry VIII., and Charles I., are entombed under the Choir. At the foot of the altar is a subterranean passage communicating with the tomb-house, in which George III, George IV., William IV., and others of the present Royal family, are interred. In the nave is Wyatt's marble cenotaph of the Princess Charlotte.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO CAMBRIDGE.—This auspicious occasion is now drawing near, and the elements of preparation are not idle. Among other arrangements on a liberal scale, those that are making for the horticultural fête deserve preference. The installation of his Royal Highness will take place at the Senate-house, and, on the evening of that day, it is understood that a splendid *fête* will be given in the grounds of Magdalene College, by the Hon. and Rev. the Master (Neville Grenville) Dean of Windsor. On the previous day (Monday), it is expected that her Majesty and the Prince will honour the Vice-Chancellor by dining with him, in the hall; and that, on the evening of the same day, her Majesty will hold a Drawing-room, at Trinity-lodge.

MR. O'CONNELL'S WILL.—It is said that the whole of the landed property in Kerry, including Derrynane Abbey, and the town residence in Merrion-square, Dublin, have been bequeathed to Mr. Maurice O'Connell, M.P. Mr. Daniel O'Connell, jun., is left £5000, being part of a policy of insurance effected upon the life of his father. The name of Mr. Morgan O'Connell, who is already handsomely provided for in the Prerogative Court, is not, it is added, mentioned in the will.

MUSIC.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

CONCERT OF ANCIENT MUSIC.—The Queen Dowager, the Duchess and Princess Mary of Cambridge, the Duchess of Gloucester, and the Duke of Cambridge, were present at the fifth Concert, on Wednesday night; Earl Howe being the Director. The pieces performed for the first time at these meetings, were Purcell's fine Anthem, "O sing unto the Lord" (1685); Luca Marenzio's Madrigal, "Spring returns;" Orlando di Lasso's Madrigal, "Ye Nightingales, so pleasant and so gay;" an air, by V. Martini, from "L'Arbore di Diana," sung by Mdme Caradori Allan; Boleldieu's air, "Quel plaisir d'etre en voyage," from "Jean de Paris," sung by Mdme. Dorus Gras; the trio, "Lessons of Love," by Daleyrac and the finale to the third act of Mozart's "Il Seraglio." Blagrove played Gemiani's fifth Violin Concerto. Handel's "Esther" overture; Webbe's glee, "When winds breathe soft;" John Benet's Madrigal, "All creatures now are merry-minded;" and a selection from Beethoven's "Mount of Olives," were included in the scheme. The vocalists were Mdme. Dorus Gras, Mdme. Caradori Allan, Miss S. Novello, Herr Staudigl, Herr Pischek, Messrs. Lockey, Barnby, Machin, and Peck. The selection was interesting in many respects. The next Concert will be on the 16th, under the direction of the Earl of Cawdor.

EXETER HALL.—Handel's "Alexander's Feast" and Mendelssohn's "First Walpurgi's Night" were performed on Monday night by Hullah's Singing Classes, aided by Willy's orchestra, and Messrs. Manvers and Phillips and Misses Birch and Deyal as principal vocalists. These works were creditably executed on the whole, although the Mendelsschnian difficulties were almost too much for the raw recruits.

M. WILLMERS.—The executive power of this pianist was exhibited at a second *matinée musicale*, on Monday, at Willis's Rooms. We think that his style is wanting in charm: those amateurs who, however, delight in the wonderful, seem to revel in his digital achievements. He was aided by the clever flautist Signor Ciardi, and the violoncellist Schepanowski, and by Benedict in Thalberg's noisy "Norma" duo for two pianos. Mdlle. Molina de Mendi, a cousin of Malibran and of Visrdot Garcia, sang the cavatina from the "Sonnambula," brilliantly Signor Salvator Tamburini, son of the great artist, also distinguished himself in a duo with Signor Marcolini. Pilotti was the accompanyist.

MADAME JULIETTE FORESTIER.—This lady is a pianiste and composer of some pretensions. She gave a *soirée* on Monday, and afforded evidence of considerable ability. There was no end to the irregularities in the order of the programme, in which figured the names of Madame de Lozano, Madame Hennelle, Signori Marcolini, Montelli, and Mecatti, Mdlle. Brocard, Herr Ehrmann, the violoncellist, &c. Pilotti and Biletta were the conductors.

MRS. ANDERSON.—The annual morning concert of this much esteemed pianiste, passed off brilliantly, her playing being deservedly applauded for its classical style. Costa conducted a well selected orchestra. Solos were played by Joachim (violin), Ciardi (flute), Godefroid (harp), and Piatti (violoncello). Sainton executed, with Mrs. Anderson, a Beethoven sonata for violin and piano. The Distin Family played on the Sax horns to perfection. The vocalists were Mdme. Dorus Gras, Mdme. Castellan, Mdme. Knapel, Mdlle Brocard, Miss Bassano, Miss Kirkham, Signori Gardoni, R. Costa, and Lablache: Herrn Staudigl and Pischek the first appearances of the latter this season.

M. JULES SCHULHOFF.—This very clever pianist combines a poetical style as well as extraordinary execution. At his *soirée*, his "Allegro" dedicated to Chopin, and imitative of the peculiar school of writing of the latter, was finely rendered. A Nocturne in A flat, and an "Etude de Concert," were also elegant compositions—elegantly performed. The brothers Heilmesberger, violinists, M. Oberthur, harpist; and the Misses Pyne, the Misses Williams, Miss Bassano, Mdlle. Vera, Mrs. Macfarren, and Mr. Bodda, aided in the scheme, Benedict, Vera, and Kuhe being the accompanyists.

MR. WILSON.—This admirable interpreter of the songs of Scotland commenced a new selection from the ditties of the Ettrick Shepherd, on Monday last, with his usual success.

MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

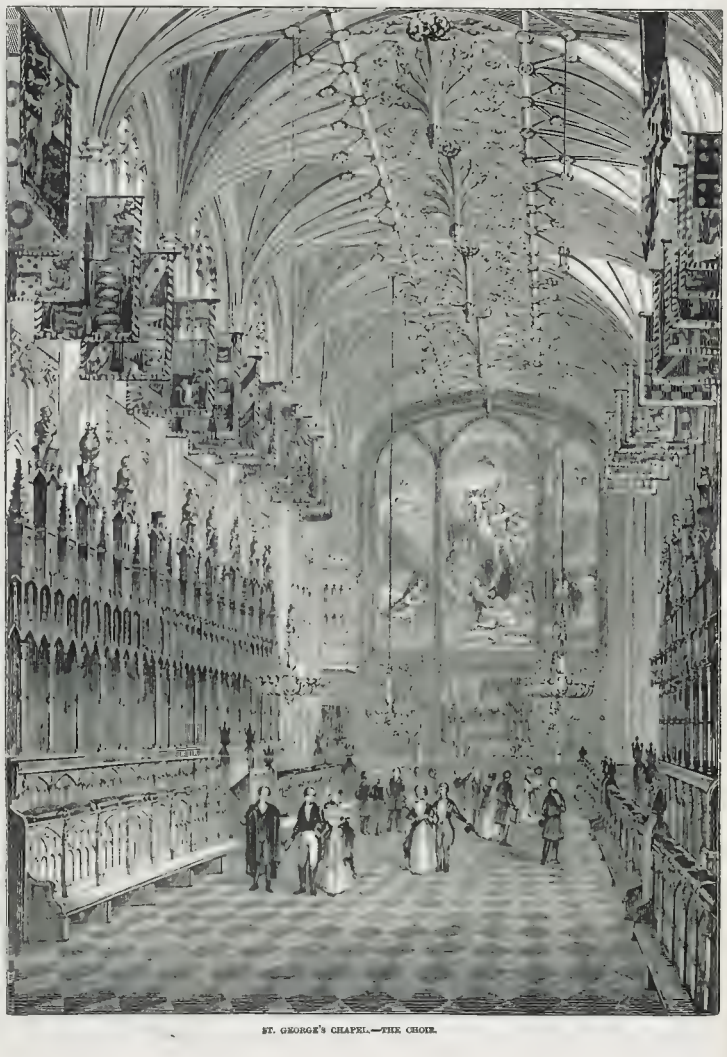
This morning, rehearsal of the seventh Philharmonic Concert, for Monday next, and Madame Mortier de Fontaine's Concert. On Tuesday, the sixth Meeting of the Musical Union; and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Seguin's Morning Concert. On Wednesday evening, Mr. H. Blagrove's Concert. On Saturday, the third Concert of the Pupils of the Royal Academy of Music. The seventh meeting of the Beethoven Quartet Society was on Monday last; Sainton, Joachim (alternating the first and second violins), Hill, and Rousselot, being the executants. On the same evening, the Amateur Musical Society gave their final performance. Mr. Gerhard Taylor gives a Harp Recital next Thursday evening; and in the morning, Mr. Sterndale Sennett gives his Annual Concert. On Friday morning, Madame Dulcken's annual Concert will take place. The Choral Fund annual Concert was given last night (Friday) at the Hanover-square Rooms. Vieuxtemps has left London for Germany. Joachim is gone to Dublin, and will play on Monday next at Liverpool. He will return to perform at the Musical Union on Tuesday, with Schuloff, the Bohemian pianist.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS. We noticed, some time since, what the reigning Duke Ernest of Saxe Coburg, brother of Prince Albert, had produced an opera at Gotha, founded on Voltaire's tragedy of "Zaire." We now learn that it was represented at Berlin on the 23rd ult., at the Grand Opera, with immense success. Taglioni has been creating a sensation in Munich. Mendelssohn has just lost his sister, Madame Hensel, of Berlin, an accomplished amateur. Mozart's "Don Juan," has been produced with much enthusiasm at Warsaw. Mendelssohn's "Antigone" is to be got up at Athens. Two more aspirants for the vacant *premiership* of the Paris Académie Royale de Musique have been tried—Mdme. Beasim in "Lucie di Lammermoor" and Mdme. Betty in *Valentine* in the "Huguenots;" the former was a failure, the latter but a moderate success. Bordas gains ground as the Tenor, and Alizard as the Basso is much liked. Dupres was to reappear in a month. Mdme. Stoltz has gone to Italy at last. Vatel, the Director of the Italian Opera in Paris, had returned from London, having engaged, for the season 1847-1848, Grisi, Persiani, Corbari, Mario, and Ronconi, now at the Royal Italian Opera, and Gardoni and Lablache from Her Majesty's Theatre. An Italian Opera at Versailles is in progress.

THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE.—The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, attended by a select suite, on Tuesday evening, honoured the Royal Gardens, Vauxhall, with his presence

PRESENT FOR HER MAJESTY.—Amongst the cargo of the *Oriental* steamer, which arrived a few days ago, at Southampton, from Alexandria, were eight splendid horses (two of them brood mares), a present from Mehemet Ali to her Majesty, in charge of native grooms, in the costume of the country; also two fine camels, and 4800 quails, the latter for sale in London.

BALL AT STAFFORD HOUSE.—The Duchess of Sutherland will give a Grand Ball, on Wednesday, the 16th instant, at Stafford House. We understand her Majesty and the Prince Consort will honour the Duchess with their presence, as also the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Saxe Weimar, the Hereditary Prince of Lucca, &c. Upwards of 1400 invitations are said to have been issued.



ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.—THE CHOIR.

SCENE FROM MOZART'S "IL DON GIOVANNI."

SCENE XI., Act II. A Piazza, with Church, in the distance, and the Statue of the *Commendatore* in the foreground. Our Artist has here depicted one of the most striking scenes in the opera, when *Don Giovanni* (Tamburini) tells *Leporello* (Rovere) to invite the *Statue* (Tagliafico) to supper. The light of the moon, thrown on the figure of the *Commendatore*, was most effectively managed.

THE STATUE SCENE FROM "IL DON GIOVANNI," AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

THE CHELSEA OUT-PENSIONERS.

ON Friday week the metropolitan divisions of the Chelsea Out-Pensioners, numbering 1200 strong, in three battalions, were reviewed and inspected in Hyde Park, by the Duke of Wellington, in presence of Prince Albert and Prince George of Cambridge, and a numerous staff. This veteran battalion, which was first formed in 1843, consists of the Out-Pensioners of the Royal Hospitals of Chelsea and Kilmainham, who receive, in addition to the superannuation stipend, the sum of 2*s.* per diem while on duty; the corporals receive an addition of 6*d.*, the sergeants of 1*s.*, and the sergeants-major of 1*s.* 6*d.* The ages of the men vary from forty-five to fifty-five, which is the maximum. The staff consists of a lieutenant-colonel, three majors, five captains, eighteen sergeant-majors, fifty-eight sergeants, and fifty-eight corporals.

Shortly after nine o'clock, the cavalcade entered, and consisted of the Commander-in-Chief, attired as a Field-Marshal; Prince Albert, who was similarly attired; Prince George of Cambridge, who wore plain clothes; General Sir W. Gordon, Lieutenant-General Sir J. Macdonald, Major-General Brown, the Right Hon. the Secretary at War. Several ladies occupied places inside the circle. The Pensioners having presented arms and given the usual salutes, by dropping colours, &c., under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Tulloch, C.B., were put through various evolutions, &c., by marching, forming into line, and firing.

The Brigade formed into three Battalions, each commanded by two officers, and divided into eight companies, each under a sergeant, carrying his sword drawn. The men were drawn up in line, across the Park, facing Park-lane, having the Magazine guard-house immediately in rear of the centre.

Among the evolutions which attracted most attention was the manual exercise with the musket, which the second division performed with the agility and precision of bygone days. Prince Albert, and those around his Royal Highness, evincing much satisfaction at this proof of efficiency. The firing of the battalion volleys was, also, remarkably good. The throwing back of the line in the direction of Kensington gardens, and forming parallel with Connaught-terrace, was a movement very similar to one executed under the Duke of Wellington, and by some of the very men, when in action with the enemy.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The event of last week at this theatre was the production of Donizetti's charming opera comique, "La Figlia del Reggimento," which has been repeated on Tuesday and Thursday, with increased effect, and unbounded enthusiasm, by audiences crowded to the very ceiling. The extraordinary comic power Mdlle. Lind infuses into the *rôle* of the cutler girl, strikes everybody who witnesses this perfect impersonation with astonishment; and particularly those who have only seen her as *Alice*, in "Roberto il Diavolo," or *Amina*, in "La Sonnambula." It is a charming *tout ensemble*, that excites the plaudits and cheers of the audience to a pitch seldom or never witnessed in this theatre; a combination of buoyant youthfulness, and unaffected grace and modesty; added to which, there is a certain frankness, gaiety, and *naiveté*, that is perfectly irresistible. On Tuesday evening, several *morceaux* in the first act were re-demanded; and, at her marvellous execution of the *solfeggi* and *fioriture*, in the second act, the enthusiasm of the enraptured audience was at its height. We can compare this splendid display of vocalisation to a sky rocket, that bursts in the air, scattering around the most refulgent and brilliant lights. Gardoni, as *Tonio*, and F. Lablache, as *Sulpizio*, were both able representatives of their respective *rôles*.

In justice to Mr. Maretzek, the chorus master, we must say the choruses were given with a perfect *ensemble*, preserving all the *nuances* which render them effective; and the band, under their enthusiastic conductor, Balfe, completed the well-deserved success which has attended his unwearied exertions during the season.

All the Royal boxes were full on Thursday night. Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her Royal Consort Prince Albert, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Grand Duke Constantine, her Majesty the Queen Dowager, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, and the *élite* of the nobility at present in London, honoured the theatre with their presence.

On Tuesday night, her Majesty the Queen Dowager again honoured the performances with her presence. Her Majesty was attended by the Earl and Countess Howe, the Earl and Countess Brownlow, the Hon. Miss Seymour, and the Hon. W. Ashley. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, attended by the Baroness Hammerstein, the Earl of Clare, Baron Knesebeck, and Mr. E. St. John Mildmay, were also present. Although this was the first day of Ascot Races, the house was crowded to suffocation, and the same excitement was observed for two hours at the various entrances to the theatre as on former occasions previous to the doors being opened.

On Saturday night, Donizetti's sprightly comic opera "L'Elsir d'Amore," was presented with the best effect possible.

The veteran Lablache was in full force; his gigantic *pirouettes* were received with shouts of laughter. We were glad to perceive that Madame Castellan had recovered from her late indisposition; she sung with infinite grace and spirit. Gardoni was encored in that exquisite melody "Una furtiva lagrima," and F. Lablache and Gardoni obtained the same honour in their duet. The admirable dancing of the charming Cerito in the celebrated *pas de cinq*, from "Rosida," one of the variations of which, remarkable for those stupendous bounds, which Cerito excels in, was encored. The revived ballet "La Esmeralda," concluded the evening's entertainments, in which all those exquisite mimic powers, combined with grace, for which Carlotta Grisi is so eminent, were displayed by that highly talented *danseuse*, and in which Perrot, by his matchless pantomime and quaint comicalities, sent the audience home in perfect good humour, having excited their mirth and laughter to a remarkable degree.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Mozart's "Il Don Giovanni," given on Saturday night, in presence of her Majesty and the Prince Consort, and Prince Leiningen, again attracted an overflowing house—a proof that the fashionable amateurs can appreciate the gems of the composer, as much as the classical *dilettanti*. With the exception of the *Masetto*, by Pietro Ley, the cast was perfect. Grisi's *Donna Anna* is one of the grandest specimens of lyrical portraiture: her delivery of the scene descriptive of her father's assassination by *Don Giovanni*, was Addonian in fire and action. Corbari's *Donna Elvira* was beautifully sung: the music is excessively difficult, especially in the trying intervals in the "Mi tradi," but she conquered them most artistically, and her pure and limpid mezzo-soprano tones told well in the concerted pieces. In the trio by Grisi, Mario, and Corbari, "Protegga il giusto cielo," there was a blending quality in the three voices rarely met with: it was enthusiastically encored, and by Royal hands. We have heard that this is a favourite trio of her Majesty, who sings a part in it with infinite skill and power. Madame Persiani's *Zerlina* is one of her best characters; but, elegant as her *fioriture* is, we would prefer that she adhered to the original text more closely in the "Batti, batti," which she sings in G instead of F—which is no gain for Lindley's charming violoncello obligato. Her "La ci darem" is delightful; and, with Tamburini's insinuating style, this duo is a certain encore. His *Don Juan* is one of those matchless pieces of acting that can only be seen once in one's life—whether the vocal or histrionic abilities be considered. He makes the libertine polished, graceful, and brave—the darker shades of the reckless character being thus relieved of their offensiveness. In the finale of the first act, when he turns round upon his foes, and in the Ghost scene, he was remarkably fine. Mario's divine singing of "Il mio tesoro" insures the encore with *fureur*. His accent to the B flat in his chest tones is of the most astonishing nature. Rovere's *Leporello* has to contend with the recollections of Lablache, who has made that part his own; but Rovere, by his racy humour and careful acting, secured the suffrages of the audience. The *Commendatore* is, on all hands, agreed never to have been so well sung as by Tagliafico. The pretty costume and stately style of Fanny Elsler in the *Cavalier*, in the minuet danced with Damilâtre, in the ball-room scene, with its triple band and double chorus, added to this memorable *ensemble*.

On Tuesday night, Rossini's "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" was performed for the first time, and with as great a triumph as the "Don Juan," "Lucrezia Borgia," "Semiramide," &c.; and yet Grisi, Alboni, Corbari, Mario, Tamburini, Tagliafico, &c., were not included in the cast, thus displaying the great operatic resources

REVIEW OF THE CHELSEA OUT-PENSIONERS, IN HYDE PARK.

of the *troupe*. Mdme Persiani was the *Rosina*—she played it with bewitching grace and earnest life *naïveté*. Her singing of the "Una voce," of the "Pompe lo son," and of the vocal exercise at the Piano, was superb. She created quite a *furore* by her roulades in the latter, taking the most astonishing intervals with delicious effect. She was prodigiously cheered both by band and audience. Salvi was the *Count*, and acted it well, particularly in the disguises of the drunken trooper and of the singing master. He overlooked the "Ah ridente il cielo" with too many cadences, otherwise his singing was unexceptionable

The *Dr. Bartolo* of Rovere was a great hit: the fine qua lities of this comedian, which have gained him such great fame in Italy as the *Bancho*, it may be conceived what a treat was afforded by his singing of the song of "La Calunnia," one of the finest conceptions of Rossini. The making up of Mariel was a capital picture of the bloated, corpse, and malignant Spanish priest. Polonini sang the music of *Fiorello*, this small part being thus filled by a prime basso Admirable as the artists were whose names we have just mentioned in their respective parts, it is certain that the sensation of the night was the *Figaro* of Ronconi. It took the house by storm from its striking originality, its attractive *finesse*, its unceasing activity, its sympathetic vivacity. In the "Largo al Factotum" he was encored with fervour—it was a novel rendering and accompanied on the guitar with the most ludicrous effect. The orchestra, at one time, was at a stand-still, joining in the risibility of the and ence The *Figaro* of Ronconi is a study to any actor to follow him in the details of the most minute and intellectual play: we are ever witnessed would be impossible, but all his points were strictly subservient to the dramatic situation, adding to the effects if his coil agues, and never losing sight of the *ensemble* by burlesque or extravagance. Ronconi, after his great tragic display in "Maria di Rohan," has shown himself to be a buffo actor, equally as distinguished. The overture was encored, and the band, in the accompaniments, gained additional glory by their splendid execution. The applause, laughter, callings forward, &c., throughout the opera were incessant.

On Thursday evening Mozart's "Il Don Giovanni" was repeated, for the third time, being an extra night. Our Artists have supplied an Engraving of the scene, in which *Don Giovanni* (Tambarini), to the great dismay of *Leporello* (Ronconi) invites the *Statue* (Tagliafico) to the banquet. There was a full house, and the opera went off brilliantly. Mdme. Persiani and Tamburini being encored in "Là ci darem," Grisi, Corbari, and Mario in the trio "Protegga," and Mario in "Il mio Tesoro." The leading singers were called for at the end of the *finale* of the first act, and Tamburini at the end of the opera. This evening, Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia," will be given by special desire, the Queen Dowager honouring the new theatre with her presence for the first time. On Tuesday next, Bellini's "Sonnambula" will be performed, with Persiani, and Marini. On Thursday (the extra night) Rossini's "Barbiere," with Persiani, Salvi, Rovere, Ronconi, Marini, and Polonini, will be repeated, with the second act of "Lucrezia," for *Orsini*, Alboni, Marini, and Tamburini; and on Saturday next, Rossini's "Cenerentola" will be performed, to introduce Alboni in that character.

SURREY.

The operatical summer season at this theatre has been rendered remarkable by the triumphant production of a new opera, called "The Forest Maiden and the Moorish Page;" the music by Mr. J. H. Tully, and the libretto by Mr. E. Fitzball The story is of the true melodramatic unction, and is not destitute of interest, turning on the intrigues of *Philip of Spoua* (Leffler), married to *Queen Mary*, of heretic burning memory, played by Mrs. H. Vining. *Philip* strives to win the affections of *Alice Copley* (Miss Rainforth), who is under the Queen's care, whilst the father, a proscribed heretic (Mr. M'Mahon) is persecuted by *Father Joseph*, the Queen's confessor (Mr. H. Horncastle). *Alice* resists the Royal libertine's addresses, and she is betrothed to *Francis Hartley* (Mr Harrison). The *Queen*, suspecting the fidelity of *Philip*, employs *Leon*, a Moorish Page (Miss E. Isaacs), to watch his actions. By a series of incidents, *Alice* is sent to the Queen's apartments, and many gruesome risk of a stake at Smithfield, or a chop on Tower Hill;" but this Fitzballian catastrophe is prevented by the Moorish Page turning out to be a woman, and an early love of *Philip*. She (the Page) convinces the Queen of her innocence, and recalls a poisoned flower, not to be in the way of annoying her Majesty, thus enabling Miss R. Isaacs to die on the stage very charmingly, and Miss Rainforth to pour forth a brilliant finale

Ah! what joy,
What pure delight:
My day of bliss
Is golden bright.

This opera has been very well mounted, and is likely to have a great run. Mr. Tully's music was, however, worthy of a better libretto, and, we must add, of a better locality, and of better execution generally. He has a happy flow of melody, and his orchestral treatment is admirable. His defects are that he has overloaded the score for the instrumentalists, namely, pistols, drum, &c. This may have arisen from a desire to propitiate the taste of his audience, or from the weakness of his stringed player in the orchestra

Amongst the remarkable concerted pieces were the finales of the first and second acts; the former containing a quatuor, the canonic form, and a beautiful prayer; and the latter, a striking climax. A charming madrigal, "Now the golden summer fly," was encored; and a duet of freshness, "The tuneful lark," in the same school, was equally worthy of the distinction. Mr. Harrison has three ballads, of which the first, "On, softly sweet the moonbeams sleep," is the best, with the close accompaniment. This was encored, as also the martial strain, "From her I'll ne'er part." Miss Rainforth was encored in a pretty ballad, "A little cot beside the sea;" and Miss R. Isaacs, in the "Moorish Maid," an elegant inspiration. The gem is, however, the second act melody of my childhood is gone"—instrumented with the greatest elegance. Mr Leffler failed to impart any interest in his two songs—not being, apparently, acquainted either with the words or with the music

We hope that Mr. Tully's star has set in favourably for another opera, now that he has proved himself worthy of a place in the first rank of English composers.

HAYMARKET.

The farce, bearing the somewhat ungrammatical title of "Who do they take me for?" produced at this house on Tuesday evening, does not appear destined to achieve a very prolonged existence; in fact, we always have misgivings as to the prospect of fun when we see a name like *Terence O'Reilly* in the bills. We fear all the old stage conventionalities of the Irish character—which are so far from being comical done over again. There is humour, however, in the equivoque of this farce. An artist the aforesaid *Terence* (Mr. Hudson)—engaged on an "illustrated" publication, goes to Ireland to take a view of an estate, and is, in consequence, taken himself for a Baronet's steward sent to bid for it. From this slight point the plot starts, in the course of which the fortunate artist is "bought off" from bidding for the property by the steward, *Pickings* (Mr Tilbury), for three thousand pounds, he wishing to get it for himself. Then there is a meeting with an old sweetheart (Mrs Humby), and the rekindling of an old friendship for Kensington-lane, is lured into the scene of enchantment by their half hidden galaxy

Vauxhall opens this year under the management of Mr Wardell a gentleman who was the original proprietor, and who it appears was both many attractions. It has been altogether redecorated. A picture of the Piazza di San Marco, at Venice, has been *built* on the Waterloo ground: the admission is half-a-crown: there is a ballet, and a concert. Nobody did it like Vauxhall in the bygone humble things, at certain periods of the evening; steamers go almost to the very gates for twopence; and the refreshments do not appear to have advanced in price, amidst the general dearness. In fact, the Vauxhall of the first thoroughfare throughout the summer, there is a prospect of Vauxhall becoming not only a Hoya. property, but a very good common-place commercial one.

We were once told that an attentive reading of Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister" would put ten years on to our lives. As an antidote to this not very desirable effect, we think that a visit to Vauxhall takes away twenty. For, in the excitement of the attractions, we forget all the intervening time, and the fireworks go up as of old, and break in showers of gold, amid the mock expressions of wonder and admiration on the part of the populace—sounds we once uttered in pure delight. We have not decidedly did all that could be done with the bars; and Mr. Humby's good-humoured broadly-natural drollery was the same as ever. We did not hear who claimed the authorship of the farce, in spite of the question so clearly put in its title.

VAUXHALL.

The old proverb, which was barely kept up by its reputation last year, that Vauxhall and the rainy season always commenced together, is now fairly knocked on the head for good The Royal property of the nights are fine and warm: and the glass is as high as the top of St. Mark's Campanile. The familiar words "Grand Gala," start again in pragmatic ants from the posting bills, passengers to the mail trains, and the omnibus windows, are again alight to the air over the grounds, and discern lofty architectural structures rising above the manufactories of Lambeth; and the myriads of lamps twinkle through the trees as the passenger to

PUBLICATIONS, &c.

THE HANDBOOK OF JOINING; or, WHAT TO SAY, [illegible] Leech

COINS of the ANCIENT ROMAN EMPERORS. History of the Succession of the Ancient Roman Emperors, with the Prices of their Coins, Scarce Portraits, their Dates and Mottoes. Is just published by P. WHELAN, Dealer in Ancient Coins, 18, Strand, London; post free, 1s. 2d. Coins sent by post, Bought, Catalogued, &c.

SUMMER FASHIONS.—EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTIES in the LADIES' GAZETTE OF FASHION, for JUNE, price 1s. post free, 1s. 6d. The only work that contains the Correct Summer Fashions, double the number given in any other work, at the PARIS FASHIONS, Patterns of the Boy's Dress, and every novelty of the season. A page is Extra. Plate of Children's Dresses, beautifully coloured, GRATIS. Plates, 79 Figures, and 160 Patterns with Descriptions, &c.

BEMROSE, Holywell-street, Strand, and all Booksellers.

JENNY LIND. THE PIANISTA. No. 81, for June, Price 2s. [illegible] Lind, Mr. Thalberg, Mr. Benedict, Mr. Mary Shaw, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Sloman, Mr. Balfe, Mr. Barker, Mr. Mary Hiana Quadrilles, &c. &c. &c.

THE SOUTHAMPTON AND DORCHESTER RAILWAY.

THE WIMBORNE STATION, AND PART OF THE VIADUCT OVER THE RIVER STOUR.

THIS new line of Railway, it will be seen, by the following notes, passes through a country of picturesque character and antiquarian interest.

The line branches off from the South Western Railway, at the upper end of the town of Southampton, and passes, through a tunnel, under the old road to London. This tunnel is nearly 531 yards in length, and is cut through a soil of gravel and clay. The Railway then passes on to Redbridge and Brokenhurst, the latter station being most exquisitely situated amidst the charming scenery of the New Forest. The next station leads to Christchurch, a town containing some beautiful and interesting relics of the past, in the ruins of its ancient Collegiate Church and Priory, which are well worthy of notice. Wimborne Minstr is the next station, the town being about half a mile from the station. The Minster or Collegiate Church in this town is a most interesting remain of antiquity, said to have been erected between the years 705 and 723. Some assert that the existing remains are of the earliest Saxon style, whilst others are of opinion that most parts of the Church were built soon after the Conquest. The whole building has a cathedral-like appearance, and consists of a nave, choir, and transepts. Its length, from east to west, is about 180 feet. The chancel or choir is elevated considerably above the nave, there being an ascent of twelve steps to it. Amongst the many illustrious dead whose ashes repose within its walls, King Ethelred's remains are said to have been interred here, and a brass memorial relates the circumstance. This memorial, however, is of much later date than the Saxon period. We understand it is likely to be repaired, and it certainly deserves a complete restoration, as it is a remarkably fine specimen of ancient architecture. One of our Illustrations shows the Wimborne Station, and part of the Viaduct over the river Stour. The station, which is at the base of an embankment, is in the Tudor style of architecture, and is built of red brick, with dressings of yellow brick. We may here observe that all the stations have nearly the same arrangements, are of similar form, and are all built of red and yellow brick. The viaduct, which is of wood, as, indeed, are all the viaducts on the line, is about twenty-seven feet high. The next station leads to Poole, to which town a branch rail of two miles and a half in length is formed.

Wareham is the next station, and the town itself is nicely situated on a rising ground. At about five miles from Wareham stands Corfe Castle, celebrated in history for its being the scene of the murder of the Saxon King Edward, afterwards canonised as "the Martyr." It is said that Edward's remains were interred at Wareham.

About five or six miles beyond Wareham is the station at Wool, near which are the ruins of Binder Abbey. Moreton station then follows; and next Dorchester, where the line terminates. The station is about a quarter of a mile from the town; and, as may be seen by our Engraving, is well situated. The town of Dorchester is not seen in our View, as it is concealed by trees: the church tower on the rising ground is that of Fordington, a parish in continuation of Dorchester. The tower has remarkably handsome belfry windows, and a curious piece of sculpture over the doorway; but the interior of the church is very plain.

Dorchester was anciently named Dumovaria, and is supposed to have been an important Roman station, from the numerous antiquities discovered there. The Railway passes within the distance of a field of the celebrated Roman Amphitheatre, a view and description of which are given in a late number of our Journal; and which, at one time, was threatened with destruction by this same railway. The Amphitheatre is still in good preservation; and from it our View of the Railway Station was made, its rising side being shown in the Illustration. The station is very neat in its arrangement; the arrival and departure platforms, and coverings, being very complete, and well ordered in every respect. The total length of the Railway, from Southampton to Dorchester, is sixty-two miles and a half.

The completion of this Railway is an important work in the perfecting of the South Western system; upon which we find the following statement in the *Hampshire Telegraph*:—"The coast communication of the south and south-western districts, by means of the South-Eastern and Brighton, and their connection with the South-Western, and again by the latter with Yeovil, Cornwall, Portsmouth, and the south of Devon, will soon become as perfect as possibility can make it. So that by its means, and that of the electric telegraph, Government commands, troops, stores, and ammunition may be transmitted, by the one in a few minutes, and by the other in a few hours, to all the principal dockyards, arsenals, and ports. The completion of the Southampton and Dorchester places the South-Western Railway in possession of an extended territory of 62 miles. They hold an interest in it to the extent of £320,000, and are to lease it at £20,000 per annum, with half surplus profits." Originally, the South-Western Railway was but a line of 78 miles between London and Southampton; whereas, it is now the centre of a great system, which, including extensions in progress, makes a total length of 265 miles.

The Southampton and Dorchester Railway was advertised to be opened on Tuesday; but, on Saturday night, the tunnel under Aslatis' Carriage Bazaar gave way; and the opening for traffic has, consequently, been deferred by the Company.

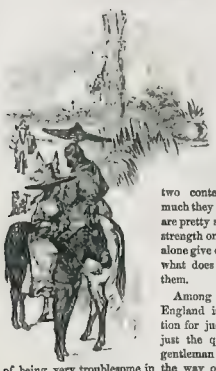
THE DORCHESTER STATION, FROM THE ROMAN AMPHITHEATRE.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1847.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 267.—Vol. X.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1847. [Sixpence.

INTERVENTION.



INTERVENTION by a third party in the quarrels of others is proverbial for making matters worse. The same homely rule applies to quarrels and interventions on a larger scale, whether the assistance proffered is that of weapons or sound advice. The two contending parties, however much they differ between themselves, are pretty sure to resent the greater strength or superior wisdom that can alone give others a right to meddle in what does not immediately concern them.

Among the "family of nations" England is rich, and has a reputation for judgment and experience—just the qualities that give an old gentleman in social circles the power of being very troublesome in the way of interference with everybody: so England is the great meddler with and settler of all the vexed questions and quarrels of its neighbours, and always has been. Our Governments seem to inherit by tradition a tendency to thrusting themselves into the midst of disturbances, of which the real causes are very little known, and

> If there is anything in which we shine,
> 'Tis in arranging all our friends' affairs,
> Not having, of our own, domestic cares.

We are at the old work again—patching a continental Government, propping up a throne with bayonets, and preserving a crown to a Royal head, that, if half that is said be true, is not worthy to wear one. As the most democratic government in Europe, we always side with Sovereigns and Courts against the people. There has been a revolution in Portugal, and just when the popular force was acquiring strength enough to bring the Court to terms, England "intervenes," and Donna Maria may go on misgoverning as before. With a famine on our hands, living a difficulty, a debt of ten millions incurring and more in prospect, we have over and above our own concerns the affairs of Portugal to settle, by the persuasive and reasoning power of a fleet in the Tagus.

A good deal is said, in the way of satire, of the Celtic love of a row; but it is nothing compared with the English love of "intervention," which we take to be the vernacular of the Foreign Office for the same thing, or what is pretty sure to lead to it. And our strength is generally exercised abroad in a direction contrary to the current of public opinion at home. Here we are continually struggling for an accession to popular rights and privileges; abroad, popular movements are sure to have our opposition: the most rotten Royalty, the most tottering Throne, moves our fleets and armies to its aid, though the crimes and stupidities that have shaken both would by most Englishmen be visited with execration.

Everywhere we are the champions of Absolutism and Royalty by right divine; though at home we have reduced the power of the Sovereign to that of the first magistrate of the kingdom, and stripped prerogative of nearly all its privileges—and done it, too, by precisely the same means we are so ready to put down in others. James the Second never did more to forfeit his crown or the confidence of the people than Maria of Portugal. England rebelled; and a Whig "Junta" shipped him off to count his beads at St. Germains. If Louis the Fourteenth had landed a French army at Dover, it is possible the Revolution might have been delayed: indeed, the "intervention" was talked of; but, as it never came, the Old Court party found no support, and the House of Hanover ascended the Throne by a successful insurrection. And ever since we have been active enemies abroad of the very policy that turned out so well for ourselves at home. The Bourbons never had such friends and allies as England, though all the monarchs of that race were the most bigoted supporters of the Church, with the dignitaries of which it is high treason by the English law to hold political communication. The circle of inconsistencies in which this involved us is altogether extraordinary, and we shall feel the effects of them throughout all future time. The present Royal Family of Portugal, the House of Braganza, was founded by a successful rebellion against the Spanish Government in 1601, headed by John, Duke of Braganza. Everywhere it is the same; throughout history we see royalties degenerate, till, in the person of some unusually obstinate and incapable person, they become intolerable and are set aside. In France, the elder branch of the Bourbons is gathering experience, if not wisdom, in exile; in Spain, in like manner, the direct heir does not wear the Crown, and dares not set foot on the Spanish soil. The present rulers would shoot him with as little ceremony as they did two of his Generals only the other day. England, by an exception to her ordinary rule of action, acquiesced in the revolution of 1830 in France, and the accession of Isabella in Spain; yet we might just as well have fought for Charles the Tenth as Louis the Eighteenth, and plunged into another "war of the Spanish succession" for Don Carlos, as battled through the first frightful quarter of this century for that phantom legitimacy, which in all nations has nearly received notice to quit the world and trouble it no more. The House of Braganza, too, has had one warning, that, as it was made, it can be unmade; Don Miguel, like his Royal companions in misfortune—Don Carlos, the Count de Montemolin, and the Duke de Bordeaux—is an exile. He lost the Portuguese throne from sheer incapacity, aggravated by moral depravity. Donna Maria, as a woman, a wife and a mother, is, in her private character, we believe, blameless; but a nation is not bounded in a Court, and millions may feel the effect of rashness, folly, and want of intellect, to whom the Queen and the mode of life in the palace are wholly unknown. If Sovereigns will govern in their own persons, if they will act as Ministers, they must with the functions take the responsibility of office, and be prepared for removal and deposition when they outrage common sense. It is just this truth which the Portuguese people are trying to impress on their Queen, and which the English fleet in the Tagus will encourage her in persisting not to recognise. Sir C. Napier, and Colonel Wylde, and all the naval

"THE VISIONARY."—PAINTED BY A FRIPP.—EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The original of this Illustration was suggested to the Painter, Mr. Alfred Fripp, by the Melodies of Moore. The picture is called "The Visionary," and the lines in Moore are—

> Thus shall Memory often in dreams sublime,
> Catch a glimpse of the days that are over;
> Thus sighing, look through the waves of Time,
> For the long-faded glories they cover.

The character of the composition is conveyed in our Engraving; but the colour like the language of poetry, in translation can preserve.

and diplomatic agents we have set to work there, will merely make her Majesty bolder in her obstinacy; a settlement will be patched up for a time, and as soon as we withdraw our forces from the scene, the conflict will begin again, and will not end till the Court is coerced into reason and good faith, or the whole Royal Family is sent on its travels.

What is the insurrection? It is impossible to believe that men whose names have been known to Europe as Ministers and soldiers for these twenty years, should throw off their allegiance, raise an army, form a Junta, take possession of the second city of the kingdom, seize the fleet, and find ready support from nearly all the commercial interests of the nation, without real and cogent causes. The support the Junta has received shows the disaffection to be general and deeply rooted. Lord Palmerston admits this himself.* The Portuguese, like the Spaniards, are attached to the Monarchy; but no worship now is blind or unreasoning, and, no doubt, their attachment may be too much tried. The Court that has everything in its favour—old associations, the command of all the wealth, offices, rank and honours of the nation—could not fall into contempt, and be left by the best heads among the statesmen of the country, unless it had grossly abused its influence. At the present moment, for all that appears to the contrary, the real "balance of power" in the country is with the rebellious Junta, not the established Government. England throws her influence into the scale, and, of course, the Royal cause will triumph; but it is at the risk of supporting enormous injustice. We apprehend if parties were pretty equally divided here, the public would be excited to something little short of fury, if one of them were to call for and receive support from foreign troops! Let British property, by all means, be protected, and the person of the Queen too, if necessary; though it does not appear to be in any danger. But to connect the interest and the arms of England with the Court party in Portugal, is a mistake; it will make our name detested by three-fourths of the population; and, in the long run, the controversy must be settled in accordance with the feelings of the mass of the nation. No interference in the world can prevent it; it never did; and never will.

There is now no doubt that the league of the European Sovereigns against the French Republic was the direct cause of the execution of Louis the Sixteenth. They assembled their armies on the frontier for his defence, and the French flung the head of the Monarch at their feet, as their gage of defiance. All interference, unless it is sought, is resented: "Who made thee a judge and ruler over us?"

It should be remembered that Insurrection is almost the legal form of political struggle in Portugal; parties there, instead of voting at elections or in the Chamber, take arms and fight, though in rather a dilatory fashion. The country, with two hostile armies in possession of it, may be said to be in its normal state; and, as a matter of calculation, it would be better to let them "play out the play," and see which would get the upper hand, and note what would come of it. The Queen was placed on the throne by a rebellion and a civil war that lasted for several years. The Constitution, which the Court always tried to violate, was settled by two revolts in September and November, 1836, and by some fighting in 1837, in which Saldanha was then as now engaged. What settled ground of policy can there be under such a state of things? The declaration of Das Antas, that he is in arms for the Queen's authority, may be quite true in one sense; just as, at the early period of our civil war, the King might have come to terms with the Parliament and reigned still, though with restricted powers. Taken altogether, we do not see what Portugal will gain by the repression of the movement; it represents a mass of discontent that will break forth at some time or other, perhaps hereafter with more violence than now. And, as to policy, or capacity for Government, anything worse than the Court party it is impossible should arise. Lord Palmerston seems to have a perfect knowledge of the fact, and evidently leans to the Junta: though his active interference is for the Queen.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE HON. CAPTAIN AUGUSTUS VILLIERS.—The Hon. Captain Augustus Villiers, second son of the Earl and Countess of Jersey, died at Rome, at the close of last month, after a long illness. The deceased was in his 38th year, and served for some years in the Royal Horse Guards Blue, and married, 1831, the Hon. Miss Mercer Elphinstone, the youngest daughter of the late celebrated Admiral Lord Keith.

COURT MARTIAL.—A Court-Martial assembled at Portsmouth on Wednesday morning, on board the *Victory* flag-ship, to try William Shurman, a private marine of the *Scourge* steam sloop, for repeated acts of insubordination. The Court, after hearing all the evidence, found the prisoner Guilty, and sentenced him to receive fifty lashes, and subsequently to be imprisoned in Winchester gaol and kept to hard labour for two months. This Court was composed of Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., president, and of Captains Sir J. Stirling, of the *Howe*; Dacres, of the *Avenger*; Hon. Frederic Pelham, of the *Odin*; and Milne, of the *St. Vincent*, members

THE FINE ARTS.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert presided on Tuesday afternoon at a meeting of the Commission for Promoting and Encouraging the Fine Arts in the Rebuilding the Palace of Westminster. The Commissioners present were—Lord Auckland, Lord Colborne, Viscount Mahon, Sir R. Peel, Sir R. H. Inglis, Mr. Wyse, Mr. Hallam, and Mr. Vivian. The Secretary, Mr Seguier, was in attendance. The Prince and the Commissioners left the committee-room at four o'clock, and went to Westminster Hall to inspect the oil paintings sent in for competition. His Royal Highness and the Commissioners left the Hall at half-past five o'clock.

THE WILL OF THE LATE SIR FRANCIS WOOD.—The will of Sir Francis Lindley Wood, Bart., late of Hickleton and Hemsworth, in Yorkshire, was proved in the Prerogative Court on the 3rd ult., and in London on the 31st. It was executed in the year 1845, and to which he added three codicils. His son, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart., Chancellor of the Exchequer and Member for Halifax, who succeeds to the estates, is the acting executor. Sir William B. Cooke, Bart., is also executor appointed by the will. To his son he leaves all his furniture, plate, pictures, diamonds, carriages, horses, cattle, and farming stock absolutely as well as the residue of his property after providing for annuities and other bequests. He limited the expenses of his funeral to £300; and has left legacies to each of his servants. Amongst his relations and acquaintances, to whom he has left remembrances by will, are the following:—His daughter, Ann Childers, and his son-in-law, J. W. Childers; his brother, Henry Wood; his brother-in-law, W. Busfield; his nephew, Charles Armstrong, and to Juliet Armstrong; to Admiral Sir Charles Richardson, and to Sir William Cooke, his executor. To his friend J. Parker, Esq., M.P. for Sheffield, a bequest of £200. And he has directed mourning rings to be given to his nearest relatives.

* If the cause of the Junta had been going down, and if success had attended the arms of the Queen, or if anything like energy and enterprise had been shown by her Generals, enthusiasm by her adherents, wisdom and stability by her Ministers, the members of the Junta might have accepted a temporary exile for themselves, as the price for the restoration of constitutional securities to their country; and they might have preferred such a certainty to the chance of better terms by the continuance of the civil war. But the state of things seems to have been exactly the reverse; and it appears, from the accounts which you have given, that, if the civil war had been allowed to take its course, without any foreign interposition, the result of continued conflict in the field was more likely to be the retirement of the Royal Family than that of the leaders of the Junta from the territory of Portugal.—*Despatch to Sir H. Seymour.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

PORTUGAL.—DEFEAT OF THE JUNTA.

The *Moniteur* of Wednesday states that despatches had reached the French Government announcing that the Spanish Government had received information, dated Lisbon, the 22nd inst., to the effect that the Count das Antas has been made prisoner with two or three thousand men, and that all the property of the Junta has fallen into the power of the squadron blockading Oporto.

FRANCE.

An important political fact has this week been elicited by the Paris papers, viz.—The proposed interference in the domestic affairs of Switzerland by the neighbouring great Powers, a note has been delivered by M. Bois le Comte, French Minister at Berne, to the President of the Directory, intimating the determination of the neighbouring Powers to enforce the provisions of the treaty of Vienna, as they related to the independence of the Swiss cantons. M. Ochsenbein, President of the Directory, stated in reply that the Confederation "would oppose with all their might all attempts on the part of Foreign Powers to interfere in their domestic affairs."

The Chamber of Peers has been chiefly occupied in discussing a Bill providing a rather extensive medical reform. In the Deputies, when the Credits Bill for Algeria was brought forward, a charge was made by M. Garnier Pages relative to the harbour of Algiers, which he said was purposely left in an unfinished state out of complaisance to England. The Minister of War replied by showing that the defensive state of the coast was of the most complete and satisfactory character.

The late French Ambassador at this Court, the Count de St. Aulaire, is to leave Paris on the 15th for London, for the purpose of taking leave of the Queen. The Duke de Broglie, who succeeds Count de St. Aulaire as Ambassador, will leave Paris for this country in the first week of July

The Hon. Richard Edwards, third son of Lord Kensington, now First Attaché at St. Petersburg, has been appointed to succeed the late Mr. C. Sheridan as First Attaché to the British Embassy at Paris.

The appeal of Mdlle. Plessy, the well-known actress, from the judgment condemning her to pay 100,000f. as damages for refusing to perform her part with the Théâtre Français, came on for hearing before the Court Royal, Paris, a few days ago. The facts of the case were, that in 1845, Mdlle. Plessy suddenly disappeared from Paris, and afterwards steadily refused to return to the Théâtre Français to fulfil the engagement into which she entered for a number of years, at a salary of 12,000f. per annum. She shortly after went to St. Petersburgh, where she obtained an excellent engagement at the Imperial Theatre. In support of the appeal her advocate urged that she had almost been driven to act as she had done, on account of the Théâtre Français insisting on her fulfilling her engagement at a time when she was deeply wounded from a disappointment in love. He also contended that the amount of damages awarded was excessive, regard being had to the amount of her salary. The advocate of the theatre maintained, on the contrary, that Mdlle. Plessy had gone to St. Petersburgh more from a desire to promote her pecuniary interests than from anything else, she having obtained an engagement equal to about 100,000f. per annum. He maintained, also, that her departure was a great loss to the theatre, and that the damages awarded ought not to be cut down. The Court dismissed the appeal, and confirmed the judgment

The Paris papers allude to the important circumstance that a convention has been signed by the French and British Governments, for the transmission of the mails from Paris to London and *vice versa*, *viâ* Boulogne instead of Calais.

The Chamber of Peers is occupied with an alleged breach of privilege committed by M. Emile Girardin, the Editor of the *Presse*. That paper, of the 12th of May, contained an article reflecting on the House of Peers, and insinuating that promises of Peerages had been made by the Ministry, and sold to the individuals named for 80,000f. each. The Chamber of Peers decided that M Girardin should be called to the bar: but, as he is a member of the Chamber of Deputies, it was necessary that the latter Chamber should give their assent. A Committee of the Chamber of Deputies was appointed to consider of the matter, and, in the meantime, M. Emile Girardin has given an explanation in the first bureau of the Chamber of Deputies. He admitted that he wished to destroy the Ministry, but said he would not do so by means of an intrigue. M. Girardin reiterated his assertion that promises of a peerage had been sold, and said he should defend his assertion both in the Chamber of Deputies and the Chamber of Peers.

SPAIN

Our latest advices from Madrid mention that the Queen, on the evening of the 2nd, received the Apostolic Messenger of the Pope with great distinction, kissing the ring upon his finger, and desiring him to sit by her. The relations of the King and Queen remain the same as before. Several riots have taken place in different parts of Spain, owing to the high price of grain. At Aviles, some persons were killed in an attempt to prevent the exportation of a quantity of corn, on the 26th ult. They, however, succeeded in their object, having beaten back the military

A Royal decree is published in the *Madrid Gazette*, countersigned by M. Pacheco, whereby the long banished "Prince of Peace," or Manuel Godoy (Grandee of Spain of the first class, Duke d'Alcudia, Knight of the Golden Fleece, and of Charles III., and Captain-General of the Spanish armies), is authorised to return to Spain, and four umpires, selected by him and the Minister of Finances, are to decide as to the compensation to be allowed him for the confiscation of his property in 1808.

Another decree states that the Queen, "wishing to perpetuate the remembrance of the signal triumph achieved on the 29th July, 1808, by the Spanish arms, in defence of the liberties and national independence, has conferred the Grandeza and title of Duke de Baylen to the lawful descendants of Francisco Xavier de Castanos."

One of the Madrid journals states that Queen Isabella is as intrepid a horsewoman as she is a skilful driver: "Lately (says this paper) there arrived at Aranjuez several English, Norman, and other foreign horses, of which two were chosen for the Queen, who immediately mounted one of them, without being at all acquainted with its qualities." A more decided instance of her intrepidity has been related in the saloons at Madrid. One of the dragoons of her guard was thrown by a vicious horse. The Queen ordered the soldier to be put upon the animal, and, mounting it, brought it in less than half-an-hour under perfect subjection.

MEXICO AND THE WEST INDIES.

The *Dee*, West India Mail steamer, arrived on Thursday morning, having left Vera Cruz on the third of April.

The news brought by this steamer from the seat of war is, that there were still several Mexican officers detained in the castle of San Juan de Ulloa. In every respect the city was quiet, and had assumed the appearance of peace. The Americans were beginning to feel the effects of the climate severely, the hospitals being nearly full of invalids, and several deaths had taken place from sickness, and not in any way connected with the late engagement. This circumstance was, however, kept very quiet, as its publication only tended to discourage the American army.

The last accounts received of General Scott were, that he was still progressing towards Mexico. He had reached Peralta, and was to leave that place on the third of April

On the news reaching Mexico of the late battle at Cerro Gordo, and Santa Anna's flight, D. Pedro Ananga was appointed President, with unlimited power for everything, with the exception of listening to any overtures of peace from the Mexicans, as they were determined to defend the city to the last. Canalizo, or D Juan Alvarez, was to be Commander-in-Chief, and the seat of government removed to the interior (Celaya).

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW SMALL DEBTS ACT.—In the BANKRUPTCY COURT, on Wednesday, Mr. Buchanan, Basinghall-street, applied to Mr. Commissioner Fane to grant a summons under the Small Debts Act, calling upon a defendant to show cause why he should not have a warrant of committment issued against him for having failed to pay an instalment of half-a-crown, which sum had been ordered to be paid by Mr. Commissioner Fane. Mr. Commissioner Fane said it would be a great hardship upon the plaintiff to grant his application The expenses of such a proceeding (serving the warrant, &c.) would probably amount to a guinea, and then, when the defendant came into Court, he might pay the half-crown, and the plaintiff would be at all the expense, as there was no power by this Act of Parliament to allow the costs until after a warrant had been obtained. Mr. Commissioner Fane said the recent decision of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas upon this subject must be extraordinary; and it appeared to him (the Commissioner) that the Judges had thought that the Court was harassed in every possible way. First, there is a personal service of the writ; next, there is a personal service of the Small Debts summons, and so on. Under these circumstances, the Court must refuse to grant the application. Mr. Buchanan said that, for the future, he should advise his clients not to proceed under this act, and put up with the costs of the action. The class of persons who were summoned under this act were only persons who paid under coercion, and most difficult to serve.—The application was then refused.

MEDICAL COPYRIGHT.—In the Court of QUEEN'S BENCH, on Wednesday, a decision was given in the case of Russell v. Smith. It was an action of debt upon the statute passed to protect the property of musical composers in their compositions. The plaintiff was the author and composer of a song called "The Ship on Fire." The defendant had, at Mr. Bonhanan's request, given by him at Crosby Hall, sung this song, the audience at that entertainment having been admitted on payment of money. The questions were whether, under this statute, Crosby Hall could be treated as a place of public entertainment, and whether the singing of this song could be called a dramatic entertainment. The plaintiff had obtained a verdict at the trial, Mr. Justice Erle being of opinion that both these questions could be answered in the affirmative. A rule for a new trial had since been moved for, and the Court had taken time to consider the application. Coleridge Denman, on Wednesday, stated that the Court thought the rule to show cause ought to be granted.

FAILURE IN SUFFOLK.—Some sensation has been excited at Ipswich by the sudden departure of a professional man for the Continent, leaving liabilities to the amount of £25,000 unsettled. These embarrassments are reported to have been caused by railway speculations. A banking firm in the town is said to be a creditor to the extent of £10,000; and a shareholder in London, well known in Ipswich, creditor for a similar sum. The alleged defaulter, who was a magistrate of the borough, enjoyed a very lucrative practice, and possessed property, it is said, to the amount of £40,000.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE POOR REMOVAL (ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND) BILL.

Lord CAMPBELL moved the committal of the Poor Removal (England and Scotland) Bill, describing its objects and probable effects. He believed no greater power could be exercised under it than was now exercised in sending paupers back from one parish in England to another.

Lord BROUGHAM approved of the measure, and instanced Liverpool as a proof of its necessity—Liverpool, where they were inundated with those swarms of Irish paupers who had recently caused so much trouble and difficulty there

Earl FITZWILLIAM thought the bill was full of ambiguity, and wished to know when Irish paupers were sent to Scotland or Waterford, upon whom the expense of removal was to fall; or whether the expense of sending them to their places of settlement was to fall on the port where they were landed?

Lord CAMPBELL said the law in that respect was unaltered.

The Earl of WICKLOW considered the bill to be one of the most iniquitous and unconstitutional that had ever been proposed to Parliament.

After some further discussion the bill passed through Committee.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.—The Bishop of Exeter put some questions relative to the proposed Government plan of Education, in reply to which, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that the schoolmasters were to devote themselves exclusively to their duties, and not to undertake ecclesiastical duties.

The Representative Peers (Scotland) Bill was read a second time.

The Drainage of Lands Bill and the Naval Prisons Bill were read a third time and passed.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. MONDAY.

A discussion took place on the Warwick County Prisons Bill, and, on a division, the second reading of the bill was rejected by 60 to 41.

Sir the late Sir EARDLEY WILMOT, BART.—Mr. SPOONER drew the attention of the House to the case of the late Sir Eardley Wilmot, who was removed from the government of Van Diemen's Land by Mr. Gladstone, while Secretary for the Colonies, owing to some false accusations against the right hon. Baronet transmitted from the colony to the Government at home. When Sir E. Wilmot applied for power to defend himself against the charges contained in a private despatch of Mr. Gladstone, it was refused him; but, now that he was no more, his family were naturally anxious that the subject should be brought under the consideration of the House, in order that the most unqualified contradiction might be given to the anonymous accusations upon which he had been dismissed, and upon which his private character had been traduced. Mr. Spooner read a number of letters and documents completely refuting the charges against Sir E. Wilmot, and shewing that he had been cruelly slandered and seriously injured. He had appealed to Earl Grey to enable him, by the means at his disposal in the Colonial Office, to clear his character, but had received nothing but a cold and repulsive reply.—Lord Brougham said, that if the hon. gentleman had concluded with a specific motion he would at once have seconded it. As it was, he would give his testimony to the injury and injustice which had been inflicted upon Sir E. Wilmot, and sincerely hoped that the appeal of Mr. Spooner would not have been made in vain.—Sir R. PEEL justified Mr. Gladstone's conduct. He said that three persons connected with the colony had volunteered charges, alleged to be circulated in the colony, with respect to Sir Eardley Wilmot's private life. But the removal of Sir E. Wilmot from the government of Van Diemen's Land did not rest on these rumours. Mr. Gladstone, however, did not think it right to re-appoint Sir Eardley to any other government until the charges made against him had been refuted. Mr. Gladstone was now convinced that the charges were without foundation, and he (Sir R. Peel) was also convinced that Sir E. Wilmot's character had been completely vindicated.—Lord J. RUSSELL likewise expressed a similar conviction. He declared that Earl Grey's refusal to appoint Sir E. Wilmot to another colony had no reference to the charges made, but rested solely on the noble Earl's estimate of the late Baronet's fitness for colonial administration.—The subject occupied the House for some time, but no specific result took place, although it seemed to be the general opinion that the character of Sir E. Wilmot had been completely vindicated.

The Marriages (Scotland) Bill, and the Registration of Births and Deaths (Scotland) Bill were postponed by the Lord ADVOCATE for the present session.

The House sat till half-past twelve o'clock, and advanced various bills.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE ROYAL ASSENT.—The Royal assent was given by Commission to the Factories Bill, the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, the Landed Property (Ireland) Bill, and a number of private bills.

NEW BISHOP OF MANCHESTER

A curious incident occurred in regard to the bill for establishing a new bishopric in Manchester.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE laid upon the table what he imagined was the bill having duly given it view

Lord BROUGHAM took up the supposed bill, which consisted of sheets of blank paper, which the noble Marquis had, by mistake, laid upon the table, instead of the bill, and asked, "Is this the bill? (A laugh.) If so, there does not seem to be much in it!" (Much laughter.)

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE apologised for the mistake.

Lord CAMPBELL said, it was an historical fact that a certain Lord Chancellor had frequently laid sheets of blank paper before the House, under the impression that they were bills. (A laugh.)

Lord BROUGHAM replied, that, looking at the nature of some of the bills that passed their Lordships' House, he wished with all his heart that they had been nothing but blank sheets of paper. (Much laughter.)

The bill was then placed on the table, and read a first time.

The House adjourned at an early hour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS TUESDAY.

The first part of the evening was occupied in a discussion upon the broad gauge clause of the Coventry, Banbury, and Oxford Junction Railway Bill, which was carried, on a division, by a majority of 35, the numbers being 108 to 70.

CORN AND NAVIGATION LAWS.—Lord J. RUSSELL, in answer to Mr. BANKES, replied that it was his intention to move the further suspension of the Corn and Navigation Laws until the 1st of March, but that he did not contemplate the adoption of an assize of bread.

Sir EARDLEY WILMOT.—Mr. HOSKINS asked the Colonial Secretary if he would give the names of the three persons who, according to Sir J. Graham's statement, had made the accusations against Sir J. E. Wilmot, which accusations were the cause of the late hon. Baronet's removal from the Governorship of Van Diemen's Land.—Mr. HAWES said there was no official record of the accusations in the Colonial Office, and he did not know the names of the persons.—Mr. B. ESCOTT called on Sir J. Graham either to give the names of these persons or assign a reason for refusing to do so.—Sir J GRAHAM replied that the names had been communicated to the present Sir E Wilmot, who would, most probably, call on those persons for explanation. In the meantime it would not be fair to leave them exposed to public invective during twelve months, and, therefore, he would not give the names.

BONDING OF BRITISH SPIRITS.—Mr. MOFFATT moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the operation of the existing regulations in reference to the bonding of British spirits in the United Kingdom, and to the rectification of British spirits for exportation.—While Mr. Moffatt was proceeding with his remarks in support of his motion, the House was "counted out," at half-past eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. WEDNESDAY.

To day's sitting, as usual on Wednesdays, was a morning one.

RAILWAY BILLS Soon after the House had assembled, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER brought under notice the resolutions which had been agreed to by the Select Committee appointed to consider the most expedient course to be pursued in regard to the many Railway bills in progress. He explained that in this report the Committee had unanimously decided not to interfere, and stop compulsorily all railway bills for this session. It had likewise determined not to make a selection of those bills which were to be allowed to go on. It had, however, resolved to give the promoters of a railway bill the power of suspending further proceedings this session, with the option of commencing in the next session at the stage where a bill might now be suspended, the deposits being meanwhile returned to the depositors. It had also agreed upon a resolution, that in all present and future bills there should be a provision inserted for the prohibition of the payment of any interest or dividends out of capital. With respect to the application for powers to construct branches from, or extensions of, existing lines, the Committee recommended a subscription contract for three-fourths of such additional capital as might be necessary, and prohibited the payment out of former capital of deposits on any new application to Parliament. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then stated the nature of the resolutions of the Committee relative to the power of any stage of lines of railroads, resolutions which provide that there shall be no power of sale or lease until the Railway Commissioners are satisfied that half the capital authorised to be raised has been actually expended. The Committee proposed further, that no power should be granted of the original line, no company should be allowed to guarantee interest on additional capital by means of a company out of the original line should be opened. The right hon. gentleman having thus stated the nature of the propositions of the Committee, moved the first resolution, empowering the promoters of such railway bills as were now in progress to suspend further proceedings upon them after the second reading or any subsequent stage at which they might have reached, and, on certain conditions, to resume them at the same stage in a subsequent session.—Sir R. HALSTOND objected to these resolutions being discussed at the time of private business, whereby the orders of the day would be superseded, and moved the adjournment of the debate.—This opposition led to a short conversation, and ultimately to a compromise—namely, that the original line should be opened. The right hon. gentleman having thus stated the nature of the propositions of the Committee, moved the first resolution, empowering the promoters of such railway bills as were now in progress to suspend further proceedings upon them after the second reading or any subsequent stage at which they might have reached, and, on certain conditions, to resume them at the same stage in a subsequent session.—Sir R. HALSTOND objected to these resolutions being discussed at the time of private business, whereby the orders of the day would be superseded, and moved the adjournment of the debate.—This opposition led to a short conversation, and ultimately to a compromise—namely, that the original line should be opened. The right hon. gentleman having

appear more irregular than they really were, which was quite unnecessary. Lord MONTEAGLE supported the bill. The bill was read a second time, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS THURSDAY

THE RAILWAY RESOLUTIONS.—The House met to-day at twelve o'clock, according to arrangement, to discuss the Railway resolutions proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The debate was of a desultory character. Some verbal amendments were agreed to, and others rejected. The Resolutions having been all carried, the House soon after two o'clock adjourned till five.

THIRD READINGS OF RAILWAY BILLS.—The House met again at that hour, when the following bills were read a third time and passed: The Manchester, Buxton, and Midland Junction Railway Bill, the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, and Manchester and Lincoln Union Railway, and Chesterfield and Gainsborough Canal Amalgamation. Royston and Hitchin Railway (Sale or Lease.)

NEW MEMBER FOR CORK.—Mr. S. O'BRIEN gave notice that on Monday next he should move that the Speaker do issue his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a new writ for the county of Cork, in the room of the late Daniel O'Connell, Esq.

ACCIDENTS ON RAILWAYS. Colonel SIBTHORP gave notice that on going into Committee of Supply, he should call the attention of the House to the accidents which occurred upon railways, and to the best means of guarding against these evils.

THE PRISONS BILL.—The remainder of the night was devoted to the adjourned discussion upon the question of going into Committee upon the Prisons Bill.

RAILWAY COMMITTEES. On Monday, in No. 4, the preamble of the London and Blackwall Improvement was declared proved.—The preamble of the Gloucester and Stonehouse Junction was declared proved, in 18.——It was decided, in No. 1, that the preambles of the Liverpool and Newcastle Junction, of the Burnley Collieries Branch, and of the East Lancashire Deviations, were proved.——On Tuesday, the preamble of the Leicester and Bedford to Hitchin, Northampton, and Huntingdon, was declared proved, in 17.——On Wednesday, in the Lords, the opposition to the Waterford, Wexford and Wicklow, having been withdrawn, the bill was passed.——The following other bills were passed in Lord Shaftesbury's Committee:—Cork and Bandon, Cork, Blackrock, and Passage; Midland Great Western of Ireland (Extension from Athlone to Galway); Glasgow, Barrhead, and Neilston Direct.——The preambles of the Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle Junction, and Northern Counties Union, were passed, in 38.——On Thursday, in Group 39, the Committee decided in favour of the preamble of the Clarence Railway and Leeds and Thirsk Amalgamation Bill.——In Group 40, the Committee decided that the preamble of the Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton (Union Canal and Caledonian Railway Junction), was not proved; and that the Caledonian (Edinburgh Station and Branches to Granton and to the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway) was proved.——Yesterday, the House of Lords decided that the preamble of the Windsor, Staines, and South Western Railway (from Richmond to Windsor) had been proved.

IRELAND.

MR. O'CONNELL'S FUNERAL.—THE "YOUNG IRELAND PARTY."

The Council of the Irish Confederation met on Monday, William Smith O'Brien, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

The Chairman stated that, having heard that Mr. O'Connell's family were desirous that the members of the Irish Confederation should not attend the funeral of Mr. O'Connell, he had thought it right to address the following letter to Mr. John O'Connell:—

4, Westland-row, June 7

"My Dear O'Connell,—As I should be very reluctant to take any part in reference to the funeral of your lamented father which may not be acceptable to his family I shall feel obliged if you would let me know whether it is their wish that those who dissented from the policy adopted by the Repeal Association during the last twelve months should attend the funeral.

I should not have deemed it necessary to trouble you with this inquiry, if I had not learned that it is the impression of some of my friends that Mr O'Connell's family desire that none of those who are called the "Young Ireland Party" should be present on the occasion.

I remain yours very faithfully,

WILLIAM S O'BRIEN

John O'Connell, Esq.

As our Council meets to-day at three o'clock, perhaps you will kindly forward an early reply. He regretted to say that he had received the following reply from Mr. Maurice O'Connell:—

30, Merrion-square South, June 7

Mr. Maurice O'Connell presents his compliments to Mr Smith O'Brien, and begs to say that his brother, Mr. John O'Connell, has just submitted to him Mr Smith O'Brien's letter of this morning's date, it becomes his duty in reply to inform him, that all arrangements for the funeral having been entrusted to the Glasnevin Cemetery Committee and the Rev. Dr. Miley, the family leaves it entirely in their hands

Mr. O'Brien stated that he did not desire to suggest any course to the Council in connection with the funeral, but he thought that each member of the Irish Confederation ought to act upon the occasion in accordance to his own sense of propriety; but, for his part, he inferred from Mr. O'Connell's letter, that it was the wish of the family that he should not attend the funeral.

THE WHEAT AND POTATO CROPS IN IRELAND.—The agricultural reports continue to be favourable, as regards the growth of all kinds in Ireland, and an early corn harvest is anticipated in all quarters. Some of the accounts disagree upon the subject of the potato crop. On one side, allegations are made that the disease of last year has again appeared, and instances are mentioned where whole acres have been blighted; but, on the other, the most positive details of the existence of the disease are published. Almost without exception, the Irish provincial journals state that the new potato crop presents a most healthy and luxuriant appearance, without the slightest symptom of the much-dreaded disease. It is quite probable that the potatoes in some localities are affected; but as yet not to any serious extent; and it may happen, as was the case last year, that a large portion of the early crop will escape altogether. The disease, if it exist, must have assumed a very modified form, and one much less rapid in its pervenous than that of last July. But, with regard to the wheat, oat, barley, and bere crops, there is a universal concurrence of opinion as to their satisfactory progress, and the prospect of an abundant yield.

ANOTHER MURDER IN LIMERICK. Another brutal murder was perpetrated near Limerick on Sunday night. The victim was a steward to Dr. Wilkinson, and resided at Trough. In the dead of night the house was attacked by an armed party. Casey, the ill-fated man, sprung from his bed to meet their sudden entrance, when they fired through the door and shot him in the heart. Casey's son pursued the miscreants, one of whom was arrested. This murder was perpetrated within two miles of Limerick, and not far from the scene of the assassination of Mr. Watson a few weeks ago.

A RELIC OF THE IRISH PARLIAMENT. By the death of Mr. Nicholas Price, of Saintfield-house, in the county of Down, a pension of £1000 a year reverts to the Crown. This pension Mr. Price enjoyed since the period of the Union, as compensation for the extinction of the office of Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod in the Irish House of Commons. The deceased was in the 97th year of his age, and was married to Lady Sarah Pratt, sister of the first Marquis of Camden, by whom he had one daughter, the wife of Major Blackwood, of Strangford, who now succeeds to the Saintfield estates.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S FETE TO THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE AT CHISWICK. The Duke of Devonshire gave a delightful *fête* on Tuesday, at his beautiful villa, the Palladium, near Chiswick, in honour of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine at Russia. The Grand Duke arrived shortly after three o'clock, accompanied by his Excellency Baron de Brunnow, and attended by a numerous suite. The Grand Duke and Duchess of Saxe Weimar, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Hereditary Prince of Lucca, and the Prince and Princess of Lichtenstein, were among the visitors.

BANQUET AT THE AUSTRIAN EMBASSY.—His Excellency the Austrian Ambassador and the Countess Colonna Walewski, entertained a select party on Saturday evening, at Chandos House, which was honoured with the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and a distinguished circle of the nobility

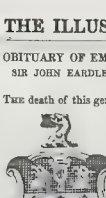
INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—On Saturday, Sir John Rennie gave his second and closing *conversazione* for the season. The attendance was very numerous and brilliant; the suite of rooms being crowded throughout the evening. Among the company we noticed the Marquis of Londonderry, the Marquis of Northampton, the Bishop of Norwich; and many of the leading engineers, architects, painters, and literati. There were several novelties among the models, which proved very attractive.

DINNER TO M. SOYER.—On Tuesday evening, a dinner was given at the London Tavern, to M. Soyer, by his friends, to mark their sense of his philanthropic and disinterested exertions for the relief of the poor in Ireland. There were about 150 guests present, Mr. E. Smith presiding, in the room of Sir Andrew Leith Hay, who was unable to attend. The *carte* of the dinner was characteristically excellent: among its novelties, the "Suedoise à la Jenny Lind" was in great request. After the customary loyal toasts, the Chairman proposed the health of M. Soyer, who, in returning thanks for the honour, assured the company that, "at the present time, from 20,000 to 25,000 poor persons were being daily relieved, without the slightest confusion, from the central kitchen in Dublin: all the depôts were supplied with wholesome and nutritious food, and he included, and at a saving of above one penny per head per diem, compared with the old system of preparing food in the Unions." The musical arrangements were in good taste: there was some excellent singing by Mr. Genge, and Mr. F. Smith; and the entertainment passed off very delightfully.

THE RECENT POISONING CASES AT KENSAL-GREEN.—On Wednesday morning, Mr. Walker, M.P., coroner for Middlesex, concluded his inquiry into the circumstances attending the deaths of James Hickman and his children, caused by partaking of a pudding with which a considerable quantity of white arsenic had become mixed. The particulars appeared in our paper of last week. The inquiry took place at the Portobello Arms, Kensal-green. Three medical gentlemen clearly proved that the deaths were occasioned by poison Harriet Hickman, wife of the deceased man, detailed the circumstances connected with the placing of the arsenic in the pudding, in the manner already stated. Caroline Bonamy (Mrs. Hickman's sister) deposed that she was a servant, but that having left her situation on the Tuesday previous to the occurrence of the sad event, she went to reside with the Hickmans. She assisted her sister in making the pudding, and while doing so observed that the small quantity of what she thought flour taken from the bag was much whiter than the other, and intended mentioning the fact to her sister, but it escaped her memory. The Coroner went through the evidence, expressing his conviction that the deaths of Hickman and his family were caused by the arsenic, which had thoughtlessly been left about; but that Mrs Hickman and Caroline Bonamy were totally ignorant of its nature when they mixed it up with the flour of which the pudding was composed. The **Jury unhesitatingly returned a verdict to that effect.**

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR JOHN EARDLEY EARDLEY WILMOT, BART., OF BERKSWELL HALL, CO. WARWICK



THE death of this gentleman, subduing all private and party animosity, has called forth an universal expression of regret. The melancholy event occurred at Hobart Town, on the 3rd February.

Sir Eardley, only son of John Wilmot, Esq., of Berkswell Hall, a Master in Chancery, and grandson of Sir John Eardley Wilmot, Knight, a celebrated lawyer, at one time Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, represented a branch of the ancient Derbyshire family of Wilmot, of Chaddesden, and derived, in the female line, from the Eardleys, of Eardley, in Staffordshire.

He was born 21st February, 1783, and married twice. By his first wife, Elizabeth Emma, daughter of C. H. Parry, M.D., of Bath, he leaves a large family, of which the eldest son is the present Sir John Eardley Wilmot, Bart. By his second wife, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Chester, of Bush Hall, Herts, Sir Eardley also had issue. From 1832 to 1843 he sat in Parliament for Warwickshire. but retired in the latter year, on being appointed Governor of Van Diemen's Land. The duties of that office he performed until 1846, when he was superseded by Charles Joseph Latrobe, Esq. Previously to his departure from England, the late Baronet had acted as a Deputy-Lieutenant for Warwickshire, and was for several years the able and respected Chairman of the Quarter Sessions. The recent debate in the House of Commons explains fully the particulars of Sir Eardley Wilmot's recal from his Government.

SIR WILLIAM FITZGERALD, BART., OF NEWMARKET-ON-FERGUS.

SIR WILLIAM FITZGERALD died at his residence in Dublin, on the 30th ult. He was son of Edward Fitzgerald, Esq., of Carrygoran, M.P. for the county of Clare, to whom Col. Augustus Fitzgerald, of Silver Grove, left a considerable portion of his large property; and succeded to the Baronetcy in 1834, at the decease of his brother, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Augustine Fitzgerald.

Sir William married, in 1816, Emilia-Cumming, youngest daughter of William Veale, Esq., of Trevayler, in Cornwall, and niece of Sir Alexander Penrose Cumming Gordon, Bart., by whom he has left issue, three sons—the eldest, Sir Edward Fitzgerald, the present Baronet; and one daughter, Emilia Mary, wife of the Hon. James Butler, 6th son of Lord Dunboyne.

MARSHAL GROUCHY.

EMMANUEL, COUNT DE GROUCHY, a Marshal of France, was born at Paris, on the 23rd October, 1766. He was the scion of a noble family, and commenced his military career, under the old regime, in 1781. In 1786, he was a Lieutenant in the Scotch Company of the King's Guards. On the breaking out of the Revolution, Grouchy adopted the popular side, and soon became known as a leading warrior of the Republic. He rapidly rose to the rank of a General of Division; and, from that period of elevation, in 1794, until 1815, he was in continual and eminent active employment. He was wounded in the arm at the engagement of Sounieres, near Nantes; at the famous battle of Novi, where Suvarrow beat the French, he received fourteen wounds, and yet sustained the death struggle of the Republican army. In December, 1796, nearly three years prior to his fame at Novi, General Grouchy acted as second in command to Hoche, in the celebrated attempt of the French upon Ireland. The fleet of the Republic on that occasion contained 25,000 men, but the main portion of it was dispersed by a storm. Seventeen vessels, however, of 10,000 men, anchored in Bantry Bay; and, had the troops landed, Ireland, which was badly prepared for defence, would have been placed in imminent danger. Grouchy, unwilling to act in the absence of his superior officer Hoche, who was with the other ships, hesitated to avail himself of the opportunity, and, by sailing back, may be said to have saved the sister island. This fact is the more particularly singular, when it is considered that, nearly twenty years afterwards, similar hesitation on the part of the same general secured to the English the victory of Waterloo. In 1808, Grouchy was governor of Madrid, and he was then made military power until the memorable month of June, 1815, when he held the appointment of Commander-in-Chief of the French cavalry. His conduct at Waterloo, to which we have alluded, has been so frequently and so differently represented, and so much commented upon, that it is unnecessary to enter upon it here: suffice it to say, that the general belief now is that his fatal error during the battle arose, not from intention, but from an unhappy indecision. Grouchy was suspended on the 24th of July, 1815; but was restored to his rank in 1820; and, in 1825, received an annual pension of 12,000 francs. He was made a Marshal of France on the 15th of November, 1831. He latterly lived in strict retirement. His death occurred at St. Etienne on the 29th ult., in the eighty-second year of his age.

THE MARQUISE DE SOMMERY.

MADAME LA MARQUISE DE SOMMERY, born Riquet de Caraman—the last of eight brothers and sisters, all of whom had to bear the storm of the French Revolution, its prisons, exile, wars, and other trials, yet all of whom reached an advanced age—departed this life, at Bath, on the 22nd of May, in the seventy eighth year of her age.

She was born on the 28th of October, 1768; and was married to the late Marquis de Sommery in 1786. She was one amongst the last representatives at Versailles, during its splendour, pomp, and ceremonies of the ancient Court, and attracted the admiration of all by her grace and beauty; but these personal advantages, added to others which she possessed, had no power to seduce her heart; misfortune soon taught her to despise the flattering illusions of this world, and she gave herself up without reserve to sentiments of piety and religion, and to the fulfilment of affections and duties, from which nothing could withdraw her attention. She became the mother of fourteen children, of whom only six survive. During the trials of emigration she displayed heroic acts of devotedness, experienced all the severe privations of exile, and bore all with astonishing firmness and submission. Her religious and political convictions, joined to a sacred veneration for the memory of her cherished husband, who died in Bath in 1814, all concurred to induce her to fix her residence in England, where she sought refuge in the year 1793, after having passed a few years in Germany. It was by these considerations that she felt herself called upon to make the sacrifice of family interests (interests, nevertheless, most dear to her), and she never more saw her native land.

BIRTHS

At Edinburgh, the Lady Anne Charteris, of a son.——The lady of Alexander John Sutherland, M.D., of a son.——At the Vicarage, Hendon, the wife of the Rev George Rawlinson, of a daughter.——April 21st, at Poona, East Indies, the lady of John Biggs, Esq., H.M. 8th (King's) Regiment, of a daughter.——At Kendal, the lady of Robert Braithwaite, Esq., of a daughter.——On the 16th inst., at Wirksworth, Derbyshire, the lady of Alfred Arkwright, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

At Paris, Henry R Steven, to Florance Matilda, eldest daughter of the late Charles Shannon, Esq.——On the 8th inst., R. T. G. Graham Montgomery, Esq., to Janet Phillips, eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Col Burney, R. N. [illegible]——At St. Mary's Church, Bryanstone-square, Thomas Addison Emmet, Esq., M.D., to Augusta Mercedes, Lady Baird Prescott, Esq.——At St. Helier's Church Jersey, James Cochrane, Esq., of her Majesty 16th Regiment, to Mary, daughter of Thomas Gibone Brewer, Esq.——At St. George's Church, Hanover square, John Warrender Dalrymple, Esq., youngest son of the late Sir John Dalrymple, Bart., to Sophia, youngest daughter of the late James Paith, Esq.——At Pimlico, George Bonington, Esq., to Harriet, youngest daughter of William Arnold, Esq.—— At Warwick, the Rev. Charles W. Landor, to Caroline, youngest daughter of William Staunton, Esq.

DEATHS

At Castle-green, Ludlow, aged eighty-four, George Hodges, Esq.——At Kensington, George White, Esq.——On the 27th ult, aged sixty-seven, Dougal Campbell, Esq., M.D., for forty years, Royal Artillery, at Hodgson-square, Newcastle.——At Chelmsford, Lady Baird Prescott, widow of General the Right Hon. Sir David Baird, Bart., G.C.B., K.C.——On the 23rd ult., Henry Dixon, Esq., of Deptford.——At Newark, Nottinghamshire, John Stephenson, Esq., in the 81st year of his age.——At Chipping Barnet, in the 79th year of her age, Mrs. Hannah Ann Marr, relict of the Rev. William Marr, B.D.——At No. 14, Hillsborough-terrace, Exeter, widow of the late D. Clarance, Esq., aged 83.——At Overbury, Worcestershire, in the 83rd year of her age, Jane Eyston, widow of the late Basil Eyston, Esq.——At Liverpool, Harriett Margaret, the wife of T. A. Curtis, Esq.——At Totnes, Devon, May 31, Arthur Dalrymple, the fourth and infant son of Thomas Dalrymple Buckeridge, Esq.——At Hammersmith, aged seventy, Miss Anne Patterson.——At Holloway, John Lawson, Esq.——At Hemel Hempstead, Mrs. Cooper, in her ninety-first year.——On Tuesday, the 8th inst., in Woburn-square, Cabel Hoope, Esq., late of Oporto, aged seventy.——At East Dulwich, Timothy Thorne, Esq.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It seems to be now pretty well settled that the Session of Parliament will terminate before the second week in July, and that the dissolution will immediately follow, should no unforeseen circumstance arise to render its postponement necessary.

The Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England, has been unanimously elected President of the Royal Humane Society, in the room of the late Duke of Northumberland

A letter from Rome, of the 25th ult., says —" Cardinal Micara, Dean of the Sacred College, died at five o'clock yesterday evening, at the age of 72. This Cardinal always showed himself the enemy of the Jesuits.'

Last week, the new harbour and docks at Stranton, near Hartlepool, were opened. They will afford shelter to vessels on this dangerous part of the coast, and, at the same time, give facilities to commerce.

We read in a letter from Munich of the 27th ult.:—"There has just been stolen from our museum a painting by the celebrated Dutch painter Mieris, who died in 1681. It was the portrait of the artist himself, and the only production of Mieris possessed by the Bavarian Museum."

The Directors of the Leeds Railway Company are now engaged in establishing a line of telegraphic communication between Manchester and Leeds. Already the communication between Manchester and Rochdale is complete, and the powers of the telegraph were tested for the first time last week

The Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Naples and Prussia, acting in the name of the Zollverein, which was concluded the 27th January last, has just been ratified. It establishes perfect reciprocity, and enacts, first, that merchandise and products coming from Prussia and the States of the Zollverein, shall pay 10 per cent. less than the merchandise and products coming from other states now pay according to the Neapolitan tariff.

The *Réforme* states that M. Ratier, a farmer near Poictiers, has completely succeeded in preserving his potato crop from the prevailing malady by placing a handful of common salt on each portion of seed. A similar experiment has been tried at Thann, in the department of the Upper Rhine, with equal success, by M. Willien, a chymist.

A Mr. Lillibridge, of New York, has discovered a method of make ice cream by steam. He proposes to cool the parched throats of the people at half their former rates.

Letters from Italy state that the principal chiefs of the thirty-three provinces of the community of Capucins have been convoked at Rome for the election of a General of the Order. It is the first time for seventy years that the friars of this religious community have been able to meet together. Among the countries represented are France, Ireland, Belgium, Bavaria, Austria, the Tyrol, and Switzerland.

The German States, it is said, have resolved on some important postage reforms Letters are to be sent by the most direct routes, and the postage is to be uniform, and as low as possible.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the high-level bridge over the Tyne, at Newcastle, is to be performed shortly by the Earl of Zetland, Grand Master of the Fraternity of Freemasons.

The continental journals announce a decline in the prices of wheat and bread in various places. At Colmar, Mulhouse, Rouffach, Soulz, Belfort, Strasbourg, Besancon, and various towns on the French frontier, there has been a general fall of from 4 to 7 francs within a week. Letters from Frankfort say, that within eight days wheat has fallen in that market from 26 florins to 15 florins per mett.

The broad gauge extension from Gloucester to Cheltenham, it is said, will be opened before the expiration of the present month.

A letter from China, says the *Breton* of Nantes, has been received in that town, stating that several captains of French, English, and American vessels have had audiences of the Emperor of Japan, soliciting the opening of his ports to the commerce of their respective countries.

Last week the branch from the Drogheda Railway leading to Howth, now completed to the harbour, was opened for traffic throughout.

It appears from an official account that the gross revenue of the Post-office, arising from every source whatsoever, for the year ended 5th January, 1847, was £2,904,067 15s. 1d. Deducting the amount of foreign and colonial postage for the year, the total revenue was £2,304,319 2s. 2d. The total number of letters to and from all places beyond seas for the year 1846, was 8,540,456; the total number of newspapers, ditto, ditto, 2,698,376; and the total amount of postage for the same, £624,768 12s. 3d.

A Parliamentary paper shows that the total quantities of wheat returned by the inspectors of corn returns as brought to market annulled, in the [illegible] of January, 571,[illegible] qrs.; in February, to 391,946 qrs.; in March, to [illegible] qrs.; and in April, to [illegible] qrs. The gross total quantity brought to market in the year 1846 amounted to 5,958,957 qrs.

The Dublin papers announce the death of Dr. Litton, Professor of Botany to the Royal Dublin Society.

The inhabitants of Whitelsea, in the Isle of Ely, the birthplace of Major-General Sir Harry Smith, will give a grand banquet in honour of the gallant officer on the 1st of next month.

The Hampden Estate, celebrated as having been the residence of John Hampden, and where his remains are deposited, is once more in the market. The property, it will be recollected, was purchased some time since from the Earl of Buckinghamshire by Lord Harry Vane.

The *Prussian Gazette* states that an accident occurred on May 27, on the railway from Warsaw to Czenstochova, by which five persons out of sixty were killed, four others were severely wounded, and eight slightly. The accident was occasioned by the train going off the rails.

The Rev. George Millers, Minor Canon of Ely, has just succeeded, under will, to the large real and personal estate of Miss Frances E. Millers, of Duddon Grove, Cumberland. The personal property is estimated at £60,000. A bequest of £6000 to Bindman Frew School is the only other bequest.

The vessel *Socrates* has just brought from Calcutta, besides 6403 bags of rice in the husk (now free of duty), 50 bags of wheat. This is a novel importation from the East Indies.

Very favourable accounts have been received from Barbadoes. The advices, which extend to the 6th of May, represent the weather as beautiful; the yield of the crop exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine.

At the sitting of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of Helsingfors (Finland), held on May 21, M. Nordenskjold, one of the members, presented a new kind of stone, which he discovered near the gold-washing establishment of Nyschnei-Tagilsk (Russia). It is like a diamond in appearance, but of less specific gravity. M. Nordenskjold has given it the name of diamondtoid

M. Devarenne, a founder, at Berbn, recently received an order from Helsingfors, the capital of the Grand Duchy of Finland, to cast in zinc, for the Cathedral of that city, colossal statues of the twelve Apostles, after those sculptured in marble by Thorwaldzen for the Church of our Lady at Copenhagen. Six of them have been cast. They are the largest works in zinc ever executed, and are modelled in a style of excellence that has excited great admiration.

A Cumberland paper gives a list of 40 individuals interred at Cockermouth Church between the 1st of January, 1846, and the 1st of June, 1847 —a period of 17 months, whose united ages amount to *three thousand two hundred and ninety one years!* being an average of *more than fourscore years* each.

There have of late been an astonishing number of fires in Silesia. The most destructive was in the large village of Brantiz, where more than 230 houses were destroyed and three persons burnt to death.

The Spanish Government issued on the 2nd a decree relative to the coinage, by which it is enacted that the monetary unity is to be the real, but that there shall be pieces in gold of the value of 100 reals (20*l.*), to be called Isabellinas; in silver of the value of ten reals, to be called the half-piastre or decen; and in copper the one-tenth of a real. There are also to be struck of silver pieces of twenty, four, and two reals, and copper pieces of five and one real.

During the last Session, the House of Commons sat 140 days, and there were 76 divisions on public matters, 61 before, and 15 after midnight.

A Mr. S. B. Rodgers, of Nantygilo, has published a pamphlet on the practicability of constructing 10,000 miles of railway through Europe and Asia, and thus connecting London and Paris with Canton and our East India possessions, and all the great cities and provinces on its route. The route proposed is by Paris, Munich, Vienna, Belgrade, and Constantinople; thence through Syria, Persia, Beelochistan, and Scinde, to Godlpoor, Calcutta, through the Birman Empire, and the north part of Cochin China, to Canton.

Accounts from Badajos of the 30th ult. mention that the division of the Spanish army stationed on that part of the Portuguese frontier was to occupy Yelves and Estremos, and to lay siege to Evora, which was garrisoned by the insurgents. Another division was to enter Portugal from Andalusia, and operate in the Algarves. Little or no resistance was expected.

From Hayti we learn that the Haytien barque *Le Président* was blown up on the 23d of April, whilst she was engaged in firing minute guns in celebration of the anniversary of the death of President Guerrier, who died five years ago. A the time she was blown up, there were eighty convicts in chains on board, in the hold, who all perished. The accident occurred from a spark lighting on the powder which was placed on the deck to be fired.

Some arrivals of peas have taken place from France, which, as a raw vereitable, are free of duty; and arriving at this early period, before the home crop has become sufficiently abundant to be very cheap, have no doubt met with a ready market.

A writer in the *Morning Herald* gives an interesting account of the speed attained at different periods on the Great Western Railway. For instance, on the 25th of May, the Great Western locomotive, with a train of seventy tons, performed part of the distance at the rate of upwards of seventy miles an hour. On the following day, the Iron Duke proceeded, with a train of fifty tons, at the average speed of forty-four miles per hour.

The number of passengers between England and Boulogne, during the week ending the 6th of June, was 1577, of which 792 went to and 785 came from Boulogne. The number of passengers to and from Calais, was 311, being 102 less than the corresponding week last year.

We this week present our readers with a fac-simile of an interesting group, taken, a few days since, at the Polytechnic Institution, by Mr. Beard's patent photographic process.

The features of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine will be immediately recognised: the other three individuals composing the group are Admiral Lütke, the celebrated Russian circumnavigator; Conseller d'Etat Haurowitch; and the Baron Friedricks; all of whom are attached to the person of the Prince.

THE GRAND DUKE,

who is now so zealously employed in making himself acquainted with our institutions, arts, and manufactures, has been trained to the very best account by his Mentor and friend, Admiral Lütke, under *whose orders* the young Prince has been serving, and has acquired the rank of "Post-captain in the Russian navy." As such he subscribed himself, a few days since, when he visited the model-room of the Admiralty, at Somerset-House. He is "Titular Grand Admiral" of the Imperial fleet.

ADMIRAL LUTKE

is Adjutant-General to his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, and is the famous circumnavigator of the globe, who has added so much to our geographical knowledge by his discoveries in the North Pacific, &c. The expedition which the gallant Admiral commanded, consisted of two Russian sloops of war, the *Moller* and the *Semarin*, and left St. Petersburg in 1827. The result of the researches made during the absence of the expedition was published by the gallant Admiral on his return in Russ, was subsequently translated into French, and has since become a naval text-book.

Admiral Lütke is one of the most distinguished Academicians of St. Petersburg, and a great patron of science and literature. He is himself well known as an author, and his "Memoirs on the Tides" are of the same high order as those of our most eminent mathematicians. He has long been one of the honorary members of the Royal Geographical Society of London. The gallant Admiral was likewise the first who made a correct hydrographical survey of the White Sea; and since the recent creation of a Geographical Society at St. Petersburg, Admiral Lütke, in his capacity of Vice-President of the Society, and under the auspices of the Grand Duke Constantine has shown much zeal in extending geographical knowledge of his own country, as well as that of the countries bordering on the vast Empire of Russia.

Admiral Lütke was appointed tator to the Grand Duke on his return to Russia, after having completed the circuit of the globe: his Imperial Highness was then only five years old; and the Admiral has since continued to superintend and direct the education of the young Prince.

BARON FRIEDRICKS

ranks as a Lieutenant in the Imperial Navy, and is about the same age as the Grand Duke; he has been associated with his Imperial Highness as companion for some years past. He is the son of Baron Friedricks the elder, who is one of the Equerries to the Emperor; and his mother is one of the principal Ladies of the Empress' Court.

M. DE HAUROWITCH,

a physician of eminence, was appointed to the person of the Prince about the same time as Admiral Lütke, and has since continued to attend his Imperial Highness during his travels.

The Imperial party will, we learn, remain in London about a fortnight, and then travel through the interior of England into Scotland.

HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE OF RUSSIA, ADMIRAL LUTKE, M. HAUROWITCH, AND BARON FRIEDRICKS.
FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE, BY MR. BEARD.

Though less in stature, and only in his twentieth year, the Grand Duke is, as the Scotch say, "his father's own son," frank, manly, intelligent, and courteous. He has certainly made himself very popular with all, and everywhere, in the very short space of time during which he has been amongst us.

In the Illustration, nearly in the centre, is seated the Grand Duke, with Admiral Lütke on his right. Leaning on the Admiral's chair is Baron Friedricks; and, on his left, Dr. Haurowitch.

NORFOLK ISLAND.

By the Ministerial measure now in progress through Parliament, it is proposed entirely to abolish the punishment of Transportation, of which Norfolk Island was, until lately, a sort of experimental ground for a new system of convict discipline, which, while carrying out the punishment inflicted by the law, should lead to reformation of the criminals. Detention in the Island was the first of the five stages through which a convict had to pass on arriving at the colonies. This stage applied to all sentences of transportation for life, and to the more aggravated cases of convicts sentenced for any term not less than fifteen years. Four years were fixed as the longest, and two years as the shortest period of detention in Norfolk Island.

The new system adopted here appears to have so signally failed; and the state of things existing there during last year presented "so much guilt, wretchedness, and mismanagement;" that, in September last, Earl Grey instructed the Governor of New South Wales, with the least possible delay, to break up the establishment at Norfolk Island, and to withdraw the whole population of that settlement to Tasman's Peninsula. This removal has been effected; there being left upon the Island only a sufficient establishment to take charge of the buildings.

Norfolk Island, situated in the 29th parellel of south latitude, is about 1500 miles north-easterly from Van Diemen's Land, and contains about 9000 acres in superficial extent. There are but two seasons, summer and winter; the former occasionally oppressively hot, and the latter characterised by heavy rains and strong winds.

The Island has not a river, but springs are found in various directions. The country is extremely picturesque, and very beautiful; the surface presents a general level of about 300 or 400 feet, broken into rather steep valleys. At the west part, Mount Pitt rises to the height of about 2600 feet. The timber-trees are abundant, and highly ornamental; the elegant Norfolk Island pine prevailing. Lemon, lime, and guava trees abound throughout the Island, as if indigenous; also, the Cape gooseberry and castor oil plant. There are, likewise, produced on the Island, oranges, grapes, figs, bananas, peaches, pomegranates, melons, and pine-apples; the coffee-tree is grown, as are, also, barley and oats; but the growth of Indian corn or maize has been unsuccessful.

About a year since, there were nearly 2000 convicts, of whom 923 were from Van Diemen's Land, or New South Wales, labouring under second or more convictions; the remainder (1425) arrived direct from England. These men were located at three stations on the Island. The principal settlement, or "King's Town," is situated on the south side of the Island, facing the sea, on the shore of Sydney Bay, and a little above the level of the sea. Opposite to it are Nepean and Philip Islands; the former a barren rock, about a mile to the east; the latter to the south, about six miles distant, partially wooded, and presenting a bold headland to the southward.

The principal buildings at the settlement are the prisoners' barracks, in which they slept; the lumber-yard, in which they messed; the hospitals; and the gaols, old and new. The prisoners worked in gangs under convict subordinates, in the manner shown in the Illustration.

As the soil of Norfolk Island is very fertile, a British settlement was formed there in 1789, from Sydney; but, although the grain sown produced abundant crops, and potatoes and other vegetables succeeded, and although the climate was very favourable to the health of the settlers, and the water good, it was abandoned some years afterwards, on account of the difficulty of landing.

NORFOLK ISLAND.—THE CONVICT SYSTEM.

ANTIQUITIES AT EXETER.—The following antiquities were found at Exeter, during the last week. In Gandy-street, at the depth of fifteen feet, a small Roman calix, or cup of Samian ware, inscribed "MIV. IVAG Mance Pavli" in the bottom. A quantity of bones of men and animals was found on the same spot. Also, a Jetton, or Nuremberg token; on one side, the Reichsapfel or Imperial globe: on the other, "*Gottes Gaben sol Man Lob*." ("God's gifts should man praise"). At Heavitree, a copper coin of West Friesland, with its arms—viz., two Lions ca, date 1630. In the cemetery, a coin of the second brass of Domitian, "CAS AVG GERM. PERP." somewhat defaced: and an silver token, of the first year of Cromwell's protectorate, "JOHN DAGOE, of EXON, 1653," on one side, with a lion passant gardant; on the other, "I. D. A." in a circle, well preserved.

DINNER AT BEAUFORT HOUSE.—The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort gave a grand dinner party at Beaufort House, on Monday night, to the Prince and Princess Lichtenstein, the Earl and Countess of Chesterfield, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Honourable W. Bagot, Honourable [illegible] Leveson, Dr. Quin, Mr. E. St. John Mildmay, Mr. and Mrs. John Stanley, and the Marquis of Worcester.

NEW LANDING STAGE ST. GEORGE'S PIER, LIVERPOOL

NEW LANDING STAGE, LIVERPOOL.

THIS stupendous work has just been completed at Liverpool, for the convenience of the public; it was launched on the 31st ult., from the dock in which it was built, and then took up its station for permanent use opposite the George's Pier Head. The stage was towed to her moorings by seven steamers; and on its leaving the dock works there was long and loud cheering among the workmen; and the piers were also crowded with spectators, from the Clarence to the Albert Dock.

The figure of the upper surface of the Landing Stage is very nearly that of a ship's deck, with a bow at each end. The length of the Stage is 508 feet, and its width all over 82 feet. The flooring consists of 3-inch planks, of the best pitch pine, such as is used for the same purpose in a first-rate line-of-battle ship. The planks are secured with patent compressed tree-nails, and are made perfectly tight by caulking; and, to prevent the lodgment of water, the surface is made to slope gently towards the edges. From the edge inwards, for a breadth of 16 feet, the planks are laid longitudinally, or parallel with the sides of the stage; after that, for a breadth of 18 feet, they are laid diagonally, down the centre, they again run longitudinally, and in the same order between the centre and the opposite side. Thus, much additional strength is gained, by increasing the power of resisting the shock of a vessel or other body coming in contact with the sides of the Stage.

The edges are not protected by any bulwarks or chains, as they might interfere with the passage. Massive oaken stanchions, a foot square, and secured on the inside by strong iron knees, encircle the deck, at intervals of ten feet, with low mooring-posts in the intermediate spaces, well strapped to the deck. Near each bow are four longitudinal timbers, thirty-five feet in length, to serve as mooring-bits, and bearing evidence of a capacity for sustaining the utmost strain to which the mooring-chains may be subjected.

The flooring rests upon a double tier of balks firmly strapped together, making the entire depth of the wood-work 3½ feet. Underneath, running transversely with this substantial platform, are 39 iron pontoons, flat on the upper surface, on which the timbers rest, and cylindrical on the lower, so as to offer the smallest amount of obstruction to the flow of the tide beneath. The length of the pontoons corresponds, of course, with the breadth of the flooring; except when the latter tapers off towards the ends, they are 80 feet long, by 10 feet in width, and 6 in depth. These pontoons are connected with the wood-work by iron straps, and they can be entered by man-holes from the deck, for the purpose of being examined and repaired.

The connection between the Landing Stage and the Pier will be by means of two iron bridges, which are now in course of construction by Mr. Cubitt, the engineer of the Stage. The length of these bridges will be 180 feet, and the width 17 feet: one for ascending, and the other for descending.

The pontoons will always be in deep water, so that steamers will be able to come alongside in any state of the tide. The area of the deck is 4467 square yards, or nearly an acre. The tonnage, by carpenters' measurement, is 16,000 tons; upon the centre area of the deck, 40,000 persons could find standing room. There are 40,000 cubic feet of timber in the Stage. And, in the construction of the pontoons, from six to seven hundred tons of iron have been used. The draught of water is two feet ten inches, but it will be over three feet when at its proper bearings, a draught which will require a superincumbent weight of 2500 tons. The entire depth is eleven feet—namely, pontoons 6 feet, and deck 5 feet. The cost of the Stage will be upwards of £30,000, and the working of it £1500 per annum, irrespective of repairs. A lighthouse, with powerful reflectors, is erected at each end of the Stage.

We have, by aid of a Liverpool paper, been thus minute in detailing the construction of this stupendous Stage, from a persuasion of the great importance of the work. Some doubt has been expressed as to the possibility of the Stage sustaining a gale of wind, and a heavy sea; others doubt the holding power of the anchors. These are matters which, however, can only be tested by time. We believe this new structure to be unmatched for its colossal proportions—and the cheapness of the work—considering its strength and magnitude.

FIRE AT MESSRS. MAUDSLAY AND FIELD'S, THE ENGINEERS.

IN part of our impression last week, we stated that about one o'clock on Saturday morning a fire occurred on the extensive premises of Messrs. Maudslay and Field, the engineers, in the Westminster-road. The flames had a terrific appearance, and were seen for miles. There was such a small supply of water that the fire could not be extinguished for some hours.

Some exaggerated accounts have appeared of the extent of the damage, but Mr. W. Rogers, the architect, of Lambeth, who has surveyed the premises, states that not a fifth portion of the premises was destroyed. He adds that the damage has been confined, with little exception, to the carpenters' shops, pattern store, vice lofts, &c.

The fire originated in the carpenters' shops, which are situate in the eastern extremity of the building; thence it spread with great rapidity to the pattern lofts on one side, and to the boiler shops on the other.

The great loss to the firm is the total destruction of the pattern lofts, with their valuable contents. Here were stowed away the patterns of various castings—some of the most valuable and intricate description—made during the last 20 years.

The boiler shops and forge shops have also suffered very much, the former being unroofed, and all the inflammable matter contained therein entirely consumed. This portion of the factory, however, fortunately contained no tools or

THE FIRE AT MESSRS. MAUDSLAY AND FIELD'S, SKETCHED FROM WATERLOO-BRIDGE.

machinery which cannot be replaced in a few weeks, and but a brief stoppage of the works will ensue

The factory and premises are insured in the Sun Fire Office on a policy of £16,900. Even this large amount will fall infinitely short of Messrs. Maudslay's loss, to say nothing of the inconveniences which must ensue from the temporary stoppage of even a portion of the works. Some idea of their extent may be formed from the fact that upwards of one thousand workmen were employed on the premises yesterday week

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY, June 13. Second Sunday after Trinity.—New Moon at 9h. 52m. in the morning

MONDAY, 14. The Length of the Day is 16h.30m., and it has increased 8h. 45m. since the Shortest Day.

TUESDAY, 15 Venus sets at 11h. 0m. p.m., near the N.W. by N. point of the horizon.

WEDNESDAY, 16 Mars rises at 0h. 35m. a.m., near the East point of the horizon.

THURSDAY, 17.—St. Alban.—Saturn rises at 11h. 56m. p.m., near the East point of the horizon

FRIDAY, 18.—Battle of Waterloo.

SATURDAY, 19.—The Sun rises at 3h. 44m., is due East at 7h. 17m., and sets at 8h 18m.

The planet Venus will shine brilliantly between the times of sunset and her setting herself. The planets Saturn and Mars are near each other, and rise nearly due East about midnight.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 19.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m a m p	h m a m p	h m a m p	h m a m p	h m a m p	h m a m p	h m a m p
1 53 2 20	2 42 3 0	3 20 3 43	4 5 4 25	4 44 5 3	5 25 5 45	6 5 6 22

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*P. P.*" *We engraved, in our Journal, so long ago as Oct. 11, 1845, (No. 180) the first Portrait of Millie Jenny Lind that appeared in this country*

"*J. B. B.*"—*Burke's "Peerage;" Fleming and Tibbins's "Grand Dictionnaire."*

"*A Subscriber*," *Burton.*—*We hope the Grain Hoarders in our Correspondent's neighbourhood will be disappointed.*

"*C. S. P.*"—"*Afraid*" *is a participial adjective*

"*T. W.*," *Ramsgate.*—*The first is a lex horse.*

"*A Parisian Admirer*," *Guernsey.*—*Sabbath regales cant.*

"*Anglesea*," *North Wales.*—*Probably, an application to a Colonial house in the City may succeed.*

"*P*" *is thanked; but we have not room for the lines.*

"*E. R. A.*," *Kensington.* *The parties are not related.*

"*S. P. E.*"—*Italian and Spanish.*

"*P. B.*"—*Apply for the certificate.*

"*H. V.*" *Stockport, will, perhaps, favour us with the Engraving and descriptive details*

THE NORTHAMPTON AND DORCHESTER RAILWAY *was opened for traffic on the 1st instant. Our information, last week, was derived from a Southampton newspaper*

"*A Correspondent*" *who inquires what it will cost to send "a box" to China should apply to a gratuated Scale of Charges at the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Temporary Parcel Office, No. 44, St. Mary Axe. A box, one cubic foot measurement, will be taken to China for £1, ten shillings per cwt. (payable to the Egyptian Government) on every article above £5 being added to the rate.*

"*Worcester.*" "*R. G. H.*," *Dartmouth, maintains that "Archipelago" is not a corruption of "Aigeopelage;" but derived from* Αρχὸς, principatus, *and* πελαγος, mare, "*a Government on the Sea.*" "*R. G. H.*" *also informs our Correspondent "*Φιλοσοφος," *(but philosophus, in Greek, is spelt with an ὁ, (omikron,) not ω, (omega,) in the last syllable.*

"*Llewelyn.*"—*Hemmingway's "Panorama of North Wales" is a good work of its class.*

"*W. R. T.*" *See the "Mechanic's Magazine"*

"*A Recent Speculator*" *will find the fullest details of "the Hop Trade" in the* Mark Lane Express, *and in the Kentish newspapers.*

"*E. A. A.*"—*Hyperion was the son of Cœlus and Terra: he married Thea, by whom he had Sol, Luna, and Aurora. Hence, his name is frequently used to denote the Sun.*

"*S. S.*" *is recommended to appeal first to the District Commissioners.*

"*Ronalde del Sarto*" *is correct: in one of our Replies last week, "the Derby Stakes at Ascot" should be "at Epsom."*

"*A Subscriber.*" *Strangers are admitted to the New House of Lords on Saturdays, by Tickets previously obtained on Wednesdays at the Lord Chamberlain's Office; and during the hearing of Appeals without tickets*

"*E. P.*"—*Wenham Lake is 15 miles from Boston, in the State of Massachusetts.—See the details of the Ice Trade in No. 189 of our Journal.*

"*L. L. M.*' *Ashton. In both cases, from necessity.*

"*M. A.* 1. *Both persons should be named in an introduction.*—2. *We do not know* 3. *Declined*

"*X. A. X.*," *Cork. Begin with the "Manual of English Grammar," published by Cleaver*

"*J. B. W.*" *It is perfectly legal to translate French works into English, and publish the same; but, it is rarely, profitable to do so.*

"*A Subscriber.*" *Elizabeth's Shilling is worth from the price of old silver to £2 All depends on the devices and the rarity of type.*

"*Juncus.*"—*The Tax on Armorial Bearings was not affected by Sir Robert Peel's Tariff Measures.*

"*M. D. S.*" *A communication has been sent in answer to the enquiry*

"*A Free Years' Subscriber.*"—*Through interest with the official authorities. The pay is too small to enable an Englishman to live upon it.*

"*J. B. T.*" *We cannot account for the apparent paradox between the name and figure-head of the* Janette; *but the latter is, probably, used in commemoration of a feat of Lord Rosmore's ancestor, Van Wassenaer, of Holland, who, according to Burke's "Peerage," swam across an arm of the sea, in order to convey important intelligence to his besieged countrymen, during the Duke of Alva's campaign.*

"*D. B.*" *The Reform Club-House, in Pall Mall, was completed in* 1840.

"*Jed.*" *We cannot tell*

"*O. R. H.*"—*We do not interfere in Wagers.*

"*A Clergyman's Daughter.*"—*Mr. W. Wonder, Dealer in Coins, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent Garden.*

"*C. H.*"—*Address the Lord Chamberlain.*

"*A. B.*," *Belfast, should assure the interest of a Member of Parliament.*

"*W. and S.*"—*The Trials of O'Connell and others have been published in a volume: apply to Benning, Fleet-street*

"*F. E. G.*" *In the autumn*

"*A Constant Subscriber*," *Boulogne.* *See any good Collection of Comic Songs.*

"*Biker*," *Peterborough.*—*Apply to Mr. Weale, bookseller, High Holborn.*

"*Portsmouth*" "*To the Lord of Burghley*" *is a play published at 3s. 6d.*

"*Money Fret.*"—*We make no apology for neglecting to furnish you with a list of the Derby and Oaks for next year, as a compliance with your request would occupy about three of our columns. Horses "is" entered for the Derby, when yearlings, during the July Meeting at Newmarket, with the Messrs. Weatherby.*

WOLFDOG *is a fine-spun-old, and is not, consequently, in the forthcoming St. Leger It was a typographical error. This to several Correspondents.*

BOOKS RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK

PITMOCK'S Scripture History. ——Manual of Domestic Economy.——Whittaker's Opinions and New Discoveries.

MUSIC.—The Merry Chimes.——The Swedish Star. —Oh, I have had a lovely Dream. —The Swedish Star Polka.——Davidson's Melodist. Vol. 1.—— Davidson's Songs of Britain. Vol. 1.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1847.

THE adage that "too sharp never cuts well" is exemplified in Mr. Gladstone. He has more than the intellectual acuteness of a sophist, or one of the old scholastic disputants. To most men there is one plain rule of right and wrong; Mr. Gladstone sees many degrees of both, and acting as a Minister on this refined view of a question of moral conduct has plunged him into one of the most discreditable positions that a Statesman could occupy. While he was Secretary of the Colonies in 1846, he thought it necessary to recal Sir Eardley Wilmot, the Governor of Van Diemen's Land, for reasons in which that gentleman's private and public conduct were blended together. Mr. Gladstone most ingeniously divided them; and in a secret despatch told him that his private life was such he could not employ him under the Crown again, —completely ruining him with two blows when one would have sufficed. The Governor's public faults seem to have been that he was hardly gaoler enough for that thieves' settlement, and did not send home accounts sufficiently "penetrating" of the "inward life" of the convicts, who were converting the place into a perfect dwelling-place of devils. Divested of the kind of cant in which it is written, the public despatch seems to amount to this—that the Governor did not keep the Colonial Office fully informed of the dreadful doings in the colony. But the Office had other means of information; it listened to charges against the Governor's private life; believed them without proof, for no facts were alleged; and Sir Eardley Wilmot was dismissed, in the two-fold manner above specified. The disgrace was so keenly felt, that, added to the anxieties caused by an impaired fortune, it caused his death; and now, when it is too late, it appears conclusively that the rumours which Mr. Gladstone with such strange rashness acted on were wholly false and unfounded. All the officers, civil, military, and ecclesiastic, of the colony have joined in proving their falsehood, and Mr. Gladstone has made the most abject of apologies! Every one is wondering how a clever man, like the late Colonial Secretary, could possibly have so committed himself; the slightest practical tact, or worldly common sense, would have saved him from the blunder. It is beginning to be thought there is in him a love of singular modes of action, like that which made him quit the Government, because he disapproved of the Maynooth grant, and then vote for it; following up the inconsistency by an explanation that left all man more in the dark than before. The House of Commons has devoted one night to a discussion on this last official blunder of Mr. Gladstone; and the effect of the debate is very unfavourable to him as an administrator; it shakes confidence in the strength of his judgment; for, unlike less able men, no excuse can be found for him in a deficiency of other mental qualities; he has them rather in excess, or, perhaps, refined to the point at which they become useless. Who could fancy that an English Minister, at the present day, could be found listening to rumours, and acting on them, as if they were proved facts, against one of the main rules of the department, which is, that all complaints against a colonial Governor shall be forwarded to the home Government through that officer himself, who may thus be made aware of them? It was impossible even for the accused man himself to ascertain the charge against him; simply for the reason that his accusers had alleged things that were neither quite rumours nor quite facts, but, to use Mr. Gladstone's hair-splitting phraseology, "occupying an intermediate position" So unvarying in their character are the acts of arbitrary power, that a passage in Juvenal exactly describes the affair :—

> What was the crime for which he fell? And who
> Was the informer? What evidence? What proof?
> Nothing of these ——
> A lengthy and verbose epistle came
> From Capreæ.*

Even Mr. Gladstone's style, "lengthy and verbose," is perfectly described; we have only to substitute the Colonial Office for Capreæ, and the picture is complete.

The discussion ended, as all such discussions do, in the comfortable conclusion that nobody was to blame. Sir Eardley Wilmot was acquitted, and not a stain rests on his memory. Mr. Gladstone ruined and killed him, from the best possible motives, and has said he is very sorry for what happened; very few blame his inconceivable folly and rashness in the matter. And of the three persons who whispered the false charges at the Colonial Office, fearing to warrant them by their names, two still hold office in the Colony, and the third is a "highly respectable" individual! Nothing can be done to them, because "there is no official record" in Downing-street of such charges ever having been made; that is to say, a public officer was ruined in fortune, and had his "life's life lied away" by words, and not by document! There must be a separate code of official morality from that which rules private life: in ordinary society, any one acting as Mr. Gladstone did would be disgraced for ever, and the two informers could be mulcted in heavy damages, for slander; but the Colonial Office cannot be touched.

* Sed quo cecidit sub crimine? Quisnam
Delator? Quibus indiciis? Quo teste probavit?
Nil horum; verbosa et grandis epistola venit
A Capreis. JUVENAL: *Sat. X.*

DEATH, or the changes of life, are perpetually bringing up the names of men who, having "had their time of talk," have sunk out of note and become wholly forgotten. Their revival is like calling up relics of another age to the eyes of the present, that requires an explanation to be given it of who and what they were. The past week has brought to the surface two names, on which, perhaps, more public execration has been heaped than on any other public characters of the last century—Marshal Grouchy, and Godoy, the Prince of Peace. Grouchy was one of the Generals of the Revolution, whose name, like those of Hoche, Moreau, and others, sank under the ascendancy of Napoleon, who disliked the men of that era; but he was an able man, and did such good service in the Russian campaign that the Emperor, in the latter part of his career, was won to confidence in him. It was Grouchy who commanded the army detached by Napoleon to check the advance of Bucher on Waterloo, and to prevent the junction of the Prussian with the English forces. Whether it was treason, or incapacity, or bad luck, certain it is he failed; and he was considered by the French as the great cause of the "disaster" of Waterloo. For years the operations of Grouchy during those few eventful days continued to be a military controversy, and we believe the question is not yet settled. It is said by some that he adhered strictly to the orders of Napoleon; that Marshal Ney was a great misunderstanding somewhere, for when the Prussian columns appeared, the Emperor for some time believed them really to be Grouchy's corps: he was soon undeceived. The Marshal's name is one of those that will be remembered by their connection with an immense failure.

Don Manuel Godoy, the Prince of Peace, filled a still more prominent position, and was visited with a still greater amount of national hatred: he was the so-called paramour of the Queen of Charles the Fourth of Spain, the Monarch who was entrapped by Napoleon, and made to renounce his throne, his incapacity rendering him a passive tool in the hands of the favourite. The detestation in which the Spaniards held the name of Don Manuel amounted to a fanaticism. Byron speaks of the muleteer "checking his song to execrate Godoy;" to him the nation attributed its subjugation by the French; and it is only after a lapse of forty years that his fessen is so far forgotten that he is allowed, by Royal decree, to enter Spain and resume the titles from which he was degraded. He is now a man of eighty-three: various accounts are given of his origin; according to some he is of noble birth: in the notes to "Childe Harold" Byron describes him as an adventurer selected by the Queen, like Munoz in later days, from the ranks of the Guards, and raised, step by step, till he was created Duke de Alcudia and Principe de la Paz, and gained political power enough to commit treason by betraying his benefactors. At least, that was the opinion of the time. Nothing good or bad has been heard of him for the last forty years, and he has outlived most of the generation that were his enemies. How he escaped with life from the convulsions of popular fury against him is little less than a miracle.

We copy the following from a contemporary. .

"The distinction of his life might be summed up in this one sentence that he has been the most successful Court minion of whom mention is made in modern history. Instances enough are to be found in the records of nations other than Spain of successful favourites—Raxzios and Leicesters; but whatever their career as paramours might have been, as political characters they were mere nullities. Not so with Godoy. In the course of his period of power he contrived to lose the colonies and navy of a mighty kingdom, and to these osses he added the domestic impoverishment of Spain, by seizing on the funds of her hospitals and charitable institutions, in the place of which he gave them *Government securities*. None of these facts are, however, the chief miracle of Godoy's career. This, we take it, happened at Aranjuez, on the 19th of March, 1808, when, in order to save his wife's minion from destruction, Charles IV., King of Spain, actually abdicated the Crown."

His influence over the King was so great that it was attributed to witchcraft.

THE WEATHER.

The weather, till Saturday June 5, continued fine, but on Sunday a marked change took place, the air became cold, the sky principally cloudy, the direction of the wind was north, where it continued nearly constantly till Thursday. The following are some particulars of each day

Friday was generally a fine day; the sky during the morning was principally cloudy, and during the afternoon it was generally covered with broken clouds and scud; the day was warm, its average temperature was 67½°. Saturday was nearly cloudy throughout, and there was a sensible decline of temperature; the average temperature of the day was 59½°. Sunday the sky was principally covered by cloud, the afternoon and evening were cold; the average temperature of the day was 54°. Monday was a cloudy day throughout, and very cold; its average temperature was 49½°. Tuesday there was cold, some rain and hail fell, there were thunder and lightning between noon and one p.m., and again between five and six p.m.; the average temperature of the day was 55°. Wednesday was dull generally before noon, the day was bright during the afternoon, and at night rain fell; its average temperature was 54°. Thursday was a dull, cloudy day, rain was falling early in the morning; its average temperature was 53°. The average temperature of the week was 56½°, being 8° less than that of the preceding week.

The extreme thermometrical readings each day were—

Friday,	June 4, the highest during the day was	80½ deg.,	and the lowest was 54½ deg.
Saturday,	June 5	66	44
Sunday,	June 6	62½	45
Monday,	June 7	56	38
Tuesday,	June 8	62½	47
Wednesday,	June 9	59½	43
Thursday,	June 10	62	45

N.B. Thursday, June 3rd (last week), was a fine, bright day, the wind was principally from the East; its average temperature was 63½°. The highest reading on the day was 80½, and the lowest was 46½°. The average temperature of the week ending June 3, was 64½°. The average temperature of the month of May was 57½°, and during the month, 1¼ inch of rain fell.

Blackheath, Friday, June 11, 1847. J.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

On Sunday morning, the Queen and Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the Prince of Leiningen, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel in Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen and Prince Albert on Monday at Buckingham Palace, and remained to luncheon. Lord John Russell had an audience of her Majesty. The Queen took an airing in an open carriage and four yesterday. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback, attended by his Equery in Waiting.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, left Buckingham Palace soon after eight o'clock on Tuesday morning, for Clarence House, St. James's, to take leave of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent on her departure for the Continent

On Wednesday, her Majesty and her Royal Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, took an airing in an open carriage and four. Their Royal Highnesses Prince Alfred, the Princess Alice, and the Princess Helena, took their usual airings in the Royal pleasure grounds. In the evening, her Majesty and Prince Albert gave a dinner party to the Queen Dowager by dining with her at Marlborough House. His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine, their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Saxe Coburg, and his Royal Highness the Hereditary Prince of Lucca were of the party. In the evening the Royal Family and a few other persons joined the circle, and Mdlle. Lind, Messrs. Lablache, Standigl, and Gardoni had the honour of singing.

THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE OF RUSSIA.

His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine, attended by Admiral Lütke, Rear-Admiral Count Heyden, Baron Friedericks, Colonel Lontkowsky, Captain Schwabe, M. de Bourg, and the Hon. Colonel Grey, left Mivart's Hotel on Wednesday morning, and proceeded to the terminus of the Blackwall Railway, whence they travelled to Blackwall. His Imperial Highness crossed the entrance of the East India Docks, and visited the steamboats belonging to the Corporation of the Trinity House in Bow Creek, where he inspected the light ships and buoys in process of construction and completed. The Grand Duke next visited Messrs. Ditchburn and Mare's steam-engine manufactory. His Imperial Highness went on board several vessels while in the yard, including the *Vulcan*, Government steamer, and two steam ships which Messrs. Ditchburn are at present building for the Danish Government.

The party on leaving Messrs. Ditchburn's yard, walked round the East India Docks, where they went on board the first class ship *Wellesley*, with which the Grand Duke expressed himself extremely pleased. On leaving the East India Docks his Imperial Highness and suite proceeded to the Brunswick Tavern, where they partook of a dejeûner The West India Dock warehouses, where the party were, attended by Mr. Hawkey, Mr. Chatterton, and several of his co-Directors, were next visited. His Imperial Highness subsequently went to Messrs. Seaward's engineering works at Millwall. The Grand Duke next embarked from the Limehouse Pier in the Queen steamer, where the party to the Tunnel Pier. His Imperial Highness having walked through the Tunnel from end to end twice, remembarked at the Tunnel Pier and returned to Westminster-bridge.

His Imperial Highness yesterday morning took equestrian exercise in the Parks, dining with the Queen Dowager in the evening, and at a later period honouring the Countess of Sefton with his presence at her Ladyship's grand ball at Sefton House.

On Thursday morning his Imperial Highness drove to Covent Garden Market, in the vicinity of which the party walked for some time. His Imperial Highness subsequently went to Bow-street Police Court.

The Grand Duke and suite next visited the British Museum, in going through which they occupied above two hours. In the afternoon his Imperial Highness, attended by several members of his suite, walked to the Egyptian Hall for the purpose of witnessing the exhibition of the "Beauphanax" The Grand Duke dined alone with his suite, and afterwards went to her Majesty's Theatre, where he occupied a seat in her Majesty's box.

PRINCE OSCAR OF SWEDEN.—On Monday, his Royal Highness Prince Oscar, accompanied by Baron Rehausen and Count Rosen, and attended by Colonel Berkley Drummond, in one of the Royal carriages, paid a visit to the Government establishment at Woolwich. On Tuesday, the Prince visited the Dockyard at Portsmouth. Previously to dining with Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, the Commander-in-Chief, at Admiralty House, his Royal Highness Prince Oscar and suite visited the *Victory*, 104, ordinary guard ship. He was accompanied by Captain Pasco, the commander of the *Victory*, who conducted him over the vessel. The Prince expressed himself highly sensible of her former services under the gallant Nelson, detailed to him by Captain Pasco, who, it is well known, was in her at Trafalgar, as Nelson's flag-lieutenant. The dinner and ball were very splendid. The ball was fully and fashionably attended. The Prince danced nearly the whole evening, as did most of the Swedish officers. At about two o'clock his Royal Highness Prince Oscar took leave of the gallant Admiral, Sir Charles Ogle, and expressed himself with the attentions that had been shown to him during his short visit, and the *Undine* steam-yacht then took the Prince and party out to Spithead. The *Eugenie* and *Nordenskold* sailed on Wednesday for Stockholm, where it is expected Prince Oscar to arrive by the 20th instant, which is the reason of his making so short a visit in this country.

DEPARTURE OF THE DUCHESS OF KENT FOR THE CONTINENT. On Tuesday morning her Grace embarked at Woolwich in the *Garland*, for Ostend. Her Royal Highness reached Ostend in about nine hours, and left on Wednesday morning for Brussels.

ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGE.—The marriage of Lord Charles Lennox Fitzroy, second son of the Duke of Grafton, with ANN, youngest daughter of the late James Balfour, Esq., of Whittinghame Castle, county of Berwick, was solemnised on Wednesday, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, in the presence of a select circle of the friends of both families

FETE AT HOLDERNESSE HOUSE.—The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry gave a magnificent entertainment, on Monday evening, at Holdernesse House, in honour of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia. The entertainment was prefaced by a banquet, which was graced by the presence of the distinguished foreign Princes at present in town, as well as by the leading members of the aristocracy. The banquet was succeeded by an assembly at which not less than a thousand members of the fashionable world congregated.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES &c.

OXFORD

June 7

The Rev. Hibbert Binney, M.A., scholar and tutor of Worcester College, was this day elected a Fellow of that Society

ARCHDEACON HALE.—On Sunday the Rev W. Hale Hale, Archdeacon of London, read himself in, as Rector of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, to which living he had been inducted by the Bishop of London, and his legal assessors, on the late question of right, or precedency.

CONSECRATION OF LAMBETH NEW CHURCH.—On Monday the Bishop of Winchester, attended by the diocesan clergy, consecrated the newly-erected church of All Saints, New-cut, Lambeth

CHURCH FOR SEAMEN. The church for seamen of the port of London will be consecrated by the Bishop of London in the course of the present month. Prince Albert has intimated his intention of being present. The new church contains 800 sittings, all of which are unappropriated and entirely free.

NEW CHURCH IN SOUTHWARK.—A new church in the borough of Southwark (dedicated to St. Luke) has been, for some time past, in course of erection, and will be consecrated, by the Bishop of Winchester, in the course of next month.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS. FRIDAY.

THIRD READINGS.—The Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed; as was, also, the Turnpike Roads (Ireland) Bill.

PORTUGAL.—Lord STANLEY gave notice that, on Tuesday next, he should ask their Lordships to agree to a resolution, the substance of which would be, that the papers laid by her Majesty's command, before both Houses of Parliament, do not appear to justify the interference of this country in the internal affairs of Portugal.

THE CLERGY AND THE EDUCATION GRANT.—The Bishop of EXETER moved the following resolution:—"That it is the opinion of this House, that no grant of public orders, not exercising ecclesiastical functions, ought not, as such, to be ineligible to the office of schoolmasters in schools receiving aid from the Parliamentary grant." The right rev. Prelate trusted their Lordships would prevent her Majesty's Government from taking for ever on that ill-rewarded and neglected class of public servants a lasting mark of degradation.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. FRIDAY.

RAILWAY BILLS.—It was arranged that no House should sit at twelve o'clock on Monday next to dispose of a number of Railway Bills.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.—In answer to Dr. BOWRING, Lord PALMERSTON said her Majesty's late Government had made an official tender of their services to put a stop to the war which existed between the Americans and the Mexicans, and the present Government had renewed that offer in a more official form, but the parties did not appear disposed to accept of it. Therefore the British Government could not at present take any further steps on the subject.

AFFAIRS OF PORTUGAL.

Mr. HUME brought forward the following motion:—"That, in the judgment of this House, the armed interference of this Government between political parties in Portugal is unwarrantable in principle, and likely to lead to serious and mischievous consequences." The hon. member addressed the House at great length on the affairs of Portugal, which he considered to be in a most critical state, and proceeded to condemn the policy of her Majesty's Government, which he considered unwarrantable and unjustifiable. He considered that the Charter had been grossly violated by the Government of the Queen of Portugal, and therefore, that there was no justification for the interference of England.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

PORTUGAL.

Advices from Lisbon to the 4th inst., received yesterday, confirm the important news, given in page 370, of the capture of vessels of war belonging to the Junta. Some additional details are given, from which it appears that Count Das Antas, early on the morning of the 31st ult., took the decisive step of crossing the bar of Oporto, with "three steam vessels, one corvette, and four transports," carrying all the disposable forces of the Junta (some 2500 in number), "seizing out," as he said, "to give a mortal blow to the factions which oppress Portugal." Knowing, as he did, that Sir Thomas Maitland, with the British squadron, was close at hand, and had received orders to capture all vessels of war attempting to enter or depart from Oporto, he must have having been fired, and that Das Antas, the officer who gave the order having been placed under arrest for it. Das Antas, as President of the Junta, and "General-in-Chief of the National Forces," delivered in a protest against the capture; and was then sent back on board his ships and men to the Tagus. They will remain in the custody of the English forces, will be kindly treated, and will not be required to land in Portugal against their will.

On hearing of this capture, Sir W Parker, commanding in the Tagus, wrote to Sa da Bandeira, stationed at St. Ube's, acquainting him with the fact, and suggesting that as he could not now hope for reinforcements from the Douro, he also should surrender with his troops, and, availing himself of the British steamers, join his comrades, and accept, with Das Antas, an asylum in the cabin of the *Hibernia*. Sa would not consent to this, but he sent back one of his staff with his patches for the Junta, requesting that he might be despatched to Oporto in one of our steamers, and agreed to suspend hostilities till he recieved further instructions On the sixth instant, Sa's aide-de-camp was landed at Oporto; and the same day, as it appears, the five members of the Junta, deprived of their President, determined to accept the four articles tendered them by Colonel Wylde on behalf of the allied Powers on the 7th ultimo.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

REPRESENTATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.—Mr. W. Payne, the City Coroner, intends to offer himself at the ensuing election as one of the members for London. Mr. Payne in his address professes to be a free-trader He promises to introduce a bill for the complete exoneration of Dissenters from the payment of church rates; and says he will advocate the adoption of such measures regarding Ireland as will place it on "a footing more congenial with its relative position to this country, and induce her Majesty annually to visit that portion of her dominions, and return the Parliament to Dublin, for the transaction of such affairs as relate to that part of the United Kingdom." He pledges himself never to be absent from his duty. A requisition has been numerously signed, begging Sir Robert Peel to allow himself to be put in nomination.

ELECTION FOR MARYLEBONE.—On Tuesday night, a large and influential meeting of the electors of the borough of Marylebone took place at the Exmouth Arms, Exmouth-street, Hampstead-road, for the purpose of addressing Lord Dudley Stuart an opportunity of expressing his political sentiments, as a candidate for the representation of that borough. The chair was taken by Charles Eden Wyndham, Esq., of Wyndham Lord Dudley Stuart, in addressing his speech, advocated vote by ballot and triennial Parliaments. He was also in favour of abolishing the rate paying clauses of the Reform Bill, and at the suggestion of a person present, spoke of the window tax, which he thought ought to be repealed.

THE NEW SHERIFFS.—The gentlemen who are to be proposed for Sheriffs, are Charles Hill, Esq., of the firm of Hill, Fawcett, and Hill, stock and share brokers, Threadneedle-street, and William Cubitt, Esq., the builder and engineer, of Gray's Inn-lane

THE NEW OFFICES AT THE TREASURY.—The erection of the new offices of the Treasury at Whitehall has been completed, and the whole of the scaffolding removed. The new building completes the whole of the course of buildings of the Privy Council, Home and Foreign Office, and Treasury-offices, formerly in an assembly edifice, but now presenting a façade of elegant and elaborate architecture, in keeping with the magnificent structure of the new houses of Parliament, and a great architectural ornament to Whitehall. The interior is in a forward state for the reception of the officers of the different departments

ENLARGEMENT OF GOLDSMITHS' HALL.—On Wednesday preparations commenced for the erection of a new wing to its hall and the easey and melting house.

WESTMINSTER ELECTION.—On Wednesday evening, a meeting of Mr. C. Lushington's general committee, which was numerously attended, was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, to receive the report of the committee in reference to the state of the canvass in behalf of that gentleman. Mr. Gessin of St. James's in the chair. Mr. Huggest, the secretary, produced the report of the voluntary names of the gentlemen of the committee, which showed a return most favourable to the interest of Mr. C. Lushington, the number being as eight to one in favour of that gentleman and General Sir De Lacy Evans, against Mr. C. Cochrane, Mr. Bankhead, Mr. Pruet, Mr. Childs, Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Cox, Mr. French, &c., addressed the meeting, urging the renewed exertions of the committee to complete the canvass, when steps were taken for that purpose.

HAGGERSTON.—On Tuesday evening the first general annual meeting of the supporters of the Grotto-passage Ragged Schools, was held at the Literary Institution, Edward-street, Forman-square. An interesting feature in the meeting was the presence of upwards of 70 of the children for whom the schools are intended. Lord Ramsaid having taken the chair, the children sang a hymn written for the occasion. The Secretary then read the report, which stated the schools were formed in honour of the ignorance and degradation of the youth of both sexes in the district establishment, a year ago, had received 150 boys and 120 girls, the average daily attendance being 30 To carry on their operations the Committee had received the sum of £163, and had expended all but £5. They now appealed to the public for support to keep the schools in existence. The report having been adopted, resolutions on behalf of the schools were carried.

BIRTHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The number of births in the week ending June 5, was 1325, of which 706 were males and 619 females, a number which exceeds that of the previous week's return by 92. The number of deaths was only 970 (495 males and 360 females), being less than the births by 355, less than the deaths of the previous week by 174, and less than the weekly average of the last five springs by 128.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—The eighth anniversary dinner of this institution was held at Stationers' Hall, on Wednesday. Sir Robert Peel presided, and made an eloquent and forcible appeal in its behalf, which, we are glad to say, was well responded to by the 300 gentlemen present. The subscriptions amounted to nearly £1700 Sir R. Peel contributed £100.

SUICIDE AT WORCESTER.—A determined act of suicide was committed on Tuesday afternoon, at Worcester, by Mr. Benjamin Sheppard, a surgeon of that city. Between twelve and one o'clock Mr. Sheppard went into the shop of Mr. Stringer, a chemist and druggist, and asked for a phial bottle of prussic acid, which he said he wanted for a patient. Mr. Stringer, knowing Mr. Sheppard, did not hesitate to give him the quantity asked for, and Mr. Sheppard thereupon retired into a parlour adjoining the shop, and swallowed it. Mr. Stringer, going into the room immediately afterwards, found the phial empty, and the deceased on the ground. He exclaimed, "You have not drank it, have you?" to which Mr. Sheppard replied, "It's all right," and died in a few minutes after.

FORGERY AT A WRIT AT AN ATTORNEY.—A legal practitioner, named Turner, has been committed for trial, by the magistrates of Sheffield, upon a charge of having forged a writ. It appears that Turner had been instructed, a few days last, by one of his clients, to issue a writ against a person who had failed to pay the money which he had borrowed of the client. Before the writ had arrived the defaulter made arrangements for payment; but Turner said that he had received the writ on the day following that on which the arrangements were made, and he was, consequently, paid 25s. costs. When this sum was paid, he was required to deliver the original writ; and, with some reluctance, he handed over a writ in which several erasures were discernible The writ was suspected to be a forgery, and Turner was afterwards apprehended. A clerk in the Queen's Bench-office, London, stated, at the last examination, that no process for such a writ had been issued in November last; and that he believed that the precipe for the writ produced in Court had been issued in January, 1846. The prosecutors offered to abandon the proceedings if Turner could produce a letter from his London agent, enclosing the writ, or otherwise show that he had really received it; but he was unable to offer any proof whatever.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

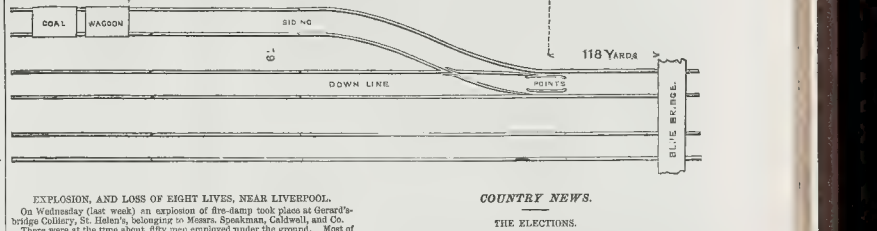
LOSS OF SEVEN LIVES ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

A very serious accident took place on the London and North Western Railway on Saturday night, near Wolverton station.

The down mail train from Liverpool, consisting of nineteen carriages of various descriptions, started at the appointed time, a quarter before nine o'clock on that evening, from the Euston-square terminus, and was due at Wolverton at fifteen minutes before eleven. The train was heard approaching the Wolverton station at its proper time, and was properly signalled by police constable Fossey, who was stationed at the "Blue Bridge" between 600 and 700 yards on the London side of the station. The signal indicating that all was right for the train to enter the station was heard at the latter point. The points, at this time, were right for the train to pass on to the station; when the man, as if suddenly struck with the idea that he had omitted something, ran a distance of nearly fifty yards, and altered the points. The train proceeded; and, as soon as the Engineer perceived himself turned into a siding, he reversed his engine, and backed the wheels, whilst the six-wheel break was applied to the tender; the guards simultaneously applying the same to the hinder part of the train, which consists of nineteen carriages. In spite, however, of all these precautions, a fearful crash ensued On the Superintendent reaching the spot, a shocking scene presented itself.

The engine had driven into the siding for upwards of 100 yards, and the first truck to stems, breaking its buffers and buffer-plank, twisting upwards the front part of the iron platform round the engine ("No. 153," and one of Stephenson's long boiler), but remaining with the tender in every other respect uninjured. After the tender came two parcel vans, and then followed second-class carriages. The parcel vans escaped unhurt, and the damage done to the two first second-class carriages appears not to have been very extensive. On the first carriage the under-guard, Staines, was seated with his back to the engine, but with a presence of mind which was wonderful he saved his life by throwing himself on the roof of the carriage on which he sat; had he sat down on it his legs would have been crushed to pieces. Neither he nor the driver of the engine, nor the fireman, descried their positions at a moment so perilous. The three breaks on the train were applied at the same moment, and the steam was shut off. It was the fourth carriage from the engine (or the second second-class carriage) which was the immediate cause of what happened, though apparently itself uninjured. The back part of this carriage probably coming unequally in contact with the buffers of that behind it, rushed, wheels and all, right into the body of the fifth carriage from the engine (or the third second class carriage), while the latter was driven in behind by the weight of that portion of the train which it preceded. The consequence was, that the sides and roof of the fifth carriage from the engine were burst open, its compartments were reduced to shivers, and seven of the passengers squeezed horribly to death. All the steam was at once let off. It was completely annihilated. Mr. Turner and the others who have received the most serious injuries seem all to have been in this carriage. The destruction of it is so complete, that the only wonder is how any of the passengers it contained could have survived.

As soon as possible after the sufferers had been attended to, and the broken carriages removed from the line, an investigation was made into the circumstances of the accident. It is stated that, at the Wolverton station, the points are always kept straight with the main line, and they require to be altered, to allow a train to enter the siding. It appears that the constable Fossey, after having given the signal for the arrival of the mail train, ran from the bridge, where he was stationed, to the points of the siding, about 40 or 50 yards, and held them back, so that the mail train passed on to the siding, instead of passing



onward down the main line. On the constable Fossey being interrogated as to the causes which led him, after signaling the arrival of the mail train, to run down the line, for the purpose of turning it on to the siding, the only explanation which he afforded was, that he afterwards thought it was not the mail train, but a luggage train, and he did so for the purpose of securing its safety. This statement, however, being very much doubted, the superintendent of the Wolverton Station felt it his duty immediately to give him into custody

Besides the seven persons killed, there are four others more or less severely injured. The following is a list of the

PASSENGERS KILLED.

Mr. John Simpson Sherratt, of Lichfield, formerly secretary to the Lichfield and Birmingham Railway Company

Mr. T. Makenzie, a graduate of Magdalen Hall, Oxford.

Mr. J. Clifton, linendraper.

Mr. J. B. Rattray, of the firm of Keay and Rattray, of the Lily Bank Foundry, Dundee.

Mr. Miller, honorary secretary to the Ragged School, held at 107, Broadwall, London.

Mr. Cope, a clerk in the London and Westminster Bank, who was proceeding to Wolverhampton on leave of absence; and a

Mr. Henry Smith, a solicitor of Birmingham

We subjoin a list of those persons injured by the collision.

Mr. Turner, of Brewood Hall, Staffordshire.

A journeyman baker, named Eadss, in the service of the proprietor of the Royal Hotel, Leamington.

A person named Shannon, residing at Manchester; and

A person named Sindon, a native of Dublin.

These four were the only persons seriously injured; several who sustained only slight contusions by the shock having proceeded on their journeys shortly after the melancholy occurrence.

Information of the melancholy occurrence having been forwarded to Mr. Cowley, the Coroner for Buckinghamshire, that gentleman arrived at Wolverton early on Sunday morning, and, after inspecting the scene of the accident, made arrangements for commencing an investigation on Monday.

The Jury having been sworn, went to see the bodies. They then proceeded to view the locality where the accident occurred. Carriages, intended to represent the two cases had been placed on the siding, in order to make the manner in which the accident occurred more clearly intelligible, and every explanation required was most readily afforded by the railway officials.

After some discussion, it was unanimously agreed to adjourn the inquiry until Friday (yesterday)

On Wednesday, Captain Coddington, the government inspector of railways, arrived at Wolverton, and investigated the circumstances connected with the collision. The gallant captain made a minute examination of the points at which the train entered the siding, the exact distance of which from the Wolverton station is stated to be 980 yards. The latest report as to the condition of the parties injured is that they are progressing favourably; some of them, it is believed, will be able to attend the adjourned inquest. The company have directed that all the funeral expences of the sufferers should be charged to them.

The annexed diagram will assist in explaining the cause of the calamity. The points are there shown open to the siding. The "Blue Bridge" is on the London side of Wolverton Station; and distance from thence to the points, and from the points to the coal waggons, is denoted by figures; for the diagram is unavoidably compressed end-wise, as the entire length of the whole paper would be insufficient to admit it to the full scale in proportion to its width.

EXPLOSION, AND LOSS OF EIGHT LIVES, NEAR LIVERPOOL.

On Wednesday (last week) an explosion of fire-damp took place at Gerard's-bridge Colliery, St. Helen's, belonging to Messrs. Speakman, Caldwell, and Co.

There were at the time about fifty men employed under the ground, but most of them were got out in a few hours, very little injured; but eight of the number were found dead

The names of the persons killed are, John Matthew, collier, aged forty-five; Peter Matthew, collier, his son, aged twenty-two; John Matthew, seventeen; David Matthew, fifteen; and Jos. Matthew, ten, also his sons, all drawers; he has left a wife and several young children. Joseph Worral, collier, aged fifty, left a wife and five children; John Lea, drawer, seventeen; and James Morris, drawer, twelve.

At the Coroner's Inquest, the Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death, caused by gases arising from the combustion of coal, which was set on fire during an explosion."

THE STRAND COAL HOLE DESTROYED BY FIRE Early on Monday morning, a fire took place upon the premises termed the Surrey Coal Hole, adjoining the Surrey Theatre, in the Blackfriars-road. Whilst police-constable Brien, 120 M, was going his rounds, he noticed an unusual glare of light in one of the upper windows of the tavern, and, without delay, an alarm was raised, and, after some trouble, the inmates were aroused; by that period, however, the fire had obtained such hold of the lower floors, that it was utterly impossible for any one to descend by the staircase. A ladder was brought to the place, and, by that means, two, if not three lives, were saved from destruction. Before the ladders arrived, the brother of the occupier of the premises, and also the barmaid, threw themselves from the second and third floors of the premises, and in so doing they were seriously injured. For some time the destruction of the Surrey Theatre appeared certain, but it was saved by the exertions of the firemen; but it was nearly seven o'clock before the fire was extinguished, and not before the whole of the stock in trade, furniture, and other effects of the tavern were consumed, and the building nearly gutted. The loss by this disastrous event will be very considerable. The occupier of the premises (Mr. J. W. Tabernacle) had £300 in cash, on the second floor. Fortunately, however, the firemen have since found the whole of the money in the ruins, and not at all injured by the action of the flames.

SUICIDE ON THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—On Wednesday morning about seven o'clock, a young woman and a man, a stranger to her, were standing near to each other on the bridge which crosses the Wandsworth-road over the South-Western Railway, near the Plough, at Battersea. The young woman opened a gate at the side of the bridge, as the express down train came in sight, and ran down the bank and threw herself upon the down line of rails. The line taking a curve concealed her from the view of the driver until the train was almost upon her. The driver saw her as he put off the steam, but almost momentarily what is termed the "guard" of the engine struck the unfortunate creature, and hurled her a distance of thirteen yards. She was thrown into a small ditch by the side of the line. The man, who had arrived near her on the fence, inflicting a gash extending from the forehead to the neck. Her right arm was completely smashed, and the thumb and fore-finger of the left hand were cut off. She was taken, still alive, to the Wandsworth Union, where she arrived only ten minutes after her admission. She is a fine-grown woman of about thirty years of age, has dark brown hair and eyes, and very pleasing features. She was dressed very respectably. Her handkerchief was marked "F. C. A.," and her linen "J. A."

CURIOUS FORGERY BY A GERMAN.—A young German has undergone an examination at Manchester, on suspicion of having committed forgery, under the following circumstances: The prisoner, who is a native of Germany, and cannot speak a word of the English language, gave his name as Adolphus Schulz. He appeared to have been respectably connected. It appeared from the evidence, and also from his own admission, that, some time ago, he and those with whom he was connected, paid into the banking house of Messrs. J. H. Stemetz and Co., at Vienna, 20,000 florins, or £2000, and received for the amount a letter of credit on several highly-respectable houses in England. The letter of credit set forth that any of the houses named might pay the whole amount, or such part of it as they thought proper, the bales of the holder of the letter, inflicting a gash extending from the forehead to the neck. Her right arm was completely smashed, and the thumb and fore-finger of the left hand were cut off. She was taken, still alive, to the Wandsworth Union, where she arrived only ten minutes after her admission. She is a fine-grown woman of about thirty years of age, has dark brown hair and eyes, and very pleasing features. She was dressed very respectably. Her handkerchief was marked "F. C. A.," and her linen "J. A."

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COUNTRY NEWS.

THE ELECTIONS.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. A public meeting of the electors of Buckinghamshire took place at Newport Pagnell, on Wednesday, when Mr Disraeli attended, and was introduced to the electors. Mr. Greaves was the Chairman. Before Mr. Chester eulogised the services of Mr. Disraeli to the Protection cause; and Mr. Disraeli then addressed the electors for some time upon the present state of public affairs. The hon. gentleman made the subject of Protection a prominent topic of his speech. He said that such was the financial condition of the country, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be compelled to take some steps next year. It would be of no use merely to reduce the Income Tax, but a new system of moderate Customs duties must be proposed, and of course the principle of a small duty upon corn would then again be discussed. When the Customs duties were destroyed, the opposite Exchequer resources could not stand. "Then," said Mr Disraeli, "we shall not long have the malt-tax, and the vexatious process connected with it, to submit to, if this opinion be sound and just, which the Legislature ought to accept. The persons, therefore, who are now most effectually pulling down the Excise customs are Mr. Cobden and his friends and disciples, and that by the opinions which they have promulgated. If the Excise system, then, be full of peril and danger—if the Income-tax is about to cease—then I want to know where the revenue of England will be, or what the Chancellor of the Exchequer will do, unless he comes forward with a scheme and with principles which will ensure a permanent reconstruction—I want to know, if they do not take these principles as the foundation of their revenue—I want to know where the revenue would come from. But, if these principles are adopted, then the principle of Protection is once again before the Legislature." Mr. Disraeli was very favourably received; and resolutions, pledging the meeting to support him, in conjunction with Mr Du Pre and Mr. Tower, were agreed to

OXFORD. Mr. John Cobbett, son of the late William Cobbett, will, it is said, be returned with Mr. Fielden, without opposition.

CITY OF WORCESTER. There is very likely to be a pretty considerable commotion in this city whenever a general election shall take place. Mr. Bailey, who has represented the Conservative party in two Parliaments, has intimated his intention to retire at the next election; he aspires to the honour of representing a county constituency (Dreon). A vacancy will therefore be created, to fill which three candidates are already mentioned, viz., Sergeant Glover and Mr. Rufford, on the Conservative interest, and Mr. Hardy, who entertains extreme opinions of a newly-promulgated tendency.

LIVERPOOL.—A meeting of the general committee of the Reform Association was held on Tuesday, at which it was reported that Sir Thomas Birch, Bart., of Hale Hall, had consented to allow himself to be nominated as a candidate for the Liberal interest at the next general election. A unanimous vote in his favour was passed, and the Chairman was requested to convey the result of the meeting to Sir Thomas.

MANCHESTER. There is no appearance of a contest for this borough. It is generally believed that Mr. John Bright and the Right Hon. T. M. Gibson will walk over.

COLCHESTER. Mr. Whittle Harvey declines coming forward, having carefully examined the returns placed in his hands by his Committee.

HASTINGS.—Mr Villiers will not be a candidate for the representation of South Lancashire. Should the Honourable Gentleman be nominated it will be by his friends, and not the consequence of any arrangement with him. He intends to remain in the constituency permitting the representative of Wolverhampton. There has, however, been a meeting of the electors of South Lancashire, at which it was agreed to support Mr. Villiers and Mr. Brown at the next election.

SHREWSBURY Sir FITZROY Kelly will offer on the Conservative interest for this borough.

WINDSOR.—There is no truth in the report that Sir E. L. Bulwer Lytton will not again contest Lincoln. Of his success little doubt is entertained; the latest intelligence being that Mr. Collett is likely to resign his seat.

BRIGHTON.—In addition to Captain Campbell and Lord Alfred Harvey, a third candidate has taken the field for Brighton, in the person of William Conisgham, Esq., of Kemp-town.

KIDDERMINSTER. Mr. Ferrand having issued his retiring address to the electors on Wednesday (last week), A. Lawson, Esq., M.P., arrived in the town the same evening, and immediately commenced a canvass of the electors. A requisition to Mr. Ferrand, signed by the Committee of Trade, and a few others, requesting that gentleman to reconsider his determination, and contest the borough.

SANDWICH.—Lord Charles Pelham Clinton, a son of the Duke of Newcastle, is a candidate for this borough, on "Protestant" and "Procestive," and "Conservative" principles.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—Viscount Fielding has consented to come forward as a candidate for the representation of the University, on Protestant principles.

GLASGOW.—The gentlemen spoken of as candidates for representing this city in Parliament, are Mr. Dennistoun, the present member, who is to be accommended by Mr. Macvicar, the Free Church Professor of Trade, and Mr. Oswald, who refires; the Lord Provost and Mr. Dixon, of Govan Iron Works, are also named; and there is some talk of asking Sir Robert Peel to allow himself to be nominated.

THE ELECTION FOR LONDON.—The requisition to Sir Robert Peel, Bart., has already obtained nearly 2000 signatures.

BIRTHDAY OF THE KING OF HANOVER.—Last Saturday was the birthday of His Majesty the King of Hanover. His Excellency Count Kielmansegge, his Majesty's representative at the Court of Great Britain, gave a grand dinner in honour of the day, at his residence in Grosvenor-place His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge honoured his Excellency with his company

THE LATE DR. CHALMERS.

THIS eminent divine was born in 1776, and towards the beginning of the present century he commenced his distinguished theological career as Minister in the parish of Kilmany, in Fifeshire. He remained there for twelve years, and was translated to the Tron Church of Glasgow in 1815. During this time he produced his work on Natural Theology, and his "Sketches of Moral and Mental Philosophy." His "Evidences of the Christian Revelation" were originally published in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," under the management of Dr. Brewster. In Glasgow, his astronomical and commercial discourses, so sensible, so profound, and so Christian, proved of incalculable benefit to the moral and social improvement of his fellow citizens—aye, and to many thousands of his fellow men, both in and out of Scotland. His work on the civic and Christian economy of large towns is of inestimable value. In 1823 Dr. Chalmers accepted the Chair of Moral Philosophy in the New College of St. Andrew's, where he remained until 1828, when he received the appointment of Theological Professor in the University of Edinburgh.

From the period of his settlement at St. Andrew's until his removal to Edinburgh he published his works on "Endowments," and on "Political Economy," his "Bridgewater Treatise," and his "Lectures on the Romans." Altogether his published works form twenty-five volumes: their circulation has been very large. In 1843 the Doctor resigned his Professorship in the University, and became Principal of the New College. The death of Dr. Chalmers was very sudden. He was found on the morning of the 31st ult., dead in his bed, to which he had retired the previous night, in apparent health. As the intellectual leader of the Free Church of Scotland, as an able writer and preacher, and as one of the best of good men, Dr. Chalmers leaves behind him an undying reputation. The spiritual and earthly welfare of all men was the mainspring of his thoughts and actions. His love and care extended to every class, but his heart was chiefly with the poor of his people. He devoted his great and comprehensive powers to their enfranchisement from sin and suffering. Under his influence virtue and happiness have become the inmates of many, many cottage homes in Scotland. His death is, indeed, a public and an irreparable loss.

THE LATE REV. DR. CHALMERS.

THE INTERMENT.

On Friday, the last earthly duty was paid to the remains of Dr. Chalmers. The place of sepulture was the Southern Cemetery, at Grange, near Edinburgh, in which, it is stated, that the Doctor had expressed a wish to be buried. The funeral was the largest that, perhaps, ever took place in Edinburgh, or in Scotland.

There were about 1500 persons in the procession at the time it left the residence of the deceased. These may be classed as follows:—Pupils belonging to Merchiston Academy (which is presided over by the brother of the deceased), 50; students and probationers, 280; ministers, elders, and deacons, not members of Assembly, and ministers and elders of other denominations, 570; members of the General Assembly, 190; magistrates and council, 17; private friends of the deceased, 36; and the general public, 336. The procession took fully a quarter of an hour to pass any given point on the route. The ranks formed in two lines, between which the coffin, with its plate, inscribed, "Thomas Chalmers, D.D., died May 31st, 1847, aged 67," was borne along, followed by the son of Dr. Hanna, as chief mourner, the relatives of the deceased, &c. When the coffin was lowered into the ground the members of the procession no longer retained their places; they all drew towards the grave and gathered round it in one vast and dense multitude, in silent awe, whilst dust was piled above the dead.

The Correspondent of the *Daily News* observes:—"The character as well as the number of the mourners was worthy of notice. There were Lords of Session, and the humble sitters in the Westport Church—a sort of ragged church, wholly raised by Chalmers—Professors of the University, and Students of the Normal School; the Commissioner and Moderator of the Established Church Assembly, and the officials of the Free Church Assembly; Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Independents; Tory, Whig, and Radical; old men, and the boys of the Merchiston Academy: and there, too, was Principal Lee, who contended with Chalmers in the Moderatorship, and who succeeded to his vacated chair in the University; Dr. Wardlaw, of Glasgow, who fought with him on Church Establishments; and Provost Black, who contended with him about seat-rents, made up for his absence in London by sending his carriage to swell the funeral *cortège*. The gazers looked on with a silence intensely expressive. It could be no common loss that soothed into order and sadness an indiscriminate mass of on-lookers extending along the sides of the streets for nearly two miles."

The rear of the procession was brought up by about forty carriages. Among these were the carriages of the Lord Provost (his Lordship being absent in London), the Duchess of Gordon, and several of the Lords of the Session. Among those who were present in the procession, not connected with the Free Church, were the following:—Lord Belhaven, Lord High Commissioner of the General Assembly of the Established Church, and the Rev. Dr. Paul, the Moderator; together with Principal Lee, Professor Robertson, the Rev. Norman M'Leod, of Dalkeith; the Rev. Dr. Steven, Edinburgh; the Rev. Mr. Caird, Edinburgh; the Rev. Mr. Russell, Yarrow; the Rev. Mr. Balfour, Colinton; and the Rev. Mr. Chalmers, of Dunfermline. Among those belonging to other denominations, were:—The Rev. Dr. Brown, the Rev. Dr. Harper, the Rev. Dr. Peddie, the Rev. Mr. Johnston, the Rev. Mr. A. Thomson, the Rev. Mr. Davidson, the Rev. Mr. Robertson, the Rev. Mr. Thomson (Stateford), of the United Presbyterian Church; the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw, the Rev. Dr. Alexander, and the Rev. J. R. Campbell, of the Congregational Church; Archdeacon Williams, and the Rev. Mr. Drummond, of the Episcopal Church, &c. The Judges of the Court of Session present were Lord Moncrieff, Lord Ivory, and Lord Robertson. There were, also, present the greater number of the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh, namely—Professors Wilson, Syme, Alison, Christison, Traill, More, Simpson, Innes, Pillans, Gregory, Donaldson, Smyth, Thomson, Kelland, and Balfour, in addition to Principal Lee and Professor Robertson, whose names are given above.

On Sunday public discourses were delivered in the hall of the Free Church Assembly, at Morningside, where the Doctor was a member, and which was his last and favourite experiment in church extension. In the other free churches, in almost all the dissenting places of worship, and in many of those of the Establishment, his death was the sole or leading theme of pulpit disquisition. The mourning habiliments of the inhabitants were as general as in the case of a Royal death.

"The cause of Dr. Chalmers's death," says the *Daily News*, "was generally understood to be apoplexy, but the autopsy has shown it to have been disease of the heart, that organ having, to a considerable extent, been converted into fatty matter, and so becoming incapable of muscular action. The other parts of the body were decidedly healthy. Phrenology is rather at fault regarding Dr. Chalmers. From the largeness of his head externally, and the peculiarity of his mental temperament, the leading craniologists have long spoken of him as of necessity possessing a large brain; but the *post-mortem* inspection of the encephalon has disabused this idea. Thus, the weight of brain in Dupuytren was 64 oz., in Cuvier 63, in Abercrombie 63, in Chalmers 53—the average weight in persons from 50 to 60 years of age being 50oz. 2 drms."

FUNERAL OF DR. CHALMERS, IN THE NEW SOUTHERN CEMETERY, EDINBURGH.—FROM A SKETCH BY MR. A. RITCHIE.

FETE AT THE ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY'S GARDEN, REGENT'S-PARK.—SKETCHED FROM THE LAKE.

THE ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.

On Wednesday, the second Exhibition for the season, of this Society, took place, and was honoured by the presence of several distinguished visitors. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Bouverie, was received at an early hour, by the President, the Duke of Norfolk. The arrival of the Prince was soon followed by that of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Saxe Weimar and suite.

The weather was very fine, and the grounds were in high condition. The number of visitors was far greater than on any former occasion; and the ladies, in elegant morning costume, contributed much to the gaiety of the scene. The light and delicate hues of most of the dresses, and the fanciful colours of the parasols, gleaming amidst the trees in the bright sun light, had a charming effect, which was greatly enhanced by "the still, sweet fall" of the music of three military bands, stationed in different parts of the gardens. There, too, was the band of the Caledonian Asylum, in picturesque costume; and ever and anon a company of pipers paraded the walks. Viewed from the summit of the

UPPER ROW OF PORTRAITS.

MR. BARON ALDERSON. LORD CHIEF JUSTICE WILDE. LORD DENMAN, CHIEF BARON POLLOCK. MR. JUSTICE PATTESON. MR. JUSTICE COLERIDGE.

LOWER ROW OF PORTRAITS.

MR. BARON PLATT. MR. JUSTICE ERLE. MR. JUSTICE CRESSWELL. MR. JUSTICE MAULE. MR. JUSTICE COLTMAN. MR. BARON ROLFE.

RESERVED CROWN CASE, IN THE EXCHEQUER CHAMBER.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

artificial mound, near the lake, the *coup d'œil* was very striking; there were numberless visitors promenading in the broad walk, and on the turf; whilst others, grouped together, were seated to hear the strains of music, which ended, a general move was made towards another band, just commencing; and, at the conclusion of their spirit-stirring melody, again another group of musicians would essay their harmonious discourse, so that an ever-moving, brilliantly-attired crowd was constantly presented to view

The show of flowers was exceedingly abundant; and many were of exquisite beauty, and they proved so attractive that the tents were thronged throughout the day The Pelargoniums were chiefly contributed by Messrs. Cock, of Chiswick; Beck, of Isleworth; Gains, of Battersea; Catleagh, of Chelsea; and by Staines, Robinson, Cuysh, and Barker; the Orchids by Messrs. Rucker, Blandy, Rollison, and Warner; and Veitch, of Exeter. There were, also, large miscellaneous collections of stove and greenhouse plants, by Lady Antrobus, Miss Trail, Mr. Fraser, and Mr. Cook; and of roses, contributed by Messrs. Paul, Lane, Francis, and Lee.

Our Illustration is taken from the lake, and shows, in the distance, the magnificent Winter Garden, stocked with flowers of all hues, at the end of the broad walk; and the thronged of promenaders moving to and fro; the tent represented in the middle ground was a great point of attraction to the visitors, from the exquisite beauty and infinite variety of the pelargoniums, &c., therein displayed. The Gardens, we may observe, are, in many respects, superior to those at Chiswick; especially in their picturesque inequality of surface, and the fuller growth of the trees. Their situation, just on the verge of the town, is another advantage, by which you escape a long dusty drive.

COURT OF THE EXCHEQUER CHAMBER.

CROWN CASE RESERVED.

OUR readers are, doubtless, aware, from the occasional occurrence of matters of great weight and difficulty in the administration of Justice, that when any of the other Courts is equally divided in opinion, the cause before judgment may be adjourned into the Exchequer Chamber, before the whole of the Judges, who hear and determine upon it.

The rule is, that where a point is raised by Counsel in a criminal case affecting life or liberty, and the point is entitled to weight and consideration, a single Judge does not decide, but reserves the point for the opinion of the Judges A day is subsequently named for the argument, consideration, and judgment; in the meantime, the sentence is suspended. This rule particularly applies to criminal law.

These cases are termed "Crown Cases Reserved;" and the most recent of them has suggested the opportunity of presenting our readers with portraits of the several Judges, who, upon such occasions, wear their scarlet robes; and the scene has altogether, an impressive dignity.

The case to which we refer is that of the Queen *v.* Garbett, on the 29th ult., when all the Judges met in the Exchequer Chamber, to hear the arguments of Counsel; Mr. Montague Chambers appearing before their Lordships to argue an extremely important question on the rule of evidence to be observed where the answers to questions tended to criminate the party. The prisoner, Garbett, it will be recollected, was tried and convicted at the last Old Bailey Sessions before Mr. Baron Alderson, of forging the acceptance to a bill of exchange

The argument was adjourned to Saturday, June 5, when our Artist made his sketch in the Court. There were then present, seated as shown in the Engraving, Lord Denman, Lord Chief Justice Wilde, Chief Baron Pollock, Mr. Baron Alderson, Mr. Justice Patteson, Mr. Justice Coleridge, Mr. Justice Maule, Mr. Justice Cohman, Mr. Baron Rolfe, Mr. Justice Cresswell, Mr. Justice Erle, and Mr. Baron Platt.

Mr. Willes was on the above day heard on behalf of the prosecution; and Mr. Chambers having replied, the Court rose.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Happy the ages and harmless were the days,
For then true love and amity were found.
When every village did a May-pole raise
And Whitsun-ales and May games did abound.
And all the lusty youngsters in a rout
With merry lasses danced the rod about.—PASQUIN'S *Trifonchos.*

The poets, or such of them as have made the social state of mankind the theme of their songs, rarely represent the progress of high civilization, the efforts of enterprize and science, or the accumulation of great wealth, as the means or end of natural happiness. But a condition of great refinements, of vast energy, speculation, and enormous individual possession now exists in this and many other nations the consequence of which is a demand for more stimulating excitement than the simple pleasures of less artificial days. Exotic tastes are the fruits of a forced social position. Moral as well as physical exhaustion must have its drain: hence the origin of much that is now objected against certain of our popular sports—or rather the abuses that have been grafted upon them: and good ground exists for such a prejudice: the turf is the territory of the "bold bad man," to which he is so generally born. He is the hero at fair for thereon the Legislature leaves him at liberty to minister to himself. Gambling on horse racing has reached a shameless point—it enjoys a disgraceful impunity: and this allusion to it comes of a most grateful contrast, furnished by a meeting of little pretension, whose anniversary occurred in the present week. Let us approach it *secundum artem.*

On Tuesday last, the Royal Thames Yacht Club held its second regatta of the season. The match was for the Challenge Cup: won last year by Mr. Smith's clipper—the *Secret* and finally secured to him in the present by that peerless little craft—for the prize must be won two years in succession. The day was alternate cloud and shine with occasionally a heavy squall. Six yachts sailed and a very interesting trial of skill and trim was the result. The following day set before the merry men of Middlesex—and the other metropolitan counties—the passage of horse coursing on Moulsey Hurst known so lovially as Hampton Races

The weather was delicious, for there had fallen some most genial rain: dust there was none: but of freshness and fragrance a prodigal banquet. The Hurst was a mighty encampment of savoury sutlers: a canvass city of feasting and frank revelry. There you might have seen, if you took the precaution to go—which we hope you did -great Lords riding as like their servants as they could, but never half so well—and a young gentleman enacting the drama of "Douglas"—*incognito* his nose. (One maidens there were most musical and melancholy—the swarthy sybils of the tribes of Egypt, who insured you ten thousand a-year at the cost of sixpence down, and the contingency of marrying the loveliest creature under the sun. You want, haply, to hear something about the racing. Well, Forest Flower won the Surrey and Middlesex Handicap, and Mr. Rolt the Corinthians -for Count Batthyany most certainly lost it—though he was second. Then there was a plate—in heats and a match, which was postponed to the morrow, and thus wound up a most pleasant afternoon. This was on Wednesday, but Thursday was the Cup day -the gala; an extraordinary occasion, in the good meaning of the term. As there is a new avenue of approach opened to Hampton—by rail to Richmond, and thence by some natural conveyance—of course there was a new stream to supply the ordinary tide of flood. The attendance was very great; "all for fun, and a little for the bottle," as the chant goes. The temperature was low, threatening rain, but it kept up. The sport was very good. Embrace won the Claremont Stakes, beating two others, easily; and Blind Hookey Her Majesty's Plate, after a dead heat with Alwal. There was more racing in heats, and all was conducted most creditably

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.

The Challenge Cup was sailed for and won on Monday by the *Secret*. It was a hardly contested race, and was pronounced as being the best match that has been sailed on the Thames for some time. The Challenge Cup is now definitively the property of Mr Smith, the owner of the *Secret*.

Shortly after eleven the signal was given, the canvass was hoisted smartly aboard of all the boats, and the *Secret* got a good start, whilst some of the other craft got into a scrimmage, and were obliged to make a board in to windward. Away she went, closely followed by the *Zuleika*, the *Antagonist*, the *Ino*, the *Challenger*, and *Prima Donna*. In this order they encountered a squall off False Point, near Woolwich, which compelled them to douse their topsails.

The squall came booming over the flats from the northward and westward, and, after it had spent its fury, the huge topsails were again hoisted, and the little *Zuleika* wooed the breeze so successfully, that she forereached and weathered on the *Secret*, and actually overhauled her off Tilbury Fort. The *Secret*, however, again crawled ahead, and rounded the buoy off Coalhouse Point at fifty-six minutes after one, the *Zuleika* one minute after her, the *Ino* at fifty-eight minutes after one, the *Antagonist* at two, the *Prima Donna* at two minutes after two, and the *Challenger* brought up the rear two minutes after her.

THE FIRST MATCH FOR THE GRAND CHALLENGE CUP.

The return match lay between the *Secret*, the *Ino*, and *Antagonist*. The *Secret* kept ahead until she arrived in Blackwall Reach, when, with the wind right aft, she carried away her jib-sheet, and the sail lashed away like the Mulligan in the Polka; but as she had a good start, this little *contretemps* did not matter, and the weather jib-sheet being fast on the larboard side, the sail was secured, and she sailed round the buoy at Greenwich amidst the cheers of thousands of spectators. The *Ino* ran a good second, and the *Antagonist* a good third, and the three other vessels were not far astern.

Thus terminated this excellent race, to the great satisfaction of all who witnessed it. The Challenge Cup, valued at 130 guineas, was then presented to Mr. Smith with the usual ceremonies. The Duke of Beaufort, accompanied by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, was out in the *Intrepid*, and Lord Anglesey in the *Pearl*. Lord Alfred Paget was not present at the match.

TATTERSALL'S

MONDAY.—The Ascot betting increased the bad feeling produced by the "tightness" of the money market after Epsom, and is likely to cripple speculation for some time to come. Several horses were backed this afternoon for the St. Leger and Goodwood Cup, but only the Cossack, Van Tromp, Black Dwarf, The Hero, Wolfdog, and Fitz Emilius, in any real demand. Enough, however, was done to warrant a tolerably full quotation.

NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.

5 to 1 agst Conspiracy	12 to 1 agst Inheritress
12 to 1 —— Executor	12 to 1 —— Clermont

ST. LEGER.

3 to 1 agst Cossack	18 to 1 agst Foreclosure
6 to 1 —— Van Tromp	17 to 1 —— Black Dwarf
11 to 1 —— Mr. Martin	20 to 1 —— Red Hart
	30 to 1 agst Exeter
	30 to 1 —— Ilrassione
	33 to 1 —— Conyngsby

GOODWOOD CUP.

7 to 1 agst The Hero	13 to 1 agst Sting
7 to 1 —— Wolfdog (t)	13 to 1 —— Fitz-Emilius
10 to 1 —— Monkbland	15 to 1 —— Sir Tatton Sykes
12 to 1 —— Dutcot	20 to 1 —— Hale
	30 to 1 agst Burgundy (t)
	30 to 1 —— Eryx
	32 to 1 —— Mabbenthlean
	35 to 1 —— Grisaton (t)

No betting on Thursday.

HAMPTON RACES -WEDNESDAY.

The following is the bill of fare for the first day:—

The Surrey and Middlesex Stakes of 30 sovs each, 10 ft, and 5 only if declared, with 50 added. The second to save his stake. Two miles. (46 Subs, 26 of whom pay 5 sovs each.)

Sir JI Fleetwood's Forest Flower, 5 yrs	(J Sharp) 1
Mr. Elwes's Messenger, 4 yrs, 6st 12lb ..	.. (A Day) 2
The Corinthian Stakes of 10 sovs each, 5 ft, and 25 added. Once round and a distance. The winner to be sold for £200. &c. (18 Subs.)	
Mr. F. P. Rolt's Spectator, aged, 11st 4lb ..	.. (Owner) 1
Mr. Nicholl's Carrieleopard, 3 yrs, 11st 5lb ..	.. (Owner) 2
Mr. Mostyn's Draco, 4 yrs, 10st 7lb	(Lord E. Cecil) 3
The Railway Plate of £20, given by the South Western Railway Company, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each. The winner to be sold for £200, &c.	
Heats. Once round and a distance. (5 subs.)	
Duke of Beaufort's f by Assassin, 3 yrs	(J. Sharpe) 1 1
Sir G. Heathcote's f by Astracan, 3 yrs	(Coatsworth) 2 2
Mr. Smith's b by Mulley Molosh, 3 yrs ..	(Crouch) 3 3
First heat.—Won by half a length. Second heat.—Won by five lengths.	

THURSDAY.

The Claremont Stakes of 10 sovs each, 5 ft, with 25 added. (Five Subs.)	
Mr. T. Hussey's Embrace, 8st 4lb	(J. Sharp) 1
Sir G. Heathcote's Brother to Khorassan, 8st 4lb ..	(Chapple) 2
Lord Strathmore's Sweet Sauce, 8st 4lb	(Crouch) 3
The Queen's Plate of One Hundred Guineas. The winner to be sold for £500, &c.	
Heats. Two Miles	
Mr. Olliver's Blind Hookey, aged ..	(Owner) 0 1 0 1
Lord Warwick's Alwal, 3 yrs ..	(Planner) 1 2 0 2
Mr Payne's Marquis of Conyngham ..	(J. Sharp) 0 3 dr
Blind Hookey made a good running from end to end, and, after a fine race up the distance, won by a neck	
The Innkeepers' Plate of 25 Sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 Sovs each; the winner to be sold for 100 sovs. Heats, one mile and a quarter. (14 Subs.)	
Duke of Beaufort's b f by Assassin, out of Esmeralda, 3 yrs ..	(J. Sharp) 1 0 1
Mr. Nicholls's Rowland, aged	(E. Parr) 0 1 2
Mr Osbaldeston's f by Lanercost, out of Mountain Sylph's dam, 3 years	(Planner) 0 2 0
Captain Thompson's Etona, 5 yrs	(Bell) 0 3 0
Mr Drew's Sylph, aged	(Hackett) 2 0 0

The first heat was won by four lengths, the second by a neck, and the third by a length.

CRICKET.—The match between the Marylebone Club and Ground *v.* Sussex was concluded on Wednesday. The Marylebone lost by 108 runs. The final score was—Sussex, 331; Marylebone, 223.

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

BY ALBERT SMITH.

THE FISHING SEASON.

SOME readers are aware, since we last wrote the fishing season has commenced in the Thames; and our excellent friend, Mr. Straggles, has been the first to avail himself of it. In the tranquil punt, or on the latter-cupped bank, he quests the excitement caused by Jenny Lind; but a pleasing poetic melancholy has filled his mind; and, whilst watching his float, he has composed the following ballad, to Lindpaintner's glorious music of "The Standard Bearer," which all our readers have, doubtless, heard; but, if they have not, the sooner they do, and sung by Herr Pischof, the better.

THE FISHER'S WATCH.

(*Joe Straggleseachi.*)

Upon the painted Thames a fisher wight
Is watching where his float is idly dangling;
And thus, because he cannot get a bite,
He clears his throat and sings, whilst all are angling—
"The fish that I have caught I will not name,
Nor yet confess my bites have all been grounders;
But I will bear my basket just the same
As though 'twere filled with gudgeon, dace, or flounders,
As though 'twere filled with gudgeon, dace, or flounders."

The night comes on: the bleak rise up in shoals;
The fisherman is seen from pitches hunting;
And, whilst half starved, he eats his ground-bait rolls,
His song is heard by dozens round him punting.
"The fish that I have caught I will not name," &c.

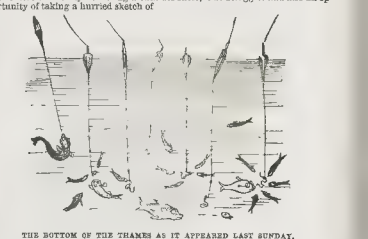
At length, worn out, he seeks the last up-train,
The Kingston Station fills with tired numbers,
He sees his blue day-ticket stamped again,
And saintly sings, the while he almost slumbers,
"The fish that I have caught I will not name,
But I will bear my basket as a token,
And if by chance they should find out my shame,
I'll swear that by a trout my line was broken,
I'll swear that by a trout my line was broken."

We have furthermore been favoured, by Mr. Straggles, with a vivid representation of

THE SURFACE OF THE THAMES AS IT APPEARED LAST SUNDAY;

the same view applying equally well to all the nearest pitches to the stations on the South-Western Railway. Mr. Straggles has informed us that there was a fish and three-quarters to each angler between Kingston and Hampton Court Bridges. The crowd embraced all classes and ages, from the boy with his long twig and crooked pin to the octogenarian, who now and then spared their rods and spoilt the children that accompanied them.

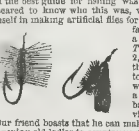
The heat of the day rendering a bath desirable, Mr. Straggles had also an opportunity of taking a hurried sketch of



THE BOTTOM OF THE THAMES AS IT APPEARED LAST SUNDAY,

where it was scarcely possible to avoid the baits of the gentle—men shove.

Mr. Straggles lost some time in going on from Kingston to Walton, having been told the best guide for fishing was "Walton's Complete Angler;" but nobody appeared to know who this was, when he got there. He has since occupied himself in making artificial flies for his next essay; which he contrives in this fashion, from his feather bed, an old hat, and a worn out shaving brush. He calls No. 1, *The dandy-grey-russet May Hackle*, and No. 2, *The big fubbertigibbet Tea-caddie*; and says they are "killing baits," and not to be told from nature. Not knowing the originals, we cannot tell; but we should conceive a swarm of flies like the above, with large barbed hooks in their tails, a very dreadful visitation.



Our friend boasts that he can make flies to any pattern. We have seen some conveying old ladies to country parties, that we think would defy all his ingenuity.

THE NEW CAB WHEELS

The application of caoutchouc to cab wheels, to deaden all noise and shaking, is another proof of the ingenuity of the age. Every one will soon be able to enjoy "the quiet rubber" even while riding along the streets. It will, however require much care; as, if put on too thickly, the elasticity thus given to the vehicles will lead to the not very desirable effects below represented.

FEARFUL EFFECTS OF CAOUTCHOUC WHEELS.

Like the jumping German of the song, as the vehicle would derive fresh impetus every time it came down, and spring higher in consequence, there is no knowing but that at last it might go clean out of the sphere of earth's attraction, and take its passengers an untintended journey

A new set of ideas will be opened to the poets, when this invention becomes general. Songs may begin—

"Merrily, merrily, goes the cab
Along the streets she bounds.
So darts the winkle from the crab,
Or the deer before the hounds."

SHAMELESS EFFRONTERY

We are sufficiently lost to all sense of shame to publish the following atrocious conundrum How we called up sufficient nerve to do so, is a mystery even to ourselves. However, here it is

What is the difference between a surgical operator and a wisard? One is a cupper, and the other is a saucerer.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

On Saturday last "La Figlia del Reggimento" was again repeated at this theatre. Mdlle Lind's performance of *Maria*, setting aside the surpassing merit as a musical accomplishment, is truly a wonderful piece of acting. That she should exhibit its rich our deepest admiration for the lively character of *Alice*, and engage our warmest sympathies in behalf of the simple *Annina*, is not so astonishing as to find without looking for an instant for the truth of the impersonation, she should so completely enlist our affections and tastes on behalf of a character which, in other hands, would be the reverse of elegant or refined that of a sutler girl. But, with Mdlle. Jenny Lind, whatever she undertakes, it will always be so. There is an innate grace and dignity of manner which never leaves her, and which, united to the winning archness, naïveté, and naturalness of her acting, forms the most fascinating combination. The look of enjoyment in her face communicates itself to, and completely carries away, her listeners, and it is the impression of all those who see her as *Maria*, how thoroughly she relishes her part. A careless spectator (but there are few such, when she performs) would lose a great deal of the merit of her performance; she must be watched at every moment, to catch the ever-varying expression of her features. The look of completely astonished as she struts about the stage, singing her regimental air—her mimic coquetry, with the old *Sergeant*: the struggle between inclination and the sense of duty, when studying the old-fashioned romance with the *Marquise*, all display a delicious discrimination of character. Her performance of *Adina* in "L'Elisir d'Amore" (which, although not possessing much intrinsic merit, becomes one of the gems of the opera when sung by these two admirable artists. It is the only thing of consequence that Garcia has to do with the whole opera, and we cannot admire too much the charming manner in which he succeeds in blending his voice with that of Mdlle Lind. This was particularly remarkable at the moment when the two voices sunk together in the lowest whisper and then swelled again with such admirable *ensemble*. Indeed, we never before remember to have heard a duet sung with such perfection, and in which the two voices were more exactly suited to each other. Who will ever forget the natural, but comic expression with which she repeats the words "Per Bacco" when the proud lady the *Marchioness of Birkenfield* claims her as her niece, and then the exquisite feeling she infuses into the words "Lasciar Ludri mia!" and "Addi," when she is about to bid adieu to her supposed father and the companions of her youth, at the end of the first act?

The second act gives Jenny Lind full scope for a wonderful display of vocalisation. It is when she is practising the romance with her aunt that she launches forth into the most elaborate succession of *flourishes* shakes and cadences of all descriptions, to the utter astonishment of the *Marquise*, who can scarcely believe her ears, and then, just as she is in the midst of one of the highest and most difficult passages, she dashes down the music in a fit of impatience, and begins singing her favourite regimental air. This is the best scene of the opera, and always excites universal laughter. Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, the Royal children, and an immense assemblage of Royalty, rank, and fashion attended the performances on Saturday. The Queen was again present, with the Grand Duke Constantine, the Duchess of Cambridge, &c., on Tuesday, when "La Sonnambula" was given. It is needless to dwell upon the performance as a whole has acquired an *ensemble* which makes it go off far more brilliantly and effectively than at first, and the music itself gains upon the ear. It is impossible to hear this opera three or four times before we can obtain an adequate idea of its greatness as a work of art, or of the exceeding beauty of its detached morceaux.

Mdlle. Lind, on each occasion, had so many bouquets thrown to her that it was with some difficulty she could carry them off the stage. The charming *danseuse*, Cerito and Carlotta Grisi, on Saturday, Tuesday, and Thursday evenings, displayed their exquisite chorographic talents in the ballets of "Giselle" and "Ondine."

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia" was repeated on Saturday night, by special desire of the Queen Dowager, who honoured the new theatre for the first time with her presence, accompanied by the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia. The house was crowded to excess by rank and fashion, and the opera went off brilliantly; the chorus in the prologue, "Passiam la notte," with Marini's majestic organ, being encored; and the duet in the

THE LATE RAILWAY ACCIDENT, AT CHESTER.

SCENE OF THE LATE RAILWAY ACCIDENT, AT CHESTER.—DILAPIDATED SPAN OF THE DEE BRIDGE.

In fulfilment of our engagement, we this week present our readers with Illustrations descriptive of the late lamentable accident at the Dee Bridge, on the Chester and Holyhead Railway.

The general view is taken from the high ground on the Saltney side, looking down upon the dilapidated span of the Bridge, and showing the space left open between the piers by the fall of the girder and road-way. The bent ends of the overhanging rails are shown for the purpose of marking more clearly the late track; the rails, as well as every other part of the ruin having been removed from the verge of the opening before we visited the spot.

The Bridge crosses the river at an angle of about 48½ is constructed with three spans skewed to the same angle—of 100 feet each; each span being sustained by four trussed girders, one on each side, and two in the middle, making the two roadways independent of each other; on the inside of the bottom flange of each pair of girders, shoes are cast, having a dooe-tail socket, into which wrought-iron ties are fitted to secure the girders from springing outwards at the bottom, a tendency to which is occasioned by the weight of the road-way and the oscillating pressure of the passing trains. Between these, and resting upon the same flange, are strong timber bearers or joists, upon which a flooring of four-inch planks is laid: on this the longitudinal sleepers are fitted, carrying the rails and check-rails, the latter being continued twenty-six *f et* beyond the span of the Bridge each way. Between each pair of girders near twenty tons of ballast had been recently laid, and we were informed by a gentleman on whom we can rely, that the unfortunate train in question was the first that had attempted to cross the Bridge after the ballast was so deposited.

Having heard much about the deflection of the girders when a train passed over, we watched them carefully on the occasion of two goods trains coming up, and could not perceive any more than a slight vibration, certainly nothing like a deflection of *inches*; they were unaccompanied by engine and tender. We have

Fig 1

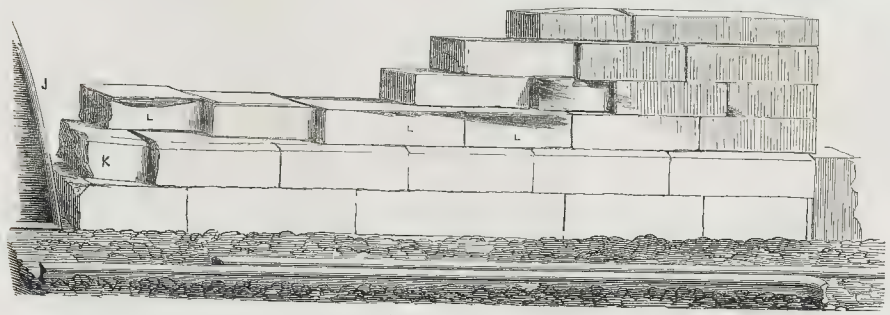
ELEVATION OF GIRDER.

given this brief and general description, with the view of making the following details—more immediately referring to the melancholy catastrophe—clear and intelligible to the general reader.

By the evidence given on the inquest, the public are already aware that the same facts are adduced in support of widely differing opinions; and as it is our object rather to furnish the material for others to judge from, than to volunteer an opinion of our own—we shall proceed to state the facts as they existed on our visiting the spot.

Fig 1 is a side elevation of the broken girder, showing the exact form and position of the fractures. A is the Saltney end. From B to the fracture C, the girder is represented in its perfect state (except the rails which are indicated at the opposite end, and shown entire in the general view), with the truss or tension plates, D, which run through, and are secured at A and B to the plates E. F F are enlarged transverse sections, and G G are plans of flange, showing the fracture, H. At the end H, is a section of masonry, showing the bearing of girder.

Fig. 2, as an elevation of the inside of the parapet, commencing from the end of the fallen girder, and extending 26 feet toward the Saltney end; the fractures and abrasions are carefully marked; as, on this piece of shattered wall, arguments of a very varied character are founded. J shows the end of the girder. K, where the tender first struck the wall; L L L, marks of abrasion, made by the screws and other slight projections on the side of the tender, several of which are broken off, and others much ground down.



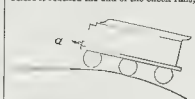
PARAPET OF THE BRIDGE.

The train consisted of the engine and tender, following which the carriages were arranged—1st One first-class 2nd One second class (with break and guard-box) 3rd One second. 4th Luggage-van 5th Second-class.

One opinion, having the weight of high authority, is, that the tender, by some means, got off the rails whilst upon the Bridge, and struck the girder at I, which, instantly giving way, the train fell through, the connection between the first-class carriage and the tender being broken in the fall: whilst the latter, having received additional impulse from the engineer turning on the steam just at this point, cleared the Bridge, struck and grazed the wall as before-named, running, still off the rails, a distance of seventy feet, to where it now lies. The engine had parted from the tender, and continued on the rails, having sustained scarcely the slightest injury.

Another opinion attributes the accident to some radical defect in the material or construction of the girder. Evidence having been given that the deflection had amounted to from four to six inches during the passage of a heavy train, it is inferred that on this occasion the girder gave way first at C, and that the piece I. was "jumped" out by the fall.

It was at this point that the engineer states he felt the sinking, and turned the steam full on; the sudden jerk from which gave an impetus to the tender, and enabled it to reach the Saltney side. The way in which it got off the line, before it reached the end of the check rails, is thus accounted for:—



The tender has six wheels: the curvature of the sinking rails would throw two or four of them out of bearing, where the slightest impediment or impulse, at either side, would make it change position on the line; and that this occurred just before striking K, and that the coupling at *a* was broken by the sudden elevation of the fore part, and consequent bending down of the screw to the tug of the engine.

The evidence of the boy went to show that the carriages had nearly all crossed the Bridge, before the entire floor and rails gave way, and that the last carriage ran back, dragging the others, which had become disengaged from the tender, into the river; and it does appear that the first-class carriage struck the parapet at K, from whence portions of the plate glass and window frame were projected, marked in the large drawing at A. From this, it would appear that a portion of the carriage was *cscaude* the parapet at the time it struck, which would make it very unlikely that any of the carriages had actually reached the Saltney side in comparative safety.

Another opinion is that the masonry was defective, and that the girders had not sufficient bearing; but, on examination, no deficiency was apparent in either respect. Others, that the tender struck the end of the girder A, and dislodged it from its bearings, from whence it fell into the river, and got broke by the fall—but there is no appearance on the coping of its having been driven off in that way—the stone being perfectly free from any marks of the girder having slid *outward*.

There appears no very clear mode of accounting for the tender leaving the line where the check-rails were fixed, except by supposing a curve in the rails; and, if a curve did occur, it must have been produced by something having sunk or given way.

The conduct of the engineer on the trying occasion is deserving of all praise; and there is a satisfaction in knowing that all that presence of mind and courage could do, was done at the *moment*, and done well.

Whilst we regret the absence from Chester of Mr. Lee, the Engineer to the line, and Mr. Munt, of the Chester and Holyhead Railway, to whom we were directed for information, we gladly acknowledge the readiness with which those gentlemen who were on the spot, and connected with the Railway, furnished us with some of the foregoing facts; and, if we have omitted any points which to them seemed important, it is only because we wished to avoid implying censure on any parties.

PICTURE-MODEL OF VENICE, AT VAUXHALL GARDENS

VAUXHALL GARDENS

THE VIEW OF VENICE.

THE above is a view of the pictorial model of a portion of the city of Venice, to which we alluded last week. It is set up on the "Waterloo Ground," where the fireworks are exhibited; and its effect about dusk, when the outlines are softened, and the real and artificial features more intimately blended, is very truthful. The spectator is supposed to be on the Grand Canal, at its entrance. In front of him is the landing-place leading to the PIAZZA di San Marco, with its two columns, on one of which the "winged lion of St. Mark" is a prominent object. The pile of buildings on the right is, or rather was, the Ducal Palace; and within its quadrangle are the "giant steps," down which the head of Marino Faliero rolled, and the terrible "lion's mouth" letter-box which received so many denunciations. Were the view continued still more to the right, the next opening would show us the Bridge of Sighs, crossing a narrow canal at some height, from the palace to the prisons. The Cathedral of St. Mark is before us, and over its principal door are the four celebrated horses of gilt bronze, which Napoleon removed to Paris, and which were afterwards returned. It is said that in the treasury of this fine church is the Gospel of St. Mark, written with his own hand.

The Campanile, or Bell Tower, is the lofty steeple to the left, from which Joel Il Diavolo makes his descent. The original is about three hundred feet high, and is ascended, not by steps, but a series of inclined planes, so that a horse may be ridden to the very top. There is a story of Lord Byron's having once done so, on his pony—the only one in Venice. We do not see much of St. Mark's Place from this point. It extends to the left, surrounded by arcades, in which are shops and *cafés*. It is something like what the Palais Royale would be if the gardens were removed, together with the railings, and the whole area paved. People of all nations assemble here, and in the number of the Turks gravely smoking and drinking their coffee, you see the first traces of approach to the East. They are chiefly merchants, who come over from Trieste in the steamer.

It is a pity that real water could not have been introduced in front of this view, as the imitation, however well done, mars the truthfulness of the model generally. It is by the lake that the Surrey Gardens are enabled to give such marvellous additional effect to their views. There is room enough at Vauxhall for a very fair sheet of water, which need not be above a foot deep, as it requires to be but very shallow indeed for reflection; and in this the great beauty of the pyrotechnic display lies. The fireworks, however, at Vauxhall, are very splendid, and the Gardens fully maintain their reputation for these displays.

THE EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—The party of Royal Sappers and Miners who are to form the "searching" party to be despatched on a boat expedition in search of Sir John Franklin and his party, in case no intelligence of them should reach England before next spring, have embarked on board the *Prince Rupert* and the *Westminster*. The instructions to the party are, to land at FORT JACK, and proceed to the company's station on the M'Kenzie river, where they are to winter; and, in the event of an unfortunate doubt still hanging over the fate of the intrepid Arctic voyagers, they will be joined by Sir John Richardson, in the spring of 1848. The men are all to be teetotalers, that is, no grog or spirits will be served out to them, but they will receive double pay and rations, and will have an abundant supply of pemmican, or the dried flesh of the buffalo. Winter dresses, prepared from the skin of the moose deer, are also provided for them, and every provision has been made to enable them to meet the rigours of the terrible climate they will have to endure. The men are all accustomed to the use of boats, which they will have in continual use on the M'Kenzie, and have been selected from the trades of carpenters, smiths, &c.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.—As nearly six years have elapsed since the last General Election, it may not perhaps be altogether uninteresting to our readers to be reminded of the course that was then adopted with respect to the dissolution of the old and the meeting of the new Parliament. Her Majesty in person prorogued the then Parliament on the 22nd of June, 1841. The dissolution by proclamation took place on the following day, the new Parliament being summoned to meet, and met accordingly, on the 19th of August, a period of 58 days thus intervening between the two events. The Legislature having then assembled, the sittings continued for a period of seven weeks—viz., from August 19 to October 7, when the session, by successive adjournments, was carried over until the month of February of the following year. Supposing this precedent to be followed on the present occasion, and that Parliament be adjourned on the 8th, and dissolved on the 9th of July, as anticipated, then, allowing, as in the former instance, 58 days for the elections and the interval necessary for, and consequent upon, the calling of a new Parliament, the second session of the 11th Victoria will commence on the 7th of September. On the previous occasion, the new Parliament commenced its sittings on the 19th of August, which were protracted until the 7th of October, principally from the fact of Lord Melbourne's Government having been outvoted on the Address in both Houses, in reference to the paragraph in the Speech from the Throne, calling upon Parliament to consider the laws regulating the trade in corn, with the view of determining whether they did not aggravate the natural fluctuations of supply, embarrass trade, derange the currency, diminish the comforts and increase the privations of the people—votes, which necessarily led to the delays and adjournments consequent upon the formation of a new Administration. Circumstances, however, have changed since then; and it may, therefore, be presumed that the forthcoming initiatory session, if it commences on or about the 7th of September, will terminate in a month or five weeks from that period, should no untoward circumstances, foreign or domestic, intervene.

FIRST AND SECONDS FLOUR.—At a recent meeting at Hastings, on the subject of the high price of provisions, Mr. Putland said: "An authority had gone forth for the general use of seconds flour. That article was the one generally, he might say invariably, consumed by the poorer and middle classes. The effect had been to raise the price of red wheats, from which alone that article was manufactured, equal to the white wheats, and had raised seconds flour to an extent unknown before. By this means a great injury had been inflicted on the poor. He found from recent trials and experience that nothing would sustain the working man so well as good strong red wheat flour. They might get rice, sago, or any other commodity, by which they would obtain an increase of bulk, but not of life-sustaining power, so that he much questioned any saving being effected. They should, therefore, be cautious how they sent forth any recommendations which would have the effect of urging the further progress of the error. He felt that they ought to advise that those who could afford it should use the best bread, and thereby leave more of the second quality for consumption by the poor."

THE BOSJESMANS, AT THE EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE exhibition of these extraordinary "Bush People," at that ark of zoological wonders—the Egyptian Hall, continues to attract numerous visitors. The group comprises two men, two women, and an infant, brought from that part of South Africa which borders on the English possessions and the territories of the Kaffirs.

With the ethnological characteristics of the Bosjesmans, literally, "Bushmen," the public have been made acquainted through the writings of Lichtenstein, Burchell, Campbell, Thompson, Pringle, and other intelligent travellers in Africa. The name of Bushmen, according to Dr. Knox, is inappropriate, since the race is unknown in woody land; the Doctor conjectures that the interior of Africa may be peopled with hards of tribes of this race; and he has a somewhat fanciful hypothesis identifying these poor creatures with the pigmies in Homer, who waged war against the cranes. It seems, however, ascertained that the Bosjesmans are a branch of the Hottentot race, which separated from the rest long before the establishment of the Europeans in Southern Africa, and took to a wandering life in the northern and more inland parts of the country. They are now beginning to be surrounded by civilisation; and, consequently, they must either become civilised themselves or become extinct. The latter seems the more probable; and, on this account, the present Exhibition is important, especially in illustration of the study of Ethnology, which is every year advancing in popularity.

The curious creatures at the Egyptian Hall are grouped upon a raised stage at one end of the large room; with a "flat" scene, set vegetation, hanging wood, &c. from the country of the Bushmen, cleverly painted and arranged by Mr. Johnstone. This is a vigorous piece of scenic effect, and greatly relieves the repulsive aspect of the aboriginal group. On our visit, one of the men, and the younger female, lay upon the floor, asleep, wrapped in their rugs, and skin clothing. The mother sat nursing her babe; and the other man sat smoking at the opposite corner; while in the centre blazed an open fire, which one of the party occasionally replenished with wood. The women wore conical caps, made of hide, and gold ornaments in their ears; the men, a sort of skin cloak, which hung down to their knees over a close tunic; the legs and feet were entirely bare. The most active individual of the party was the man whom our artist has represented standing: he addressed the audience very emphatically, and gave a sort of pantomimic description of the taking of a serpent, whose stuffed form he held up by way of illustration. His action was vehement, and not altogether graceless; and his pantomime was very striking. The frequent and strong clacking sound of the tongue, and the drawling of the ends of the sentences, were very peculiar. This fellow would make a capital melodramatic actor Neither of the party betrayed the least timidity: the mother occasionally left her child to receive money from the spectators, and kissed with fervour the donor's hand. The man, too, gratefully received a cigar, but did not leave off smoking his hemp-seed, to enjoy the higher flavoured luxury.

In stature, these Bosjesmans are low; they are lean; their legs are symmetrical; and in physiognomy, they agree with what Lichtenstein says of the race: "they have the universally distinguishing features of the Hottentots, their broad flat nose, the long prominent cheek-bones, and the yellow-brown hue of the skin;" and "their physiognomy has the same characteristic features as that of the Hottentots, only more wild and animated, owing to their insecure and wandering habits of life."

During our visit, the party went through a variety of performances illustrative of their customs in their native country: their whoops were sometimes startling: they seemed more than once to consider the attentions of a spectator as an affront, and were only stayed by their attendant from resentment. There were several implements lying about; but the bow and arrow appeared to be the favourite weapon.

Altogether, this is an exhibition of unusual interest and value. The first effect, on entering the room, may be repulsive; but, the attentive visitor soon overcomes this feeling, and sees in the benighted beings before him a fine subject for scientific investigation, as well as a scene for popular gratification, and rational curiosity. It was strange, too, in looking through one of the windows of the room into the busy street, to reflect that by a single turn of the head might be witnessed the two extremes of humanity—the lowest and highest of the race the wandering savage, and the silken baron of civilisation.

The portrait in the background of the sketch, we should add, is that of the gentleman under whose care the Bosjesmans have been brought from their native country to form one of our metropolitan sights.

THE BOSJESMANS AT THE EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Cur.*"—*The Author's solution of Enigma* 165 (*a masterly stratagem*) *is* 1. *R to Q R 2nd, K P one*: 2 *B to K 3rd, K to K 3rd*; 3. *R to Q 2nd, P takes P*; 4 *B takes P, K to K R 3rd*; 5. *R to Q 6th, mate*: *or*, 1. *R to Q R 2nd. K to K Kt 3rd*; 2. *R to K R 2nd, K P one*; 3. *B to K 3rd, K P one*; 4. *R to K R 3rd, K to K B 3rd*; 5. *R to K R 6th, mate. Your exclusive is left for you at the Office of this Paper*; *or, on receipt of your address, will be forwarded.*

"*C. B. D.*" *You are quite mistaken*; *look once more, and with attention.*

"*W. A. E.*" *It is you who are in error*: *the Problem is perfectly correct.*

"*A Constant Subscriber.*"—*The Game of Chess in Italy differs from ours in the method of Castling, and in the unfettered privilege a Pawn has of marching two steps on his first move without the inability of being taken in passing by a hostile Pawn. For the Rules of the Game as played among the Natives of India, see the "Chess-Player's Chronicle," vol. 4, page* 145, *where some games played by an Englishman and two Natives are given.*

"*T. N.*"—*The solution of Enigma* 168 *is given above. The position is of remarkable beauty and originality*; *and we have to reproach ourselves for not having given it the prominent position in our column to which it is entitled.*

"*P. G. B.*"—*Your suggestions have been anticipated. The "Hand-book," which is in the eve of publication, contains above one hundred and fifty illustrative diagrams, and omits no one of the subjects to which you have alluded.*

"*A Freemason.*"—*The Subscription to the London Chess Club is three guineas a year.*

"*H. A. D.*"—*Your signature is quite undecipherable. To gain admission to one of the Metropolitan Chess Clubs, you should write to the Secretary. For the old London Chess Club, address the George and Vulture Hotel, Cornhill; and for the St. George's Club, to No. 5, Cavendish-square.*

"*T. B.*"—*Your solution shall be examined.*

"*J. T.*"—*The solutions requested shall be given next week.*

"*Duo*"—*De la Rue's or Dr. Roget's folding Chess-Board may doubtless be got at the Office of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle." The work you require is Bohn's forthcoming "Handbook," which will be out in a few days.*

"*B. A. D.*"—*Your signature is quite undecipherable. To gain admission to one of the Metropolitan Chess Clubs, you should write to the Secretary. For the old London Chess Club, address the George and Vulture Hotel, Cornhill; and for the St. George's Club, to No. 5, Cavendish-square.*

"*T. B.*"—*Your solution shall be examined.*

"*J. T.*"—*The solutions requested shall be given next week.*

"*Duo*"—*De la Rue's or Dr. Rogot's folding Chess-Board may doubtless be got at the Office of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle." The work you require is Bohn's forthcoming "Handbook," which will be out in a few days.*

"*A Freemason.*"—*The Subscription to the London Chess Club is three guineas a year.*

"*H

MR. ROBERT GREEN (Pupil of MM. Benedict and Leopold De Meyer) has the honour to announce that his FIRST GRAND EVENING CONCERT will take place, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on FRIDAY, June 25, to commence at Eight O'Clock precisely, on which occasion he will be assisted by Mesdames Caradori, A. and M. Williams, and Dolby; Signor Belzzi; Messrs. H. Phillips and John Parry. Pianoforte, Messrs. — and R. Bensa; Harp, M. Godefroid; Violin, Mr. Willy; Conductors, Messrs. Benedict, Green, and De Glimes. Full particulars will be duly announced. Tickets, 7s: Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d.; may be had at all the principal Music Warehouses, and of Mr. Robert Green, Montagu House, Eltham, Kent

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The SEVENTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 53, Pall-Mall, each day, from Nine till Dusk. Admittance One Shilling. Catalogue, Sixpence.
J. W. WRIGHT, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, near St. James's Palace, from Nine o'Clock till Dusk.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

EXTRAORDINARY IMPROVEMENTS in PIANOS, most desirable in every respect, at prices very moderate, notwithstanding their novel and beautiful appearance and quality of tone. To be seen only at MOTTS, 76, Strand. N.B. Good Pianos (which have been taken in exchange) at low prices.

PIANOFORTES.—The cheapest house in London to purchase these first-rate instruments is at H. TOLKIEN'S, manufacturer, 28, King William-street, London Bridge. H. T., having completed his extensive alterations, begs his friends to view his splendid stock of PIANOS, which is not to be equalled by any maker, and at about half the price charged by them. H. T.'s much admired Piccolo cabinet pianos, 25 Gs. Old instruments taken in exchange.—TOLKIEN, 28, King William-street, London Bridge

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by MR. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons in the Polka, Cachuca Valse, and Varsovienne Tempo, at all hours. Mr. Willis attends Families in New Ready, Price 6d. Also, Parcels, privacy and expedition. An Evening Class on Monday and Friday. Terms may be had on application as above

MESSRS. WILKINSON and DOBSON, Goldsmiths, 32, Piccadilly, having nearly completed the sale of that part of their Stock on which they have been enabled to make a large reduction, in consequence of a change in the Firm, respectfully invite the early attention of purchasers to the remaining portion, which will be offered only for a short period. It comprises some very choice Silver Plate, Modern Jewellery, Diamond Ornaments, and first-class Sheffield Plate

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction is made at once sets aside all "and" for either of the Swiss manufactured Watches or any other house. On receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to JOHN JONES for £4 4s., one will be sent Free. Send Jones' Sketch of Watches, and free for a Twopenny Stamp

WATCHES and CLOCKS.—A Pamphlet, explaining the various descriptions, and the advantages of each, with a List of Prices, will be forwarded, gratis, by post, if applied for by a post-paid letter.—T. COX SAVORY and CO., Goldsmiths, Watchmakers, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street).

ORNAMENTAL CLOCKS.—Recently received from Paris, an amazing large variety of PORTER-LEAVY CLOCKS, to strike the hours and half-hours, in Ormolu, Marble, and China. The designs are Pastoral and Historical, and include a few of great merit in the style of Louis XIV. For prices see List, which may be had, gratis, on application as above

MUSICAL BOXES.—A large stock of the first quality, playing a variety of choice airs, overtures, &c., including selections from the following favourite operas: "The Bohemian Girl," "Maritana," "Daughter of St. Mark," the "Bondman," &c. A catalogue of the airs is now published, and may be had gratis, on application to T. COX SAVORY and Co., Watchmakers, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London

SILVER PLATE, New and Second-hand.—T. COX SAVORY and Co's Pamphlet of Prices, with outlines, may be had gratis, or will be sent post free if applied for by a paid letter. The contents are the prices, weights, and patterns of new and second-hand silver tea and Forks; new and second-hand Tea and Coffee Services, Waiters, Silver-gilt Plateau, &c. The new plated on white metal spoons and Forks, Watches, Clocks, Cutlery, Lustres, Candelabra, and Jewellery.
T. COX SAVORY and CO., No. 47 Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London

SILVER TEA SERVICES of New Patterns.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Working Silversmiths, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, respectfully inform their customers that they have just completed a large assortment, in accordance with the present improved taste, and that they are sold at reduced prices from those customary in the trade

Uxbridge Pattern.			Thistle Pattern.		
Strong Silver Tea-pot	£10 18 0		Strong Silver Tea-pot	£13 0 0	
Ditto Sugar-Basin	5 14 0		Ditto Sugar Basin	7 11 0	
Ditto Cream-jug	4 10 0		Ditto Cream Ewer	5 15 0	
Ditto Coffee-pot	6 16 0		Ditto Coffee-pot	10 17 0	
Complete	£36 12 6		Complete	£42 10 0	

A variety of upwards of 56 Silver Tea and Coffee Services may be seen in the Show Rooms and on application (by illustrated price current, containing 100 engravings), with the weights and prices of recent designs, will be forwarded to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, India, or the Colonies. Knock on silver plate exported 1s. 6d. per ounce

GREEN-GINGER WINE is the most refreshing, wholesome, and [illegible] beverage, and is the only genuine article when bearing the fac-simile of their signature affixed to the labels of each bottle.—Observe the name "JOHN STIVEN and CO." over the name of the town, Leith. Sold, wholesale, at the Manufactory, Bristol; Barge-yard, Bucklersbury, London; Duke-street and Henry-street, Liverpool, respectively; and by retail everywhere

A REALLY COOL GLASS of CLARET, Port, Sherry, or Champagne, at this season of the year—Spring Waters of ice-like coolness, luster of a delicious consistence, and all the other articles which the hot weather has rendered necessary to the refreshment of the table, may be had, wholesale, at the Manufactory, Bristol; Barge-yard, Bucklersbury, London; Duke-street and Henry-street, Liverpool, respectively; and by retail everywhere

SCHWEPPE and Co.'s SODA and other MINERAL WATERS, so well known and appreciated for upwards of 60 years past, continue to be manufactured under the personal superintendence of a Member of the Firm, and are delivered direct from the Springs of the GERMAN SELTZER WATER Principal Establishment, 51, Berners-street, London; Branch Manufactories at Liverpool, Bristol, and Derby, and sold by nearly all respectable Chemists in every town in the United Kingdom.

BREWER and COMPANY, LAUNDRESSES to her Majesty Queen Adelaide, beg to inform the Committees of Club Houses, and the Proprietors of Hotels, that their establishment is replete with every description of [illegible] Their premises being convenient, their drying ground spacious, with ample supply of water, and that to undertake the largest body of work required to be done.—Address, 6, 7, and 8, Providence-street, Walworth

WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR and PACE, general window blind manufacturers, 3, Queen street, three doors from Cheapside. Venetian blinds, 8d. per square foot; Holland roller blinds, 6d.; Holland spring ditto, 8d.; Union roller blinds, 4d.; perforated zinc blinds, in mahogany frames, 1s. 8d.; gauze wire ditto, 1s. 10d.; cornice blinds of striped cloth, 1s. 9d.; transparent blinds, each, 18s., 28s., 34s., 40s., and upwards. Detailed List of prices forwarded on application, post free

BED FEATHERS, PURIFIED by STEAM with PATENT MACHINERY, whereby they are rendered perfectly sweet and free from dust.

Mixed	1s. 6d. per lb.	Best Foreign Grey Goose	2s. 6d. per lb.
Grey Goose	1s. 8d.	Best Irish White ditto	3s. 0d.
Foreign White	1s. 8d.	Best Dantzic ditto	3s. 6d.

HEAL and SON'S List of Bedding, containing particulars of weights, sizes, and prices, sent free by post on application.—196, Tottenham-court-road, Tottenham-court-road

METCALFE and CO.'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH-BRUSH, and SMYRNA SPONGES Useful Inquiry.—For proof of the extreme durability, power of cleansing, and economy, ask all who have used Metcalfe's Brushes. The Tooth-brush performs the highly-important office of searching thoroughly into the divisions, and cleansing to the most extraordinary manner, and never come loose. Its peculiarly pointed form renders the most extraordinary manner, and never come loose. Its peculiarly pointed form renders the most extraordinary manner, and never come loose. Its peculiarly pointed form renders

RE-APPEARANCE OF THE APHIS VASTATOR ON THE POTATO PLANT.

In No. 246 of our Journal, we alluded to the researches of Mr. Alfred Smee,* which led him to infer that the present Malady in the Potato plant is to be attributed to a small insect of the family of Aphides, which he calls the Vastator. During the past week, he has announced the recurrence of the insect—an event which now becomes of such vast importance to the political and social welfare of this country, that we are induced to give a more highly finished illustration of this destructive pest in the winged state (Fig. 1), and call attention to other species allied to it. The creature feeds on the under surface of the leaf,

FIG. 1.—THE APHIS VASTATOR MAGNIFIED ONE HUNDRED TIMES.

and may now be found in nearly every potato ground round London. We have observed it at Peckham, Fulham, Tottenham, Blackheath, Sydenham, Stratford, Lewisham, Chigwell, Beckenham; and we hear of it from the midland and western counties. In our former number, we figured the Vastator in the larva, pupa, and final state; and, therefore, we must refer our readers to these figures. Upon attentively examining the potato plant, a single insect in the larva state may be detected here and there upon the under surface of the leaves, or a little colony may be noticed, like a flock of sheep, remaining motionless, and sucking the juices of the plant. They first appeared on or about the 24th of May, and, therefore, have hardly had time to commit serious damage, although we have observed that the fatal gangrene has manifested itself on some leaves (Fig. 2).

FIG. 2.—POTATO LEAF DISEASED.

The Aphis Vastator appears to be one of the most important of Aphides, from the large number of plants used by man which it attacks; and Mr. Smee has given the following list of plants which it destroys or injures.

PLANTS DESTROYED BY VASTATOR.

WILD.

Shepherd's Purse	Mustard	Pasture Grass	Spurge
Groundsel	Bohemian Nigrin	Nettle	Geranium Mollo
Turnip	Dutemarra	Violet	

CULTIVATED.

Clover	Spinach	Carrot	Tulips
Beet	Turnip	Parsnip	Crocuses

PLANTS PARTIALLY DESTROYED BY VASTATOR.

WILD.

Belladonna	Plantain	Chickweed	Dock
Stramonium	Pansy	Thistles	Elder
Hyoscyamus	Mallow		

CULTIVATED.

Potato	Cabbages	Cinerarias	Cacti
Tomato	Celery	Verbenas	Passion Flowers
Sweet Potato	Horseradish	Peach	Fairy Rose
Artichoke, Garden	Parsley	Nectarine	Mary Solani
——— Jerusalem	Major Convolvulus	Apricot	Other Greenhouse
Wheat	Marigolds	Date Palm	Plants
Indian Corn	Balsams	Ipomea Learii	

This list of plants, which is probably very incomplete, shows the omnivorous character of this Aphis, which entitles it, if not to our respect, at least to our fullest consideration. Its influences in producing dry or wet gangrene is highly important, and our Illustration exhibits the manner in which the leaf and leaf stalk of the potato plant blotches after its attack.

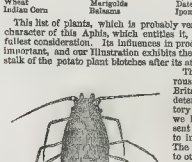


FIG. 3.

The family of Aphides contains numerous species, but those inhabiting Great Britain have not as yet been satisfactorily determined. In works on Natural History they are so sparingly figured, that we have thought it advisable at the present moment to delineate several species to indicate their general characteristics. The Vastator is similar in many respects to other species, and one which it resembles is called the Hop Fly (Fig. 3). The produce of the hop entirely depends upon the absence or presence of this pest, and Rusticus calculates that its extent of damage amounts sometimes in value to three millions. It is best distinguished from the Vastator by two strongly-marked projections on the head, on the inner side of the base of the antennæ. The Green Fly also very much injures our geraniums. It may be known from the Vastator by the superior length of the body, antennæ, and legs; in fact, all parts are relatively longer than the Vastator, and, in the winged state, the body is a bright green without black marks. The parsley, carrot, and parsnip crops are also this year covered with their respective Aphides, not much differing from the Vastator, and on the strawberry plant sometimes countless multitudes may be found, which much injure the plant and lessen the produce.

The cabbages and cruciferous plants are, towards autumn, with a white downy

* The Potato Plant, by Alfred Smee, F.R.S., Surgeon to the Bank of England, and Lecturer on Surgery.

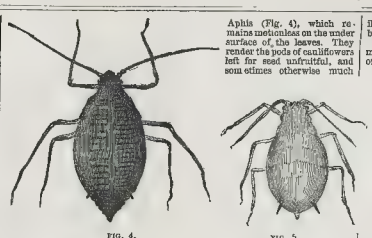


FIG. 4. FIG. 5.

Aphis (Fig. 4), which remains motionless on the under surface of the leaves. They render the pods of cauliflowers left for seed unfruitful, and sometimes otherwise much

FIG. 6.

damage the plant by causing the leaves to rot at the part punctured. In our frames we may observe the under surface of the leaves of cucumber and melon plants to be covered with a minute specimen of Aphis (Fig. 5), which may be at once recognised by its black abdominal tubercles, and which, if not destroyed, will seriously injure the plants. This Aphis has been also known to feed upon various kinds of achemenes. Upon trees we have numberless species; and we shall first speak of that which infests the rose (Fig. 6). Every lady knows how injurious this creature is to the queen of flowers; and, though not so fatal to the plant as those which infest smaller vegetables, it still does much mischief. There are three other species which infest this tree; but the careful gardener can easily remove them by syringing with plain water.

Sir Joseph Banks long since pointed out how severely the apple tree has suffered from the American Blight, which killed numerous coding trees. It is much diminished in quantity since the beginning of this century, but is still to be seen in nearly every orchard (Fig. 7). This creature has very long pincers to penetrate the bark (Fig. 8), as

FIG. 7

FIG.

it will feed upon the trunk of the tree. On the apple tree may be found two or three other Aphides, which we have not space to figure, but which are now doing damage.

The sycamore (Fig. 9) is infested by two Aphides, one living upon the leaf, the other on the young shoots. That on the leaf is very large and beautiful. It is so prevalent this year round London, that on one occasion we observed that the honey dew covered the plants underneath the tree. The honey dew is sugar excreted by these creatures, which is one of the most marvellous and interesting facts in Natural History. It is voided by all Aphides, and considerable quantities might be collected from large colonies of Aphides. Somewhat resembling the sycamore Aphis is that of the elm, chesnut, and walnut-tree and nut-bush. That infesting the lime deserves notice, from the great beauty of its wings, which are spotted (Fig. 10). In this diagram the artist has exhibited the manner in which the Aphides carry their wings when at rest, and is well worth the trouble of watching how the creature expands its wings when it takes its flight to more congenial situations. Other Aphides infest the maple, bird cherry, and blackberry.

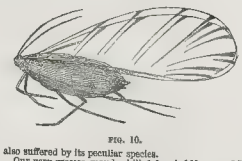


FIG. 10.

also suffered by its peculiar species.

Our very grasses may be killed by Aphides and Mr. Smee has recorded instances of the indestructible couch-grass having been cut down by a minute Aphis feeding upon the juices of the leaf (Fig. 13).

The cereal grains—the wheat, the oat, the barley—are infested by a large Aphis, which occasionally effects the total loss of the crop (Fig. 14).

Other vegetables used by man are also affected by these pests. The broad bean is now covered with a large black Aphis (Fig. 15). The stalks after its attack grow black, and the plant perishes, producing little or no fruit. The gardeners generally conquer this animal by cutting off the tops of the plants with a sickle. A very different Aphis injures the scarlet bean. The pea has also a noble Aphis, which feeds upon its leaf, and causes the plant to die locally, or at the underground stem (Fig. 16). In this instance, a Pupa has been figured, to show the peculiar form of this period of its existence, when it has rudimentary wings.

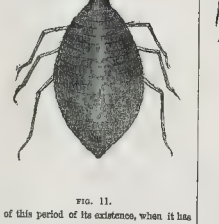


FIG. 11.

Our escalent roots, moreover, do not escape the depredations of these insects, for upon the artichoke there is one which lives upon the tuber (Fig. 17). This species is remarkable for its very long sutorial apparatus, or rostrum; and for this reason the artist has delineated the under view of the creature.

Aphides are prolific in the highest degree; millions may soon be bred from a single individual, without preliminary matrimony. Professor Owen estimates that a quintillion may be produced by one individual in a single season, which illustrates their enormous fecundity. This fecundity must cause us, indeed, to be apprehensive of their appearance on the potato plant.

In a lecture delivered at the London Institution, Mr. Smee stated that from a multiplicity of observations on numerous kinds of Aphides, and upon a diversity of plants, he had developed the following laws of the effects which they produce:

1. Aphides feed on living plants.
2. Aphides come first upon healthy plants.
3. Aphides suck the juices after having pierced the cuticle.
4. Aphides, by sucking the juices, impair the qualities of the sap.
5. The sap, being injured, no longer performs its proper functions.
6. The injured sap cannot perfectly nourish the plant.
7. Unnourished or imperfect tissue is apt to die.
8. Partial death follows by the attacks of Aphides may be local at the part affected, or remote that is to say, at a distance from the attack.
9. The ultimate death of the plant may arise from the death of a part necessary to the whole, which would thus cause its total death.
10. Wild plants, or plants in a condition well calculated to develop fibre, well resist the attacks of Aphides.
11. Highly cultivated plants, or plants not under circumstances favourable to the formation of fibre, ill resist the attacks of Aphides.
12. Plants are most injured by Aphides at that period of their growth when they are required to deposit most fibre.
13. Plants having their tissues damaged from Aphides are apt to propagate diseased tissue in a similar future growths.
14. The injury to plants hastens the transformation of Aphides.
15. The attacks of Aphides are almost invariably followed by the growth of fungi.

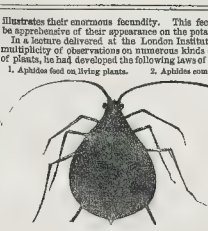


FIG. 12.

In obedience to these laws, Mr. Smee states that the Aphis Vastator (1) feeds on the living potato plant (2); comes first upon healthy plants (3); sucks the juices after having

FIG. 13.

FIG. 14.

punctured the cuticle (4); impairs the qualities of the sap (5); which then cannot perform its proper functions (6); and the formation of fibre and starch is retarded (7). The imperfect tissue is apt to die (8), either locally at the part attached, or remotely at the collar, underground stems, or roots (9); which death at the collar may separate the leaf from the root, and thus destroy the greater part of the plant (10). The reputed wild potato plant and plants growing in a poor soil and dry atmosphere resist more than (11) the highly cultivated varieties and those growing in a rich soil and a moist, cold, and dark place (12); and the injury takes place principally when the starch is being deposited in the tubers (13). A set from former diseased plant is liable to manifest the disease in all its future growths (14). When the potato plant begins to perish the larvæ become perfect insects, and fly away to commit ravages elsewhere (15). The injured potato plant has a vast number of parasitic fungi growing upon it.

Insect plagues, from the beginning of the world, have given rise to fearful famines. They are spoken of in the Scriptures as "the army of the Lord, strong to execute his word." If insects now threaten us with famine, so insects promise to be our defence; as an army of ladybirds may totally annihilate the Aphides, and leave none behind to injure our crops. In announcing the recurrence of the

FIG. 9.

Vastator, we rejoice also to announce that in some localities vast troops of lady birds have appeared, which have already cleared whole trees. Moreover, the powers of man to effect their destruction must not be overlooked, for to him is given "dominion over everything which moveth upon the earth."

FIG. 15.

FIG. 16.

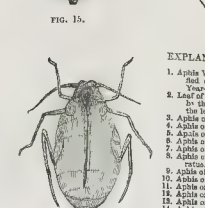


FIG. 17.

EXPLANATION OF THE FIGURES.

1. Aphis Vastator in its winged state, magnified one hundred times. (From "The Year-Book of Facts," 1847.)
2. Leaf of potato plant damaged this year by the Vastator, showing gangrene in the leaf and leaf-stalks.
3. Aphis of the hop larva.
4. Aphis of the cabbage larva.
5. Aphis of the melon larva.
6. Aphis of the rose larva.
7. Aphis of the apple (Lecaligra) larva.
8. Aphis of the apple larva, piercing apparatus.
9. Aphis of the sycamore (winged).
10. Aphis of the lime (winged, in repose).
11. Aphis of the oak larva.
12. Aphis of the cherry-tree larva.
13. Aphis of the grass larva.
14. Aphis of the oat larva.
15. Aphis of the bean larva.
16. Aphis of the pea pupa.
17. Aphis of the artichoke larva, under side, showing a very long rostrum.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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THE REVIEW.

IN MOST occasions, a Review is a brilliant spectacle, and we can fully appreciate the feeling that makes so many thousands as anxious as *Caleb Quotem* to have "a place" at it; with a little sunshine to brighten the uniforms and glance back from the bayonets, the evolutions tell on the popular eye with great effect; then there are the standards, and the drums and trumpets, and "the noise of the captains, and the shouting;" we do not all wonder at the attraction of the sight; and yet, dazzling as it is, we would not make it the stock exhibition for all the foreign Princes that visit our shores, and least of all would we parade our military strength, or rather weakness, before a Grand Duke of All the Russias.

It is an old and established practice; but, as *Cassio* said of drinking, we wish courtesy would devise some other custom of entertainment. In the first place, there is nothing new in it to these illustrious strangers; it must be rather tedious than otherwise. There is scarcely a petty Royalty on the Continent that cannot get up a better thing of the kind than we can; there are few Kings of Europe who could not bring more troops together at a short notice than we can muster in St. James's Park, with considerable preparation. And as to the greater Powers, like Austria, Prussia, and Russia, our Reviews, to a scion of either of those Royal Houses, must look like a muster of their Palace Guard for a day's duty; and, compared with the great military spectacles to which they are accustomed, are petty and insignificant. Why do we continue to play this military much ado about nothing, when we know it has no novelty to those we delight to honour, and no grandeur to make up for the want of novelty? We forget the power of others in this respect, and thrust forward what gives a false estimate of our own.

And, independently of this, we question the taste of displaying our armed strength to Royal guests. Our army is one of defence only; it is not, as in Russia, the Government: what interest can it have for the Grand Duke Constantine, if he has no intention of invading us? To show a friend too pointedly all the intricacies of the locks, bolts, and bars of your mansion, really looks as if you suspected him of burglarious designs on the family plate, and that, if he were made acquainted with the perfection of your patent Bramah, it might deter him; but it is an uncomfortable feeling, there can be no pleasure in entertaining a guest with whom you walk round the house, under serious misgivings as to the safety of the spoons.

What, really, is the meaning and purpose of all we send so many Foreign Princes to see, at Woolwich? It is the store and manufactory of the means of national defence; and the Grand Duke was carefully shown how rapidly we can screw up ball cartridges enough to riddle a whole regiment of Cossacks, and with what celerity we turn out a thousand gross of percussion caps; he was led through the whole workshop of the tools of death and destruction, and full explanations were given him of the merits of the latest improvements in shrapnells and congreves; the exhibition terminated with the boring of a cannon by machinery, perfectly adapted to the purpose, it is said. The firing in the Marshes he declined witnessing, and returned to London, for the much more agreeable purpose of opening a State Ball with the Queen.

The same thing is repeated with all foreign visitors; of our military establishments, and military reviews, they must undergo a tary thorough course; we forget they have them on a much larger scale at home. The standing army of Russia counts six hundred thousand men; the military force of Austria is about the same; yet those armies have little more than their garrison and frontier duty to do; and their Sovereigns can "play at soldiers" on a scale that England—thank God!—cannot attempt. Russia can summon whole squadrons from many nations, with all varieties of arms and costume; she has regiments of Uhlans, of Tartars, of Mahometans, of Cossacks of the Don, in addition to the enormous masses of infantry, the bulk of her army, whose lives are as valueless as the leaves of the forest, their place being almost as readily supplied. To think that one of the Lords of these nations in arms can be gratified at the sight of a handful of troops manœuvring on a grass plot in a Park, is, we apprehend, a mistake. A glance at the map of the world, on which our military stations nearly girdle the globe, would give him a much better idea of our power. Our army is always at work, and works hard; it is not a parading force merely; in proportion to our territory, it is the smallest military establishment in Europe. If the greatness of the defensive, and necessarily destructive power, is the chief object of Royal curiosity, our Navy could furnish a much more imposing spectacle than our Army, and one the Continental Nations would find it more difficult to match. A fleet under sail is in itself a magnificent sight; the command of the elements it exhibits, seems a grander thing than that of the limbs of men. A fleet in motion appears, too, to be doing its work; a battalion going through its evolutions only looks as if it were training to it; the mechanism is visible: "the way of a ship in the sea" has been a source of wonder from of old.

We detest the idea of wars of territory, wars of religion, wars for a dynasty; but we have neither doubt nor scruple as to a war of defence, and for that we must always be prepared. Yet we do not know that we are required to parade our readiness on all occasions before those against whom there is at least a probability that our arms may be used. War is no longer the chief occupation of nations; and military display should not be made the chief thing among the pursuits of life. The social system bears too many signs of its feudal and military origin; all our titles are vestiges of military rank; Dukes were once leaders of armies, and retain the appellation, though they lead nothing but a hunt, a steeple chase, or, in rare instances, a party. Military glory is no longer the highest; and the strength that gains it is not so much a matter of pride as a thing necessary. A military spectacle, therefore, in the midst of a peaceful and commercial city, has lost much of its meaning. In fact, the "pomp of war" requires the shadow of coming peril to give it earnestness, and raise it above

THE DEAD ELEPHANT AT THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S-PARK.—DRAWN BY GEORGE LANDSEER.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

mere display. An army going out to certain conflict has a deep and terrible interest hanging over it; but a Review is a holiday sight, and nothing more—and, in England, we commonly have them on so small a scale, that, as an exhibition of power, they had better not be attempted at all.

DEATH OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S ELEPHANT.

It became our duty, last week, to record the decease of one of the most remarkable individuals of the metropolitan menagerie, the favourite of the Gardens of the Zoological Society, in the Regent's Park. We are now able to present our readers with a portrait, and a short notice of the "mighty dead."

"Jack," the late "monster elephant" of the Zoological Gardens, expired on Sunday morning, June 6th, 1847, at his residence, in the Regent's Park, which he had occupied for more than sixteen years; having been purchased by the Society on May 20th, 1831, from Captain Smith, who brought him from the East Indies. He was then supposed to be 24 years of age, so that he must have been about 40 at his death. In the large enclosure which was allotted him, his enormous size and power were fully displayed; and the manner in which he disported his self in the long remembered, as well as many an amusing feat of his inquisitive trunk, unexpectedly protruded to a distance some unguarded visitor had deemed impossible.

Notwithstanding all the advantages of his situation, his health had been for many months declining. He suffered from an affection of the left knee; the pain occasioned by it rendered him irritable to allow the application of sufficient remedies; and, of course, prevented him from taking exercise; the want of which, together with his vast weight, aggravated the complaint, until his general health was so much affected, that, latterly, it had become too evident that his life must soon terminate. Shortly before his death, the symptoms of his malady became more distressing, and it was thought desirable that visitors should be no longer admitted to see him: he survived his seclusion two days. On Sunday morning, (the 6th instant,) at four o'clock, he was in his usual posture, leaning on the partition in front of his apartment: at five o'clock, he had sunk back to the ground, and lay with his hind legs stretched forwards, his fore-legs extended in front, his trunk resting on the left fore leg. Thus he remained, perfectly quiet, until seven, when his trunk relaxed, and sank to the ground, and his eyes closed: he was dead! There was no movement—no shudder—not a sigh: his head did not fall: he lay upright, in nothing more than the perfect stillness of repose. The doors were all closed; and the morning sun, which usually used so gladly to shine in through his window, rested gloomily on the dark, mighty form, which had lost none of its majesty in death.

Thus died poor Jack!—how much more peacefully than his predecessor in celebrity, at Exeter Change! His remains were hastily dissected under the direction of Professor Owen, who has, we are most glad to learn, perfectly recovered from a slight wound received during the operation. Various portions of the vast frame have been distributed to the Royal College of Surgeons, the Anatomical School of Oxford; King's College, London; the Royal Veterinary College, &c.; there to undergo an examination, which will give important additions to our knowledge of the anatomy of this mightiest of those that walk the earth. We doubt not that poor Jack will thus be not less useful in death than he was once admired in life; and wails it will devolve on others of his race to teach London's millions the majesty of the monarchs of the woods, he will have found an immortality in the annals of science

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers have this week created considerable excitement, by the publication of the official documents relative to Portugal, which were submitted to the Chambers by M. Guizot. These documents are very voluminous, and may be considered as affording the views of the French Government upon the whole of the recent events in Portugal.

The first despatch is from M. Guizot to M. Forth-Rouen, dated 24th October, 1846, acknowledging the receipt of despatches of the 14th, descriptive of what had taken place at Lisbon, relative to the overthrow of the Palmella ministry; and, after expressions of regret, announces his intention of reinforcing their naval station in the Tagus, by sending a ship, which should be at the disposal of the Queen and her family, so far as might be compatible with the line of neutrality which they, the French Government, intended to observe, and especially to receive them on board, should circumstances there them to seek an asylum.

The next despatch is from M. Guizot to the Count de Sainte Aulaire, dated February 11, 1847, enclosing him one from Count Bresson, descriptive of the steps taken by the Portuguese Envoy at Madrid to obtain, according to the terms of the Quadruple Treaty, the co-operation of the Spanish troops against the rebels of Septembrist and Miguelist forces. This despatch was to be shown to Lord Palmerston, accompanied with the following declaration:—

"You are authorised to let him know that we are ready to concert measures with the other Courts, parties to the Treaty of 1834, relatively to the resolutions that the existence of the *casus fœderis* and the situation of Portugal may render necessary."

The third is from Count St. Aulaire to M. Guizot, dated London, Feb. 18, in which he describes his interview with Lord Palmerston, who held that the demand based upon the treaty of Quadruple Alliance, although holding good in principle, could not be justified unless in the case of Don Miguel re-appearing in Portugal at the head of an imposing force, which was not then the case.

M. GUIZOT writes to Count St. Aulaire on the 19th, enclosing a despatch from Viscount de Carreras, to the effect that, in the opinion of the Portuguese Government, the *casus fœderis* had arisen, by the flight of Don Miguel from the Roman States, as well as by the late movements of Bandi Salsi at Oporto, and M. Guizot states his own agreement with this opinion, the more so, because the Miguelite General Povoas was exercising authority among the insurgents. He thinks, also, that Spain should be induced to afford the required assistance, and desires that Lord Palmerston shall be made acquainted with the readiness of the French Government to co-operate with the Cabinets of London, Madrid, and Lisbon.

Count St. Aulaire replies on the 23rd, to the effect that, in the course of a long conversation with Lord Palmerston, his Lordship, while admitting that the principle of the Treaty of 1834 subsisted, yet still thought that the circumstances which led to it did not exist, and that the *casus fœderis* existed also, about which he expressed the greatest doubts. He, however, requested that matters should be over until the arrival of Senor Isturitz, expected in a few days, when he would give finally his opinion.

The next despatch is of the 2nd April, from M. Guizot to Count St. Aulaire, and is marked confidential. It relates to a rumour of an intention on the part of England to exclude France from taking part in the treaty. A postscript, however, rectifies the false impression upon which the despatch was conceived, and the Ambassador is told that he need not shew it to Lord Palmerston.

A circular, addressed by M. Guizot to the Comte de Jarnac, the Baron de Varennes, and the Duc de Glucksberg, dated April 15, comes next in order, and is for the purpose of announcing the definitive rejection of Lord Palmerston, whose reasons for doubting that the *casus fœderis* had arisen are recapitulated, of sending Colonel Wylde upon the mission already known. This circular is itself described as being the substance of a despatch read by Lord Normanby to the Ministers.

The next is from Count de Jarnac, dated May 7, announcing the acceptance by Donna Maria of the conditions of the mediation offered by England.

This is followed by another of the 20th, mentioning the refusal of the insurgents to admit the same, with the outline of the convention suggested by Lord Palmerston as subsequently agreed to. Two despatches of the 21st and 22nd succeed, but they contain nothing of importance. We next have a despatch from the Baron de Moncorvo, and the signing of the protocol, as already known. The last document is a despatch from M. Guizot to the Baron de Varennes, dated May 26, transmitting a copy of the protocol, and pointing out that the co-operation of France and England should be purely maritime

These documents are discussed by the Paris journals in an angry tone. The *Constitutionnel* and some of the other Opposition papers censure M. Guizot for having insisted on the liberties of Portugal, and suggest that all the credit of supporting popular principles is due to England.

The *Paris Moniteur* of Sunday contains news from Oporto of the 8th, confirmatory of the Junta having accepted the terms offered by Colonel Wylde.

On Monday, in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Cremieux, brought forward the subject of Portugal. He began by protesting against the proceedings of the preceding Friday night in the House of Commons, commencing much upon certain expressions of Mr. Hume, who ventured to assert that Louis Philippe owed all his throne to his deserted principles, and that the Chambers had also very basely apologised for it. Guizot of course entered into a minute and laboured defence of his Government. Some of the Paris papers affect to think that M. Guizot's explanation on the state of affairs in Portugal was intended to satisfy the Lord J. Russell. M Guizot began his speech by declining to follow M. Cremieux in the unfavourable history that gentleman gave of Donna Maria's administration. He declared that, if the Portuguese Peerage had only been between the partizans of two charters, France would not have interfered, and that, accordingly at the end of last year he had declared in favour of the principle of non-intervention. At the commencement of the present year, however, fresh facts arose. The Miguelite party had developed itself, and began to play a more important part. The Miguelite party had issued a proclamation, and taken arms. Don Miguel himself had left Rome, and gone to London, to be within reach of passing events. This had changed the face of matters, and the Queen demanded the support of those who had signed the Quadruple Treaty. The resolutions of the French Government [illegible] consequent changed, and it had been decided upon mediation with England [illegible] but it was directed against Don Miguel rather than against the Junta [illegible] that he had proofs that England wished to act alone in the matter. [illegible] asserted that France had never intended to intervene with England, but he admitted that Spain was invited to interfere alone. It was in consequence of these facts that he had proposed a joint intervention. M. Guizot concluded by stating that France did not set herself up as the redresser of wrongs wherever they might show themselves, but that where French interests were concerned the Government was ready to interfere, as it had shown in Spain, Greece, and now in Portugal.

M. Odillon Barrot followed, and vehemently attacked the Government. No one else appeared disposed to speak, and, therefore, the subject ended as abruptly as it did in the House of Commons.

The *Constitutionnel* announces that the French Government have authorized the removal to Rueil, near Paris, of the remains of Louis Bonaparte, former King of Holland, and of his eldest son, who died in 1831, in order to be united with those of the Empress Josephine and Queen Hortense.

Marshal Bugaud has arrived at his residence in the neighbourhood of Perrenes from Algiers. He landed on the 8th inst. at Cette.

The debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the proposed grants for Algeria was evidently managed by the Ministry shunning several of their positions upon the bill, which was finally carried by a majority of 231 to 30. The Ministers adopted two proposed amendments, one giving 300,000 francs in aid of retired officers settling in the colony, and another requiring the Bank of France to establish a branch in Algeria.

Queen Christina has arrived in Paris, and gone for the present to reside at Madame. She remained four days from the 1st to the 4th instant, at Rome, on her route from Naples, and had a private audience of the Pope.

The petition of Prince Jerome Bonaparte, ex-King of Westphalia, to be allowed to end his days in France, has been rejected by the Chamber of Peers, under the advice of the Cabinet.

In consequence of the late fall of prices in grain, a firm extensively engaged in the corn trade at Marseilles has just suspended payment. It would appear that the persons who purchased corn on time from the importers, refuse, now that prices are lower, to take the goods. This line of conduct it is which has caused the failure of the house in question. Upwards of a hundred cases are at present before the Tribunal of Commerce of Marseilles to force purchasers on time to receive their corn.

A fall in the price of bread in Paris is announced of three centimes the kilogramme. Nothing can be more favourable than the accounts of the growing crops.

SPAIN

There is no political news of importance from Spain.

The Madrid papers are filled with gossipping and scandalous articles upon the subject of the disputes between the young Queen and her husband.

The journals confirm the intelligence received from Cuba, that a division of the Spanish army had entered Valencia de Mino, after a sharp skirmish with the Portuguese, the latter returning to Cuura, leaving, according to the *Faro*, thirty-one prisoners in the hands of the Spaniards. The loss on the side of the Spaniards is described as trifling. The *Espanol* announces the concentration of Spanish troops upon Zamora, and their march in the direction of Verin, Galicia, but adds that the surrender of Das Antas will put a speedy end to the suspension of operations

All Catalonia seems to be in a very agitated state. The *Heraldo* says that Don Conde de Montemolin has given directions that all means shall be employed by his partizans to cause disturbances in that province. The *Heraldo* says that the exasperation is at its height. The Montemolinists have commenced a system of paying extraordinary activity, and that they believe that a general rising is on the very eve of taking place.

The *Phare des Pyrenees* publishes a letter dated the 8th from the frontiers of Catalonia, stating that the Montemolinists have taken possession of the powder magazine of Manresa, and that they employed all the horses of the town to convey the powder to a place of safety. The letter adds, that whilst this was going on, another band made an expedition against Igualada. It represents the capture of the powder magazine as a matter of great importance.

The quarrel in contract has been taken by Messrs. J. O'Shea and Jorda, on account of the Fomento Bank, at the rate of 85 dollars 11 reals per quintal. This is a great rise on the price paid by the house of Rothschild.

BELGIUM.

The news from Belgium this week is unusually interesting. Reports prevailed of the serious illness of the King of the Belgians. Some of the Paris letters allude to this fact; but, on the other hand, no mention of it is made in the Brussels papers. On the contrary, the King, Queen, and Royal Family are described as pursuing their daily avocations, as if nothing were the matter; and the *Independance Belge* of Monday says that the Queen was, on the following Sunday, to attend the public inauguration of the galleries of St. Hubert; and the *Emancipation* says that the King is about to pay a visit to London.

The Belgian Ministers are said to have all resigned on Monday last, but the cause of their resignation is not yet known. It was said at Brussels that M. Rogier had been requested to form an Administration

In consequence of the excessive rise in the price of bread, serious disturbances have taken place at Antwerp, which, for a time, threatened to be of the most fatal kind. The Burgomaster, attended by the city authorities, endeavoured to calm the mob with the assurance that measures would be adopted to prevent the rise of bread; yet so enraged were the mob, that the gendarmes were called out, and it was not till several persons were arrested that they could be dispersed

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The *Britannia* arrived on Monday, with New York papers to the 31st ult. They contain very little of importance. Hostilities have not taken important skirmishes had taken place, but the accounts of them are very indefinite. General Scott, however, is pursuing his advance towards Mexico with vigour Although letters of troops—and, in fact, all communications having left him, their time of service having expired—he had pushed on a column to Puebla, where no resistance was expected. General Worth had taken possession of Puebla, without opposition, and was preparing for an attack upon the capital. Reinforcements of a large number of troops having left him, was unable to move from his position.

In the capital of Mexico everything was in confusion. Little or no preparation for defence was made. Santa Anna had declared the city under martial law; but his term of service would expire on the 16th inst., when a permanent President would be established. The better class of people were deserting the city in consequence. Gen. Bustinitz had made preparation for removing to Morelia. The guerilla system had been established. Canalizo, in a proclamation, commanded his followers to spare neither age nor condition. Every American found within the territory of Mexico, whether armed or unarmed, was to be put to the sword

Hvvas also stated that General Alvarez was marching from the north of Mexico with more than 25,000 troops, who will be scattered in guerilla parties between Jalapa and Puebla and toward Vera Cruz, and a general disposition exists among the inhabitants of many villages to arm and accompany him as guerillas.

The commercial advices are satisfactory. There is a large supply of breadstuffs ready for shipment. The receipts at New York were from 30,000 to 33,000 barrels, and the stocks in the interior were reported to be much larg r than had been previously estimated

From Texas we have advices to April 10 Decrees had been issued blockading the whole coast, disarming all engaged in the outbreak of January 11, requiring all office-holders concerned in it to submit to the Government within twenty days, punishing the militia engaged in the affair of February 21, and levying taxes on all towns which do not submit to the present authorities.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

The adjourned inquiry into the recent melancholy accident at Wolverton, was resumed and completed on Tuesday, at the Infant School-room of that station.

The first witness examined was Mr. J. S. Gent, surgeon, who was a passenger by the train on the occasion the accident occurred. He deposed that he heard the whistle of the engine sounded some time before the train arrived at the "points" under the charge of Fossey, and that he also heard the break of the carriage in which he was sitting applied immediately after.

Mr. Robert Freeman and Mr. Rogers, surgeons, were then examined, with respect to the cause of the death of the seven deceased persons. It was their opinion (in which Mr. Gent fully concurred) that the parties died from suffocation. Only two of the bodies viz., those of Smith and Clifton, had received extensive fractures.

From the explanations given, it appeared that the occurrence originated solely in the mistake of the switchman, and not from the absence of the proper light at the head of the engine; a fact proved by the signal that Fossey himself gave to the station, that a passenger train, viz., a train with an engine bearing a white light at the buffer beam, was approaching, and which it will be seen is supported by the verdict of the Jury

The Coroner summed up at considerable length, and the Jury, after about two hours' deliberation, delivered the following verdict:—

Manslaughter against Barnard Fossey. The Jury feel it their duty to express that the company ought to be more particular in the selection of officers for a post of such importance to the safety of the public as the one lately occupied by Barnard Fossey; that Barnard Fossey having turned a train into the same siding, on Monday, May 31st, contrary to rule, ought to have been discharged immediately; and likewise that every train should have a number of breaks proportioned to its size and weight, it appearing quite evident to the Jury that had that precaution been taken, the train could have been stopped, and the recent awful and deplorably catastrophe have been avoided."

THE SUICIDE ON THE SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY.—We last week gave an account of a curious attempt committed by a young woman on the South Western Railway, near Wandsworth. Her name was Francis A. Arney; she was nineteen years old. It appears that her parents reside at Barton, near Gosport. She left home to go to service at Richmond, about three weeks since. On Saturday week she was suspected of having robbed her mistress, and her boxes were searched but nothing was found. The suspicion preyed upon her mind, and on the next day she left the house, with the pretence of going to church, but did not return. Her mistress received a letter from her the following day, in which she said that she had been disgraced by having her boxes searched, that she should never return either to her place or family, but that she should take her own life. An inquest was held, when the above facts came out in evidence. The Jury returned a verdict "That the deceased died from injuries by a locomotive engine striking her, she being on the line of the London and South Western Railway, being at the time in a state of temporary mental derangement."

COLLISION ON THE LONDON, BRIGHTON, AND SOUTH EAST RAILWAY. The [illegible] Hastings on Monday morning, at half-past seven A.M., when between Lewes and Falmer, was retarded by the slippery state of the rails on the incline. An assistant engine was sent after it, which, running up to the train too quickly, caused a concussion. Several passengers received bruises, and some were cut on the face.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The House sat but a very short time, and the business transacted was unimportant.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock, when a great number of railway and other bills were read a third time, and passed. At two o'clock the House adjourned till five.

THE AFFAIRS OF PORTUGAL.

When the House re-assembled, at five o'clock, the adjourned debate upon Mr. Hume's motion respecting Portugal was resumed by Mr. P. BORTHWICK. It was as follows: "That, in the judgment of this House, the armed interference of this Government between political parties in Portugal is unwarrantable in principle, and likely to lead to serious and mischievous consequences." Mr. Borthwick spoke in favour, condemning the proceedings of the Court of Lisbon, which, he said, had driven the people into insurrection, and still more strongly censured the conduct of the Government of this country in siding with the oppressors, and crushing the oppressed, as soon as they appeared to have any chance of regaining those liberties of which they had been tyrannically deprived. Upon the plain, common-sense point of the question, he called upon Lord Palmerston as the statesman who upon what principle he departed from the usual policy of the country in supporting the Queen of Portugal any more than he would have supported any other tyrant in the oppression of the people? Were we to do wrong, and to violate every principle of justice, merely because if we did not others would. He hoped the House would never sanction such a principle, and that they would agree to the motion of the hon. member for Montrose.

Mr. CHRISTIE considered that the Government had given an ample defence for the armed intervention. It might be that their interposition would not have the effect desired; but the noble Lord the Foreign Secretary had acted for the best, and the responsibility of failure would belong to others.

Lord J. MANNERS said that the principle of non-interference as a general rule had been agreed to on all sides of the House; but it was contended by the Government that the present case was an exception to the general rule. He listened with the greatest attention to the speech of the noble Lord at the head of the Government with great attention; but he must say the noble Lord had wholly failed in convincing him of the necessity of interference, and the hon. gentleman who had just sat down had answered him better. He believed that the present interference would do nothing but give a new lease of wrong-doing and of tyranny to the Court of Portugal

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE expressed his regret that he had not in an earlier period of the Session heard sentiments from the Protectionists on the other side of the House as liberal and sympathising towards the people of Cracow as they now heard with regard to those of Portugal. The intervention, however, had taken place, and they had now only to do the best that remained in their power—that of seeing that the people of Portugal should have all the benefits which had been held out to them by the treaty of the Quadruple Alliance. He did not think the result of the intervention would be dangerous or mischievous to the liberties of Portugal; but, in order to ensure that it would not become so, he should move, as an amendment to the motion of Mr. Hume, "That Great Britain having become a party to a foreign armed interference in the affairs of Portugal, with the view of terminating the civil war so unhappily existing in that kingdom, it is the opinion of this House that, on principles of humanity and justice, it will become the duty of the British Government to endeavour, by every just means in their power, to secure to the people of Portugal the full enjoyment of their constitutional rights and privileges."

Mr. MACAULAY expressed his satisfaction at the proposed amendment. He entered into a luminous and comprehensive historical sketch of Portugal, and England, from the course of events, was compelled to interfere, and precisely in the way she had done. In his opinion it was utterly impossible that, related and connected with Portugal as we were, we could have observed the ordinary rule of non-interference from the moment that France and Spain stirred in the matter. If we had not interfered, and allowed them to do so, we should have sunk England to the bottom in the scale of nations. If we had not interfered, he declared that we should go so far as they interfered, we should have incurred a terrific responsibility, and not impossibly provoke a general war. Nothing remained for the Government to do but that it should justly, kindly, humanely, and safe for the interests of Portugal. He defied any person who had read the articles of the protocol to deny that such had been the course of our proceeding. There were three objects, almost incompatible, which we were bound, if possible, to secure. Without putting any one of them in hazard the dignity of England, the liberty of Portugal, the peace of Europe. (Cheers.) It seemed to the Government that there was one way, and one only, of attaining those objects. If the noble Lord the Member for Lincoln thought there could be little dispute about the manner in which it had been carried into execution. To interfere was a duty which the Government was compelled to resort, according to the opinions so emphatically expressed in the amendment.

Lord G. BENTINCK said he was sorry that the House would fully agree with Mr. Macaulay, that he was exceedingly glad that the hon. member for Finsbury had used the very words of the Government with his amendment. The hon. member, although he had ever the words of liberty on his lips, most certainly had the lump of despotism in his heart when he abetted the Minister in his armed interference. He was glad to hear from Don Pedro (then in Brazils) to Lisbon, he despatched a packet, in order that a day might not be lost in recalling him home, seeking, in the most positive terms, a message, not from the Government of himself, but from the King of England, not to protract his stay in Lisbon for one day longer. So deeply did Mr. Canning feel the honour of his country had been compromised by the conduct of Sir C. Stuart, that it is in my knowledge, though he had been promised a Peerage in case he succeeded in his mediation between Portugal and the Brazils, Mr. Canning perceived the false position in which he had been placed by allowing himself to be the bearer of the new Charter or Constitution, and considered he had forfeited this title he had otherwise so justly earned; so that it was only, as I know, after a reference to Lord Bathurst, that the Peerage was granted to Lord Stuart de Rothesay. I feel the conduct of her Majesty's present Government contrasts sadly and solemnly with that of Mr. Canning in 1826. He had right on his side, and, feeling he was bound to the people of Portugal by those ancient treaties and alliances, he dared not the frown of the Crown of France, and still less that of Spain. (Hear, hear.) Is this a time, when the subjects of Great Britain are raising their complaints to this House against this bankrupt state, which owes them £70,000,000, that we are to be told we can be bullied and brow-beat by this kingdom of Spain? (Hear, hear.) If the noble Lord opposite, confident in his own sense of right in the justice of England, and, more than all, in the justice of the cause of the people of Portugal, had held the language of Canning, he might have done as Canning did—he might have thrilled the heart of every member of the House with his proud declaration to humbled and obedient Spain and slavish France:—"I call the new world into existence to redress the balance of the old." We go to defend the Crown. We go there to plant the standard of England on the well-fought fields of Portugal, and where that standard is planted, a foreign dominion shall not come." (Hear, hear.)

The debate was then again adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

INTERFERENCE WITH PORTUGAL.

Lord STANLEY brought the affairs of Portugal before the House, and moved a Resolution: "That the papers presented to both Houses of Parliament, by her Majesty's command, afford, in the opinion of this House, no justification for the recent interference of this country, by force of arms, in the internal affairs of Portugal." Lord Stanley declared he was favourably opposing the Government, and took credit for forbearance in regard to the policy pursued towards Ireland, on the ground that the subject was beset with difficulties. He could not, however, continue the same forbearance to the foreign policy of the Government, when, as he believed, it was entering on a course which was inconsistent with the principles of justice, and in violation of the well-established law of nations which we could not adopt or support by any obligation of treaties, but, rather, which was contrary to the provisions and positive stipulations of treaties of old standing and frequent renewal—when he found the interference in the internal affairs of Portugal undertaken in a manner not only at variance with the rights of an independent nation, but also, in no spirit, he must say, of impartiality between the contending parties, and when he believed that the result of this course on our part was to place this country in a position of serious and long-continued embarrassment, then it was their duty no longer to be silent, then it became their Lordships to vindicate themselves in the eyes of their country and of themselves, for the part they had taken, present time and for posterity, against the supposition that they had partaken in the principles or approved of the course pursued on this occasion by her Majesty's Government. (Hear, hear.) Lord Stanley detailed the circumstances which had preceded and followed the recent changes of Ministry in Portugal, and insisted that the intervention of England had not secured any advantages for Portugal. On the contrary, instead of really securing the legitimate station, the policy of England had endangered the throne of that country, and humiliated the Sovereign by a long course of measures adverse to constitutional government. He deeply feared that England would be no longer regarded as the protector and the ally of the Portuguese people, but as a power ready at any time to violate the rights of that people, and always prepared to put down their privileges on the demand of the Crown of Portugal. In future, England would be considered as a partisan of the Crown of Portugal, not as a protector of the people of Portugal.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE defended the Government upon the same grounds as those taken by Lord John Russell in the debate in the House of Commons. The Government had a choice of difficulties—to permit the triumph of despotism under Donna Maria; of republicanism under the Junta; of absolutism under Don Miguel; or of interfering, to effect some arrangement by which the constitution might be restored and the monarchy preserved. The latter alternative had

been adopted, which he contended was consistent with sound policy, and calculated to lead to the establishment of a sound constitutional Government in Portugal.

The Duke of WELLINGTON opposed Lord Stanley's resolution, and gave his support to the Government. He argued that this country ought to refrain from interference with the internal affairs of other Governments, but it was impossible a British Ambassador at a British Minister could exist in any country in Europe in which he could not exert a most important and predominant influence in maintaining peace in that country; and, moreover, he considered it was in the power of no country to exercise a more salutary influence over society in the country in which he resided. Declaring, as he did, his conviction that there should be strict abstinence observed in the exercise of any right of interference with the internal government of any country which was even in a state of illness, he still maintained that it was the duty of the Ministers of Great Britain, wherever residing, to watch the proceedings that were taking place in every country with which the sovereign of England had intercourse, in order to endeavour, by all the means in their power, to maintain its tranquility and the authority of its Government. The noble Duke defended the sort of mediation which the Government had adopted, for, in his opinion, the mediation of several Powers, acting in concert, was infinitely less likely to compromise the independence of a small state than the exclusive ascendancy or protection of any one Power. He opposed the proposition of Lord Stanley, because, if agreed to, the effect of it would be to prevent her Majesty's Government from having the opportunity to bring to a successful issue the mediation which they had undertaken, and which they had hitherto conducted in so satisfactory a manner.

The Earl of WINCHILSEA supported the motion, which was opposed by the Earl of St. Germans.

Lord ASHBURTON said he could not approve of the intervention; but, nevertheless, he could not give his assent to the sweeping condemnation conveyed in the motion of Lord Stanley.

Lord GRANVILLE supported the Government, on the ground that they had taken the only line which, under the circumstances, could be adopted, and they had secured for the party opposed to the Portuguese Court all the objects for which that party had contended, under the guarantee of the three intervening Powers.

Upon a division, the numbers were—

For Lord Stanley's Resolution	47
Against it	64
Majority for Ministers	17

The House adjourned at half-past ten o'clock

HOUSE OF COMMONS. TUESDAY.

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE UPON PORTUGAL.

The adjourned debate upon Mr. Hume's motion was resumed by Sir DE LACY EVANS, who contended that, in the midst of difficulties, the Government of Great Britain had adopted the course likely to be attended with least evil, and with the most beneficial consequences.

The next speaker was Sir R. PEEL, who said he rose at an early hour, to mark his reprobation of the practice that had grown up of confining the more important part of the debate to two or three hours at the close of the evening, which was prejudicial to the public service, because it led to an unnecessary consumption of the public time. Sir Robert Peel, like the Duke of Wellington, supported the policy adopted by the Government. After perusing the papers which had been presented relative to the recent transactions in Portugal, he said he thought the Government had done right in interfering as they had done. He believed, too, that France and Spain would have interfered in an objectionable manner if we had stood aloof. "Upon these considerations (said Sir R. Peel), seeing the probability that this strife would have long continued, if not suppressed by your means—remembering that it was for the interests of humanity that you should interfere—looking to the great likelihood that, if you had not interposed, France and Spain would not only have desired, but have been compelled to interfere—knowing the further probability that, in either issue, whether the result were a triumph to the Queen or to the insurgents, moderation and justice would not have been maintained: in the midst of these conflicting considerations, all of which had to be weighed by the Government, should I say I will not consent to visit with condemnation those who, under such circumstances, deemed it expedient to decide upon offering British intervention?" (Cheers.) Sir Robert Peel was of the same opinion as the Duke of Wellington in regard to the policy of concerting with other Governments:—"I say it is infinitely better we should continue to act in concurrence with the other Governments, bringing to bear upon the question the moral influence of the three great powers who established the Treaty of Donna Maria and of the Queen of Spain. In deference to motives of public policy it is infinitely better we should not attempt to control the Executive Government, under considerable difficulties, by any resolution which would involve a course undignified and impracticable. It is infinitely better that we should leave the Government to decide unencumbered and unembarrassed by our advice upon the right line to pursue after a minute review of the whole of the events in Portugal, condemned the conduct pursued towards the Duke of Palmella, upon whom he passed a high eulogium, and concluded by saying, "I believe that the fact that calls forth the Spanish faction and the Portuguese faction I know they may be worthy of the name they have chosen to assume—if such men and such principles are to influence the future Government of Portugal, then there is no security for peace, no security there for continued attachment to the Crown. (Hear, hear.) And then, indeed, it will not be in the power of England longer to give that advice, and to lend that assistance, which I think she can freely give and freely lend, and which I hope will be effectual for the single purpose for which they have been given and lent—to maintain an ancient monarchy, and to obtain from that monarchy guarantees for constitutional freedom." (Great cheering.)

Dr BOWRING then rose, but, while he was speaking, a motion was made that the House should be counted, and there not being forty members present, an adjournment took place at a quarter before eight o'clock.

Thus, Mr Hume's motion has been indirectly disposed of for the present, as the subject cannot be discussed again unless another day be appointed for the purpose

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

THE COUNT OUT.

The House met to-day at twelve o'clock, when rather an amusing conversation took place in reference to the House having been "counted out" on Mr. Hume's motion respecting Portugal.

Mr. P. BORTHWICK commenced it by asking what course was to be pursued in regard to the amendment of Mr. T. Duncombe on the subject of the affairs of Portugal.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL begged to assure the House that so far as the motion of the hon member for Finsbury was concerned the British Government would take care to use its influence to protect the just rights of the people of Portugal, whether the motion of the hon. member was passed or not. He was happy to say that within the last ten minutes he had seen letters which assured him that the Portuguese Government, notwithstanding the surrender of The Attias, would extend the conditions offered through the British Government, and would still grant a full amnesty to all persons who were engaged in the insurrection; and also the rights of the Portuguese would be preserved and observed. Under these circumstances, he thought the motion was unnecessary.

Mr. DUNCOMBE said that the object of his motion had been attained, but he could not understand the course which had been pursued by the country party in counting out the House, and that too after the virtuous indignation which they had expressed as to the injustice which had been done in Portugal.

Mr. HUME asked, on whose motion the last India Bond was counted out?

Mr. GRAHAM said he was not in the House at the time it was counted out, for, notwithstanding his respect for the hon. member for Bolton, he preferred his dinner to the hon. member's speech.

The adjourned debate on the Tenants' Right (Ireland) Bill was resumed by Mr. S CRAWFORD, and led to some discussion and a division, by which it was negatived by a majority of 112 to 25.

The Poor Law Removal Amendment Bill was, on the motion of Mr. G BANKES, ordered to be read a second time next Wednesday.

Six o'clock having arrived, the SPEAKER adjourned the House without putting the question.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE BIRMINGHAM AND OXFORD JUNCTION RAILWAY. Lord LYNDHURST moved the consideration of the Report on the Select Committee on the petition respecting the Birmingham and Oxford Junction Railway. He made a long and learned Lord, after going through a detail of the proceedings, contended that the purchases made by the different parties connected with the North Western Railway were not bonâ fide purchases, and that they were not made for ordinary purposes; and moved that the Committee be instructed to proceed with the inquiry.—Lord RADNOR suggested the addition of the words "and consider whether the standing orders ought to be dispensed with."—The Duke of RICHMOND suggested that the consideration of the bill be postponed for a month, in order to enable the promoters of the bill to comply with the standing orders.

A conversation ensued across the table between Lord LYNDHURST, Earl GREY, Lord Brougham, Lord Redesdale, and the Duke of Richmond, at the conclusion of which, the Earl of DEVON moved, in return, that the Committee do proceed in the usual way.—Lord KINNAIRD said, on a former occasion he voted against going into committee, because he did not think it wise for the Legislature to enter on the matter while it was before a court of law; but their Lordships having decided to appoint a committee, he would not support the motion for going further into the inquiry.—Earl FITZWILLIAM supported the motion for a further inquiry. After considerable discussion, a division took place on Lord Redesdale's motion, which was rejected by a majority of 6, the numbers being, contents 22, non-contents 28.

The Manchester Bishopric Bill was then postponed, and the House rose at eight o'clock

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

A great many Railway Bills were read a third time and passed.

AFFAIRS OF PORTUGAL.

Mr. B. OSBORNE gave notice, that on Monday next he should move a resolution "to the effect, that as Government had interfered in the affairs of Portugal, it was just and proper for the intervening parties to guarantee the full constitutional rights and liberties of the people of Portugal, and, if necessary, to enforce the same.

In answer to a question from Mr. HUME,

Lord PALMERSTON said that the blockade at Oporto had been taken off.

In answer to a question by Mr. B. OSBORNE,

Lord PALMERSTON said the Junta in Portugal did not appear, at present, disposed to accept the terms offered to them. Whatever negociations might take place on the subject the British Government would observe good faith.

On the order of the day being read,

Lord G. BENTINCK rose and called the attention of the House to the infraction of the 1st, 15th, 17th, and 18th articles of the Treaty of Lisbon, of July, 1842, and asked her Majesty's Ministers whether any and what steps had been taken to obtain from the Government of the Queen of Portugal redress for the past, and security against future injuries of a like kind done to British interests.

Lord PALMERSTON said that he understood the noble Lord to ask him a question relating to the decree which had been passed, for the purpose of giving currency of the Bank of Portugal at a forced or a nominal value, and, secondly, with regard to certain suspended guarantees with regard to the British subjects in Portugal. The noble Lord said he would admit that this was not the first instance in the history of nations of Governments being obliged to give by law a forced value to a paper currency which was suffering from considerable depreciation, and that paper had been received at a value somewhat different to that which, according to the Free-Trade notions of the noble Lord, it would fetch in the market. But the notes were received by the Government of Portugal in payment of taxes at the same rate they were compelled to be received by private individuals. The other subject, the abolition of the Court in which the causes of British subjects were tried, had, since the suspension of the Constitution, been made a question of legislation, and the Court was now re-established.

In answer to a question from Mr. EWART, Lord PALMERSTON stated that the English naval officers in the Tagus could not receive any decoration from the Portuguese Government.

The remainder of the evening was occupied by a discussion in Committee of the Poor-Law Administration Bill. All the clauses were agreed to, the report received, and the House adjourned.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE.—On Tuesday, the following bills were sanctioned by the House of Lords:—Caledonian (Glasgow, Garnkirk, and Coatbridge branches to Glasgow, and stations), Herne Bay and Canterbury Junction; Swansea Valley.—In the Commons, in Group 94, the preamble of the Chester and Holyhead (Holyhead Extension) was declared to be proved. The Committees have been sitting during the week, but the proceedings have been unimportant.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

JENNY LIND AND MR. BUNN.

An argument took place at Chambers, on Monday, before Mr. Justice Coleridge, in the case of BUNN *v.* LIND. It is an action brought by Mr. BUNN, of Drury Lane Theatre, against Mdlle. Jenny Lind, to recover compensation in damages for an alleged breach of contract. A summons was obtained at the instance of the defendant, calling on the plaintiff to show cause why a commission should not issue to examine witnesses at Berlin, and why, in the meantime, all proceedings should not be stayed. Mr. Lewis, of the firm of Lewis and Lewis, attended on Monday to show cause, and Mr. Jennings appeared in support of the application.

Mr. Lewis informed his Lordship of the nature of the action, and said he had to apply for an adjournment of the summons for a period of three months.

Mr. Justice Coleridge inquired the reason for an adjournment, remarking that the parties whom it was wished to examine by a commission might die in the meantime.

Mr. Lewis said the action had been set down for the adjourned sitting, after the term just ended, but there was no probability of its being tried until the sittings after the term, and, therefore, there was no immediate necessity for a commission. The plaintiff, as his Lordship was aware, would have to join in the expense of the commission, or he could apply for a separate commission; but it was desirable, to prevent any cause coming on, that he fixed for some months, to apply for an adjournment of the application for three months; and for this additional reason, that the celebrated composer Meyerbeer, whom it was proposed to examine by the commission, was confidently expected to arrive in London in time to be examined on the trial of the action

Mr. Jennings, in reply, complained of the delay occasioned by the parties on the other side. In January, he had offered to examine the witnesses, but the action was delayed for some months, and now it was sought to occasion a further delay.

Mr Lewis (interposing) observed that the defendant was not within the jurisdiction of the Court in January.

Mr. Jennings proceeded to remark that the declaration was only delivered on the 6th of June instant; the pleas were delivered on the 9th, and issue was joined on the 11th; and the cause for trial was on the same day fixed for the sittings in London about to commence. He (Mr. Jennings) had therefore applied for the commission as soon as he possibly could, and he had an affidavit showing its necessity. It was material for the defendant's case that the Earl of Westmoreland, her Majesty's Envoy to the King of Prussia, and the composer Meyerbeer, should be examined, and, as his Lordship had observed, if the present application was delayed for three months, the defendant might be deprived of their evidence.

After some further argument on both sides, Mr Justice Coleridge said he thought that no sufficient ground had been shown for an adjournment of three months; and, on an application for time to answer the affidavit, said he would adjourn the summons for a few days: and an adjournment was accordingly ordered

The matter was again argued on Thursday, when Mr. Justice Coleridge made an order for the Commission to issue, which order is returnable on the first day of Michaelmas Term.

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS UPON THE CUSTOMS.

On Tuesday, the Court of EXCHEQUER was engaged all day with the trial of a case, the Attorney-General *v.* Fennell.

It will, probably, be recollected that, at the sittings after Easter term, a Custom-house officer named Howse, and a sugar broker in the City named Avery, were convicted of having defrauded the revenue to a large extent, by the adoption of certain precautions which the Custom-house authorities had previously thought infallible. Howse had been employed as a locker in a bonding warehouse in Tooley-street, and Avery as a sugar broker.

The precautions used before goods could be taken out of bond were deemed infallible till last autumn, when it was discovered that Howse had, in the course of the year, released, on twelve different occasions, goods in contravention of certain precautions which the Custom-house authorities had previously thought infallible. Howse had been employed as a locker in a bonding warehouse in Tooley-street, upon the East India Dock

THE CIVIL WAR IN PORTUGAL.

CAPTURE OF THE FLEET OF THE JUNTA, OFF OPORTO.

ing that as he could not now hope for reinforcements from the Douro, he also should surrender with his troops, and, swalling himself of the British steamers, join his comrades, and accept, with Das Antas, an asylum in the cabin of the *Hibernia*. Sa would not consent to this; but he sent back one of his staff with despatches for the Junta, requesting that he might be despatched to Oporto in one of our steamers, and agreed to suspend hostilities till he received further instructions. On the sixth instant, Sa's aide-de-camp was landed at Oporto; and the same day the five members of the Junta, deprived of their President, determined to accept the four articles tendered to them by Colonel Wylde on behalf of the allied Powers on the 7th ultimo.

We subjoin another account, received from a Correspondent (F. H. L.) at Oporto:—

"The Armistice till the 10th June, demanded by the English Government, having been refused by the Junta, on the 27th May, H.M.S. *Gladiator*, and the Spanish man-of-war, *Soberano*, in the river, made preparations for leaving without delay. As the *Gladiator* could not go out but at spring tide, she was obliged to wait till Sunday, the 30th, at two o'clock. The Junta employed the intervening time in marching 3000 of their troops down to Foz, and embarking them on board the transports and war-steamers that were off the bar waiting for them. It appears, they were intended to proceed to the capital, where an insurrection was expected to break out in favour of the Junta, on their appearance. The troops continued to embark during the whole of Sunday night, after the *Gladiator* had gone out; but her Majesty's ships were prevented from taking any offensive steps, as their ally, the Spanish vessel, had not yet left the river, for want of wind. She, however, went out on Sunday night. A declaration of war was presented to the Junta; Count das Antas received an official despatch, whose contents were not published at the moment he was embarking at the head of his troops on Sunday evening; and, as was well known, the Junta had been threatened with the loss of their fleet if they persisted in the embarkation of their troops. There is, therefore, reason to suspect they were fully aware of what would follow, and their conduct was probably dictated by motives of policy; or, fear of the consequences to their own safety from the rage of the people, if they surrendered at once to the demands of England; and the wish to get the troops out of the city. Be that as it may, the mass of the people had not the least idea of what awaited them; and their surprise, consternation, and rage may be more easily imagined than described. During the morning, the British and Spanish vessels surrounded the Portuguese ones; and, about two or three in the afternoon, called on them one by one to surrender, and brought them up alongside the *America*. The Portuguese attempted no resistance, and the whole fleet was captured without any fighting. On the ensuing night, the English steamers, taking their prizes in tow, set off to Cascaes Bay, at the entrance to Lisbon. The *Royal Tar* gave them some trouble; for the Portuguese tried to sink her after she surrendered; but they arrived safely at their destination, and lodged their prisoners at Fort St. Julian, where they remain under the protection of the British flag, guarded by English marines."

We select a few notes from the *Times* account:—

"Rumours of British armed intervention had been current for several days, as some part of the orders received by the *Bulldog* steamer had transpired, and the alarm became so great on the Saturday and the Sunday morning that a perfect panic seized the English, and no less than 230 of our fellow-countrymen, including servants and children, embarked in the homeward-bound packet, the *Gladiator*, and other vessels. I believe 84 of the lot fell to Captain Robb's share, not to speak of 33 children, some being babes of ten days old, so that the comforts of her Majesty's steamer were distributed on a scale never contemplated by her surveyor or the Admiralty.

"On Monday morning the whole of our squadron and the ships of the Junta were seen peaceably, and, to all appearance, sociably, at anchor off the bar—'the wolf lying down with the lamb'—but a notice placed on the bar-book soon altered the case; and, we saw, as it explained, that the Portuguese fleet was, in fact, environed by the British squadron. The whole truth then became known, and it was found that, at four A.M., on Monday, Sir Thomas Maitland had captured the whole of the Junta's ships, and had disarmed the expedition.

"The order for the disarming of the troops, issued by Sir Thos. Maitland, was obeyed without resistance. It is stated that one of our boats fired unnecessarily into one of the smaller Junta vessels, and that two men were killed; but that affair is under inquiry. One officer is said to have stabbed himself to the heart sooner than give up his sword, and two sailors to have thrown themselves overboard, one of whom had the good luck to swim to shore.

"The full extent of the news was not known till the afternoon of Monday. It, of course, produced a violent irritation in the town, and caused the remaining English subjects to reflect very seriously on their situation. The Junta, however, behaved admirably: not one of them quitted his post, and by their orders strong patrols of cavalry and infantry were put into movement, with strict orders to protect strangers and to repress every symptom of disorder.

"I am glad to say that not a single Englishman has had reason to complain of the slightest insult or injury. The people were much irritated on seeing their fleet carried to the southward, each of our steamers having a Portuguese vessel in tow; but the peace of the city was so well preserved that we walked about in full security, and even those who committed the imprudence of being out at late hours of the night reached their homes in safety."

We have Lisbon letters to the 9th inst. Matters were in a state of suspense until the further instructions of the British Government were known. Meanwhile the Portuguese prisoners, to the number of near 4000 were huddled together in the small fortress of St. Julian.

Sa da Bandeira still holds out at St. Ubes, but it is thought that he intends to surrender to the English naval forces as soon as they appear before him in a hostile attitude.

Sir H. Seymour, it is said, has endeavoured to induce the Queen to appoint M. Lavradio to form a new Cabinet, but her Majesty refuses to comply, and exhibits dislike to the popular party.

A telegraphic despatch had been received at Lisbon from Oporto, announcing that on the 8th the members of the Junta had communicated in the British Consul their willingness to accept the proffered convention, and make their submission accordingly, but that not having received any definitive answer from him, they had resolved to send the Marquis de Loule for that purpose. Count Tulpa has been sent to Lisbon, from St. Ubes, empowered to treat with the ...h Minister and Admiral on behalf of Sa da Bandeira and his army.

The whole of the steamers and other ships taken by the British squadron have been handed over to the Portuguese Government, and the delivery of the arms, it is supposed, will follow next.

The mode in which the Queen's authority should be resumed appears to have created great difficulties. The English Consul had caused the blockade to be raised as far as the British, Spanish, and French flag was concerned; but it was not yet understood that the Portuguese squadron had concurred, and therefore the mercantile blockade is still in force.

Saldanha did not seem disposed to afford time to the Junta, and that body alarmed by his menaces, was increasing the defences of the Sierra Convent and of Villa Nova. The Spanish Consul was also in doubt whether he should not advise an immediate advance of the Spanish troops, as the people were in many places ill-treating the Gallegos.

Oporto was tranquil, and no insult or injury had been offered to any British subject.

FORT ST. JULIAN.

GATE OF FORT ST. JULIAN.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

In the larger Engraving, representing the taking of the Junta force, the foremost steamer is the *Gladiator*, Captain Robb; the two next, the *Oporto* and the *Royal Tar* (Junta), the latter with 1000 troops on board. The two schooners to the right are, also, of the Junta force; as are the barque in the distance, right, the *Menalllo* steamer, left, with Das Antas on board; and the corvette and brig, to the extreme left, the latter with troops and ammunition. In the centre is the *American*, Captain Sir Thomas Maitland (British); to the left, the Spanish brig, *Soberano* (not engaged); next, the *Bulldog* and *Sidon*, British steamers; and to the extreme right, the *Nautilus*.

The two Views of the Fort of Julian are from Sketches by another Correspondent.

THE REV. DR. HOOK.

We present our readers with a portrait of this eloquent dignitary of the Church; the illustration deriving additional interest from the Reverend Doctor being now in London, and announced to preach Two Sermons in the Church of St. Sepulchre, Snow-hill, on Sunday (to-morrow) morning and evening, in aid of the Parochial Girls' School.

The Rev. Walter Farquhar Hook, D.D., Vicar of Leeds, Prebendary of Lincoln, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, is son of the Very Rev. James Hook, D.D., Dean of Worcester, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Sir Walter Farquhar, Bart., and was born in 1797. The Vicar of Leeds married, June 4, 1829, Anna-Delicia, elder daughter and co-heir of John Johnstone, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., of Monument House, Edgbaston, Warwickshire; and of Galabank, N.B.; by whom he has issue.

Dr. Hook is an accomplished scholar, and able writer; and a long list of published works testifies his literary activity. The Reverend Doctor was ordained in 1821; and, after serving in two laborious curacies, was, in 1559, appointed to the Vicarage of Trinity Church, Coventry; and, in 1837, was elected to the Vicarage of Leeds. In June, 1838, he preached in the Chapel Royal in St. James's Palace, his celebrated Sermon, "Hear the Church," which the author printed from the occurrence of circumstances that seemed to require its publication. The leading topics of this eloquent discourse are "the claims, the character, and the privileges, of the Church," not as a mere National Establishment of Religion, but as the Church, a religious community, intrinsically independent of the State: the printed copy before us is of the 31st edition.

THE REV. WALTER FARQUHAR HOOK, D.D., VICAR OF LEEDS.

Dr. Hook has also publish.ed a "Church Dictionary," and "Ecclesiastical Biography," both valuable works of reference; "The Last Days of Our Lord's Ministry;" "Sermons preached before the University of Oxford;" "Sermons on Various Subjects," &c., all characterised by piety and devotional fervour; and the majority of them by their appropriate appeals to mixed congregations. Dr. Hook is, also, engaged in editing several minor religious works, published at the lowest possible rate for extensive circulation; of one series, "The Devotional Library," several portions have appeared.

The Vicar of Leeds has appeared too, as an able advocate of National Education, in a Letter to the Lord Bishop of St. David's, "On the Means of Rendering More Efficient the Education of the People." This pamphlet is now in the tenth edition. The system which it proposes has given rise to much controversy: it suggests two classes of schools: 1. The schools of religious doctrine, precept, and training. 2. Literary or secular schools, which are to be taught by masters and apprentices holding diplomas from the Government, awarded after examination by a Board of Examiners, appointed by authority.

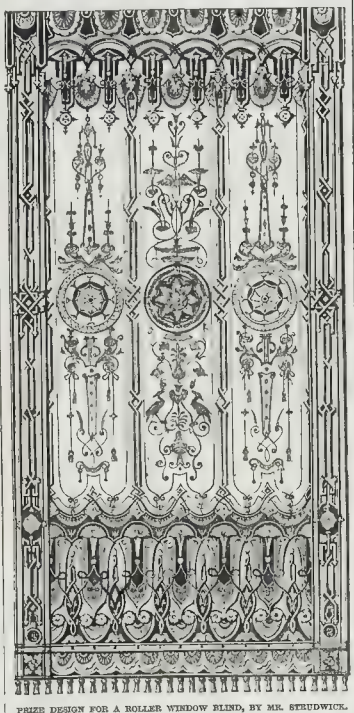
We have not space to enter further upon the details of Dr Hook's plan, which has excited more attention than any recent educational scheme. With respect to its cost, says the Reverend Vicar, "Great sacrifices, I am sure, all persons will be prepared to make, who are really aware of the social misery and danger which exist in some parts of the manufacturing districts, who reflect upon the masses of the people who *might* be happy, and are wretched, and on he immorality which, through ignorance, abounds in the land."

AVALANCHE IN GERMANY.—The Brussels papers state that the picturesque village of Lichtenberg, amid the ruins of the Palace of the Counts of Keunsh, surrounded by the most lovely gardens and fields, and which used to rivet the eye of the passing traveller, was transformed into a waste on the 16th or 19th inst., by the bursting of an immense avalanche of sand, stone, and water. The little stream which runs through the village was swelled to an immense volume, and, as it rushed along, destroyed several houses, dislodged huge masses of stone from the back of the valley and giant trees, covered the surrounding country with rubbish to the height of a man, and opened cavities and ravines of immense dimensions, and of the 45 dwellings, left only nine standing. Next day the Gulbuck, a mountain stream, about a mile below Lichtenberg, was also converte i into a broad rushing river, in its devastating course covering the fruitful and with a thick layer of rubbish, stones, dislodged masses of rocks, and water. The scene is heart-rending—the houses are buried up to the sills of the doors, the graves in the churchyard have sunk in, and the mightiest trees only lift up their crowns like sea of sand.

THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAMER.—Several large cases, capable of carrying thirty or forty tons of sand or other material, are made, and in progress of being made, on the strand opposite the Great Britain ship, and a number of balks are being fitted with large sheaves. *The Great Britain* has been raised several feet, without any external application, except the lifting forward, by four large spars and pontoons, and the lighting of the vessel herself. Numbers of carriages and other vehicles, conveying the curious, daily attend the *Great Britain*, and great activity seems to prevail under the superintendence of Captain Claxton, who is said to be confident as to her being floated when everything is ready and prudent time arrives.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

THIS very interesting Anniversary Meeting took place on Thursday the 10th inst., in the Great Room of the Society's House, in the Adelphi, when the attendance was very numerous and brilliant. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, as President of the Society, filled the chair. The Report was highly satisfactory, and specially acknowledged the efficiency of the judicious suggestions of the Royal President for "the development and application of the principles of taste along with those of science, for the promotion, in short, of the union of the beautiful with the useful in our arts and manufactures." The Society, we learn, has increased its roll of members 150 during the past year, and we congratulate the institution upon "a greatly extended sphere of practical usefulness, and a prosperity, public interest, and substantial revenue, greatly increased beyond all previous experience."



PRIZE DESIGN FOR A ROLLER WINDOW BLIND, BY MR. STRUDWICK.

His Royal Highness, the President, after gracefully expressing his satisfaction at this new position of the Society, presented the numerous Medals and other Prizes, conversing with the several successful inventors, and considerately listening to their details of the specimens. The list of Medals, &c., awarded, is as follows:

The Gold Medal to Messrs. Davidson and Symington, for their method of applying Currents of Heated Air to Seasoning Timber and to the various Manufactures—Messrs. H. Minton and Co., for the Models of a Jug and a Loving Cup—Mr. Thomas Dawkins, for his new process of Silvering Glass with pure Silver—and John Everett Millais, for his Original Composition in Oil. The Gold Isis Medal to Messrs Richardson and Co., for their specimen of Enamel on Glass—Thomas Brown Jordan, for his Machine for Carving Wood, Stone, melled Cobors on Glass—Mr. Henry Grainger, for the best specimen of &c., for ornamental and decorative purposes—Mr. Henry Grainger, for the best specimen of White China—The White Earthenware—Messrs. H. Minton and Co., for the best specimen of White China—The White Earthenware—Messrs H

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 20.—Third Sunday after Trinity.—Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837. The Moon enters her First Quarter at 7h. 32m. p.m.

MONDAY, 21.—Summer Solstice.—Queen Victoria proclaimed, 1837

TUESDAY, 22.—Summer commences.—The Length of the Day is 16h. 34m., and it has increased 8h. 49m. since the Shortest Day

WEDNESDAY, 23.—Midsummer Eve.—Nativity of St. John the Baptist.

THURSDAY, 24.—Midsummer Day. The Sun rises at 3h. 49m., is due E. at 7h. 32m ; and sets at 8h. 16m.

FRIDAY, 25.—Saturn rises at 36 minutes before midnight, and Mars at 8 minutes after midnight; both planets near the E. point of the horizon.

SATURDAY, 26.—George IV. died, 1830.—Venus sets at 10h. 43m. p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 26.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A. M. 6 50	M. A. M. 7 18	M. A. M. 7 45	M. A. M. 8 30	M. A. M. 9 35	M. A. M. 10 45	M. A. M. 11 57
h. m. 1 2	h. m. 2 5	h. m. 2 8	h. m. 3	h. m. 3 5	h. m. 3 6	h. m. 2 50

* * On Friday the 25th, there will be no high tide during the afternoon.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*O. P.*" *Edinburgh.—The last Derby Stakes, at Epsom, were won by Cossack.*

"*J. W.*" *Weedon.—The Derby was won by Running Rein in* 1844.

"*Brass Seal.*"—*The specimen sent, judging by the architectural details, is of the fifteenth century; the legend, translated, "Seal of the Brotherhood of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem in England." The value of the Seal depends much upon extrinsic circumstances, not within our cognisance.*

"*Pro idence.*"—*We cannot undertake to recommend Loan Societies.*

"*P. S.*"—*Our latest edition contains Saturday's "Pastoryn."*

"*J. F. B.*" *Manchester.—We cannot engrave the Statue. By the way, we are not influenced in such matters by the opinion of Contemporaries.*

"*J. L.*" *Barnsley.—Apply to the Captain of the steamer*

"*J. K. S. W.*" *We cannot advise.*

"*H. S. M.*," *Halifax.—Look at the Engraving again.*

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*The new arrival at the British Museum will be engraved in our next*

"*Sweets Oreon.*" *The couplet "Immodest words," &c., is to the Earl of Roscommon's "Essay on Translated Verse." (See Tonson's Edition of Works of Celebrated Authors, Vol. I., page 6, date* 1750.)

"*Rochester.*"—*Apply to a Navy Agent*

"*A. B.*" *London.—We believe that the Reverend Gentleman belongs to the family of Berkeley of Cotherdge, in the county of Worcester, which is a distinguished branch of the ancient and noble House of Berkeley, sprunging from the Hon. Thomas Berkeley, fourth son of James, fourth Lord Berkeley, by Isabel, his wife, daughter and co-her of Thomas Mowbray, first Duke of Norfolk.*

"*E. B. B.*"—*We do not know the work.*

"*A Constant Subscriber.*" *Peckham. We do not understand the question.*

"*T. T.*," *Uiverstone, is thanked; but we have not room.*

"*Bungor.*"—*The date of the first printed Newspaper is* 1622 (*See page* 294.)

"*Beatrice.*" *Kennington.—The terms are synonymous*

"*R. P.*" *Uiverstone.—The subscription to Her Majesty's Theatre is sixty nights.*

"*Dan Tucker.*" *Uncertain.*

"*Rustens,*" *Oldham, is thanked. Gold and Silver Fish may be bought in Covent Garden Market.*

"ΔΕΛΤΑ." *We think from "L. E. L."*

"*A Subscriber from the Commencement.*" *It is impossible to give the exact sound by spelling, but the name is decidable, with the accent on the first, dwelling on the diphthong. Germans themselves do not exactly agree in the mode of pronouncing it.*

"Δ." *We presume the quotation meant is—*

"*Cowards die many times before their deaths;*
The valiant never taste of death but once."

It is from "Julius Cæsar," Act 2, *Scene* 2.

"*H. P.*"—*We have not room.*

"*A Constant Reader.*" *—Apply to any druggist.*

"*G. M.*," *Bolton.—John son spells the word, Potato: Bailey derives it from* Potadoes, *Span ;* Potato, *Ital o* Batata, *Amer*

"*An Irish Subscriber*" *should apply to the nearest bookseller.*

"*H. C. C.*" *Ashtead.—See the Volumes of the "Naturalist's Library," containing Moths and Butterflies. The person is an Englishman.*

"*F. C.*" *Harleston. See "The Backwoodsman," (Lib. Ent. Knowl.); or Bonnycastle's last Work on Canada.*

"*W. S. G.*"—*We cannot decipher the word in question.*

"*Amelia.*" *Tasmania, the British colony, is a name of Van Diemen's Land; from the original discoverer, Tasman. The Bishop has been newly appointed to the colony.*

"*An Old Subscriber,*" *Carnarvon. Thanks.*

"*Curioso.*" *See Britton and Brayley's "Westminster Palace," for Engravings of the Old House of Lords. There is no Directory of Lodging-house Keepers, exclusively.*

"*W. J. B.*" *See one of our late Numbers.*

"*J. F. E.*"—*The middle-named Theatre.*

"*Q. E. D.*"—*About 5½. 9d.*

"*An Old Subscriber.*" *Quay is pronounced Ké.*

"*G. H. M

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAMER.—In answer to a question from the Earl of RODEN, the EARL of AUCKLAND said that he expected in a few days to receive a report relative to the steps which had been taken for the safety of the *Great Britain* steamer, and he would then lay it before their Lordships. He had given instructions to the Admiral on the station to render such aid as he might think necessary.

THE JUVENILE OFFENDERS BILL.—The Earl of DEVON moved the committal of the Juvenile Offenders Bill—A slight discussion arose upon the subject of the criminal law generally; the bill went through Committee; and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

NEW MEMBER.—The Hon. F. Gower was introduced by Mr. Strutt and Mr. Evans, and took the oaths and his seat for the borough of Derby.

Several Railway and other Bills were read a third time and passed.

PRIVATE BILLS. MR. GREENE, in the absence of Mr. Hume, moved the adjourned debate on the question, "That it is expedient that the constitution and practice of all committees on private bills, as far as relates to railway bills, should be assimilated as nearly as may be to those of committees on railway bills; and that it be an instruction to the Committee for Revision of Standing Orders, to make provision accordingly."—Sir R. INGLIS seconded the motion. The motion elicited considerable discussion, but, on a division, was carried by 88 to 60.

THE HEALTH OF TOWNS BILL.—Lord J. RUSSELL having moved that the House should go into Committee on this bill, Colonel SIBTHORP opposed the bill, and moved, as an amendment, that the House should go into Committee on the bill that day three months.—Mr. NEWDEGATE seconded the amendment, and said he objected to the bill on the ground that it was unconstitutional, and tended to deprive the people of the advantages which they derived from their municipal institutions.—The subject occupied the House the rest of the night. In the course of the discussion, Lord MORPETH made an earnest appeal in favour of the bill, and said he should be ready to make any amendments which might be considered desirable, but he must anxiously entreated the House to take this step in the way of procuring the great object of sanitary reform, which was so much desired by the country. On a division taking place, the motion for going into Committee was carried by 191 to 80.

HENLEY GRAND REGATTA.—FIRST DAY

The annual meeting at Henley, which, next to the Thames Regatta, certainly ranks as the most important, pleasant, and attractive in the kingdom, commenced on Thursday. The scene opened most auspiciously, and was characterised by the fairness of interest of no ordinary character. The programme exceeded that of any former year, and the event was rendered more than usually interesting from the circumstance of its being the first occasion this season in which the University Crews of Oxford and Cambridge had met.

At half-past two, Mr. Henry Wood, many years a member of the Leander Club, who had kindly undertaken the office of umpire, took his seat in an eight-oared cutter, manned by crack watermen from London, and the sport immediately commenced.

THE DIAMOND SCULLS.

First Heat.

Mr. W. Maule, Trinity College, Cambridge	..	..	(Light blue) 1
Mr S. Wallace, Amateur Scullers' Club, London	..	..	(White, red cross) 0

Second Heat.

Mr. E. G Moon, Magdalen	..	..	(Dark blue) 1
Mr J. N Lambert, London	..	..	(Red) 0

THE GRAND CHALLENGE CUP.

Trial Heat.

Oxford University Boat Club	st. lb.	Cambridge University Boat Club (Dark blue)	st. lb.
E. G. Moon, Magdalen	11 4	6. W. K.ng Oriel	11 0
2 M Haggard, Christ Church	10 6	7 1. Wenlle Brasenose	11 3
3. J. Oldham, Brasenose	11 2	8. Burton .. .. Christ Church	10 13
4. F Boyds, Brasenose	11 10	9 10
5. E Griffiths, Worcester	13 6	C. Soames (steerr), St. John's	0

Cambridge University Club (Light blue) 0

	st. lb.		st. lb.
W Maule, Trinity	9 13	6. Harkness, St. John's	11 4
2. W Gesbourne, St. John's	10 10	7 Vincent Trinity	10 0
3. E. P. Wolstenholme, Trinity ..	10 7	Jackson .. .. .. St. John's	11 0
4. A. Garfel, Trinity	13 8	Maddock .. .. .. St. John's ..	10 3
5. C. A. Maddock, Trinity	13 9		

They started at a rattling dashing speed, Oxford on the Bucks side with a slight lead, both crews remarkably well, and almost oar and oar for several strokes, and then the Oxonians drew fairly in advance, the whole of the men in each boat straining every nerve. A gallant struggle continued throughout, the Cantabs keeping such fine pace with their opponents, that it was not until they had neared the bridge or rising ground on the meadow side (nearly half the distance) that the Oxonians had done more than draw their length away. Notwithstanding the gallant spirits of the Cantabs, they were unable to overtake their opponents, and Oxford won the race by two lengths, the betting on the event had fluctuated considerably. Oxford are said to have been the favourites; but we believe that the betting was pretty even.

THE SILVER WHERRIES.

Messrs. Pollock (Cambridge Subscription Rooms) and Fellows(Leander Club) (Red) 1
Messrs. N. B. Polehampton (Pembroke College, Oxford) and J. Polehampton, jun. (Dark blue) 0

Second Heat.

Messrs. W. G. Falls and W. Coulthard (St. George's Club) .. (White, red cross) 1
Messrs E Wolstenholme (Trinity, Cambridge) and S. Vincent (Dark blue, white stripes) 0

THE DIAMOND SCULLS.

Grand Heat.

Mr. Maule (Trinity College, Cambridge) ..	..	..	.. 1
Mr. E. G. Moon (Magdalen College, Oxford) ..	..	..	.. 0

SILVER WHERRIES.

Grand Heat.

Messrs. W. S. Falls and W. Coulthard (St. George's Club) (White, red cross)	..	..	1
Messrs. Pollock (Cambridge Rooms) and Fellows (Leander) (Red)	..	..	0

CRICKET.—The match between the Marylebone Club and Ground v Northern Counties, which, as has already been stated, was commenced on Monday, was played Tuesday, and was not brought to a conclusion till Wednesday, when the Marylebone were declared the victors by five wickets. The state of the weather, during the two latter days, was such as to spoil the play.

SECOND DAY.

THE GRAND CHALLENGE CUP.

Oxford University Boat Club ..	..	..	.. (Dark Blue) 1
The Thames Club, London ..	..	..	.. (Purple and Crimson) 0

THE VISITORS' CHALLENGE CUP.

The Christchurch Club, Oxford ..	..	..	(Dark Blue and White Cross) 1
The St George's Club, London ..	..	..	.. (White with Red Cross) 0

THE LADIES' CHALLENGE PLATE.

The Chilles of Hale, Brasenose, Oxford ..	..	..	(Blue and Yellow) 1
Cambridge.—The First Trinity. (The holders) ..	..	..	.. (Purple) 0

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.—The *Nationnl* states that two expresses arrived in Paris on Monday, from Belgium, announcing that the life of King Leopold was despaired of. His Majesty was afflicted with insanity.

ILLNESS OF THE RABBI DR. HERSCHELL.—We regret to find the following in the *Times* of papers of the 14th inst.:—"Berlin, June 5: Baron Alexander de Humboldt is so dangerously ill that his physicians despair of his recovery."

DEATH OF CARTER, THE MAD DOG.—This individual, who obtained some notoriety for his daring exploits with wild animals, expired at his residence in Arundel-street, Strand, yesterday morning. He had been for some days past exhibiting his Mazzeppa horse at the Surrey Zoological Gardens.

MURDER NEAR LIVERPOOL.—On Sunday afternoon a young girl was murdered by a maniac, at Knowsley, under most dreadful circumstances. The murderer had been wandering about the premises, unobserved by any of the servants, and entered a cottage near the boundary of the park, in which there was an old woman and a young girl, and commenced a violent attack on the former, and shewing such signs of ferocity that the girl ran out of the cottage in great terror, calling for assistance. She was immediately pursued by the maniac, who seized her by the hair of her head, and literally tore off the scalp along with the hair. The dreadful screams of the poor girl brought several people to her assistance, by whom the maniac was secured, after a desperate resistance, but it required the efforts of eight men to wrest the hair and scalp from his grasp. The injury inflicted on his victim was so dreadful that she died the following day. The girl's name is Ann Leyland. That of the maniac is James Dwerryhouse. He is about 35 years of age; had been for some years in the army; served in India, and was discharged with a considerable pension about four years since. For the last two years he had been employed as a signal man on the London and North Western Railway, stationed at Broad-green, the duties of which office he performed up to Saturday evening last. The Coroner's jury have returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against him.

TAWELL THE MURDERER.—On Thursday, a commission, issued on behalf of the Crown, was opened at Hertford, before Mr. Waddington, Q.C., Mr. Pollock, and Mr. Maule, the Commissioners, and a Jury, to inquire what freeholds, leaseholds, lands, messuages, tenements, goods, chattels, &c., James Tawell, late of Great Berkhampstead, possessed at the time of his death, &c. At the conclusion of the evidence, the Jury returned a verdict, "That James Tawell died possessed of certain freehold property, which he held on committing the crime of murder, and personal property, which he held on his execution. That the freehold property was of the annual value of £71; the leasehold property being worth £100; the shares in the Sydney Banking Company worth £510, in the Bank of Australia worth £4000; household furniture and other property worth £600." The whole value of his property was estimated at nearly £6000. The case excited much interest and great sympathy for Mrs. Tawell, who is highly respected.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

SWITZERLAND.

A very serious accident took place near Berne, on the 11th instant. A bridge was being built over the Aar, at Siefflenau, at about a league from Berne. A scaffolding has been erected to support the beams, over which were to pass the enormous blocks of stone necessary to form the last arch, when a gust of wind made the scaffolding fall, with the workmen then standing on it. About thirty were seriously hurt, seven killed on the spot, and several others drowned in the Aar. The hurt are so mutilated, that it is despaired of saving their lives. They are for t he most part poor men, with large families. The damage is estimated at 50,000fr. Mr. Colombara, the principal architect, is responsible for the loss.

ALGERIA.

The *Monneur Algérien* of the 10th inst. announces that the Prince de Joinville left Algiers on the 7th for Blidah, on a tour of inspection through the south. The troops which had accompanied Marshal Bugeaud in his expedition into Kabylia, were expected at Algiers on the 10th, after a peaceable excursion through the territory of several tribes, who had not yet recognised the authority of France. The column which had marched from Setiff had also received the submission of a number of tribes, not, however, without an exchange of a few shots on the 31st, and the loss of one man killed and four wounded. The intelligence from Morocco describes Abd-e.-Kader as very powerful in the district situate to the north of Tuza, and quietly residing with his deira in the neighbourhood of a camp of regular troops of the Emperor, commanded by his son. Muhley Abderrahman, say those accounts, is afraid to return to Fez, and there is every probability that important events will shortly take place in that direction.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR COLIN CAMPBELL, K.C.B.

THIS distinguished officer, whose death occurred on the 13th instant, was fifth son of John Campbell, Esq., of Melford, in Argyllshire, and brother of the late Admiral Sir Patrick Campbell.

He was born in 1777, and joined the army in 1799, when he almost immediately entered on the active duties of his profession. His gallantry in the Peninsula soon won for him the notice of his illustrious Commander, and his name and exploits occupy no inglorious space in the official despatches.

For a considerable time he held the appointments of Assistant-Adjutant-General and Assistant-Quartermaster-General; and for his eminent services at Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Badajos, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Toulouse, he received a Cross and Six Clasps.

At the consummating victory of Waterloo, Colonel Campbell commanded the Royal Scots; and so conspicuous was his conduct on that memorable occasion, that the officers of the regiment testified their admiration by the presentation of a sword valued at seventy guineas, and the Sovereign conferred, in recompense, the insignia of the Bath. Sir Colin was also invested with the orders of Maria Theresa, St. George, the Tower and Sword, and Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria. Subsequently, after acting for several years as Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth, and holding the command of the South-West District, he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, and finally, in 1840, made Governor of Ceylon, in which island he remained until the recent appointment of Lord Torrington. In 1836 he became Colonel of the 72nd Highlanders, and in 1838 received the rank of Lieutenant-General. At the period of his decease, Sir Colen Campbell had just completed his 70th year. He married Miss Harden, daughter of Henry Harden, Esq., but was left a widower in 1808, with three sons and three daughters: the former are Col. Fitzroy Campbell, C.B., Capt. Campbell, Aide-de-Camp to Sir Charles Napier in India; and Capt. F. Campbell, R.N. Of the daughters, the eldest, Maria Louisa, married first to Hon. C. F. Norton, and second, to the Hon. Edmund Phipps.

SIR RICHARD PLASKET

SIR RICHARD PLASKET was the third son of Mr. Thomas Plasket, of Clifford-street, London; he was born in 1782, and early in life filled an appointment in the Colonial Department. He was subsequently employed as private and public Secretary to the Governments at Ceylon, Malta, and the Cape of Good Hope. The important duties of these official places he discharged for a period of twenty-six years with so much satisfaction to the Home Administration, that, in consideration of his eminent services, he was nominated a Knight of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, on its institution in 1818. He married in 1836.

The death of Sir Richard occurred at Hampson House, near Torquay, Devon, on the 11th inst., in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

JOHN BUONAROTTI PAPWORTH.

THE death of this gentleman, late Vice-President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, occurred on Wednesday last, at his residence, Park End, St. Neot's; whither he had retired from London, after more than fifty years of professional practice. Early in life, his excellent judgment and kind heart acquired for him the intimacies of the leading artists; and, also, the confidence of many wealthy amateurs as to the direction of their patronage, and as to the decoration of their mansions. In his practice, he originated and accomplished the adoption of the tasteful style of modern furniture; which led to his selection by Government for the trust of carrying out the formation of the Somerset-House School of Design. His works on Garden and Rural Architecture, were the result of his experience in Landscape Gardening, which he joined as a profession with his other art. Amongst the clients to whom he owed an extended general practice, he numbered several of the late branches of the Royal Family, especially the Princess Charlotte; and also the present King of Wurtemberg, from whom he, having designed the English Park and Palace at Kaunstadt, received the appointment of Architect to his Majesty.

Mr. Papworth was highly respected, not only by his private friends and by his clients, but also by those severer judges, the members of his own profession. The splendid token of their esteem we engraved in our Journal, at the beginning of the year.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE ELECTIONS.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—A requisition is in course of signature, to Sir E. L. Bulwer Lytton, Bart., begging him to allow himself to be put in nomination, in conjunction with Mr. Thomas Brand, at the approaching general election.

EVESHAM.—The sitting member for the borough is Mr. Berthwick, who will seek re election. Two other candidates are talked of—Mr. Rudge on the Conservative interest, and a worthy merchant on the Whig side.

HENNESSEVIELD.—Mr. George Wilson, the Chairman of the Anti Corn Law League, is a candidate for this borough, with every prospect of success.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—It is now generally understood that Edward Buller, Esq., retires from the borough of Stafford, again to represent the Northern Division of that county, in the place of Mr. David Wats Russell, who declines again to come forward. It is understood that Mr. Adderley, the colleague of Mr. Russell, will not be opposed by the Liberals, unless another candidate in the same interest should offer himself.

BIRMINGHAM.—On Tuesday, a very numerous meeting of the friends of Mr. Spooner took place, Mr. V. C. Alston in the chair, at which it was resolved to support Mr. Spooner as a Conservative, and Mr. Muntz in conjunction with him, on the ground of his past general attention to the interests of the borough. This step, it is presumed, will render the return of Mr. Muntz certain. The Whig-Radicals (as distinguished from the Whigs) will support Mr. Scholefield; and it is rumoured that they intend to bring forward another candidate, if practicable, to displace Mr. Muntz.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—A meeting of Mr. Goulburn's friends was held on Monday at the Union Tavern, Trumpington-street, Sir Henry Pechell presiding. The meeting was well attended, and resolutions were passed, pledging those present to support Mr. Goulburn in the approaching contest. A committee was formed for the purpose of carrying out the object of the meeting. The two new candidates have been brought forward, to contest the University. One of them, Mr. J. Shaw Lefevre, is already in the field. The other candidate who is expected to be brought forward, is Mr. Fielding, son of Lord Denbigh.

TAMWORTH.—Mr. William Yates Peel will represent this borough in connection with the late Premier, in the new Parliament. This is now placed beyond doubt by the retirement of Capt. O'Quinn.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—It is now ascertained that Mr. George Stephenson will not come forward for South Shields: he had been applied to, but refused to offer himself.

THE MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT OXFORD.—The arrangements for the meeting at Oxford, commencing on the 23rd instant, are as follow:—Admission of members of the Association and ladies to the public buildings and colleges will be given by tickets; to the Bodleian Library, between the hours of 9 and 4; the Botanic Garden, until 8 P.M.; the Ashmolean Museum, from 11 to 4; the Museum of Mineralogy and Geology, from 1 to 4; the Anatomical Museum, Christ Church, from 2 to 5; the Randolph Galleries and collection of Raffaelle and Michael Angelo drawings, from 11 to 4; New College Chapel will be open for service at 8 and 4, and the College, for inspection, between 10 and 12. Most of the other Colleges have already intimated their intention of allowing their halls, chapels, &c., to be seen, gratuitously, between the hours of 9 and 4; the University press, from 2 to 4; the Architectural Society's room, Holywell, until 4 P.M. By permission of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, the house, grounds, and private garden of Blenheim will be shewn to all members and associates daily, at the usual hours, between 11 and 2, and at any hour on Saturday, June 26, by tickets, to be obtained on application to the local treasurer, in person or by letter, at the reception room, Oxford, by 20th July. By especial permission, the members will be permitted to visit upon Saturday, besides the private garden, the kitchen garden, hothouses, pineries, &c. Prince Lucien Bonaparte is amongst the distinguished visitors expected to attend the meeting. He will lodge in Magdalene College, where also the Earl of Rosse, formerly a member of the Society, will again take up his quarters

ELECTION FOR DERBY.—The Hon. Frederick Leveson Gower, the brother of Lord Granville, was on Wednesday elected for the borough of Derby, in the room of Lord Duncannon (now Earl Besborough). A Mr. M'Grath, a Chartist, had also been put in nomination, and a poll was called for; but, as he declined to pay his share of fees to the Mayor, the latter declared that no poll had been demanded.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A fire broke out, in the night of the 26th ult., at St. Dimitri, one of the suburbs of Pera, and consumed 300 houses

The French papers assert that the differences between the two powers appears to have been due to the good offices of Austria.

The School of Design at Nottingham had an exhibition last week. The drawings were numerous, and are stated to have displayed a marked improvement, when compared with those of the previous year. The number of pupils has greatly increased.

Last week, Mr. Bright, M.P. for Durham, was married, at the Friends' Meeting House, Wakefield, to Miss Margaret Leatham, according to the usual form adopted by the Society of Friends.

The Mr. Henry Smith, whose name is given amongst the list of killed in the frightful collision at Waterloo, is Mr. Henry Smith, the Manager of the North Lancashire Steam Navigation Company.

Measures are in progress for the erection of a statue of the late Dr. Chalmers, to be executed by Mr. Steel, from the admirable bust lately sculptured by him, and to be placed within the New College, Edinburgh.

From the River Plate Monte Videan advices to the 13th of April have reached us, and from Buenos Ayres to the 5th. The blockade still continued. Oribe was in quiet possession of the country. From South America we learn that steamers had erected itself into an independent state.

Accounts from Van Diemen's Land state that the funeral of Sir Eardley Wilmot took place on the 10th of February: it was conducted with sympathising solemnity. His Excellency Mr. C. J. Lasrobe (acting Governor till the arrival of Sir W. Denison) departed on his return to Port Philip on the 12th. The first levee of the new Governor was numerously attended.

A rather serious accident took place last week on the Berlin and Hamburg Railway. Three luggage waggons ran off the rails, by which several persons were much injured, and several fine horses and cattle killed.

Colonel Outram has been appointed resident at Baroda, in room of Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, resigned. The salary is £4000 a year: the appointment is the highest in the gift of the Governor of Bombay. Mr. H. B. E. Frere, late private secretary to Sir George Arthur, a young civilian of the highest promise, succeeds Col. Outram at Saltara.

The Prince Archbishop of Breslau has been put under arrest in his own palace for a month, for having given publicity to the sentence of excommunication pronounced by him upon Prince Gergain de Hatzfeld, a measure contrary to the laws of the country, without the special authorisation of the Government.

The Bohemian States were closed on the 2nd inst. One of the resolutions contains the petition that the State lottery may be abolished. The price of corn and provisions is falling throughout the country

On Monday the Extension from Stratford of the North Woolwich branch of the Eastern Counties Railway was opened for public traffic.

The *Ville d'Angers*, which arrived on the 13th inst. at Havre, from Calcutta, left, at St Helena on the 7th of April, the Chinese junk, having on board the Chinese crew and actors, whose departure for England we have already noticed.

The emigrants to America, who left Liverpool during the month, from the 16th of May to the 14th of June, amount to about 17,865 adults, exclusive of those people who go out by such light craft as do not come under the provisions of the Emigration Act. Of these 17,865, about 5785 only have gone to the colonies of North America; the remaining two thirds, or 11,570, have proceeded to the United States

General Sir Harry Smith has taken a house in the neighbourhood of Canterbury, where he intends to reside for some time.

The new American steam-ship *Washington*, arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday afternoon, it being her first voyage across the Atlantic. This vessel was nearly fourteen days on her passage, and therefore somewhat disappointed expectation, as her engines are said to possess the extraordinary power of 2000 horses. There was, however, a trifling disarrangement of machinery on the voyage.

A large fleet of merchant ships has arrived in Cork harbour laden with bread stuffs. The bay never was covered with them. It is said that upwards of 100 vessels are in the harbour, or on their way to it, are no less than hundreds of other vessels bearing a similar welcome freightage.

A recent order of the King of Prussia enacts that, pursuant to existing laws, clergymen who depart from their duty shall be submitted to different degrees of punishment. Those who preach against any form of religion sanctioned by the State are liable to dismissal, and to imprisonment of from four to six months.

A short time ago, the notorious Captain Johnson, late master of the *Tory*, whose trial for the murder of several of his crew attracted so much attention, endeavoured to effect his escape from Bethlehem Hospital, but was frustrated in his attempt.

On the 1st inst., a solemn funeral service was celebrated in the church of the Irish College, S. Agatha, Rome, for the repose of the soul of the late Mr. O'Connell. The church was lighted up with torches and candle, and ornamented in an appropriate manner, with black drapery, for the mournful ceremony. In the centre of the nave a rich *catafalco* was erected, of considerable elevation. In this was placed the heart of the deceased

During a thunder storm which broke last week over the Commune of Origuelles (France), five young girls and a young peasant took refuge under a walnut-tree. The electric fluid fell on the tree, and reaching the peasant, threw them with violence on the ground. The young man was killed on the instant. Three of the girls were severely burnt, and the other two were for a time stunned, though they afterwards recovered.

It has been resolved to open the first 40 miles of the Caledonian Railway, from Carlisle to Beatock on the 1st of August next, and preparations are being made accordingly.

The Odessa papers announce the export from thence, during the month of April, of grain to the enormous amount of 5,690,906 silver roubles, an extent that was never before attained at that port in a single month. The principal portion consisted of wheat

New potatoes from Lisbon have been sold at Manchester and other places lately at 35s. for 1s. In using them it is necessary for housekeepers to put a little salt in the water in which they are boiled, to loosen the skins.

The Lowestoft and Reedham line of Railway was to be opened yesterday

The passengers between England and Boulogne during the week ending 13th of June, were 1564 against 1235 in the corresponding week of 1846. The passengers between Calais and England in the same week, were 354 against 316 in 1846.

The Crown has now the power of creating an Irish peerage, there having been three extinctions of titles since the last creation, viz.:—Lords Mountsandford, Hartland, and Allen.

The Cashel Railway will be opened to Maryborough on the 1st of July.

Mr. George Ogle Moore, who some months since retired from the office of Registrar of Deeds of Ireland, in which he was succeeded by Mr. Morgan O'Connell, son of the late Mr. Daniel O'Connell, died a few days ago at Bath. Mr. Moore formerly represented the city of Dublin in the Imperial Parliament. By his death a large pension reverts to the Crown

New potatoes, of excellent quality, have been sold this week in Covent-garden at 1d. per lb., and green peas at 9d. per peck.

It is a remarkable circumstance that the sales of grain in the provincial markets should continue to exhibit such a marked falling off. Last week, according to the official return, there were purchased only 31,064 qrs. of wheat, 2,401 qrs. of barley, and 3,803 qrs. of oats. The expectation of large arrivals has no doubt induced the millers to hold off.

Papers from the Mauritius, to the 17th of March, contain most satisfactory accounts of the sugar crop of that island, which, it is said, would not be less than 122 millions of pounds, which is an enormous increase over the produce of ordinary years.

A Vienna letter, Vienna, of the 8th instant, state that, in consequence of the demands of several German Governments, the Cabinet had decided that the prohibition of the export of grain should not apply to purchases made previous to the publication of the decree of prohibition, and therefore that corn sold the week might leave the country on payment of the prescribed duties.

In consequence of the passing of the Factory Bill, several manufacturers in Preston and neighbourhood have determined to reduce their hours of labour to ten. A similar course has been resolved on by an extensive firm in the neighbourhood of Bolton, and by some others; and in all probability it will be generally adopted.

Parliament will, it is now said, be prorogued by the Queen in person on Monday, the 12th of July, and the elections will not take place till after the harvest, the end of September or beginning of October.

About seventy whales were captured at Stronsay last week, and have since been sold at excellent prices, on an average, leaving to a great number, who were engaged in the capture, about 15s. to 20s. each.

The trial of Mary Ann Hunt, accused of the murder of Mary Stowell, has been postponed till the next Sessions of the Central Criminal Court. The prisoner's Counsel expects to prove that his client is insane. The Grand Jury have returned a true bill against the prisoner for murder.

An American paper states that a field of potatoes was wholly destroyed by the rot, but was permitted to lie over to this season without culture, and it was discovered to have produced a fine crop of potatoes, without a single symptom of disease.

The number of vessels reported at the Custom-house as having arrived in the Thames and docks on Monday last from foreign states, was 84, laden with grain, cattle, provisions, and merchandise of every description. This is exclusive of 17 vessels from Ireland, similarly laden, making altogether, in one day, the large number of 101.

An export of silver is now taking place from France to Russia. A similar export also is expected from this country.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY—THE NEW RAPHAEL.

THE Trustees of the National Gallery have lately purchased this small and very interesting picture by Raphael. This work was brought from Italy many years since by the celebrated collector, Sir Marks Masterman Sykes, who died about twenty-five years ago, and bequeathed it to his widow, who, dying lately, her representatives sold it to the National Gallery, along, we are informed, with a cartoon of the same subject by the same master. The purchase-money stands in the estimate at £1000; and the subject is there stated to be "The Vision of a Knight." The Knight in full armour is lying asleep, and on either side of him a female figure is standing. One of these, from the attributes with which she is endowed, would seem to represent Religion; the other holds an olive branch in her hand. The picture, though reckoned an early one of the master, and even supposed to have been executed before he studied under Perugino, yet possesses a great deal of that grace of line and sweetness and propriety of expression which distinguish his later works. It has been enclosed in a suitable case, with plate-glass, such as those which protect the Corregios and some other valuable works.

SHAKSPEARE'S HOUSE. The present proprietors of the place of our great poet's birth are, it appears, compelled to sell it, by the terms of the will of a former owner. The house is a freehold, and is valued at about £2000. It will be sold by auction in the course of the summer; and one or two enthusiastic Jonathans have already arrived from America, determined to see what dollars can do in taking it away. The timbers, it is said, are all sound, and it would be no very difficult matter to set it on wheels and make an exhibition of it.

PRESENTATION OF NEW COLOURS TO THE SECOND BATTALION OF THE "FIRST ROYALS." This interesting ceremony will take place in Salford Barracks, on Monday next, being the anniversary of the Battle of Vittoria, where this old and gallant corps highly distinguished itself. The new colours will be presented by Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, K.C.B.

DEATH OF COMMANDER DEBENHAM. Commander Debenham (1814), another of the heroes of the late war, died on Tuesday, in the 76th year of his age.

RIFLE BRIGADE.—By the recent demise of Lieutenant-Colonel Irton, of the Rifle Brigade, it is understood that Major Walpole will receive the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 2nd battalion, without purchase.

MILITARY BANQUET.—On Wednesday evening the officers of the Guards entertained the staff of the Rifles and the 43d Foot at a banquet laid out beneath a tent on the ground facing the Wellington Barracks, Birdcage-walk. His Royal Highness Prince George presided. The Hon. Commissioned Staff of the House hold Brigade also displayed a wonted hospitality to their brethren of the line.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—THE NEW RAPHAEL.—"THE VISION OF A KNIGHT."

THE WATERLOO BANQUET—JUNE 18.

(The Illustration is from a Sketch taken in 1846.)

ONCE more assembled in the Victor's Hall,
Shine forth the reliques of the glorious band;
Life waning Stars, whose dying beams recall
The Sun of Waterloo! Each honoured brand
Is wreathed in olive; while the heart and hand
Rise with the wine-cup over Memory's pall—
Pictons and Ponsonbys—Old Lynedochs, and
The brothers of the blade who dared the Gaul.
Highly the cup is raised to chainless Spain—
To Talavera's day of deathless fame—
To Salamanca's towers—Vittoria's plain,
Where sank Gaul's Eagle in a flood o flame;
Thence floated Britain's banner to the breeze,
That waved it o'er the vanquish'd Tuileries.

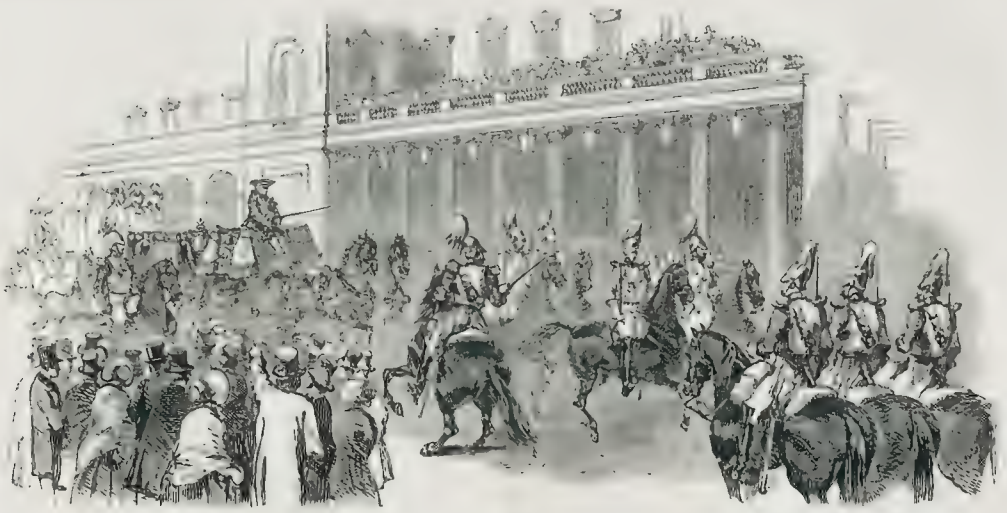
Chained to his Elban rock, Gaul's demi-god
Writhes like Prometheus, bound by Fate's decree;
Burns with ambition to resume the rod—
His iron sceptre of lost sovereignty.
Alas! alas for human-kind; that he
So greatly gifted should become the scourge
Of every land whose children would be free,
Or sink beneath the battle's gory surge
Calm slept pale Europe on her victor shield,
Lull'd by the song of Hope to sweet repose.
Fair Peace came smiling o'er the fertile field;
And twined, in love, the Lily and the Rose—
The sails of Commerce wafted o'er the main
Earth's blessings—men were brothers once again.

Awake! arise! the clarion wildly blares!
The captive Eagle captive now no more,
Has burst his chain, and on bold pinion dares
To swoop in thunder o'er Gaul's startled shore.
"Down with the Lilies!" "Up the Tricolor!"
The flag of Austerlitz in triumph waves
Over the Tuileries; and now outpows
Tow'rds Waterloo, Gaul's legions — to their graves!
They come like billows roaring 'gainst the rock
Vain is their courage—their devotion vain;
Back rolls the tide of war. The charging shock
Hath crush'd for aye Napoleon's restless reign.
Peace to the brave who on that red day fell!
Peace to all hearts who guard her blessings well!

And honour to the men, who never raised
Their swords against the liberties of man
Honour eternal! for, their swords erased
A scorching stigma! Peace must head the van
Of man's regeneration: lay her ban
On fratricide, which too long hath been deem'd
True glory's rubric—never failing plan,
By which man's happiness is best redeemed;
But the glad cup goes round. Oh! may they yet,
Though few, how gallant, met within that Hall:
Chieftains and Chief, till many a year be set,
And Death, indulgent, sounds his last recall.
Raise we the cup of mingled joy and grief,
Wreathing the laurel with the cypress leaf.

THE WATERLOO BANQUET AT APSLEY HOUSE.

THE QUEEN'S STATE VISIT TO HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.



ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.—THE STATE VISIT.

Those who were fortunate enough to be present at Her Majesty's Theatre on Tuesday evening, will long remember the splendour of that temple of lyrical art, which was celebrated (as our French neighbours say) for two *solennités*: the State Visit of her Most Gracious Majesty, and the triumphant success of Mdlle. Jenny Lind in the *chef d'œuvre* of Bellini, *as Norma*. As early as half-past three o'clock, several parties had assembled at the various entrances of the theatre; and the doors were opened half-an-hour earlier than usual. Crowds of her Majesty's loyal subjects thronged Pall Mall, who greeted the Queen *en route* to the theatre, where her Majesty was received with a flourish of trumpets by the band of the Guards, and cheers by those assembled at the doors. Precisely at eight o'clock, the Queen entered the Royal box with his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by their suite; when instantaneously the band struck up "God Save the Queen," which was sung by the leading members of *la troupe melodieuse*. Mdme. Castellan singing the last verse. The applause at the conclusion was genuine, and highly enthusiastic. Her Majesty, having gracefully acknowledged the cheers and plaudits of her loyal subjects inside the house, sat down; and the performance commenced.

For twelve years, this opera has been deservedly highly popular in this country—there is a charming strain of melody that pervades it, and that must delight every true lover of music.

The admirable performance on Tuesday evening of Jenny Lind as the Druid Priestess, was as remarkable for her superb vocalisation as her beautifully impressive reading of the *rôle* of *Norma*. On her *entrée*, she was received with the same marks of genuine approbation as on other occasions, which were renewed on her concluding the first movement of the celebrated aria "Casta Diva," when one of those notes were heard, so pure, so full, so bell-toned, and continued for such a length of time, that everybody present was equally astonished and delighted. The second movement was remarkable for a new reading of the text, when she introduced some chromatic *fioriture*, which were executed with the greatest precision, truthfulness of intonation, and produced a most brilliant effect. At the conclusion of the first movement of the popular duet "Deh con te," a new cadenza was most effectively given, in which Mdlle. Lind seemed to revel in all the exuberance of her exquisite taste; and she was ably seconded by Mdme. Barroni, who was the *Adalgisa* of the evening. The beauties of Mdlle. Lind's acting and singing in this *rôle* are so numerous, that, to do her justice, we should mention every piece in which she has to perform in the opera. We, however, must not omit her exquisite reading of the duet "In mia man alferi tu sei," and the celebrated "Qual cor tradisti," which were triumphs in the lyric as well as dramatic art.

The uniform excellence of Signor Fraschini's reading of the *rôle* of *Pollio* was remarkable; he was warmly applauded in the last scene. When we say that Lablache represented *Oroveso*, need we say any more? The choruses were sung with perfect *ensemble*, and the orchestra achieved wonders—performing most carefully and brilliantly, and preserving all those *nuances* which charm by their contrast under their talented *chef*, Balfe.

Immediately after witnessing the divertissement, in which the charming Cerito displayed all her choregraphic fascinations to perfection, the National Anthem was again sung, when her Majesty, her Royal Consort, and suite, left the theatre.

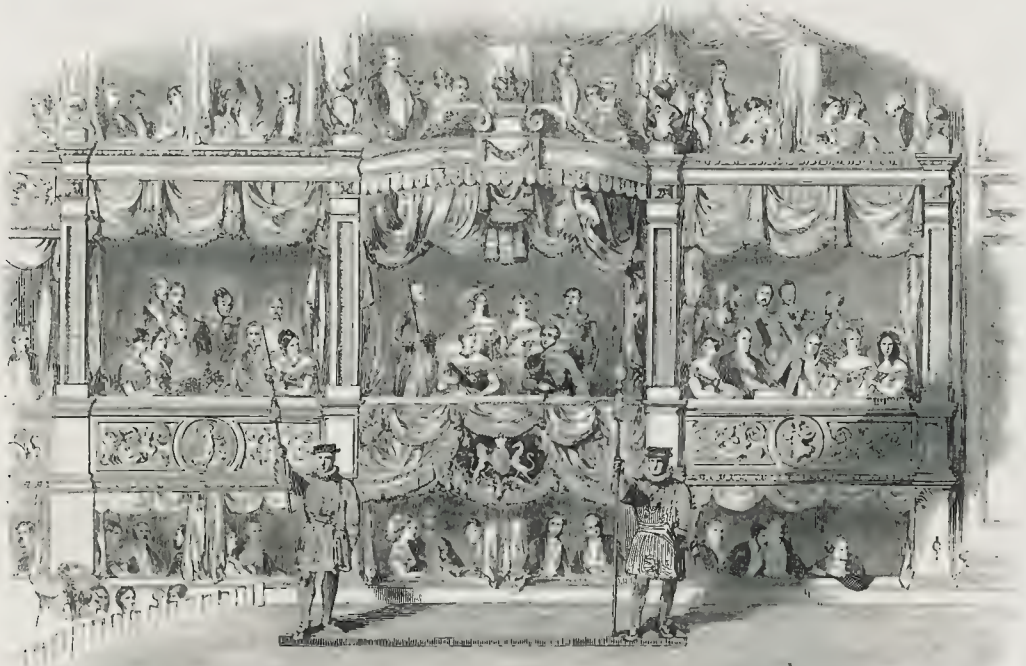
The decorations of the Royal boxes were magnificent. The box usually occupied by her Majesty, the Queen Dowager's, and the two boxes on the left of the Queen's, were hung outside with draperies of rich crimson Genoa velvet, trimmed with gold lace and broad bullion fringe; and blue velvet, trimmed with silver lace. The Royal Arms were displayed on the front of the box, on blue velvet: the top was surmounted with a gilt crown; and at the corners, were war trophies; the whole being surrounded with richly-carved gilt pillars. A platform, covered with scarlet cloth, was placed on the stage, on which stood, according to custom, two of the Yeomen of the Guard.

The inside of her Majesty's box was as remarkable for taste and elegance as the outside for gorgeous display. It was lined with white satin, covered with light blue tulle, and ornamented with richly-carved gold mouldings. The ante-chamber was hung with pink silk, over which was white tulle, trimmed with a profusion of Valenciennes lace. There were several pier-glasses surrounded with wreaths of artificial flowers, which had a most brilliant effect.

In the refreshment-room, and in the passages, were bouquets and rare exotics. The passages were richly hung with blue velvet, and wreaths and festoons of artificial flowers, and were brilliantly lighted with lustres.

The whole was tastefully designed by Madame Copere, who worked a splendid pincushion for her Majesty's ante-chamber, composed of crimson velvet, richly embroidered in gold.

At the conclusion of the performance, the Queen sent for Madame Copere, and



THE ROYAL BOX.

complimented her upon the elegance and good taste she had displayed in the fittings for the royal reception.

On Thursday night, the programme comprised opera, oratorio, song, divertissement, and ballet: beginning with the two middle acts of "Ernani;" then followed a divertissement from "La Esmeralda," in which Carlotta Grisi and Perrot danced; then, a vocal and instrumental concert; next, another divertissement, introducing Mdlle Rosati; a scene from the "Matrimonio Segreto," by Lablache and F. Lablache; and lastly, the ballet of "Alina," with Cerito and St. Leon.

The principal features of the Concert were two Swedish airs by Mdlle. Lind; both were very wild and pretty. The first resembled the Swiss "Ranz des Vaches," and was sung with an arch and playful expression, conveyed not only by her vocal inflexions, but by her looks and gestures. The other was in a lively dancing measure, and sounded like the joyous carol of some light-hearted country maiden. Both airs were encored with acclamations. Mdlle Lind sang previously, with Gardoni and Staudigl, a trio from the "Creation." Mdlle. Lind sung her part with quiet simplicity and good taste.

In another vein was her buffo duet with Lablache, the singing lesson from the "Fanatico per la Musica," which she executed with great skill and humour. In each of her performances, Mdlle. Lind was rapturously applauded; and gave so many delightful proofs of the versatility of her genius. The theatre was crowded to excess.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, and Prince George of Cambridge, with an audience composed of rank and fashion, witnessed the second representation of Bellini's "Norma," on Saturday night. Great as was the sensation previously created by Grisi, it is no less certain that never did she act and sing more magnificently than on this occasion. She was called on after the opening cavatina, "Casta Diva." In the trio, she was twice encored in the "Oh non tremore, O perfido," the cheering lasting several minutes; but received another encore in the next scene, "Ah! guai a te sleale vittima," in which she electrified the house, the Royal party evidently participating in the great excitement. Grisi's second act was one continued series of ovations, and twice, at the fall of the curtain, was she called forward by the delighted audience. Salvi acted with infinite vigour; and his singing of the "Qual cor tradisti," was marked with impassioned feeling. Marini's superb bass voice, in the *Oroveso*, especially in the restored air, made a powerful impression. The sweet vocalisation of Corbari, in the *Adalgisa*, left nothing to be desired. The military band on the stage, with the noble orchestra, under Costa's *bâton*, completed this memorable *ensemble*.

After the opera, a new ballet by Signor G. Casati, called "Manon Lescaut," was produced with the greatest success. The story is based on incidents in the novel of the Abbé Prevost, bearing the same name; and it has supplied Mr. Bunn with the libretto of the "Maid of Artois," composed by Balfe for Malibran. The ballet-writer has taken *Manon*'s scene of flirtation with the *Marquis de Granville*, and the despair thereat of her lover, *De Grieux*. The incident of the enlistment of the latter, through the trick of the *Marquis*, is also introduced. Then, there is the divertissement at the grand opera of "Flora and Zephyr," in which *Manon* takes the place of the principal *danseuse*, who is indisposed—the firing of the pistol at the *Marquis* by *De Grieux*—the trial and condemnation to transportation of the latter by a court-martial—the separation between *Manon* and *De Grieux* in the prison, and the discovery that the latter is the son of the *Marquis*, which leads to a happy *denouement*. There seems to be but one opinion that this is one of the most interesting and best mounted ballets ever produced in this country. Signor Casati is a first-rate master, in choreographic combination, as was proved in the divertissements; and in which the gyrations of the nymphs in silver masses and labyrinths were beautifully managed. He played the lover, *De Grieux*, with much animation. O'Bryan's *Marquis* was carefully done. The great attraction was, of course, the dances of Carlotta Grisi, one of her most poetic creations. Her vivacity in the scene in the Palais-Royal—her grace in the *Flora* and her passion in the prison scene, were much applauded. The scenery, by Grieve and Telbin, is charming; and no expense seems to have been spared in the costumes of the *ancien régime* with the *parruques* of the dames and cavaliers. The music is of a better quality than usual; although, with such *soloists* as are in the Covent Garden band, there ought to be greater opportunities for display of their qualities.

On Tuesday night, by general desire, Alboni repeated her exquisite delineation of *Semira*, in "Il Barbiere." The scene was quite full, and the contralto produced quite a *furore*. She was encored in the duo with Ronconi, the prince of *Figaros*. This opera has established this great artist in public favour. Marini has also gained great glory in *Basilio*.—In "Calzolaia" never was Lablache more so well sung before. Rovere's *Bartolo* is a capital piece of acting; and the amateurs are indebted to him for the restoration of a very comic bass song. Salvi's *Count* contributed in no small degree to the general perfection of this cast. "Manon Lescaut" was repeated for the second time—Fanny Elsler being encored in one of her sparkling *pas*.

On Thursday (the extra night), "Norma" was given for the third time; and the second act of "Il Barbiere." Grisi's reception was most rapturous. She was encored twice successively in the trio finale of the first act, at the end of which she was called before the curtain. In the second act of the opera, she was encored two three times by the audience, to acknowledge her histrionic genius and vocal excellence. We never witnessed a more enthusiastic performance; the floral shower was unceasing, and Grisi's and Marini's were among the most successful in picking up the wreaths of laurel, bouquets, &c. Grisi was certainly in superb voice, and never acted with more overwhelming energy. Corbari came out strongly in this second act, and received her merited share of applause. Salvi was in spirit and intensity: her voice was always sweet and sonorous. Salvi and Marini participated in the glories of this fine *ensemble*; and, as for the chorus and band, they were perfect. The second act of "Il Barbiere," Alboni gave to the singing lesson, "Una voce," and was imperatively called upon to repeat it, so charming was the vocalisation. Ronconi's *Figaro*, Rovere's *Bartolo*, Marini's *Basilio*, and Salvi's *Count*, were as much relished by the house, which was crowded to excess, as on former occasions.

Of the Morning Concert (yesterday) we must defer our notice until next week. Verdi's "Due Foscari" was produced (on Saturday) with Salvi, Grisi, Marini, Ronconi, Tagliafico, &c. On Thursday next, by general desire, Mozart's "Il Don Giovanni" will be repeated. It will be the last night of Fanny Elssler's engagement.

THE CLOSE OF THE LYCEUM.

On Friday evening, the "Keeley management," which has for more than three years provided such excellent entertainment for the play-going, was brought to a conclusion, owing to the unfortunate disagreement between the lessees and Mr. Arnold. Mr. and Mrs. Keeley took their benefit upon the occasion, the pieces selected being "Martin the Foundling," "Jenny Lind," and "The Bonâ Jimp." The Misses Williams sang a duet; little Miss Frampton danced the "Pas de Tombre," from "Ondine;" and Mrs. Keeley spoke a Farewell Address, written by Mr. Albert Smith.

A shower of bouquets from all parts of the house followed the Address. Mr. Keeley was then loudly called for; the cheering was taken up behind the scenes, and continued after the curtain had risen. We have seldom heard a more gratifying demonstration of feeling.

After the performances concluded, an elegant supper was given to the different members of the company, and the principal patrons of the theatre, the stage being rapidly converted into a commodious "banquet hall" for that purpose. Between seventy and eighty ladies and gentlemen sat down; and all the individuals engaged on the establishment were also regaled in a similar way. Mr. and Mrs. Keeley took the head of the table, supported by their invited guests. Champagne, claret, and other wines were circulated with profuse liberality; and the viands, provided by Mr. Rhodes, were unexceptionable.

A variety of toasts were drunk, after which Mr. Henry Villebois presented Mr. Keeley with a very handsome snuff-box, as a mark of the high esteem he felt for him, after a twenty years' friendship. It was not until midnight gave a very unmistakeable warning that the company thought of separating, after a most delightful meeting. And then the Lyceum was left to the uncontrolled management of the mice and spiders, until the next lessee may be found enterprising enough to open its doors.

We perceive that the theatre is "to be let" until the period of Madame Vestris entering upon her management. The opening is named for October.

FRENCH PLAYS.

The return of M. Bouffé has been hailed with delight by the *habitués* of Mr. Mitchell's pleasant theatre, and the greatest success, as of old, has attended his representations. On Wednesday evening he performed two of his best characters to a numerous and delighted audience—*Le Père Turlurette* and *Joseph*, in "Le Gamin de Paris." The parts were admirably chosen to exhibit M. Bouffé's wonderful versatility; one of them being that of a centuenrian, and the other, as our readers may be aware, the idle mischievous street-boy of Paris. It is difficult to say which character he more completely identified himself; or whether his simpish jocularity or touching pathos was the more effective or natural. M. Bouffé is an actor of rare talent—one of those stars but seldom seen in the firmament, and when he quits the stage there is no one who we know can may supply his place. His engagement is only for the present month, and no opportunity should be lost of seeing him. He is, amongst actors, what Miss Kelly was—what Mrs. Keeley is—amongst actresses; possessing equal command over the smiles and tears of the audience. On our own boards we have not his parallel. Individually we have actors who come near him in his separate characters, but none who combine the widely-different attributes of his genius.

PRINCESS'.

Mr. Macready's short engagement at this theatre concluded last night, with the performance of "King Lear." That he has not been so attractive as on former occasions is, perhaps, partly owing to the absorbing interest excited in the western-seeking portion of the public by the rival Opera; partly, to the inefficient way of getting up the pieces in which he has played; and partly to the absence of novelty, the only attempt at which has been the revival of "The Bridal," a tragedy on "The Maid's Tragedy" of Beaumont and Fletcher, and brought out some years back at the Haymarket, when Mrs. Warner and Mr. Macready played, as now, the two principal characters. The part of *Melantius* is one of Mr. Macready's best impersonations. His keen impassioned and fragmentary mode of delivery are not out of place in the rugged and genial soldier who returns from the wars in good humour will, himself and the world, to find himself the denouncer of fraud and the avenger of wrong; while his skill in by-play, and his power of giving effect to passages of sarcasm and tenderness, are brought out by the situations of the drama. Few things on the stage are finer than his acting in the scene where he extorts a confession from *Evadne*, or the one in the dungeon, where he is expecting death from the hands of the ruffians who are introduced by the gaoler. The hushed attention, rather than applause, of the audience, in these scenes, was the highest compliment that could be paid to the power of the actor. Mrs. Warner's *Evadne* is still, as it was, admirable; and we have not seen the part of *Amintor* so well acted, since the time of poor Elton, as it was by Mr. Creswick—one of the best of our rising actors. The scenery and dresses were unusually inappropriate. The action seemed to take place alternately in ancient Rome, the France of Louis XIV., and modern London.

The "Bridal" was followed, on Wednesday evening last, by a lively farce, in one act, called, "Ladies, Beware!" in which the visitors to the French Plays will recognise "Une femme qui se Jette par la Fenêtre" a vaudeville we alluded to a week or two ago.

Miss Cooper appears to have replaced Mrs. Stirling in this theatre.

HAYMARKET.

On Saturday evening a new piece called "The Jacobite," was produced at this theatre, and with most unequivocal success; indeed, it is one of the most pleasant dramas that we have had a long time under our notice. Nameless as it is upon all Planché, and rumour also says that it is a translation. If so, it this plays all that remarkable tact in adapting a French plot to English incidents which we have before spoken of—where the disagreeables of the translations brought out under the names of "Who's your Landlord?" "Queen Mary's Bower," "Spring Gardens," &c., the productions of the aforesaid clever dramatist.

The chief weight of the piece rests upon the shoulders of Mr. Buckstone, who as *John Duck*, a scrivener's clerk formerly, but now a waiter at an inn, from love of the landlady's daughter, *Patty* (Miss Reynolds), kept the house in screams of laughter whenever he was on the stage. The ingenuity of his plan to render it somewhat long to describe, although it can be easily followed in action. The chief situations arise, however, from the chances which *John Duck* has of getting £100, for that sum will ensure him the hand of *Patty*, from her mother's consent, otherwise denied. In seizing on these chances, he involves himself in all sorts of scrapes, principally whilst tracking a proscribed Jacobite *Major Murray* (Mr. Howe), a rival for *Sir Richard Broughton* (Mr. Stewart), in the affections of a *Lady Somerford*, who has prevailed on *Sir Richard* to procure his pardon. This he has done, and keeps the document in his pocket, and, towards the end of the piece, it is about to burn it, by each of the parties whom John Duck has been taken up himself as a Jacobite conspirator, and made an endeavour to escape by the chimney, drops down into the fireplace, saves the pardon from the flames, and gives it to the Major. The ingenuity of this

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Oh, pardon my digression, or, at least,
Peruse The always with a general end
That I digest, like grass before a feast:
For, like an aged ass or tiresome friend,
A rigid guard as or a zealous priest,
My muse, by exhortation, means to assail
All people, at all times, and in most places,
Which puts my Pegasus to those grave paces.—BYRON

THE last of the metropolitan race meetings is that held on Moulsey Hurst; where, as things have come to the worst, let us hope the old saying may be fulfilled, and that, next year, they will mend. Well, Hampton Races fell upon last week, and the present was a pause or a "pull," to speak in the vernacular, wherein turtles might get their breath for more dashing enterprise. Presently there will be issues of account—further afield: for the nonce, a take-leave to dabble in theories: to digress—with the best intentions—despite the fate which is said to attend them

The day after to-morrow there will be held at Ryde, Isle of Wight, a Special General Meeting of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club. Pressing letters have been written to the members to attend on that occasion, when a question is to be mooted touching the method of electing the officers—in future. We allude to this, because matter of a similar kind has moved a strife among the members of a sister society at Cowes—which, probably, has given the coup de grace to its cordiality, if not to its existence. A spirit has long been at work in the R. Y. S. that augured evil for its fortunes. Let the Victoria Club be warned by the example: thus extracting good out of mischance. It has the appointment of Vice-Commodore to fill up, and but one candidate in the field—Mr. G. H. Ackers. That gentleman is also a member of the Squadron, and a very spirited patron of yachting, both as a builder and sailor. The practice of handicapping wager vessels has very generally attained under his countenance and direction.

From racing by water we pass to the like pursuit ashore, and to a portion of its present economy, which is of modern introduction. We speak of Sweeps and Lotteries, that now prevail in every town and village from the Land's End to John o' Groats. Within a few years, from being a contrivance for speculating in gloves and half-crowns among social parties after their pic-nic on a race-course, they have grown into one of the most extensive channels for gambling probably ever known in this country. The advertising columns of several journals are almost wholly occupied with announcements of these schemes, in which the prizes range from tens to thousands of pounds sterling. From this taste, or mania, has sprung such fruit as might be expected. Ruin and its consequences have followed. Indulgence in the fatal facility for wild gaining afforded by the general existence of this system. We point it out to public observance, however, not because of what it has occasioned already, but to stay the vast amount of moral mischief, as well as natural ill, that must come of it, if suffered to continue, and spread a popular pestilence. In their legitimate character, our National Sports are of honest purpose, and wholesome results. They serve to draw men together in good fellowship, and to promote goodwill and right understanding. Turned clean from their true object, of consequence, the very reverse ensues. Go, mark a "Sweep" drawn, and what are the feelings which wait upon the process: envy, hatred, and malice are its attendant spirits. In gambling, there are two evils—

The one is winning and the other losing.

The first is infinitely the most dangerous. We laugh at the logic of the Irishman, who fell into life and dissipated habits after winning £10,000 in the lottery; but consoled himself with the reflection that he had not drawn a £20,000 prize, or he should have been ruined outright. Nevertheless, his philosophy was sound. More adventurers will rue drawing a winner in a racing sweep than those who never had a turn of luck. Thus much in the vein of exhortation: a word more pleasant by way of epilogue.

The great modern reformer, the public press, has taken these novel nuisances in hand, and the end must crown all to the social advantage. The tide of flood on which sweeps and lotteries floated to fortune has turned—henceforth their career will be "bound in shallows"—and their ventures lost. They may haply find an advocate still, but the general hand is against them. The leading journals have taken up the question, and the right will prevail. They have denounced the practice as mischievous, immoral, illegal. It is their desire and determination—

To mend
All people at all times and in most places,
That puts their Pegasus to these grave paces.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Speculation, although far from being so heavy as it was before "Sweeps" became the rage, continues to take a very comprehensive range, so that if we have not an opportunity of dwelling upon the importance of the business transacted this afternoon, we are enabled to make a formidable display in the way of quotation.

NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE

5 to 1 agst The Conjuror (t)	12 to 1 agst Examiner	12 to 1 agst The Best of Three
8 to 1 —— Crossjayday	13 to 1 —— Inheritress	14 to 1 —— Miss Sarah
8 to 1 —— Grimston	13 to 1 —— Eryx	

GOODWOOD STAKES

17 to 1 agst Vampyre	33 to 1 agst Miss Ella (t)	40 to 1 agst Kimbleswarth (t)
25 to 1 —— The Questionable	35 to 1 —— Queen Mary (t)	40 to 1 —— Morpeth
30 to 1 —— Dulcet	40 to 1 —— Alcibiades (t)	40 to 1 —— Tourmenter
30 to 1 —— Marlexx	50 to 1 —— Zigzis (t)	55 to 1 —— Emigrant

GOODWOOD CUP.

3 to 1 agst The Hero (t)	12 to 1 agst Mendicant	16 to 1 agst Burgundy
7 to 1 —— Wolfdog	13 to 1 —— Fitz Emilius (t)	20 to 1 —— Sanbeam

ST. LEGER

3 to 1 agst Cossack (t)	20 to 1 agst Black Dwarf	30 to 1 agst The Farmer's
6 to 1 —— Van Tromp	20 to 1 —— Lanrastone (t)	Daughter
	40 to 1 agst Coningsby	

DERBY

13 to 1 agst Assault (t)	25 to 1 agst Mr. Despersadum	37 to 1 agst Surplice (t)
30 to 1 —— Flatcatcher (t)	(t)	45 to 1 —— The Shroff

SUTTON PARK RACES.—TUESDAY.

The Stand Handicap of 10 sovs each, 5 ft, and 3 only if declared, with 30 added, the second to save his stake. Heats, once round and a dis.

Mr. Barrow's Hector, 5 yrs, 8st	.. .. ..	..	1 1
Mr. Wesley's Elmina, 4 yrs, 6st 8lb	.. .. ..	..	2 2
Mr. Messer's Tit Bit, 4 yrs, 8st	.. .. ..	..	3 3

The Edgbaston Plate was won by Idcleia, in four heats, beating eight others.

The Birmingham Stakes of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, and 5 only if declared, with 200 added, the second to receive £50. Twice round and a dis.

Lord Chesterfield's Lady Godiva, 5 yrs, 8st 10lb	.. ..	(Nat) 1
Mr. Davis's The Wizard, aged, 7st	.. ..	2
Fitzwilliam, 7st 9lb, Roderic, 7st 7lb, and Alliance, 7st 7lb, also ran.		

BIDDURY CLUB MEETING. WEDNESDAY.

The Biddury Stakes of 20 sovs each, 10 ft, and 5 only if declared, &c. Two miles.

Mr. Waller's Columbus, 5 yrs, 10st 12lb	.. ..	(Capt. Peizel) 1
Mr. Clifton's Valiant, 5 yrs, 10st 12lb	.. ..	(Capt. Brooke) 2

The Champagne Stakes of 30 sovs each, h ft, for two-year-olds. Last three quarters of new mile. (11 Subs.)

Mr. Payne's Woodcrait	.. ..	(Nat) 1
Lord Calcraft's Skylock	.. ..	(Marlow) 2
Mr. Drinkald's Good Boy	.. ..	(F. Butler) 3

Even on Woodcraft. Won by a length.

Handicap Plate of £50. One mile.

Mr. W. Etwall's Longstock, carried 10st 6lb	.. ..	(Mr. Evans) 1
Mr. J. Bayly's Satyr, 5 yrs, 11st 2lb	.. ..	(Owner) 2

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs, h. ft. New mile. (16 Subs.)

Duke of Richmond's Red Hart, 8st 4lb	.. .. ..	(Nat) 1
Mr. Gully's Tantivy, 8st 7lb	.. .. ..	(A. Day) 2

Won in a canter.

A Free Plate of £50 for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Elwes' Messenger, 4 yrs	.. .. ..	(Owner) 1
Mr. W. Etwall's Longstock, 5 yrs	.. .. ..	2

Several others ran. Won by a length.

FOUR-OARED CUTTER MATCH BETWEEN THE ST. GEORGE'S AND THETIS CLUBS

The great boat race between the St. George's and Thetis Clubs came off on Monday, and was attended most numerously by the leading London clubs.

ST. GEORGE'S				(White, with red cross)	1.
	st. lb.				st. lb.
W. Coulthard, stroke	11 8	2. J. R. Lane		.. ..	10 12
3. S. Wallace	12 8	1. W. S. Falle		.. ..	9 4
E. Whyte, steerer		Dist. Only.			
THE THETIS..				(Purple)	2.
	st. lb.				st. lb.
G. Porter, stroke	11 9	2. Murray..		.. ..	10 8
3. Byrde	10 11	1. J. Robinson			9 10
		Barchets, steerer.			

The distance contested was from Chiswick Eyot down to Putney Bridge, and at a little after two the crews passed the first stations, St. George's, who had won the choice, taking the Surrey shore, which gave them a decided advantage. Mr. Jenkins, of the Leander Club, the twice champion of the Thames as winner of the silver sculls, officiated as umpire; and, both parties being ready, a capital start was effected at a few minutes after five. Both went away beautifully at the same moment, but in the course of a minute the St. George's had obtained a decided lead. The Thetis laboured gallantly to overtake their opponents, and gained slightly upon them when near Hammersmith Bridge, through which the St. George's boat passed two lengths in advance. The Thetis began to ship water shortly after passing through Hammersmith Bridge, and continued to take in a great deal all the way down. Had she taken a little more in there is every probability that she would have been swamped. The St. George's retained the lead throughout, and won easily by eight or ten lengths. Betting was 5 and 6 to 4 on the winners.

ROYAL MERSEY YACHT CLUB.—The first sailing match for the season, in connexion with this club, took place on Wednesday, and proved a brilliant affair. Eight yachts were entered. The *Echo*, of 34 tons (a new iron yacht), the property of Mr. F. Cato; *Seabird*, 30 tons, Mr. H. Melling; *Empress*, 25 tons, Mr. E Rodgett; *Monona*, 17 tons, Mr. J. Rylands; *Jessette*, 15 tons, Mr. R. Brocon; *Hebe*, 15 tons, Mr. J. Cross; *Mallard*, 12 tons, Mr. J. D. Maddock; *Ichtha*, 9 tons, Mr. J. Edward. After a fine contest, the first class prize was won by the *Empress*, the second class by the *Echo*, and the third class by the *Hebe*.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

"*T. B.*" *Liverpool.* *It is your solution of* 107 *which is erroneous: ours is correct.*

"*J. J.*" *Glasgow.*—*No.* 157 *seems impracticable, but we have no means at hand to refer to the original of that or No.* 158. *You may furnish us with the right solution of No.* 164.

"*S. S. W.*"—1. *No such match as that first mentioned was ever projected, at least to our knowledge.* 2. *The number of games played in the Match with France was twenty-one, of which the English player won eleven, the Frenchman six, and the remainder were drawn. We shall be glad to hear there is a prospect of another contest, but we are not aware that anything definitive has been settled.* 3. *We cannot say*

"*A. D. A.*"—*Your solution of the Indian Problem is correct. The author is not known.*

"*M. P.*" *At no period in the history of Chess were so many facilities afforded for the acquirement of the game. Independently of the practical experience obtainable at the Clubs and public rooms devoted to Chess playing, and the theoretical knowledge to be acquired from the periodicals connected with it, scarcely a month elapses without the appearance of some Treatise or explanatory work upon the subject. It is a curious fact that, at this moment, no less than three productions on the Game are on the eve of issuing from the press, viz.:—The "Handbook," published by Mr. Bohn, in England; an Abridgment of Bilguer's "Handbook," from the pen of Von Il. der Lasa, printing at Berlin; and a Treatise by Mr. Petroff, to be published at St. Petersburg.*

"*B B.*" *Melbourne. The solution you require shall be given in the ensuing Number. For the much-talked of Indian Problem, we must refer you to the wrapper of any monthly part of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle."*

"*F. B.*" *Leeds, should forward the solution he suggests.*

"*Gos.*"—*The solution to the ingenious Enigma No.* 76 *is*—1. *R to K 6th: 2. R to K 4th; 3. P to K 4th—mate. Enigma No.* 124 *you have not described correctly. On referring to our Paper, you will find the White Knight at* King's 4*th. The solution is* 1. *Kt to Q 8th; 2. K B to Q Kt 5th: 3. B to Q B 3rd; 4. B mates. Are not both of these extremely clever?*

"*Occa.*"—"*A Member of the George's*"—"*R N V*" "*M. a y*" *The "Handbook" is now publishing, in advance. You must apply to your booksellers.*

"*T. W.*," *Liverpool, and* "*D. C.*" *Glasgow.*—*Received with thanks.*

Solutions by "*G. A. H.*," "*Sopracenta*," "*G. P.*," "*J. D.*," "*Miles*," "*Goss*," "*E. B.*" *Melbourne*; "*P. T. M.*," *Buffalo*; "*H. G.*" "*P. P.*," "*R.*" *are correct*

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 177.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K Kt 6th (ch)	B takes Q	4. Kt takes K B	Q takes Kt or *
2. Kt to K B 5th	R takes R (best)	5. Kt to K 3rd (ch)	K to K B 4th
3. B to K 2nd (ch)	R interposes	6. B takes R—checkmate	

* 4. Q to K B's 3rd
Q takes Kt

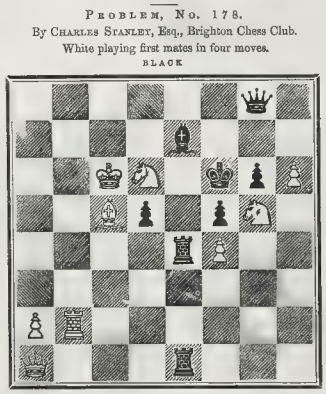
3. Kt takes K P (ch)
6. B takes R—mate

PROBLEM, No. 178.

By CHARLES STANLEY, Esq., Brighton Chess Club.

White playing first mates in four moves.

BLACK



WHITE.

GAME BY CORRESPONDENCE, JUST TERMINATED, BETWEEN STOCKHOLM AND UPSALA.

(The moves appeared originally in the *Stockholm Aftonblatt* evening paper.)

BLACK (Stockholm).	WHITE (Upsala).	BLACK (Stockholm).	WHITE (Upsala).
1. K P two	K P two	13. Q B to R 3rd	Q takes K P
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	14. Kt to Q 2nd	Q P two
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	15. Q R to K sq	Q P takes B
4. Q Kt P two	B takes Q Kt P	16. Kt takes P	Q to Q 4th
5. Q B P one	B to Q R 4th	17. B takes Kt	R to K sq
6. Castles	B to Q Kt 3rd	18. Kt takes B	Q takes Q
7. Q P two	Q to K 2nd	19. R P takes Q	R P takes Kt
8. P takes K P	Q Kt takes P	20. B to Q 6th	B to K 3rd
9. K Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt	21. B takes Q B P	Q R to Q B sq
10. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Q to K R 4th	22. B takes P	Q R takes P
11. K P one sq	K to K B 2nd	23. Q Kt P one sq	
12. K to R sq	Castles	Drawn Game.	

CONSULTATION GAME, PLAYED IN THE BERLIN CHESS-CLUB, BY HERR MULLER AGAINST HERRN WOLF AND V. D. GOLTZ.

WHITE (Herr M.)	BLACK (The Allies.)	WHITE (Herr M.)	BLACK (The Allies.)
1. Q P two	K P P two	28. Kt takes B (i)	K takes Kt.
2. Q B P two	K Kt to B 3rd	29. Kt to Q B 3d	Kt to Q B 3d (k)
3. Q Kt to B 3rd	K P one	30. Q R P one (l)	B to Q Kt 2d
4. Q B to K Kt 5th	Q P one	31. B takes B (m)	R takes B
5. K P one	K B to K 2nd	32. R to Q 2d	R to Q B sq (n)
6. B takes Kt	B takes B	33. Kt to Q Kt 5th (o)	R to Q 2d
7. K B P two	Q Kt P one	34. Q Kt P one	Q R P one
8. K to K 2nd	Q P one	35. P takes R	P takes P
9. K B to his 3rd	Q R to his 2nd	36. R to K Kt 2d	K R P one
10. K Kt to K 2nd	Q Kt to Q 2nd (a)	37. K R P one	B takes Q R P (p)
11. Q to her R 5th	Q R P one (b)	38. P takes P	P to K B 6th
12. Q Kt to his 5th	Q R to his 3rd	39. R to Q B sq	R to Q R 4th
13. Castles	Castles	40. K R to Q Kt 2d	K P one (q)
14. K B to Q sq (c)	K Kt P two (d)	41. Q R to Q B 6th	P takes P
15. K Kt P two	B to K Kt 2nd	42. Kt takes Kt P (r)	R takes Q RP
16. Q to her B 2nd	P takes K Kt P	43. Kt to K B 5th (ch)	K to Kt 3d
17. B to K 4th	K P P one	44. K B takes Q Kt P	R to Q R 5th (s)
18. P takes K Kt P	Q takes P	45. Kt takes Q P	Kt to Q Kt 5th
19. Kt to K B 4th	Q to K R 3rd (e)	46. Q R to Q B 8th	R to Q R 3rd
20. Q Kt takes Q B P (f)	Q R to his 2nd	47. R takes R	Kt takes R
21. Q Kt to his 5th	Q R to Q 2nd	48. K P one	R to K 2d
22. B to Q B 3rd	Q R to Q sq	49. R to K 8th	R takes R
23. Q to K Kt 6th	Q takes Q (g)	50. R takes R	Kt to Q B 4th
24. Kt takes Q	K R to B 2nd	51. K to R 2d	K to Kt 4th
25. P to K 4th (h)	K to his R 2nd	52. K to R 3d	Kt to K 3d
26. Kt to K B 4th	Kt to K sq	53. Kt to K B 6th	Kt to Q B 5th (ch)
27. Kt to K R 5th	Kt to Q B 2d	54. K to R 2d	Kt to K Kt 3d
		And the game was resigned as drawn.	

(a) B to Q 2nd would have been a better move.

(b) The only way to save the Knight.

(c) White's object was to occupy the centre of the board with his two Rooks, but it would have been better to play the Q B P up before Q Kt move.

(d) Black is so confined, that he can only develop his game by an attack on this side.

(e) White has nothing to apprehend from this attack, as Black's Q R and Q B cannot be brought into action.

(f) With the view of exchanging Queens, and not to win the King's Pawn and Rook for the Kt, by the taking K P next move—this would cause the immediate loss of the game.

(g) The best move.

(h) Black is now in a very confined position: he must strive to prevent the advance of his adversary's centre Pawns, and must particularly avoid exchanging both Rooks.

(i) White loses this Bishop, and thereby, it might become dangerous.

(k) Q R to Q B 3rd would also have been a good move.

(l) Better than Q Kt to K 4th, to which move Black would have been able to break up his centre Pawns if White took Q Kt P.

(m) If White had played Q Kt P one, Black would have played K P one. Q Kt might also have played with advantage to Q B sq.

(n) A bad move, by which the Q B occupies the open file of the Q B 2nd.

(o) The only chance of drawing the game.

(p) Kt takes P at Q 6th would have been stronger, but Black might still have rendered the advanced P troublesome.

(q) Black, who only strives to win the White Pawn for his Knight, which is quite inactive, saves the game by it. If White took the Kt he could not, after losing his Pawns, expect to win with two Rooks and a Kt against two Rooks.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

(HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.)

No. 170. By Mr. WOODWARD, of Liverpool.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q Kt 2nd	K at Q 5th	B at K B sq.	
R at K 8th		B at K B 6th	

White playing first mates in two moves.

No. 171.—By Mr. BODEN, of Hull.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q B 3rd	K at Q 3rd	Kt at K 6th	Kt at K B 4th
R at Q Kt 8th	R at K R 3rd	P at Q Kt 2nd	P at K Kt 8th
B at Q 7th	B at Q Kt 2nd		

White to play and mate in three moves.

No 172.—By Mr. CLARK.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his 6th	K at his sq	Ps at K Kt 6th and	
R at Q Kt 3rd	R at K R sq	Q 4th.	
B at Q Kt 6th			

White to play and mate in four moves.

KING STEPHEN'S OATH.

(BY ANASTATIUS GRÜN.)

(King Stephen was the great founder of the Hungarian Monarchy; he was contemporary with our Edward the Confessor. The Emperors of Austria still repeat his oath on their Coronation; it is the contrast between the hatred of Charters which the German Rulers now exhibit, and the free spirit of the old race whose sceptres they have inherited, which Grün wishes to expose.)

Hark! the Bells of Weissenburg ring blithely through the morning air,—
Now the peal has sunk in silence—they have crown'd the Monarch there;
See! he comes from the cathedral, bright his robes with gold and gem,
In his hand the sword of Empire, on his head the diadem.

Angels wrought that crown of splendour, so the pious legend says,
From the ruby's crimson lustre, from the diamond's starry rays;
But a common smith at Dobschan, plying there his daily trade,
Smote with hammer on the anvil, till he forged that battle blade.

A long procession passeth forth to where a rising hill is spread,
With carpets coloured of the hues the people love—green, white, and red; *
There the aged Chancellor waiteth, bearing proudly in his hand
The purple cushion with the Charter of the Kingdom and the Land.

And round him gather'd rank on rank, behold the men of Hungary;
Warriors stern and bearded magnates, all the nation's chivalry,
Bishops with the stole and crosier, mitred Abbots, all are there,
And the Empire's standard-bearer—free the banner floats and fair.

Proudly up the hill advancing, rides the King, that nation's Lord;
To East and West, and North and South, he waves aloft his battle sword.
Then pausing for a moment, looked upon the mass beneath him spread,
Then raised his hand towards the sky and to the silent thousands said:

"Hail my people! hail and listen! from my Chancellor's hand receive,
The Charter that your Monarch gives you, 'tis a gift of love believe;
With will enforced and heart in unison, freedom I on all bestow,
And that Law to which obedient I, its first of subjects, bow.

"I swear by yon Eternal Heaven, that e'en in storm its blessing brings;
I swear it by my kingly heart, where e'en with wrath affection springs;
Ne'er to govern like a despot—but by Law and Rights to rule,
Princes are not always sages, never is the Law a fool!

"And by that Heaven I'll keep this Charter, ever sacred, whole, and true,
Never at my fancy change it, or interpret it anew;
If from out the stately fabric, look'd by time a stone should fall,
Yet it shall not wholly perish, nor be wreck'd and shattered all.

"God forbid I e'er should lead you, to the battle's purple plain,
In civil strife, whose fends would mark our annals like the hand of Cain;
Our annals pure and bright, but stained one day with brother's blood fall there,
No fountain's source, no falling tears, can ever wash it white and fair.

"I swear to keep untouched, unstained, the honour of your Land and Race,
Bright as a Warrior keeps his arms, pure as a Priest the holy Place!
A nation's weal is like yon plain, where plenty pours her corn and wine,
Its honour is this azure arch, where stars in golden glory shine.

"I swear to counsel wise and just, a willing heart and ear to lend;
I ne'er will chain the free-born word, though poor and weak that counsel send;
Not always where they most are sought, within the Royal gardens bound,
But on the wild and lonely heath, the fairest roses oft are found.

"Wisely will I use your treasure, none to waste and much to spare,
For the widow's tear bedews it, and the peasant's sweat is there;
How can a King in festal pride rejoice to see the goblet pass,
When he has thrown his brightest pearl—his people's love—into the glass?"

Soon died the gentle summer's breeze that heard the Monarch's oath that day,
And o'er that little grass-clad hill dark centuries have roll'd away;
Those iron ranks of bearded men, the bulwarks of a nation's trust,
Are seen no more; long, long ago, they sank to ashes and to dust.

But still at Ofen they preserve King Stephen's mantle, crown, and sword;
Arm'd sentries in the Castle, keep above the relics watch and ward,
And still when thro' a King mortal, robe, sword, and crown are worn again,
Alas! that Stephen's spirit too, the watchers could not there retain!

The people see his mantle still, to wish his heart beneath its fold;
His sword is war'd, and ah! they sigh, could Stephen's hand the hilt but hold!
His crown yet shines—but binds no more with gems and gold a Stephen's brow,
And when his oath is heard they ask, "will it be kept save now?"

LEW. FILMORE.

THE CAXTON MONUMENT.

On Saturday, (as we announced in our last,) a meeting was held at the House of the Society of Arts, in the Adelphi, for promoting the erection of a Monument to William Caxton, the earliest English printer; and to commemorate the introduction of Printing into England.

The room was filled in every part, and among those present were the Marquis of Northampton, the Dean of Westminster, Sir John Boileau, Mr. Bancroft, Hon. Mr. Stapylton, Mr. Macready, Mr. Maclise, R.A., Mr. Uwins, R.A., Mr. T. Longman, Mr. Rivington, Rev. Mr. Hunter, Mr. Amyott, Mr. J. Murray, Mr. J. Forster, Jun. Scott Russell, Mr. Lyell, Rev. H. H. Milman, Alderman Wood, Mr. J. S. Buckingham, Mr. E. H. Bailey, Dr. Cuming, Dr. Nuttall, LL.D., Mr. J. C. Hall, Mr. Charles Barry, Mr. Jerdan, Mr. Murray, Mr. Close, Mr. Clamp.

At half-past two o'clock, on the motion of the Rev. Mr. Milman, the chair was taken by Lord Morpeth, M.P., amid loud cheers. His Lordship, in an eloquent address, drew a vivid picture of the career of Caxton, and the humanizing influences of his art, and concluded his speech amid tumultuous plaudits, by recommending the proposed site o the monument, (at Westminster,) as eminently appropriate.

The Dean of Westminster then proposed the first resolution:—"That it is desirable to raise some national testimonial to commemorate the introduction of printing into England, and in honour of William Caxton, the earliest of English printers." The resolution was seconded by Mr. John Murray, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Bancroft moved the second resolution, "That the proper site for any work of art, commemorative of the introduction of printing into England, and in honour of William Caxton, would be at the west front of Westminster Abbey, at the end of the new street." He passed upon the services of Caxton a glowing eulogium, and dwelt upon the fitness of the proposed site. The Rev. Mr. Milman seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The Rev. Joshua Hunter proposed the third resolution, which, when somewhat amended, at the suggestion of Mr. Jerdan and Mr. Buckingham, was to the effect, "That a committee of upwards of seventy members and gentlemen be chosen; and, as a Sub-Committee, to determine the composition of the work of art:—Charles Barry, Esq., R.A., the Rev. H. H. Milman, William Etty, Esq., R.A., Sir R. Westmacott, R.A., and the Dean of Westminster."

The resolution, as it originally stood, vested in the Sub-Committee the determination of the nature, size, and details of the work of art; but this was strongly objected to, and the remodelling of the resolution to the form in which the meeting adopted it was the result of the opposition.

Mr. Scott Russell proposed, and Mr. Uwins seconded a resolution, for raising public subscriptions for the proposed monument by acclamation, and carried unanimously.

The thanks of the meeting were then voted to Lord Morpeth for his conduct in the chair; and, a suitable acknowledgment having been made by the noble President, the meeting separated.

We shall have much pleasure in recording, from time to time, the progress of this very interesting object; a feeling of gratitude in which the whole civilised world must participate.

A Correspondent suggests that we call upon every man, woman, and child, who can read—from the Universities down to the Ragged Schools, to subscribe if only the smallest coin: then, (adds he), we shall have a really national monument

* The national colours of Hungary.

VISIT OF THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE TO WOOLWICH.

THE FOUNDRY AND BLAST.

A visit of inspection to Woolwich,

"Where noble ships have birth,
"And wars dread engines lie in store,"

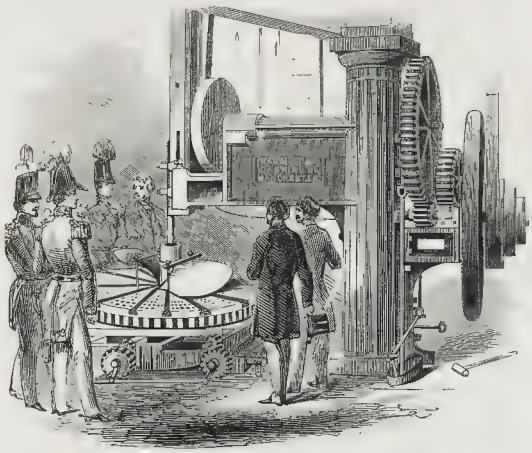
has long been a favourite *sight* for Royal and noble visitors from other lands The curiosity is rational enough; for, about the instruments of what Burke calls "the mystery of murder," there has ever been a sort of international ingenuity, which introduces us to a vast variety of industry and system.

The Dockyard, Arsenal, Rotunda, &c., at Woolwich, are, probably, familiar to most of our readers by visit, or through the guide-books, in the most sensible of which it is well remarked that on entering the Arsenal, "the spectator is struck by the silence which seems to reign around him, interrupted by the not unmusical hum of an ever-working steam-engine, and the perpetual click, click, click, of light hammers, coming from the distant field of shot and shells; the slow sentry pacing up and down, with vigilant eye on each visitor as he passes; the long gravelled esplanade; the flowing river, closing the view, studded with many a slowly moving sail;" and the sadder scene of convict gangs at work, in their prison clothes.

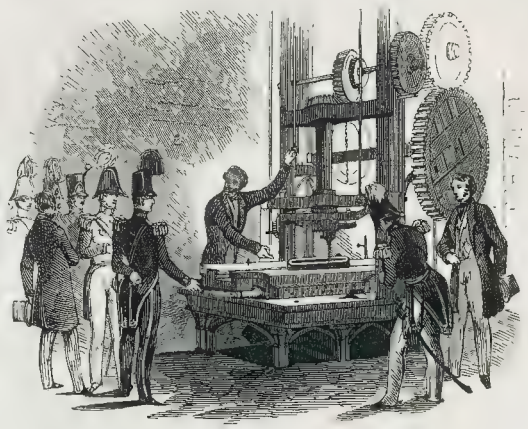
Such are the general characteristics of the scene; but, on the occasion we are about to record, the Visit of the Grand Duke Constantine, yesterday week—there was considerable official bustle. His Imperial Highness and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar, accompanied by Vice-Admiral Lütke, Rear-Admiral Count Heyden, Baron Friedricks, Captain Loutkowsky, Count Orloff, Dr. Hamrowitch, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. Grey, arrived at the Dockyard in three carriages with four horses each. Captain Schwabe, of the Russian navy, and M. de Berg, Secretary to the Embassy, were also in attendance on the Grand Duke, who was received, on alighting from his carriage, by Commodore Sir Gordon Bremer, K.C.B. and K.C.H.; Captain Hall, of the *Dragon* steam-frigate; Commander Ryder, of the *Vixen* steam-sloop; Lieutenant Fowler, Flag Lieutenant; Mr. Lang, Master Shipwright; and Mr. Atherton, Chief Engineer.

THE FACTORY.

His Imperial Highness first proceeded to *the Fitting-Room* of the Factory Department, where Mr. Atherton explained to the Grand Duke the various descriptions of machinery at work in preparing the different parts of marine steam-engines. One of the Machines for Planing Iron in an oval form, or in square lengths with circular ends, appeared to attract his Imperial Highness' attention so much, that, after he had visited the other branches of the department, he returned to it again to witness its operation in planing a part of a steam-engine two feet long, with circular ends about six inches in breadth from the centre of the circular part. The machinery is self-acting, and performs the operation of planing iron in a straight line on both sides: it describes the circular part at each end by the same continuous motion, in a manner which it would be impossible to attain by the simple manual labour of the most experienced art san The turning and finishing brass screw propellers also appeared to interest his Highness in this department. We have engraved the Machine for this purpose, as well as the Planing Machine.



MACHINE FOR CUTTING THE INTERIOR OF SCREW PROPELLERS.



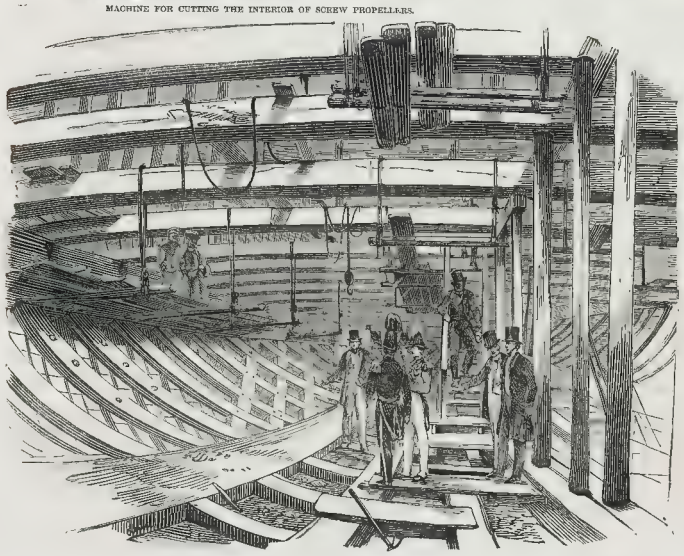
MACHINE FOR PLANING.

THE SMITHS' SHOP, AND FOUNDRY.

Next were visited the new spacious *Blacksmiths' Shop*, where forty-four fires were at work; though, not a particle of smoke was to be seen, so perfect is the ventilation. The fires are supplied with a powerful draught by means of a fanner, driven by a steam-engine, and the draught can be regulated with the greatest nicety, by a very simple guide, according to the strength of the fire required. The same fanner supplies a most powerful draught of air for melting the iron in the furnaces of the Foundry; and his Imperial Highness, after feeling the strength of the current of air himself, beckoned some of the members of his suite, who had not witnessed its power, to cross to the place where he was standing, and the power of the current of air was so great as nearly to lift them from the ground.

The smoke from the working fires, we should here explain, is conveyed by invisible pipes to the large chimney-shaft of the Foundry (at some distance from the Blacksmiths' Shop), and there it escapes at the mouth of the shaft, at an elevation of 10 feet higher than "the Monument on Fish-street Hill."

Our artist has represented the Foundry and Blast.



THE HOLD OF "THE ROYAL ALBERT."

THE DOCKYARD.

The Grand Duke, on leaving the Factory Department, went round the Basin, and witnessed the *Hydra* steam-vessel in King William IV. dock, and the *Dragon* steam-frigate in the basin. Under the shears, alongside the *Dragon*, was one of Porter's anchors, of five tons one quarter weight, about to be put on board the *Diligence* transport-ship, for conveyance to the *Queen*, first-rate ship of war, at Portsmouth. His Imperial Highness examined the anchor for some time, and its properties and advantages were explained to the Grand Duke and Admiral Lütke, who appeared much interested with it.

THE "ROYAL ALBERT."

His Imperial Highness was then conducted by Mr. Lang, Master Shipwright, to the *Royal Albert*, 120-gun ship, and went under and round the whole of her bottom and into the interior, to witness the strong manner in which this splendid vessel is put together. The Grand Duke remained nearly three-quarters of an hour in the interior, examining her from various points to view her symmetry, and descending to the hold to see the way in which she is strengthened by diagonal timbers, and the strong massive knees of iron supporting the orlop deck.

We have engraved a portion of the interior of this noble ship.

DEJEUNER AT THE MESS-ROOM.

At one o'clock P.M., the Grand Duke left the Dockyard on horseback, accompanied by his suite, and Sir Roderick Murchison, Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson Royal Horse Artillery, and a numerous staff of officers, for the garrison, and was received at the north-west gate by Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington

VISIT OF THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE TO WOOLWICH.

GRAND REVIEW OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Commander-in-Chief; Field-Marshal the Marquis of Anglesey, Master-General of the Ordnance; Major-General his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, all in military costume; Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Downman, Commandant of the Garrison; Major-General Sir Hew D. Ross, Deputy Adjutant-General of Artillery; Major-General Parker, C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of the Royal Military Academy; Lieutenant-Colonel Strangways, Lieutenant-Colonel Ward; Major Cuppage, Brigade Major; Captain Fylden, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster General of Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel English, Commanding Royal Engineers; and Brigade-Major Sandham, with a numerous staff of officers attached to the garrison. On entering the north-west gate, a Royal salute was fired from a battery of four nine-pounders, and the Grand Duke was accompanied to the Mess-Room, where an elegant déjeûner was served, the band of the Royal Artillery playing on the Parade in front, while the Royal party remained in the Mess-Room. The field battery that fired the Royal salute was under the command of Major Mee, and the guard of honour, consisting of two Lieutenants, three sergeants, and fifty rank and file, under the command of Major James.

THE REVIEW ON WOOLWICH COMMON.

After leaving the Mess-Room, the Grand Duke and the brilliant staff of officers proceeded to the Common, where the troops were drawn up in line, the whole under the command of Colonel Cruttenden; the Royal Horse Artillery under Lieutenant-Colonel Louis; the right wing of the Foot Artillery under Lieutenant-Colonel Willis; the left wing under Lieutenant-Colonel Higgins; and the Field Batteries under Major Cator. The Grand Duke, on arriving on the ground, was received with the usual honours, and then rode down the line in front, and up the rear. On taking his stand at the flag-staff, the troops marched past at slow time; the Royal Horse Artillery afterwards passed at full gallop, and went through the evolutions of a field-day, to the apparent approbation of his Imperial Highness and all who witnessed them. After passing down the front and up the rear of a fine body of recruits drawn up in line without arms, the Grand Duke proceeded to the Repository Grounds and Rotunda, to witness the exercises in that department, and the ancient and modern arms and models in the latter. The time of his Imperial Highness being limited, he proceeded from the Repository Grounds to the Royal Arsenal, and the mortar practice in the marshes was countermanded.

THE ARSENAL AND LABORATORY.

On arriving at the Arsenal, the Grand Duke visited the extensive Dépôt of Stores under the charge of Mr. Joseph Cheetham and Mr. Sparkes, and then entered the Laboratory department. His Imperial Highness had only time to visit the making of percussion-caps, which was shown to the Royal visitors by Major Foster, Firemaster. The finish and rapidity with which they are made are such, that a few boys, by the aid of machinery, complete 72,000 percussion-caps on an average daily. In the boring department of the foundry, his Imperial Highness witnessed the boring and turning at the same time on the outside of a 24-pounder brass howitzer; the mode of finding the centre of guns by machinery; and an ingenious new machine, constructed by the engineer of the establishment, for planing all parts of guns, including those under the trunions which cannot be turned. This machine is self-acting, and was set in operation to-day for the first time, and gave great satisfaction. The Grand Duke witnessed in the boring department two large rollers for pressing powder when in progress of being made, fit for service, each weighing 4½ tons.

His Imperial Highness thanked Lieutenant-Colonel Dundas, C.B., head of the department, and left with Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, to view the Carriage Department; and immediately after left for town. A Royal salute was fired from the wharf, and the Royal standard was hoisted at the different flag-staffs in the garrison and Royal Arsenal in honour of the Royal visitors. Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence and a brilliant assemblage of spectators were present on the Common during the day.

THE LATE LADY SUSAN PERCY.—The Honourable Lady Elizabeth Susan Percy, who died at Rome on the 7th of April last, has left funded and personal property in England, and within the province of Canterbury, estimated at £90,000. Her Ladyship made her will at Rome, on the 22nd of April, 1845 which was witnessed two days afterwards, and has bequeathed to her faithful man-servant and maid-servant each an annuity of £60, free of duty; and to the Rev. James Hutchinson, whom she appointed one of her executors, but is not acting, the leaves £200 as a mark of esteem. Her brother-in-law, A. M. Drummond, Esq., is alone the acting executor. All the rest and residue of her property she bequeaths to her two nieces, Emily and Eleanor Drummond, to be divided equally between them. It was her Ladyship's wish that, wherever she might die, there to be buried, privately, and not in a vault.

LAUNCHES AT BLACKWALL.—A fine frigate-built ship for the East India trade was launched from Messrs. Green's building-yard, at Blackwall, on Tuesday afternoon. She was named the *Sutlej*, and is about 1300 tons. A smaller vessel, of about 450 tons, was launched at the same time, to be called the *Free Trade*. She is to have an auxiliary screw propeller, and is to be employed in conveying cattle from the Continent. She is of rather a handsome form, and floated well.

THE 85TH FOOT.—The Colonelcy of the 85th Foot, vacant by the death of Sir Thomas Pearson, has been conferred upon Lieutenant-General Sir John Wright Guise, Bart., an officer of long standing.

GRAND REVIEW—THE STAFF.

POLICE.

A GERMAN BARONESS COMMITTED FOR ROBBERY.

Fredericks Ange, a handsome looking and fashionably attired native of Germany, was examined, at WESTMINSTER Police Court, on Tuesday, on a charge of stealing ten sovereigns from the residence of Mr. James Thomas Roberts, a shorthand writer.

From the evidence given on that and on a previous occasion it appeared that the prisoner had resided, for the last three weeks, at the house of Mr. Roberts's mother, in Water-street, Blackfriars, and that on an intimacy arose between the prosecutrix and the prisoner, the latter of whom represented herself to her as a German Baroness. The accused called at Mrs. Roberts's residence, 15, Holywell-street, Milbank, on Friday (last week), and, finding that she had an opportunity of knowing that there was a considerable sum of money, in gold and silver, in a cash box, and deposited in a trunk, and manifested considerable desire to know the exact amount, beside which she examined the prosecutrix's bunch of keys, alleging, as a reason for so doing, that she had lost her own, and thought some of Mrs Roberts's keys might fit her locks. At about one on the following day she repeated her visit, and so pressed Mrs. Roberts, who at first declined, but, ultimately, reluctantly consented, to fetch her some ham, as she could procure it so much better than the servant, that she compiled, and was absent about twenty minutes, during which time the prisoner was alone in the apartment. On Mrs. Roberts's return, the prisoner declined to take any of the ham, and invited Mrs. Roberts to take a drive with her round the Regent's park; she went with her, and returned home in two hours and a half, her apartments being during her absence left open, and there being other residents in the house. At a little after nine at night, Mr. Roberts went to the cash-box, and finding that the key would not turn the lock, forced it open, and discovered that ten sovereigns had been extracted. In consequence of his wife communicating the above circumstances to him, and the landlady of the house stating that she had discreetly heard the prisoner go towards the place where the money was deposited, during Mrs Roberts's absence, the prosecutor suspected the prisoner, and immediately repaired to her residence. He asked her for the ten sovereigns, when she replied that she had no ten sovereigns, but that she immediately left the room, counted out ten sovereigns, upon the table, and taking a gold chain and eye-glass and some jewellery from a drawer, offered them to the prosecutor, and also requested her landlady to lend her eight sovereigns, which, with the two she had, would make £10. She at the same time repeatedly declared that she had no other money than that in her purse, but, upon a minute search, six sovereigns were found between a table and a chair, concealing which, with the two she had, would make the two found in the purse, were all quite new, and in this respect corresponded with the ten stolen from Mr Roberts.

The prisoner's answers to the charge, through an interpreter, was that she was perfectly innocent. She accounted for the possession of the six sovereigns, by stating that Frederick, the head waiter at the Royal Hotel, Blackfriars, had lent her the money, as she was about to start on a journey which might require it. She said she could have no necessity to steal, as she could procure any sum of money she wanted at the Royal Hotel. With respect to the ham, she observed that Mrs. Roberts said she was fond of it, and therefore she had fetched some.

A gentleman from the office of Messrs Wire and Chilly, solicitors, attended on the part of the accused, represented her to be most respectably connected, and to have come to England with a view of showing that, at the time the prisoner offered her the chain, jewels, and money to Mr. Roberts, that she did not clearly understand the nature of his visit, or of the observations made to her. In reply, Robert said that the prisoner perfectly understand him; he spoke to her partly in German, partly in English, by reason for which was that the officer, who was present, might understand what he said to the prisoner. She, at the time of offering the money, said, "Take them, only let me be till to-morrow." Mr. Roberts, in her cross-examination, agreed with her statement that the prisoner could carry on a conversation in tolerably good English, and added that she could read an English book.

Mr. Broderip said he considered it his duty to commit the prisoner to Newgate for trial.

HER MAJESTY'S ACCESSION TO THE THRONE.—The anniversary of her Majesty's accession to the throne falling this year on a Sunday (to-morrow), by one of the rubrics prefixed to the "Form of Prayer, with thanksgiving to Almighty God," for the anniversary of the Queen's accession, is transferred to the following day. It is observed, it is provided that, if that day *shall happen to be* SUNDAY, *the whole office shall be said entirely*

ARRANGEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF A NOBLE DUKE.—The *Globe*, which lately had a paragraph announcing that the affairs of a noble Duke were in a very deranged state, says—" We are glad to h.r that a noble Duke, having property in a country near the metropolis, has arranged his affairs to the satisfaction of all parties; in the attainment of which he has been mainly aided by the disinterestedness of the noble Marquis his son."

ROSHERVILLE GARDENS. These beautiful gardens have been very attractive this season when the weather has been fine, and the amusements provided give great satisfaction to the numerous visitors who seek health and recreation in a trip to Gravesend. We think it right to mention, however, that the proprietor practice prevails at these gardens of making people pay extra to witness different portions of the entertainments. The proprietors should be satisfied with the price of admission, and that once paid, the public should be allowed to see all that is to be seen. The extra charges should be "reformed altogether."

THE MARKETS.

LONG EXCHANGE (Friday). Since Monday a very limited quantity of English wheat has been received up to our market, and the few samples of that article here to-day have sold The continuance of wet weather caused some of the holders to demand more money for their good qualities of both red and white, but the trade was very inactive, and where concessions being small, at the late decline in values. Upwards of 12,000 quarters of foreign wheat have arrived this week. We had a large quantity on offer on Monday, very dull sale, at barely stationary prices. In barley next to nothing was doing, and, in some instances, the currencies were lower. Beans and peas of both trade was dull, at late figures. The imports of 33,100 barrels of American flour caused the trade to rule heavy, at barely stationary prices

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 3080; barley, 483; malt, 1606 oats, 90. Irish: Wheat 4097, ——; malt, ——; barley, 12,760; oats, 1,760; barley, 1620, malt, —— oats, 1670 Flour: 2100 sacks, 23 100 barrels.

English. Wheat, Essex and S. ——, ——, ——,

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THE REGISTERED PALETOT CASE. TO THE EDITOR OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
SIR,—In a report, published by most of the London daily journals, of the proceedings before the Vice-Chancellor of England, on Saturday, June 12th, we were recorded as resisting the protection of the Court, in respect to an infringement of our patented right to an invention, and we are informed that the Judge (which was true) knew nothing
From the great popularity we have attained, by the sale of the subject of the injunction, a garment styled the Registered Paletot of Llama Cloth, it may be assumed that the public will be somewhat interested with the precise facts of the case
We have already been described as a "sharp practitioner" our invention, we with much care, selected a name hitherto unknown in this country, as, trading the origin of the word Paletot, it is shown that it was derived from the Arabic word Paltock, worn by the Moors, and afterwards by the French Inquisits, "Circumspitior corpori Paltock. habiten Greenrum," by Bayle, and adopted by the Council of Trent, as a garment
That we exercised due caution in selecting an unusual name has by the result of these recent proceedings in the Court of Chancery, been fully proved. For such, and invariably, is the state of mercantile matters, that many of individuals engaged in it, but with no apparent patronage and success attend any member in particular, he is immediately subjected to the charge of "piracy" and "sharp practice" by the whole body. And we advertised our invention simply as a new overcoat, it is more than probable that are this we should have been unmolested in the matter, but we thought it necessary to distinguish it from the public by some name, and somewhat similar description to that which from the first has been employed by us
Some doubt has at this early stage, perhaps, more numerous than the case will be for us to be an example, as we are now determined to enforce our rightful claims to the originality of the new garment we have introduced, and registered Registered Paletot of Llama cloth; but, not being lawyers, to proceed against those who may have unwarrantedly used a similar title, without first giving them notice, that we shall immediately apply for permission through the medium of your columns, now to notify this our invention with respect to all present or future copyists. For it was clearly from the affidavits made by Messrs. Dawbarn and Son, the solicitors of Mr. Warring and Son, of Birmingham, as to many of the other influential agents, that they have experienced equal inconveniences with ourselves, through so many of the public wearing the registered paletot of the same or similar construction that if that of the Registered Paletot of Llama Cloth It may be judicious here to explain that we believe that, had a continuance of these unfair proceedings allowed, we should have been irretrievably ruined, when purchasers have been induced to believe that these parties were the original manufacturers, from the circumstance of which has come to all present or future copyists For,

SIGNOR LABLACHE, "OROVESO." MDLLE. JENNY LIND "NORMA."

SCENE FROM THE OPERA OF "NORMA," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—(SEE PAGE 393.)

BRIGANDAGE IN ATHENS.

We have received the following letter, describing one of the many outrages recently perpetrated openly, and with the sanction of the Government of Greece; these crimes have become so frequent, that they are now regarded as part of a dreadful system of plunder and cruelty which has obtained the name of "Brigandage." The letter fully confirms the public accounts of the disorganised state of society in Athens; its authenticity may be relied on:—

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

SIR,—A crisis is approaching in the affairs of Greece. It is impossible that the iniquities permitted and encouraged by Colletti can much longer be carried on with impunity. Murder, torture, incendiarism, are common; and not only go unpunished, but are absolutely committed by the picked and favourite agents of that Minister who betrays while he sits in administration of the law and of the Constitution.

Who in England will believe it possible, that at noon-day, in the very town of Athens, in the presence of gens d'armes and officers (looking on, but not preventing), a crowd of miscreants attacked with stones and other missiles, the house of a respectable individual, and, having made forcible entry, they seized and threatened to kill him; frightened his wife into convulsions; and injured his daughters' hands and arms with the stones with which they broke the door and windows. They robbed him of his wife's jewels, and all the money they could find of his own; besides a deposit of 7000 drachmas placed in his hands for the purpose of building a synagogue, which had been collected amongst his fraternity in Portugal and elsewhere, for that purpose. Worse than all, they tore up, before his eyes, archives and vouchers of a public debt, the loss of which will press heavily on him; they then deliberately destroyed and broke to pieces all the furniture and property which they could not carry away. The work of destruction and alarm went on for an hour and a half, and no police interfered to stop it.

The writer of the above was at the English church on the morning this outrage took place (4th April), when the Secretary to the English Embassy was called out, and protection craved of the British Minister, Don Pacifico (the sufferer) being a native of Gibraltar, and consequently a British subject. Sir Edmund Lyons, ever alive to the calls of suffering humanity, with his characteristic promptitude, lost no time in insisting upon gens d'armes being placed in the lobby of Don Pacifico's house, to prevent further insult, and immediately made a strong representation to Colletti. Hitherto it has been made in vain; for, at the end of four or five weeks, no steps whatever have been taken to remunerate the sufferer, or to bring the aggressors to justice.

HOUSE OF DON PACIFICO, AFTER THE SACKING.

In short, all law in Greece is at present outraged, or only made subservient to the will of Colletti, whose only aim is to keep himself in power, and to support a despotic Prince, who, ever since he was compelled to sign the Constitution (in 1843), has never ceased endeavouring to destroy it.

Freedom of election was guaranteed, but is prevented by the most iniquitous means: even, the freedom of municipal elections, which was respected by the Turks for centuries, has been trampled under foot by Colletti; and one trembles for the new elections of Deputies which the extreme exercise of the Royal prerogative in dissolving the Chamber, though the Ministers had no Budget, has rendered necessary. But it is urged that Colletti has recomposed his Ministry. So he has: but what sort of men are his new colleagues? One of them is M. Glarakis, who, when he was King Otho's Minister before the Constitution, committed all sorts of barbarities

These atrocities are perpetrated, houses are burnt, and property destroyed, to avenge a vote being given to a Deputy in opposition; and to make it appear to the distant world that the Greeks are turbulent, and not fit to be governed by a Constitution, and require a strong despotism. On the contrary, the moderation evinced by the Greeks in 1843, when they accomplished their bloodless Revolution, when the King and his Ministers were completely in their power, and the temptations were not few for removing them altogether from the power of ever oppressing them again—this, and the patience with which they have so long borne insult and injury, in the hope, by constitutional means, to obtain redress, ought to satisfy the most sceptical, and will satisfy those who deign to inquire into particulars, that they *are* worthy of their Constitution, and only want a good Government to bring forth such noble qualities as would bring praise on any country.

Strange to say, France, who has suffered so much in the cause of liberty, abets these proceedings, and lends money, without scruple or limit, to enable Colletti to bribe Deputies, without which he would long since have been turned out of office.

But, can it be that England will much longer look on tamely, while such things are? or will she permit French troops to be landed, as well as French money—under the pretence of preserving order, but, in truth, with the hope of reducing Greece to a mere province of France? Forbid it, Justice! forbid it, Humanity! A civil war will be the consequence, which will again lay waste that beautiful, that interesting country, and render her eventual restoration to peace and prosperity further off than it was when she was under the dominion of the Turks

I have contented myself with a simple relation of a few facts: were I to let loose the feelings of indignation with which the atrocities I could enumerate have inspired me, I should, perhaps, seem to be overstepping the bounds of truth.

A TRAVELLER IN THE LEVANT, AND A FRIEND OF GREECE.

Malta, May 10, 1847.

THE PRINCE OF CANINO'S PICTURES.—Lord Ward has just completed the purchase of the pictures bought in by the Prince Canino at the Cardinal Fesch's sale two years ago—namely: The Rembrandt, "St. John Preaching in the Wilderness;" a Raphael, in his very early manner, "The Saviour on the Cross;" a beautiful Teniers, "The Saviour Crowned with Thorns;" and a celebrated picture by Fra Bartolomeo, "Angelica du Figole," representing the Lost and Saved. The first of these, one of the finest, if not the very finest, works of Rembrandt, was strongly pressed upon the attention of the French Government, who were advised to offer £4000 for its acquisition. Upon the Prince Canino's buying the last, the Pope (Gregory the Sixteenth) congratulated him upon being the owner of so great a treasure in art, and thanked him for keeping it in Italy. These works are now on their way home. It is said to be the intention of the noble purchaser to exhibit next year all the works of art he has become possessed of during his lengthened stay abroad, amongst which are the celebrated "Madelaine," by Correggio, and two frescoes, by the same artist, said to be matchless.

FIRE IN THE STRAND.—On Thursday morning, a few minutes before one o'clock, a fire broke out on the premises of Leighton and Sons, bookbinders, 5, Angel-court, Strand. The flames soon extended to the houses Nos. 6, 7, and 8. In the house No. 7 was an elderly female, a cripple, who was extricated at the utmost risk. The parties in the last two mentioned houses have lost all their property, and both are uninsured. By dint of great perseverance, in two hours the fire was sufficiently subdued to remove all apprehensions of further danger. The whole of the stock in trade, furniture, and fixtures in the premises Nos. 5 and 6 are entirely destroyed. It is said that the loss will amount to several thousand pounds, and the whole of the insurances effected upon the buildings and their contents do not exceed £5000

THE ASCOT CUP.

As a pendant to our Engraving of the Queen's Vase, on the 5th, we now give a small copy of a rubbing from the brass in the Church of Walton-upon-Thames.

marking the tomb of John Selwyn, whose feat in leaping upon the back of the hunted stag, guiding it to the Queen's feet, and there cutting its throat, we described as chronicled by Grose the antiquary. Under the figure is the following inscription, in old English letters:—

"Here lyeth ye bodye of John Selwyn, gent, keeper of her Matis parke of Oteland, under ye right honorable Charles Howard Lord Admyrall of Englande, his good lord; who had issue by Susan his wife V sonnes and VI daughters all lyving at his death, and departed out of this world the xxii days of Marche, anno domini, 1587."

Walton-upon Thames is a pleasant village, about a mile from the station of that name on the South Western Railway. In the Church may also be seen the Gresly's Bridle, to put on women' mouths too much given to chattering. It was reported that a law-suit was lost in consequence of some idle feminine tattle, and the bridle was sent in derision to the village. On fair-day, it is a great object of attraction, and every lass tries it on.

THE ALLEGED CASE OF MR. BUNN AGAINST JENNY LIND.—This action was made by the plaintiff a Special Jury cause. It cannot be tried before the sittings after Michaelmas term, which sittings will not commence before December next As already stated, the plaintiff has laid his damages in the declaration for the alleged breach of an agreement, signed by Mdlle. Lind, to sing at Drury Lane Theatre, at £10,000; and, on the part of the defendant, several pleas have been pleaded, in which pleas the alleged agreement forms, of course, the principal feature. The plaintiff has demurred to one of the pleas, and the demurrer has been set down for argument in Michaelmas term namely, the 9th of November The counsel engaged on the part of the plaintiff are Sir F Kelly, Mr. Cockburn, Q.C., and Mr. Peacock; and for the defendant, the Attorney-General, Sir F Thesiger, and Mr. Higgins. The action has been brought in the Court of Queen's Bench

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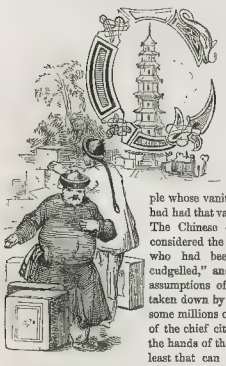
WAR IN CHINA.



ANTON has so constantly furnished to the Indian Mail a catalogue of small quarrels and uneasy bickerings between the English Factory and the Chinese authorities, that they have lately attracted but little notice. They were set down as the natural expressions of irritation by a people whose vanity is excessive, and who had had that vanity seriously wounded. The Chinese disputes were, in fact, considered the grumblings of a nation who had been "exceedingly well cudgelled," and whose extraordinary assumptions of superiority had been taken down by the necessity of paying some millions of dollars to ransom one of the chief cities of the empire out of the hands of the "foreign devils." The least that can be allowed to the vanquished is the privilege of expressing his dissatisfaction. Nay, the English public was not at all surprised at hearing of various frays and cases of conflict, in which something had passed harder than words. But distance and imperfect information had left us rather unprepared for an outburst of actual war, and a feat of arms almost unexampled for its daring and the rapidity of execution. A campaign of thirty-six hours, ending in the destruction of a whole line of forts, mounting 879 guns, is rather startling. Those who planned the operation must have known the character of the people well; for, made against any other race, it would have been sheer madness. This will be more evident, when we consider that the population of Canton is calculated to be much more than a million, and that the Bogue forts are the sole defence of the river. By the ordinary rules that guide military operations, to attack the defences of a population of a million, and threaten the city itself, with a force of only nine hundred men, would be insanity. We could not venture such "long odds" against the Cape Kaffirs or John Heki, though civilisation in South Africa and New Zealand is far lower than the point it has attained in China. The Chinese have a military organisation, some knowledge of fortification, they have ordnance and large guns, and on this occasion showed some readiness in the use of them; and yet a total inability to defend themselves is as marked a characteristic as their invincible contempt for us, and their insolence both in words and deeds.

In fact, there has been a good deal of ignorance on both sides, and we are only beginning to come to an understanding. Seeing the perfection the Chinese have attained in many of the manual arts, and knowing they have a policy and a government as settled and artificial as those of the oldest European States, we have given them credit for more real ability than, as a people, they deserve. The Celestials do not improve on acquaintance; as, we believe, all Governors and negotiators have experienced. To begin with one great defect—one that is the root of all weakness and worthlessness—from the highest to the lowest they have no sense of truth, or the slightest conception of the value of good faith: as a sentiment it does not exist. The latest writer on their character, Mr. Thomas Meadows, says, with respect to "Chinese lying," you should "listen to their tales and accept their promises, as if you really believed the former and trusted in the latter—but be careful you do no such thing." In commercial matters there is a degree of self-interest involved that checks this dishonesty of word and action; but in public affairs there is no dealing with a people who act on trickery as the rule and good faith as the exception. Nor, in spite of all that has been said of the character of the Mandarins, do we see that they are much better than the people. Their whole system of administration is corrupt, though bribery and peculation are severely punished—when found out. They are as little to be trusted as the rabble: they defame and vilify the residents and merchants in their proclamations, and hold them up to the violence of the mob, at the very moment they are entertaining the same men with apparent cordiality at their tables; and when an Englishman is attacked or beaten, if reparation be insisted on, they are as ready with a decree against the people; and, if very much pressed, will seize somebody and punish him—whether the real offender or not is immaterial; for Chinese justice is by no means particular about beheading the wrong person—nay, a rich man can be bastinadoed, or even (according to a late authority) hanged by substitute, as we avoid service in the militia. Taken altogether, there are more vices and fewer virtues in the Chinese character than we have supposed; and their defects are those that will make their subjection to the rulers of the rest of the East an absolute necessity. In China, as in Hindostan, the conflict of Race has begun. From the moment the rule of total exclusion was broken, that conflict became inevitable; and we are now seeing its earliest events. What India underwent in the days of Clive and Hastings, will surely be the future history of China; and Pottinger and Gough will be hereafter the parallels of those founders of our Eastern Empire. We are compelled to act: our forbearance is not comprehended, and gains only insult, and, as there is no instance in the records of mankind of the powerful race submitting to the caprice and insolence of a weak one, the end of the matter is evident. We shall have to supersede the Mandarins by "Stipendiaries" in boots and round hats, and to suggest to the

SAVIGNY, MINISTER OF REVISION OF THE LAWS.) COUNT ARNIM, (FOREIGN.) DUESBERG, (FINANCE.) EICHHORN, (PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.) ROTHER, (COMMERCE.) RODELSCHWING, (HOME MINISTER AND KING'S REPRESENTATIVE.) MUHLER, (STATE AND JUSTICE.)

THE PRUSSIAN MINISTERS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Brother of the Moon the propriety of retiring into private life on a pension.

The single doubt we have of this step being among the results of time is, that Canton, the only place where we have a footing on the mainland of China, is not a fair sample of the whole empire. It is described as the most depraved city of the land, its population as the refuse of the whole people. It is a sort of Alsatia, or refuge of the most turbulent and worst portion of the Chinese; licentiousness abounds, and thieving is common. It is said "there is an organised band of 20,000 robbers in and around Canton." It is this population which the Government is continually exciting against the "foreign devils," by whose intercourse alone the city is supported! In any riot life is not safe; a fire creates such a scene of brigandage that the mob has often to be fired on to keep it off. From these, and various other symptoms, we imagine the Chinese Government is, with the assumption of absolute power, in reality very weak. The people post up placards denouncing the authorities quite as often as the authorities denounce the people by the same means. Among the proclamations published during the late disturbances, one proscribes Keying, the Imperial Commissioner, and declares it "desirable that every one should exert himself, that, all uniting together, may set fire to his palace, and then cast his dead body into the street. To do this is not exceeding the law!"

The desire to keep within legal bounds is edifying; but the whole of the proclamations are a study; they illustrate the Chinese system of falsifying everything. The Central Authority and the Emperor are kept as much in the dark as to the real state of things as possible. Thus, the attack on the forts is stated by the "Militia and gentry of Canton" to have been made by Chinese "outlaws," speaking the native tongue, but "clothed in a foreign dress." This evidently means the Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, who were engaged in the operation. The whole affair is thus coloured as a rebellion, not an invasion. The same body advise the people to kill all carpenters and masons who may be brought from Hong-Kong or Whampoa to work for the English Factory. Assassination, or killing without risk to themselves, is with them, as with the North American Indians, the chief rule of war. All the defence they could devise for the city was to have pots of lime, brickbats, stone, &c., ready on the house-tops, to be "thrown down with thundering force," if the Barbarians entered it. In everything there is the same want of power either of thought or action, most extraordinary in a community that has cities as populous as London. It is as if all the children of the universe had gathered together, and set up as a nation for themselves, and, thinking impotence and mischief manly, indulging in them to a point beyond enduring; till a few of their fathers, not choosing to put up with it any longer, step in, kick the whole of their absurd social fabric about their ears, and subject them to a real, wholesome authority.

THE PRUSSIAN MINISTRY.

THE debates in the newly-established Prussian Diet, imperfectly as they have been published, have excited considerable interest, and attracted attention to the policy and *personnel* of the Prussian Ministry. We have received from Berlin sketches of the principal functionaries of the State; and we accompany them with an account of the general system of the Government they have to administer.

The ruling power of Prussia is purely administrative. The kingdom itself is an union of provinces, gained by Frederick the Great in war, or ceded to his successor at the General Peace of 1815; differing in religion, customs, and feelings, they are held together by the network of a Beaurocracy, which extends one system of administration over all, and is worked by an immense body of officials, all of whom are completely dependent on the King from the First Minister of State to the humblest toll-collector. If all our parochial, municipal, and magisterial officers were paid and controlled by the Government, instead of being divided into independent local jurisdictions, we should have something approaching the Prussian system of Government.

The Government belongs to the King exclusively. It exercises the sovereign power, with the assistance of a Council of State, a Ministry of State, and of Privy Councillors.

The Council of State is composed of a President and Vice President, of the Princes of the Royal Family above eighteen years of age, of the Chief Ministers of State, of the Commanders-in-Chief and Presidents of Provinces, and of sixty Officers of the Executive, who are nominated to seats in this Council through the confidence of the Sovereign.

The Ministers of State are composed of the Prince of Prussia, and all the Privy Councillors on duty.

The Departments of the Government are nine in number, under the control of the actual Ministers; they are the following:—

The Department of the King's Household, in two divisions.

The Department of Public Worship, Public Instruction, and of Medical Affairs. These three important branches are under the direction of Dr. Eichhorn.

The Ministry of Revision of the Laws, directed by Dr. Savigny.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, under Baron de Canitz and Count Arnim.

The Department of the Interior is under Baron Bodelschwing-Velmede.

The Ministry of Justice, under the State-Councillor Muhler.

The Ministry of Finance, under Privy-Councillor Duesberg.

The Ministry of Commerce, under Rosher.

The War Department is conducted by General Von Boyen.

In addition to these, there are certain central superior authorities, subservient to the departments of the Ministry. The first are—the General Tribune of Censure attached to the Ministry of Justice, the Direction of Public Works, the Consulting Committee of Arts and Finances, the General Direction of the Lottery, the Committee of Examining Commissaries attached to the Ministry of Finance, the Archives of the State and of the Cabinet, under the special direction of the Ministers of the Royal Household and of Foreign Affairs. The second are the Court of Accounts, the Post-office, the General Administration of the Debts of the State, the Commercial and Statistical Offices, and the General Commission of the Royal Domains. The Court has likewise its officers—the Grand Chamberlain and the Grand Marshal, the Master of the Royal Hounds, a General Inspector of the Aulic Music, a Grand Butler, a Grand Master of the Ceremonies, a Marshal of the Court, and inferior officers, such as Prefects of the Castles of Konigsberg, Stolzenfels, Breslau.

DR. DE SAVIGNE.

DR. DE SAVIGNE is the chief of one of the departments into which the Ministry of Justice is divided: he has charge of the revision of the laws: some are daily becoming extinct, or superseded by others. When it is recollected how numerous are the "acts to amend an act," in England, it is seen that this duty is quite sufficient to employ an able man—and Savigné is eminent as a lawyer and jurist. He is a member of the Council of State by virtue of his office. Muhler is his colleague in the administration, and takes the general superintendence of judiciary proceedings. De Savigné has been, since 1815, associated with Eichhorn in a periodical publication devoted to jurisprudence and the philosophy of law.

COUNT ARNIM.

COUNT ADOLPH ARNIM-BUITZENBURG is a member of the Council of State, which includes all the chief officers of Government, as of right; other and inferior functionaries may be nominated to it by the "confidence of the King." Count Arnim, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, is one of the principal members of this body. His family belongs to the rank of the ancient nobility of the German empire, taking their title from a domain called Buitzenburg. One of his ancestors was a Field Marshal under Wallenstein, in the troublous times of the Thirty Years' War. At a later period it has produced statesmen and men of letters, whose works are still in good repute. His immediate predecessor was Minister of Justice of Prussia at the time of his death in 1805. Count Arnim is a Minister of liberal tendencies, but of moderate principles. He is one of the best speakers in the new Diet; and it was by the influence of his speech on the Address, in reply to the harangue of the King, that the expressions of dissatisfaction with the terms of the constitution were stopped. He fully agreed with the views of the movers of those resolutions, and boldly expressed his opinion; but he thought the urging of those views at that moment impolitic. The increased stability and influence of the Diet, which is the result, is a consequence of moderation and forbearance at the outset, seem to have justified his policy.

DUESBERG AND ROTHER.

THESE Ministers are connected by their official duties, and may be classed together; of the two, Rother holds the more prominent position; he is an active Minister of Finance, especially well versed in the practical management of the monetary business and currency of the nation. In 1837, on the death of M. Fries, he was appointed Chief of the Royal Bank of Berlin, and its branches in the principal towns and cities of the provinces. The State debts are under his management, and he is Chief Commissioner of the Society of Maritime Commerce. But he is not the only Finance Minister; the department is more divided and subdivided than almost any other; he is, however, one of the chiefs; he holds a seat in the Council of State.

DE Duesberg, before he was placed in the Department of Commerce, was the subordinate Minister of Public Worship, his "speciality" being the superintendence of the temporal and State questions connected with the Catholic Church and population.

DR. EICHHORN.

JOHANN ALBERENT FRIEDRICH EICHHORN was born on the 3d March, 1779, at Werthaim-on-the-Maine; his father held an office in the service of the Reigning Prince of Lowenstein; he was so enthusiastic an admirer of Frederick the Great, that, after the completion of his studies at Gottingen, he induced his son to enter the civil service of Prussia, in which he rapidly rose to the rank of Assessor, from whom the higher Ministers of State are chosen. On the breaking out of the War of Liberation, in 1813, he gave up this post, and served as a volunteer in the Army of Silesia, in which his administrative ability promoted him to be Auditor and Paymaster. He was also extensively engaged in the negotiations with Napoleon relative to exchange of prisoners. It was in these transactions he exhibited the diplomatic talents which afterwards associated him with the Liberal Minister, Stein, in the difficult negotiations required in the resettlement of Germany after the dissolution of the Empire of Napoleon, when Princes and Dukes were scrambling for "their own again," and as much of their neighbours as they could hold of.

Integrity and great tact and intelligence led him satisfactorily through affairs of extreme difficulty with unusual success, and his efforts were acknowledged by all the Sovereigns of Europe: he has more orders and stars, perhaps, than any man living—the Duke of Wellington excepted

"The sight of our arrival passed with vigilance on our side, and with quietness on the part of the Chinese. The whole affair had been so sudden, they did not know which way to turn; besides, trusting in our weakness, the Government and people had thought themselves secure. On the following morning the guns were drawn up, and the troops under arms, to receive Keying, but not to salute him—the British Plenipotentiary having insisted that Keying should wait upon him at the English Consulate, within the factories; or, if he did not, that he would not see him at all. To this, to him humiliating proposition, Keying at last reluctantly agreed, and the hour was fixed. Time passed, when two of the principal Mandarins having arrived, without there being any signs of Keying's approach, it became evident that his delay was intentional; the troops were dismissed; and, when Keying did arrive, he was received at the landing-place by Captains Kennedy and Sargent, who conducted him through a crowd of idle lookers-on to the Consulate. Keying felt his situation bitterly; and, although he behaved with dignity and composure, his mortification at being obliged to wait upon Sir John Davis in the very sight of his own populace, was beyond his powers of concealment. The conference lasted some hours, and in the afternoon it transpired that the Plenipotentiary had submitted to Keying the only conditions upon which he would consent to suspend the operations of the force, and that he had granted him until six, P.M., the next day, for consideration. During the day, a slight disturbance took place in the outskirts of the factories to the westward, but it was soon quelled, and two of the mob publicly flogged in the streets; an officer's guard was posted near Mowqua-street, the scene of the disturbance

"It was thought advisable, on the morning of the 5th, to destroy the French Folly Fort, as a few guns carried from the city to the central tower would entirely command the passage of the river. Accordingly, at nine A.M., the fort was blown up by Colonel Philpotts and the engineers, covered by a strong party in the armed boats of the *Vixture*. Reports were current all day of attacks being meditated by the troops and populace, and of double-dealing on the part of the authorities; in consequence of which, every precaution was taken, the streets barricaded, and the guard-rooms rendered defensible by Captain Bruce, the Adjutant-General. At five o'clock in the afternoon, the Associate Gentlemen of Hunters were inspected by General D'Aguilar. One hundred well-armed British yeomanry appeared on parade; and the defence of the factories, aided by a detachment of troops, was assigned to them during the assault of the following morning. Keying now requested an extension of the time allowed for consideration till the next morning, and Sir John Davis granted it to him. This evening, Captain Bruce's attention was drawn towards a large building at the back of the factories; and, on entering it, he found it occupied by a strong party of Chinese troops: many of them escaped, but upwards of forty were secured in the afternoon, the assault was commenced—thus averting the bombardment of the city by little more than an hour.

"For the remainder of the day a portion of the troops were employed in pulling down the various buildings, so often complained of, that had been erected against the garden walls, &c., and the removal of which was in conformity also with the old treaty and the new convention. A house, in front of which an officer's Captain Sargent, aide-de-camp to Sir John Davis) had been severely injured by a large stone thrown from the window, was razed to the ground, and the heap of ruins remained at once a memorial and a warning to the people of Canton of the punishment inflicted and due for cowardly attacks upon unoffending individuals. The following day (the 7th of April) the barriers were removed, and the *Cornet* sailed with the 42nd Regiment Madras Native Infantry for Hong Kong; but two days' more delay on the part of the Chinese authorities, or an attempted evasion of their engagements, put Sir John Davis's firmness to the proof, and, determined to show that he was equally prepared now as yesterday to enforce his demands, General D'Aguilar ordered the barricades to be instantly re-erected, and the troops to be held in readiness during the night. This method of negociation was crowned with complete success, and the point in question—the punishment of the Fuhshan rioters within the factories was at once inflicted. Early this morning (the 8th), three of the Fuhshan rioters were brought to the factories and punished at the Consoo-house, in presence of the British as well as of the Chinese authorities; and every demand of Sir J. Davis having been acceded to, General D'Aguilar made immediate preparations for withdrawing the troops, with the exception of a company of the 18th Regiment, under Captain Graves, at Bow Logan, who are to remain until the improvements which are carried out, as well as to guard against any sudden outbreak of the mob upon the departure of the expedition. Shortly after noon, the force re-embarked, and arrived at Hong Kong the following day, when a general order was issued to the troops, congratulating them on the success of their exertions.

"Meantime the position of the town of Victoria (Hong Kong), left almost defenceless during the absence of the forces, was becoming critical, and the danger was not the less imminent or unpleasant from its indefinite nature. It was ascertained that the Tribid societies were roused into activity by this opportunity of ridding the Kong of the foreign devils, and were organising the Chinese population of the place. The neighbouring islands and mainland are the resort of the most determined thieves and pirates in China, who frequently extend their attacks into the very harbour of Hong Kong itself.

"The handful of troops and police left on the island were unequal to any prolonged defence or guard of a straggling town stretching four miles along the water side, and command of the heights above the hills behind, which afford the means both of unseen approach and secure retreat to the marauders. Happily, the provisional government and military command of the island were left in the hands of the Hon. Major Carne, a host in himself, and equal to every emergency.

"Such are the details of an expedition of which the naval and military operations were as boldly planned as they were promptly and vigorously executed."

STATE OF INDIA.

The last accounts received from Hong Kong inform us that the demonstration has been crowned with success, and that not only have apologies been made for last affronts, but concessions of future privileges have been tendered by the Chinese Commissioner to her Majesty's Plenipotentiary. The most important of his concessions are:—That after two years the city of Canton shall be opened to the British; that the British shall have the range surrounding country for exercise or amusement as at Shanghai; that the Chinese aggressors of British subjects in ten specified cases are to be arrested, brought to Canton, and punished in the presence of persons deputed by her Majesty's Plenipotentiary; that the lease of a site for dwellings and warehouses is to be granted to British merchants as at others on the Homan side of the river, a site for a church in the neighbourhood of the present foreign factories, and burial grounds at Whampoa. Precautions are also to be taken for preventing collisions between the Chinese populace and foreigners.

Nothing of consequence has taken place in India since the last arrival. The *Bombay Times*, in its monthly summary, says:—"The Hon. Company's steamer *Semiris*, which, at the date of last despatch, was feared to have been lost in the Hurricane of the 20th May, has made her appearance; she suffered considerably, and seems to have been in great danger, but happily accomplished her voyage. The *Buckinghamshire* continues to make her way up the coast under jury-masts The gale appears to have been most singular in its whole character: it seems to have taken its rise to the east and south of Ostacamund, about 10° N. and 76° E. Here it blew with fury from the 13th to the 18th, its violence being most severe about the 15th. It can be traced north and west for the space of about 1300 miles; it travelled over the ocean from Cochin, on the Malabar coast, to Bombay and Ahmedabad, and thence to Shikapore, in Upper Scinde, in latitude 28° N. by 68° E. At the first-named of these four places it raged on the 21st; at the second and third, on the 24th and 23rd; and at the fourth, on the 24th. Throughout its course heavy falls of rain accompanied it, even where these are nearly unknown.

"The disturbances in the Goomsoor districts seem, for the present, to be quelled. Brigadier Dyce has been succeeded in the command of the troops in the country by Brigadier Campbell.

"There is nothing new from Lucknow. The conduct of the resident, Colonel Richmond, is promising their lives to the Affghans who attempted to murder the Prime Minister, has been a source of considerable discussion.

"The Sikh trophy guns are about to be sent, to form a triumphal arch or column.

"A rumour—a groundless one, we hope—prevails, that Lord Hardinge will quit India on the 1st of January, 1848. He and the Commander-in-Chief are now at Simla, and will so continue during the hot season.

"Profound tranquillity continues throughout the Punjaub.

"Dost Mahomed continues his operations against the Ghilzies. The troubles of the country seem to be abating, and it is not at present more disturbed than at any time since we first became acquainted with it—much less so, most assuredly, than it was when in our possession.

"Cholera has been making sad havoc at Ahmedabad.

"Two atrocious murders have been committed by a Malay sailor. On coming back from sea he went to the house of a former mistress, and by refused admission to reside with her. He left the house, and shortly after returning, found another man had taken his place. Upon this he stabbed the man, who died on the spot; wounded the woman, who died almost immediately afterwards; injured a third and fourth, one of whom lies in a dangerous state in the Jamjeebhoy Hospital. The man at once permitted himself to be made a prisoner.

"The sum subscribed towards the Irish Relief Fund at Bombay amounts to £9,300—upwards of £23,000 having been collected throughout India."

VISIT OF THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE TO BRISTOL.—The Grand Duke Constantine visited Bristol on Sunday evening, by a special train, on the Great Western Railway, from the seat of the Earl of Pembroke. His Imperial Highness was received by the Mayor and by the Russian Consul, and was entertained at dinner at the White Lion; and, on Monday, the bells were rung, salutes fired from the shipping, and other marks of respect offered. His Imperial Highness left on Monday afternoon for Troy House, the Monmouthshire seat of his Grace the Duke of Beaufort.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The business transacted to-day was of such a routine character as only to need a brief mention. The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to many bills, the Church Temporalities (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill was windrawn. Some bills went through Committee, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. MONDAY.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAY BILL.

MR. STRUTT, on moving the order of the day for the second reading of the Railway Bill, stated the real character of the measure, in order to remove the misconceptions which had gone abroad as to what it contained, and what it did not contain. It had, he said, been urged, but most erroneously, as a preliminary objection to the bill, that the measure which passed in 1844 amounted to a compact between the Legislature and Railway Companies, which the bill before the House would violate. He denied that the bill of 1844 precluded the House from further legislation on the subject, and not only so, but in 1845 it was resolved to introduce into all railway bills a clause empowering the Railway Commissioners unimpaired for future legislation, as regarded existing Companies. Mr. Strutt then explained the various enactments of the present measure. He said that the principal points involved in the first division of the bill were compensation to landlords, preliminary inquiries in the country, the hearing of evidence before the Commissioners, and fares and tolls; and, in the second, those providing for the appointment of an efficient police, for the proper regulation of cheap trains, for the conveyance of the mails (the arrangements for which were now in a most unsatisfactory state), and for the conveyance of the military and police. The bill also contained a clause empowering the Railway Commissioners to call for returns from the different Companies, and to test these returns, if necessary, by inspecting their books—a power which was essential in order to secure anything like an efficient inspection. Mr. Strutt having given this explanation of the bill, proceeded to state what were the intentions of the Government in regard to it. The bill had been proposed to the House at an early period of the Session, but it had been unavoidably postponed from month to month till now. The Government were still anxious to have it passed into a law at the earliest possible period; but, as it had received intimation from parties connected with the bill of their determination to offer in every opposition in their power, and to delay its passage as much as possible, and as it therefore appeared impracticable, at this late period of the Session, to discuss it satisfactorily to pass into a law, it had come to the conclusion that the wisest course that it could pursue would be to withdraw the bill for the present, with a view to introducing another bill next Session of Parliament, founded upon similar principles.

The announcement of the withdrawal of the bill created some excitement in the House, and there were some derisive cheers.

Colonel SIBTHORP, in an angry tone, said that, in the whole course of his residence he had never seen a measure so shuffled off. Affairs as at the present time. Was it fair to the public and to that House to be thus trifled with? Why were members brought down to that House, if the Government had no intention to proceed with that bill? He considered the time was still very early for the Session of the year, and more than two hours. More shame for him to detain them in such a manner. (A laugh.) He had listened with great attention and anxiety to the speech of the right hon. gentleman, and now it appeared it was all to no purpose. He believed the hon. member for Sunderland to be too honourable a man to intrigue with the Government as to these railways, but he suspected that there had been some gross underhand jobbing, which managed, or rather mismanaged, the whole business. The Government had insulted the public with regard to this bill, and he did not believe they would bring any measure of the kind forward next session—they would be afraid to do so. He was pretty sure of being in the next Parliament, and he would take care that the matter should not be suffered to rest. The next Parliament, probably, would be a railway Parliament, when they would find the Government constantly truckling to railway directors—such was the melancholy state to which this country was reduced. If that great man who was whose death he had joined with others in commemorating a few days ago at a public dinner, and if he cause to that house and found what had taken place, then he would exclaim, "On my poor country!" (Laughter.) He could hardly have believed it possible if he had not witnessed it, that such gross imbecility and absurdity could be exhibited by any Government with the public interest.

MR. ROEBUCK likewise censured Mr. Strutt for having waited the time of the House in speaking two hours about a measure which he had once before explained, and which was about to be withdrawn. The hon. member required to know whether or not the Government intended to go on with the Railway (Ireland) Bill?

MR. HUME complimented Mr. Strutt on having at last discovered the wisest course. The propriety of rejecting the bill was amply proved by the speech of the right hon. Railway Commissioner himself.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, the number of adjourned debates compelled them to postpone several measures to the present late period of the session, and, if there was not time now to carry them out, surely the delay ought not to be charged upon the Government. The Railway Bill, therefore, he would proceed with certainly this session. The second reading he would move on Friday next.

Lord G. BENTINCK promised the noble Lord his support, as his only objection to the Irish Railway Bill was that it did not go far enough.

After a few observations from Mr. W. COLLETT and Mr. CARDWELL, the Railway Bill was withdrawn.

Some unofficial business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at half-past eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE BISHOPRIC OF MANCHESTER BILL.—A discussion took place in Committee on this bill. On the second clause, Lord KENYON said he must bring it to issue, for the purpose of inserting—"And whereas doubts have arisen whether the Bishops of new sees to be established under the provisions of this Act may not demand a seat or right of voting in Parliament, be it enacted, pursuant to the declaration of her Majesty, hereinbefore recited, that unit her Majesty will be pleased to summon to Parliament any Bishop holding one of the said sees, no Bishop holding the see will be entitled to demand as of right a writ of summons to Parliament." The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, the Lord Chancellor, and the Bishop of LONDON opposed the amendment, which was supported by Lord STANLEY and the Marquis of BUTE. On a division, the amendment was rejected by 44 to 14, and the bill went through Committee.

The Trust Money Investment (Ireland) Bill, the Newfoundland Government Bill, the Prisoners Removal (Ireland) Bill, and the Loan Societies Bill were read a third time and passed.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

DUTIES UPON COTTON.—Mr. MUNTZ moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of Customs to consider the duties upon the importation of copper (Act 5 and 6 Vic., c. 47), with a view to their reduction or abolition.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer objected to the motion. The finances of the country were not in such a state as would allow him to sacrifice any income, however trifling. After some observations from Lord W. Fowlett, Mr. Carew, Mr. Bernal Osborne, Mr. Wilbraham, Mr. Spooner, Mr. Scholefield, and Sir Robert Inglis, the motion was withdrawn.

IRISH WASTE LANDS.—Mr. MUNTZ moved the following resolution: "That the waste lands of Ireland offer an available means for the immediate employment and future maintenance of a part of her population, now apparently redundant, and that it is expedient to apply them to this great national object, making equitable compensation to their present proprietors." Mr. F. Scrope was proceeding to state the reasons which induced him to submit the proposition, when a motion was made that the House be counted, and forty members not being present, an adjournment took place at half-past seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House, which met at twelve o'clock, sat till six.

THE POOR REMOVAL ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

A long discussion ensued upon this measure. The adjourned debate was resumed by

Captain PECHELL, who spoke strongly in favour of the measure.

Mr. R. Palmer, the Marquis of Granby, Mr. Spooner, Mr. V. Smith, Mr. Rice, and Mr. F. Miles, addressed the House in support of the Bill; Sir J. Graham and Mr. C. Buller in opposition to it.

Upon a division, the second reading was negatived by a majority of three only, the numbers being, for the second reading, 103; against it, 106.

In the course of the sitting, Lord J. RUSSELL, at the request of Lord G. BENTINCK, postponed the further progress of the Health of Towns Bill till next week, but expressed a hope that he should not then be met with the objection of "too late in the session," as he himself wished to proceed with the bill this week.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

PORTUGAL.—Lord BROUGHAM wished to call the attention of her Majesty's Government to the propriety of liberating Das Antas and the other officers who had been captured at Oporto, on their parole of honour. Such a step, he was convinced, would operate very beneficially on the affairs of Portugal.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said, that every disposition existed on the part of the British officers to show all due respect and attention to that brave officer, consistent with his high character and station.

BISHOPRIC OF MANCHESTER.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved the order of the day for bringing up the report on this bill.

Lord REDESDALE moved, as an amendment, the omission of the second clause.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said the noble Lord was too early with his amendment. The Bishop of Bangor had an amendment before him.

The Bishop of BANGOR then rose to introduce the amendment of which he had given notice. It named the counties to be comprised in the Bishoprics of St. Asaph and Bangor.

It was opposed by the Bishop of LONDON, and was withdrawn.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

HEALTH OF TOWNS BILL.—Mr. ROEBUCK wished to know whether, as the Health of Towns Bill was on the paper for Tuesday next, it was really intended to bring on such a measure to-morrow (last Session, or whether it was the intention of the Government to have it Struttified? (A laugh.)—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that it was the intention of Government to bring on the bill.

CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD RAILWAY.—On the order of the day being moved for the third reading of the Chester and Holyhead Railway (Extension at Holyhead), a long desultory discussion took place.—Mr. HUME strongly opposed the bill, and moved as an amendment, that it be read a third time that day three months.—The house divided, when there appeared—

For the third reading	.. .. ..	80
Against it	.. .. ..	30
Majority	.. .. ..	50

Several additional clauses were then brought up and agreed to, and the bill was read.

PORTUGAL.—Mr. ROEBUCK wished to ask whether the prisoners who had been taken in Portugal by the English fleet were supported at the expense of the British Government, and if so, whether that expense would appear as an item in the next budget. (Hear.) —The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the only answer he could at present give to the question was, that the Portuguese prisoners at present were supplied with provisions by the British fleet in the Tagus.

Mr. STRUTT, in reply to a question from Mr. RICE, stated that the Railway Board had made a minute inquiry into the causes of the late accidents, and taken precautions against their recurrence.

POOR-LAW ADMINISTRATION BILL.—The third reading of the POOR-LAW Administration Bill was then moved, and led to a long and angry debate, in which Lord THOMAS FITZGERALD, the performances as the Queen's Theatre with their presence in the evening. The Royal suite consisted of the Marchioness of Douro, Lady Caroline Cocks, Hon. Miss Paget, Lord Byron, Lord Alfred Paget, and Colonel Wylde.

On Wednesday the Queen and Prince Albert rode out on horseback, attended by the Hon. Miss Stanley, Lord Alfred Paget, and Colonel Bouverie.

The Queen held a Court on Thursday afternoon at Buckingham Palace. Count de St. Aulaire, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from his Majesty the King of the French, had an audience of her Majesty on his return to his embassy at the British Court.

THE ACCESSION OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.—Last Sunday, her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria completed the twenty-first year of her reign, having ascended the throne of Great Britain on the 20th of June, 1837.

ARRIVAL OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.—The King and Queen of the Belgians arrived at Buckingham Palace, on Wednesday evening, on a visit to the Queen.

CRATEWORTH.—The Duke of Devonshire has left Devonshire House for Chatsworth, where the noble Duke will receive a visit from his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine, in the course of the ensuing week.

SIR ROBERT PEEL AND THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE.—Sir Robert and Lady Peel and Miss Peel have left town for Drayton Manor, Staffordshire, in order to make preparations for the reception of the Grand Duke Constantine, who, accompanied by his Excellency Baron Brunnow, will visit the right hon. Baronet during the early part of the ensuing week, and will honour Sir Robert with his company for three days.

FESTIVITIES AT BEAUFORT HOUSE.—The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort gave a superb entertainment on Wednesday evening, at Beaufort House, to their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Saxe Weimar. The hospitalities commenced with a grand banquet, at which his Royal Highness Prince George, and a distinguished circle of the nobility, had the honour of meeting the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess. The banquet was succeeded by a ball, the invitations to which included several Royal personages, as well as the leading members of the aristocracy and fashion of the world.

ARISTOCRATIC BALL.—Miss Burdett Coutts gave a grand ball on Wednesday night, at her mansion in Stratton-street, on which occasion she was honoured with the company of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Wellington, and a large number of the fashionable world.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

CURIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An accident, attended with great loss of property, occurred on the morning of yesterday week on the Great Western Railway, between the Chippenham and Wootton Basset Stations. It appears that a goods train, consisting of between thirty and forty trucks, containing merchandise and cattle, and propelled by two powerful engines, one of which was in the rear of the train, left the Chippenham Station about one o'clock in the morning, and proceeded as far as the bottom of the inclined plane, near Wootton Basset Station, when a chain, which connected the two parts of the timber waggon, broke, and the leading engine ran away with a few trucks and the fore part of that containing the timber. One end of the timber, being thus left without support, immediately fell and buried itself in the ground, forming an obstacle to the progress of the train. The driver of the engine behind the train, not being aware of what had occurred, and attributing the additional resistance to the inclined plane, left his steam on, and drove the waggons one over the other with tremendous force. About a dozen trucks were more or less damaged, one being driven completely into a field near the line, and several quite smashed up. By the accident, 73 sheep, 8 lambs, and 1 calf, were destroyed, many of them having either a limb broken or the body frightfully injured The guards and engine-drivers escaped unhurt. No passengers are taken by the goods trains on the Great Western Railway.

SUICIDE WHILE LABOURING UNDER A COFFER.—An inquest was held on Tuesday at Bethlehem Hospital, relative to the death of Sarah Pocock, aged forty-five years, late an inmate, who committed suicide under the most dreadful circumstances. Elizabeth Witness, laundrymaid, proved that she had known the deceased about three months as being an occasional visitor to the establishment. On Monday last, shortly before twelve, witness and the several washerwomen suddenly missed deceased. Witness ran into the wash-house and saw deceased standing on the top of a large copper, which was boiling over. She called out to prevent her from so doing, but, before she could reach her, the deceased jumped into the boiling liquid. Witness obtained the assistance of another female, but they were unable to get her out, as she was rendered and crouched herself down in the water. Several men were immediately called in, and the deceased was taken out in a dreadful state, and in most frightful condition, and removed to the infirmary. Henrietta Hunter, the matron, deposed to meeting the deceased soon after the melancholy affair had taken place, and, upon questioning her, she admitted that she had jumped in, as she had a wish to die. The deceased was considered to be labouring under a fit of insanity, as she was sufficiently collected and rational. The occupation of the mind in such cases was quite necessary, and recommended by the medical officers. The deceased never betrayed any symptoms of violence. She must have removed the lid of the copper, as it was perfectly safe a few minutes before. The Jury returned a verdict of "Temporary Insanity."

COMMITTAL OF TWO LADY THIEVES AT BRISTOL.—The magistrates at Bristol, on Tuesday, were engaged in hearing a charge of felony preferred by the officials of the Great Western Railway Company, against two females of elegant appearance and in a proper condition as to their means of living.

It was stated that the prisoners had been for some time past engaged in pocket-picking in railway carriages, from which they earned a handsome livelihood. A lady named Barnard, from Cheltenham, was in the habit of visiting the booking-office, waiting for a down train, by which she purposed proceeding to Swindon-upper-Mare. She had arrived too late for one train, and was waiting for another, when she was accosted by a female, who presented memoranda in her pocket-book, she felt some one push against her. Upon looking round she saw the prisoners, but they appeared to be too respectable for her to suspect anything wrong, and accordingly went on with her writing. In a few minutes afterwards she was again pushed against by the prisoners, who, upon her again looking up, immediately left the office. Their precipitate departure induced her to suspect something was wrong, and Mrs. Barnard immediately put her hand into her pocket and missed a small bag, in which were five £5 notes. She gave an alarm, and the railway police went in search of the prisoners, who were found in the London booking office of the Great Western station, waiting to take their departure for town. They were at once captured, and while they were in custody one of them was seen to throw away from her the bag containing the stolen notes. Mrs. Barnard at once identified them as her property, and the "ladies," who denied the theft and appealed to their "high respectability," were committed before the magistrates, who, upon hearing the facts, committed them for trial.

KABYLIA.—PLAIN OF BOUGIE, FROM THE RAMPARTS.—FROM A SKETCH BY A RECENT VISITOR.

KABYLIA.

(With two Sketches by a Correspondent.)

THE recal of Marshal Bugeaud from the Government of Algeria, and his recent proceedings in Kabylia, have led to some very animated discussions in the French Chambers. During his "Pacific Promenade" in the country of the Kabyles, he has devastated ten towns; and, as a mark of the civilisation of the inhabitants of these mountain republics, it is noticed that they possessed public libraries, containing Arabian and Berber manuscripts of great value, all which were burnt by order of the Marshal.

From the Sketch book of a Correspondent, who has very lately returned from a tour in Kabylia, we are enabled to present our readers with the two annexed Illustrations; and the accompanying details:—

The town of Bougie, in Kabylia, lies on the north coast of Africa, at the western extremity of the Gulf to which it gives its name. It has been successively in the hands of the Romans, the Moors, the Spaniards, the Algerines; and, lastly, the French. In the construction of its ancient walls, the characteristic masonry of its several masters may be traced: this variation of architecture adds to its picturesque effect, and is an interesting record of its history.

Its neighbourhood has lately been the scene of an attack made by the French upon the Kabyles, the inhabitants of a mountainous district, extending fifty miles inland to Setif; and, on the west and east, to within a short distance of Algiers and Philippeville respectively. They are a people quite distinct from the Arabs, living in villages, manufacturing their own arms, ammunition, &c; carrying on a considerable trade, and generally remarkable for their intelligence. They are supposed to be the aborigines of the country that they still inhabit, and are said never to have been entirely subdued, even by the Romans, who once were masters of the North of Africa, and who have left traces of their greatness to the present day.

The Expedition of the French, lately undertaken against these people by the Governor of Algeria, under the mild title of a "*Promenade Militaire*," is thus described in the *Presse*:—"The expedition, called pacific, against the Kabyles, which was undertaken, in spite of the Chamber and public opinion, and imposed on the Government by the caprice of Marshal Bugeaud, has produced its necessary consequences: the Kabyles, attacked without reason in their hearths, have defended themselves—the blood of our soldiers has unnecessarily flowed."

The writer of this notice was a passenger in the French Government steamer which conveyed the first detachment of engineers to Bougie. They carried with them a bridge, which was disembarked at the mouth of the river Ould Sabel, over which it was to be erected; and which, running through a plain at the foot of the mountains, falls into the gulf, about a mile to the east of the town: this was then the farthest limit to which any one could venture with safety. The column under Marshal Bugeaud, coming from Algiers, followed the course of this river; and it was from its right bank that he dated his despatch, giving an account of his unprovoked attack on the Kabyles, in which more than fifty of his men and officers were either killed or wounded. A second column, under General Bedeau, from Constantine, by way of Setif, within sight of the ramparts of Bougie, suffered about the same loss: several villages of the Kabyles were destroyed, and their inhabitants (as has been too often the case in the warfare of the French in Algeria) put to the sword. The results of this expedition are the submission of the tribes, and an agreement to pay tribute; but, it remains to be proved whether it will secure that free and safe passage from Bougie to Setif, and other places in the interior, which was the ostensible object proposed.

The scenery of the Gulf of Bougie is very beautiful: the mountains, which are of considerable height, were, in the spring, partially covered with snow; their sides are wooded and furrowed with a succession of valleys, which, for ages, have protected the Kabyles from invasion, and secured their independence. In the far distance, and scarcely to be discerned, are their villages; and the slopes, descending to the plain, show signs of cultivation, which appears to be carried to a considerable extent.

BUGEAUD IN ALGIERS.

Raise high the goblet quaff'd by Catiline!
Shrink not brave warriors: 'tis but Kabyle blood!
Swart Africa too long has bravely stood
Against your "*holy bayonets*," Right Divine
To revel in man's gore! Ay! quaff the wine
Of Moloch, children of the Tricolor!
Let the night-blaze of villages outshine
Upon the banner of each gallant corps!
And thou, great Duke of Isly, baker famed
Of Dahra's human holocaust go on!
Make an Acesdema, then be it named
Peace, while proud Gallia hails her worthy son.
"Ah! bean pays de France" shall thirst of war
For ever thin thy nobler nature mar?—L.

PORTUGAL.

The news from Portugal is important. The letters from Oporto of the 15th announce that the desired settlement of affairs has not taken place. On the contrary the Oporto Junta refuses to submit, and has refused the amnesty proffered by the Queen. The Junta has thus broken faith, for the British Consul at Oporto was distinctly informed that they would submit on ascertaining with certainty that the original amnesty and terms carried by Colonel Wylde would still be conceded, and the Consul thereupon informed Saldanha of the Junta's assumed determination, and begged him not to advance upon the town, thus serving the Junta's object, which was merely to gain time. The blockade, which had been suspended, was renewed. Spanish troops to the number of 12,000 men were on their march towards Oporto on the 11th.

The Queen of Portugal has issued a proclamation, couched in very affectionate and conciliatory terms towards the people of Portugal, in which her Majesty says that, in order to obtain the submission which is due to her, and to re-establish public order, she has resolved to adopt every measure dictated by humanity and the public safety, such as according a very extensive amnesty, and the restitution of all employments and of all honours.

The Cortes are also to be convoked, and the elections are to be proceeded with, after submission shall have been duly made, and public order restored on every point of the kingdom, in maintaining in all its plenitude the liberty of elections, the free exercise of all rights, and the scrupulous and impartial execution of the constitutional charter, in all its provisions.

This proclamation is followed by a decree, proclaiming a general and complete amnesty for all political crimes and offences committed since Oct. 6; the whole to be buried in oblivion, and stating that all persons deprived of their honours and distinctions shall have the same restored to them.

A letter from Zamaro states that the Spanish General Concha occupied Braganza on the 11th, with a division of his army.

SIR GEORGE POLLOCK, G.C.B.—This gallant and distinguished officer has returned to England from Calcutta. We regret to state that he is still in so delicate a state of health that he is unable to appear in public. At present, indeed, he is a close prisoner to the house, and compelled to decline all invitations, public or private. It is said, however, that there is every prospect of his soon recovering, under the invigorating influences of his native climate.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOL.—The forty-first anniversary of the Licensed Victuallers' School was celebrated on Wednesday, at the White Conduit Tavern, Pentonville, by a magnificent dinner, at which about two thousand persons were present. The chair was occupied by Joseph Carter Wood, Esq., who was supported by Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., Sir William Clay, M.P., Colonel Wood, M.P., Mr. Thomas Duncombe, M.P., Mr. Alderman Johnson (the late Lord Mayor), Mr. C. Cochrane, &c. &c. &c. After the usual loyal toasts had been drunk, the children now being educated in the school were introduced, and an appropriate address, of a poetical character, was spoken by two of the senior boys. From the annual address to the subscribers, it appears that in the past year the subscriptions have been increased by the sum of £440; at the last election twenty-five children were admitted into the school, and at the next it is contemplated to admit thirty. Since the school was established, 1987 children have been admitted, of whom 257 have been apprenticed, 461 sent to service, 214 taken by relations and friends, 26 died in the school, 12 expelled for repeated misconduct, and there are now within the walls of the institution 117 scholars. The toast of "Prosperity to the School," was received with unbounded applause; and in proposing it, the chairman spoke warmly in favour of the extension of education. Among the subscriptions were £50 from the Chairman, and ten guineas each from Lord R. Grosvenor, Colonel Wood, Sir W. Clay, and Mr. T. Duncombe; Mr. Alderman Johnson subscribed £31 10s., Mr. C. Cochrane £21, Mr. B. B. Cabbell £10 10s., and a number of others to a similar amount. The total amount of subscriptions was stated to be £2039 13s. The remaining toasts were "The Members for the Metropolitan Districts," "The *Morning Advertiser*," "The Governor and Committee of Management of the Licensed Victuallers' School," and several others of a similar description, and the proceedings did not terminate till a late hour. Mr. Toole officiated as toast master.

FATAL OCCURRENCE AT MILBANK.—On Sunday, a youth named Tripp, whose parents reside in Chelsea, met an untimely death by semi-decapitation, at Messrs. Cubitt's, where he was employed in the steam-sawing department. It appears that he was at the time in a position with the works he had no right to occupy, when, unexpectedly, a part of the machinery that vibrates perpendicularly fell in its descent, guillotine-like, upon the neck of the unfortunate youth, by which the vertebra was cut completely asunder, and death all but simultaneously ensued.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—An explosion of fire-damp took place about nine o'clock on Tuesday evening, at Felling Colliery, near Gateshead-on-Tyne. Three men and a boy were killed, and several others who were in the mine at the time were injured severely.

KABYLIA.—BOUGIE, FROM THE SEA.—FROM A SKETCH BY A RECENT VISITOR.

LADY DEANE COMMENCING, AT DUNDANION, THE CORK, BLACKROCK, AND PASSAGE RAILWAY.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE CORK, BLACKROCK, AND PASSAGE RAILWAY.

THIS important line of Railway was commenced on Tuesday, at Dundanion Castle, the seat of Sir Thomas Deane, two miles distant from the city of Cork. The splendid demesne, overhanging the river, presented a scene of bustle from an early hour. "Hundreds of the labouring classes," says the *Cork Examiner*, "thronged the grounds, in anticipation of employment, which desirable boon will be immediately conferred on some fifteen hundred or two thousand men, at most remunerative wages, under the spirited direction of Mr. Moore, the contractor." There were also present, crowds of villagers, in holiday attire. The spot selected for the cutting or turning of the first turf was contiguous to the old Castle of Dundanion, celebrated as having once afforded shelter to the famous William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania.

The excellent band of the 67th regiment was on the ground from an early hour; and, by their able performances, delighted the promenaders until about half-past one o'clock, when the visitors, forming a very numerous and fashionable gathering, were called from their promenade by a single gun, and then repaired to the drawing-room of the mansion of Dundanion; where, having formed in processional order, they advanced, headed by Lady Deane, leaning on the arm of Archdeacon Kyle, (in the absence of Sir Thomas,) to the spot marked for the cutting. On arriving here, Lady Deane was presented by the Directors, Alderman Thomas Lyons, Dr. Lyons, and Mr. B. Hall, with a beautifully wrought silver spade, the workmanship of Mr. Hawksworth, Grand Parade; on which is engraven the following inscription:—

The First Sod of the
CORK, BLACKROCK, AND PASSAGE RAILWAY,
Was turned by
LADY DEANE,
At Dundanion,
With this Spade, on Tuesday, the 15th day of June, 1847,
And presented to her by the Directors of the Company.

The Barrow is, also, a fine specimen of cabinet-work, by Mr. Allen, of Grattan-street.

All being in readiness, a deep incision was made in the turf, and Lady Deane, with admirable dexterity, lifted the sod and placed it in the barrow, which she then trundled, for a short distance, amidst the shouts of the people, the firing of guns, and the music of the band to "God Save the Queen."

Several gentlemen, including the Mayor and Directors, then followed Lady Deane's example; at the conclusion of which, Archdeacon Kyle said he had been commissioned by Lady Deane to return her best thanks to the Directors for their very handsome present of that day. Interested as she was in the trade and welfare of the City of Cork, she hoped that the present eventful crisis—the commencement of such an important undertaking—whilst it afforded ample return to the gentlemen embarked in it, would also prove the means of bestowing ample and remunerative employment on the operative and labouring classes at large. (Loud cheers.)

The ceremony then terminated; and the guests returned to the mansion, where an elegant banquet was served; in the absence of Sir Thomas Deane, the respected and venerable father of Lady Deane, Robert O'Callaghan Newenham, Esq., presiding; Lady Deane and Archdeacon Kyle, supporting him on the left, and Alderman T. Lyons, J.P., on the right. There were, also, present the Mayor, James Murphy, J.P., Ringmahon Castle; St. John Jeffreyes, J.P., Blarney Castle; Daniel Leahy, D.L., Shanakiel House; Col. Spinks and Lady, Col. Westropp, Henry O'Seward, Mrs. and the Misses Seward, Passage; and a party of distinguished guests, for whose names we regret that we have not space.

The Banquet having terminated, Alderman T. Lyons proposed, in eulogistic terms, the health of the respected hostess, "Lady Deane," which was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm. Alderman Kyle returned thanks on behalf of Lady Deane. The health of "The Queen" was then drunk, with the usual honours; as was also "Prince Albert and the other members of the Royal Family." The ladies then withdrew; and there followed a long list of toasts, commencing with "The Lord Lieutenant, the descendant of the great and good Lord-Chancellor Hyde, of the reign of James II." The new Railway Company, and its officers were toasted with much enthusiasm; as was Sir Thomas Deane (the absent host). The festivities terminated with the health of "the Ladies." The guests, after paying their respects to Lady Deane, and other members of the Dundanion household, departed; and thus the auspicious proceedings terminated.

COOLNESS OF A SPANISH ROBBER.—The Valencia diligence was robbed a few days ago near Cuenca. The chief of the thieves seems to have been quite an orator. The passengers not having produced of their own accord sufficient to satisfy his demands, he represented, with the air of a man defrauded of his dues, and treated shabbily, that really this was a very small number of watches for so respectable a party; and that, however much it went against his grain to commit anything in the shape of violence, the principles of duty would force him to proceed to commit a few little atrocities, unless the gentlemen present consented to conduct themselves in a handsomer manner. This dignified appeal to the consciences of the passengers did not fail of producing an effect. They searched their trunks and pockets a second time with more diligence. Some ounces of gold, some jewels, that had escaped their attention at first, were drawn forth to light, and handed over to the bandit. He was contented with this supplementary addition to the spoils, and refrained from the little atrocities he had reluctantly been obliged to throw out a hint of; nevertheless (said he), he could not refrain from observing that it was always safer, as well as more becoming, upon these occasions, to speak the truth at once.

HULLAH'S NEW MUSIC HALL.

ON Monday, the foundation stone of the edifice in course of erection in Long-acre (nearly opposite the end of Bow-street), for the use of Mr. Hullah's Singing Schools, was laid by Viscount Morpeth. The Bishop of Norwich, Lord Lyttelton, Mr Gladstone, Mr. Justice Coleridge, Sir E. Codrington, the Rev. Sir Henry Dukinfield, Dr. Jelf, of King's College, and several other gentlemen of distinction were present on the occasion; and the area of the building was crowded with Mr. Hullah's pupils.

Prayers having been read, the members of Mr. Hullah's class sang the Hundredth Psalm, after which, Lord Morpeth performed the ceremony of laying the stone, on which is inscribed merely his name and the date. His Lordship then addressed the meeting upon the moral and social good which might be expected to result from a more general knowledge of music, the comfort it might carry into domestic circles, and the spirit of earnestness, and, more than all, of unity which it might give to devotional exercises. He said that all must admit that no man had done one-half so much towards giving a knowledge of music to the million in England as Mr. Hullah, who, besides the musical attainments he imparted, rendered no small service to society by the spirit of unanimity and goodwill generated by his classes. His Lordship ended a long and eloquent speech by wishing every success to the institution.—Mr. Beaver read an address from the singing classes to Mr. Hullah, expressive of their satisfaction at the course he was adopting, which satisfaction they had proved by subscribing among themselves £500 towards defraying the expenses of the building, a cheque for which sum was handed to Mr. Hullah by Mr. Beaver.—Mr. Hullah returned thanks, hoping that his pupils, with many of whom he had been connected for six or seven years, in common with himself, would always be actuated by the same principle of unity and co-operation, without which the new hall would be no more than four walls and a roof, void of influence or profit.—The Bishop of Norwich proposed a vote of thanks to Lord Morpeth, and alluded to the effects of music upon both soldiers and sailors, asking who did not feel more loyal when he heard the national anthem, or "Rule Britannia," sung or played?—Lord Morpeth thought they could not do better than close the proceedings by requesting Mr. Hullah's pupils to sing "God Save the Queen," which was performed in a creditable style.

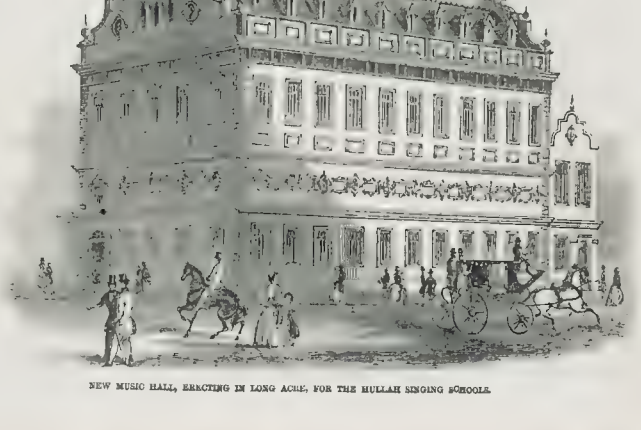
In the evening, the event of the day was celebrated by a Concert at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the Strand, at which upwards of 1000 persons were present. On the platform were Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Mr. Braham, Mr. H. Phillips, the Messrs. Distin, &c.; and their performances gave great satisfaction to the crowded audience.

We annex a view of the New Hall, showing the north front, in Wilson-street (leading from Endell-street to Drury-lane); and the east front, facing Charles-street, Long-acre; the plot of ground being connected (at the south-west corner) with Long-acre, by another plot. Thus, the situation admits of three entrances, from three different sides of the building—from Long-acre, Charles-street, and Wilson-street. The design is by Mr. William Wesmacott; it is in the Elizabethan style, and in the roof, reminds one of the Town-hall in Belgium; the dormers will light a large room to be fitted up for a ventilating apparatus, and as a Library of Music and Musical Literature. The Great Concert Hall will afford accommodation for three thousand persons.

With respect to the portion of the building now in progress, the lease of a house standing on a portion of the ground being as yet unexpired, as much of the building as will cover a length of 87 feet, is in the first instance to be completed; the use of the ground now occupied by the house, No. 89, Long-acre having been granted by the ground landlords, as a temporary entrance.

THE LATE THOMAS HOOD.—We have much pleasure in stating that Lord John Russell has announced her Majesty's gracious intention of conferring a pension of £100 a year upon the children of this highly-gifted but unfortunate author.

THE BANKER AND THE SPANISH ROBBERS.—Mr. J. A. Smith, M.P., who is on a visit to Madrid, went a few days since to the Escurial with his son, and while staying there his friends at Madrid found out that a band of robbers had formed a plan to waylay him on his return and carry him off to the mountains, in hopes of obtaining a heavy ransom for the release of "the English banker." The political chief of Madrid, to whom information of the plot was given, sent a party of the civic guard, who came upon the robbers about three miles from Madrid. Five of them were armed to the teeth. The civic guard succeeded in taking some of the band, the rest escaped. Mr. Smith had not come up at the time.



NEW MUSIC HALL, ERECTING IN LONG ACRE, FOR THE HULLAH SINGING SCHOOLS.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 27.—Fourth Sunday after Trinity.—Full Moon at 10h. 8m. p.m.
MONDAY, 28.—Queen Victoria crowned, 1838.
TUESDAY, 29.—St. Peter. Mars rises at 11h. 57m. p.m.
WEDNESDAY, 30.—Mercury sets at 9h. 45m. p.m.—Saturn rises at 11h. 4m. p.m.
THURSDAY, July 1.—The Sun rises at 3h. 49m.; is due E. at 7h. 23m.; and sets at 6h 17m.
FRIDAY, 2.—Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary.—The Day has decreased 7 minutes in length.
SATURDAY, 3.—Dog Days begin.
Venus appears near the W. horizon soon after sunset. The planets Mars and Saturn appear near the E. horizon before sunrise. The Moon is near to Saturn on July 3.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 3.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
0 32	1 1a	1 30	2 0	2 30	2 58	3 30	3 55	4 30	4 50	5 30	5 49	6 30	6 49

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Constant Subscriber.*"—*The Rev. Dr. Hook's celebrated Sermon, "Hear the Church," may be had of the Messrs. Rivington.*
"*A West India Subscriber,*" *Barbadoes, should forward his question by some other medium than that which subjects us to a shilling expense.*
"*D. W. A.*"—*We cannot direct you.*
"*A Subscriber.*"—*Mix suspected flour with lemon-juice or vinegar; if the flour be pure, they will remain together at rest; but, if there be a mixture of whiteway or chalk, a fermentation will ensue.*
"*Medicus,*" *Northampton, is thanked: the correction has been made. The "School Botany" is by Professor Lindley.*
"*Constance,*" *Stoke Newington.*—*We had not room.*
"*Indiana.*"—*Apply at a Corn-chandler's*
"*Augusta,*" *Burton-crescent.*—*Apply, by letter, to the Lord Chamberlain.*
"*P.*"—*Valpy's Latin Grammar.*
"*M. W. H.*"—*The volume shall be left for return.*
"*Peter Teazle,*" *Rochdale.*—*A Series of New Plays, entitled the "Acting Drama," is in course of publication, under the experienced editorship of Mr. Webster, of the Haymarket Theatre.*
"*S. P. L. B.,*" *Bath.*—*Read "have perished."*
"*An Admirer.*"—*The Engraving will, probably, appear next week. We cannot specify the duration of the musical engagements in question.*
"*Diamond.*" *We are not aware of Government having offered a premium for the discovery of "Squaring the Circle."*
"*Alfred D.*"—*We must decline giving an opinion in such a case.*
"*J. C.,*" *Cornhill.*—*The present authorised version of the Bible originated in the Hampton Court Conference of Prelates of the Church and the Dissenting Ministers, at the instance of the King, 2 James I., 1604. (See, also, the excellent article "Bible," in the "Penny Cyclopædia."*
"*W. W.*"—*We have already corrected the popular error of considering the pretended document of 1688, in the British Museum, as the first English Newspaper: it is a forgery. (See page 234 of the present volume.)*
"*A. W.*"—*The Epigram is not worth reprinting*
"*A Shilbereen Reader.*" *We cannot state the value of the Coin. As a genee al rule, apply, for situations in Public Offices, or Companies, to the principals.*
"*W. W.*"—*Try ground alum*
"*K. K. K.*"—*If cotton and woollen clothing, after washing, be rinsed in a moderate solution of nitre in water, it will prevent their readily taking fire, and improve their appearance.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Berwick.*—*The Picture of Boulogne, and Guide to Jersey; to be had of Cruchley, Fleet street.*
"*Danum,*" *Nottingham.* *Taylor's "Bee-keeper's Manual," (Third Edit.) The address of Mr. Sholl, the inventor of the Barrel Bee-hive, is Lamb-street, Spitalfields.*
"*J. D.,*" *Wicklow.*—*Apply to any druggist.*
"*Omega Sigma.*"—*"—brother-in-law."—We cannot reply to the questions on Military Costume.*
"*Quæ.*"—*Apply to Mr. Webster, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent Garden, with your "Queen Anne's Farthing."*
"*J. T.*"—*We have not room.*
"*Francis,*" *Blandford, had better await the announcement of the Distributors.*
"*F. P.,*" *Southsark. Or Mosaic u, literally, beaten gold: the term is most commonly applied to articles of copper, gilt.*
"*T. T. T. T.*"—*A Portrait of Queen Isabella, appeared in No. 232 of our Journal.*
"*W. C.,*" *Woodford. The marriage of second cousins is legal.*
"*J. V. L.,*" *Kensington.*—*Hyde Park, London, contains 388 acres: Phœnix Park, Dublin, upwards of 1700 acres.*
"*E. P. S.*"—*The line is by Dryden.*
"*Goss's*" *five guineas shall be added to.*
"*tota,*" *Lincoln, should apply to the principals.*
"*P. E.*" *For details of Mr. Bain's Electric Telegraph and Clock, see the "Artizan," No. 15; the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, *No. 105; and the "Year-book of Facts,"* 1845
"*A. M. K.*" *has merely to append London to the words.*
"*Plato*" *should make interest with the Railway Directors.*
"*H. S.,*" *Bradford. Black's "Picturesque Tourist of Scotland." Hemmingway's "Panorama of North Wales." Cliffe's "Book of South Wales," just published.*
"*M. L. C.,*" *Liverpool.*—*Mdme. Persiani is an Italian. She was the daughter of the celebrated tenor singer, Tacchinardi.*
"*S. T. W.*"—*Lord John Russell was never Premier till the accession of the present Ministry; he was Home Secretary, and Secretary for the Colonies, under Lord Melbourne.*
"*W. T.*" *Wansford.*—*The Act limiting the period of enlistment to ten years has passed.*
"*An Old Guardsman*" *is correct, according to the view he takes of the matter; we treated it on a broader and more general principle. We perfectly agree with his estimate of the troops in detail: finer men, or more perfect equipments, it is impossible to produce.*
"*Visitor.*"—*The best route to Vevay is as follows:—Folkestone, Boulogne, Paris, Dijon, the Jura, and Geneva. The journey might be done, as far as the mere travelling time is concerned, in five days and four nights; but passports, and other commental causes of delay, would not enable you to accomplish this under ordinary circumstances.*
"*M. D.,*" *Wavertburgh, is requested to send a specimen.*
"*Wyaneve*" *is altogether mistaken: we have already referred to the edition and page of Rozcommon's Works in which the couplet occurs; which must be final.*
"*B. H.,*" *Bristol, is thanked for the cuttings.*
"*Alfred.*" *We have already engraved a Portrait of Dr. Wolff.*
"*L. C. C.*"—*We must decline giving an opinion*
"*M. A.,*" *Lincoln's Inn.* *The Consecration of Bishops will take place in Westminster Abbey, on the Feast of St. Peter, June 29, (next Tuesday), at half past ten, a.m., punctual.*
"*J. T. L.*"—*A Rector is a clergyman who has the charge of a parish, and has the tithes, &c. A Vicar is the incumbent of a benefice.*
"*D. T.,*" *Cockermouth, should apply to a Music-seller.*
"*A Young Farmer.*" *To prepare Quills, steam them for four hours; then dry them, and in twenty-four hours, cut the nibs, and draw out the pith; lastly, rub them with a piece of cloth, and expose them to a moderate heat in an oven or store*
"*Καλλεκωψ, Cork.*" *The word Bathophage is of three syllables as in the Greek Βηθαγη.*

THE POTATO DISEASE. *We have received a letter from Mr. Westwood, the Secretary to the Entomological Society, described in the most courteous language, denying that the Aphis Vastator is the cause of the Potato Disease; and, advancing a theory of his own, in which he assumes the malady to be Cholera, analogous, in many respects, to the Cholera in man. At, however, Cholera is particularly characterised by diarrhœa, griping, and spasmodic contraction of the muscles, we do not subscribe to Mr. Westwood's Cholera theory. Up to the present moment, the Aphis Vastator is the only agent which has been proved to lead to the destruction of the plant, and, is now remains for other investigators to ascertain whether any other agent has assisted in the production of the mischief.*

*** Replies to a few Genealogical and Heraldic Inquiries are, unavoidably, deferred till next week.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT OXFORD.—Next Week we shall illustrate this important Meeting in a Series of Engravings, by our own Artists.

NOTICE. After next Saturday, July 3, all Back Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will be charged One Shilling each. The prices of the Parts and Volumes will be as usual: the Parts, 2s. 6d. each; and the Vols., 18s. each, except Vol. I., 21s. All the Numbers are kept in print, and can be had on the above terms

BOOKS RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Mc'Leod's Arithmetical Questions.—The Knitter's Friend.—The Knitter's Casket.—The Baby's Wardrobe.—Marie. By Count D'Orsay.—Post Office Railway Director.
MUSIC.—The Princess' Polka.—A Friend in Time of Need. A Song.—L'Aigle Quadrille.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1847.

THE great measure of Railway Government, which was to define the powers and set in motion the machinery of the new Railway Board, has broken down: the "late period of the session," and the "difficulties" of the question, have destroyed it: after a long and elaborate speech from Mr. Strutt, on Monday night, describing all the advantages of the plan, all the benefits and protection the public would derive from it, he suddenly, and to the surprise of the House, withdrew the bill altogether. That great leviathan, Mr. Hudson, shook his vast sides with laughter at the result of the Ministerial attempt to bind him with a band, and the smaller fry of the sea of speculation echoed their Monarch's hilarity: it was a scene of infinite contentment and cheerfulness. There, probably, never was a Ministry with such a talent for failing in all its endeavours. There is nothing it will not give up at the mere appearance of a difficulty: the mention of the word is enough: it scared them into stopping short of their own convictions on the Education Question; it has terrified them out of the best part of the Health of Towns Bill; and it has frightened them into dropping the only plan of Railway Government that ever was formed on anything like a system.

Men may contemplate difficulties till they despair: the more obstacles are dwelt on the more they magnify; and the apprehension that is so alive to them will often create them where they do not exist. Had the Government been resolved and determined to carry their Railway plan, they might have done it; for it was brought in at the beginning of the session: but it has been what is called "hung up" ever since. And the delay is now made the chief excuse for abandoning it. The same delay has been almost fatal to all that is left of the Health of Towns Bill. The efforts of the Government have been so feeble on both that the parties interested in maintaining things as they are, are emboldened to an opposition little short of defiance. Those places are exempted from control that are strong enough to resist interference, just as those interests are untouched that have wealth and power in the House; and the mass of the public are left exactly to the old *status quo*.

It is curious that, at the very time the Government is defeated, or defeats itself, in the attempt to establish some kind of control over Hudson and Co.'s highways (for the roads of the country are no longer under the protection of the Sovereign or the law), accidents of all kinds are increasing, as if to prove the necessity of it. Cast-iron arches break down with the weight of an ordinary train; brick arches sink into the streets of the metropolis, simply by their own weight; trains are turned into sidings, and produce fatal collisions; cattle trains are crushed by engines propelling from behind, and sheep and calves converted into veal and mutton by a wholesale slaughter. Government Inspectors and Engineers, who are only called forth by disaster, are seen walking over masses of fallen brickwork with the mortar still wet, or prying into the fractures of iron girders, or looking at shattered engines and carriages, from which the railway officials, "with their usual promptitude," as the reports say, (practice we presume making perfect), have conveyed the killed and wounded.

General Pasley's name has become quite a sound of ill-omen; it is only heard after some startling occurrence. His reports of the causes of accidents are, no doubt, discriminating, and all that can be desired; but the railway people never seem to derive any warning or improvement from them; and the Government abdicates the powers that might compel some attention to matters essential to the public safety. We fear the cheap and rapid system of construction is beginning to prevail in these undertakings; and it is quite impossible to secure good work for under payment. The suburbs of the metropolis will soon be intersected with lines of railroad, necessarily carried on viaducts; how many, on an average, are to be allowed to fall in, and bury the foot-passengers in the streets below them? We are no advocates of too much Government intermeddling. There are some things that no foresight can prevent, and Governments are no more infallible than private companies, seeing that human agents are the instruments of both. Neither Belgium nor Prussia, where the Government conducts everything, is exempt from casualties. On one of the Belgian lines, a short time since, they nearly killed the Queen and her suite. But the inability of a Government to do everything, does not exempt it from doing what it can; and what is wanted is not so much minute interference, as the establishment of some real responsibility in the Company itself.

At present, a frightful accident happens, an inquiry is made, the blame is cast on some spiritual man or driver, he is imprisoned or dismissed, and the public hears no more of the matter. But nothing touches the Directors or the Company, who, from parsimony or other motives, may have employed too small a number of servants, and those, probably, for the same reasons, not the best qualified of their class. The raving maniac who, the other day, murdered a poor girl in the Earl of Derby's grounds, had, up to the previous day, been a signal-man on a railway, and symptoms of insanity had evidently been noticed in him for some time. Yet he was still employed! What would be the fate of the Captain of a ship of war who had knowingly placed a sailor so affected at the helm? If the ship had been lost through it, he would have been degraded and dismissed the service. It is this kind of responsibility that should be attached to Railway Companies. Lives are as much in their charge as in that of a Captain in the Navy; but the responsibility should take a money form; the only penalty that can touch a Corporation is a pecuniary one. People must travel by railways now; they have no choice. The good or bad reputation of a line is becoming of less importance; make it, then, their interest to be careful, by imposing on them a more direct liability, either to private parties or the Government, in cases where accident is plainly caused by the misconduct, carelessness, or incapacity of their servants.

THERE really is some truth in what has been said satirically, that in England every public abuse requires a victim of high rank before it is abolished. The sanatory improvements now struggling with the sluggishness and suspicions of the public, would be greatly quickened by the death of somebody in some grand street, with a filthy alley or court behind it—and there are many such. Sydney Smith looked forward to a Bishop being burned in a railway carriage with confidence it would settle the "locking in" question. We have heard that many years ago one of the pieces of water in the Parks was unfenced and dangerous, being near a thoroughfare; but, though many ordinary people were drowned in it, nothing was done till a short-sighted nobleman walked into it one evening and perished. It was railed round next day. The whole power of popular opinion has not been able to abolish the miserable system of demanding payment for entrance to our cathedrals. The House of Commons, Sir R. Peel, popular periodicals, leading journals, nay the *Quarterly Review* itself, have all denounced the system in vain; a partial modification was all they obtained. But last week two-pence was demanded of a Lord at the door-way of St Paul's, and now, like Sydney Smith, we have hopes. If the money-taker could have known a Peer of the realm by instinct, as *Falstaff* knew the true Prince, he would have let him pass free; the two-pence extracted from the pocket of Earl Fitzwilliam has, perhaps, given the death blow to the practice. That two-pence inspired a speech in the House of Lords; what amount of coin taken from a commoner could have produced that effect? So small a sum of money was never better laid out for the benefit of the public, or, we will add, that of the Church itself. The system of money-taking at a Cathedral door, necessitates arrangements most unsuitable to the sacred character of the edifice; in St. Paul's, it being in the centre of a metropolis, those arrangements are more than usually extensive: we recollect with pain sundry barriers and iron spikes, to keep the public within certain bounds; and the presence of a policeman, his uniform looking doubly hideous in such a place, had a most chilling effect in the House of Prayer. The sum raised by the practice cannot be of much importance to a richly-endowed Chapter—almost as little, we should think, as the two-pence to Earl Fitzwilliam. But the principle involved both in the demand and the payment, is one that is doing more harm than many might suppose.

THE WEATHER.

THE temperature of each day during the past week has been below the average of the season: the sky has been nearly always covered by cloud. There have been several fine showers of rain, but its aggregate amount is but small. From Jan 1 to the present time, only 7 inches of rain have fallen; the average annual quantity is about 25 inches; so that, in the coming half year, we may expect two-and-a-half times as much as we have hitherto had. The following are some particulars of each day during the past week:—Friday, the sky was generally covered with cirrostratus and fleecy clouds; a heavy rain was generally falling during the morning. The direction of the wind was from S.W. generally, but it was variable. The average temperature of the day was 57½; the lowest reading, on grass, was 43½. Saturday, the sky was generally covered by cloud till the evening; the directions of the wind were W.S.W. and N.N.W. The average temperature of the day was 59°; the lowest reading, on grass, was 40°. Sunday was a dull day; the sky was nearly wholly covered by cloud all the day. Some rain fell after 9 P.M.; the direction of the wind was S.W. The average temperature of the day was 57°, and the lowest reading, on grass, was 39°. Monday, the sky was cloudy till near midnight, with very slight exceptions; the direction of the wind was S.S.W.; the average temperature was 57°, and the lowest thermometrical reading, on grass, was 47°. Tuesday, the appearance of the sky was variable; the direction of the wind was S.S.W. The average temperature of the day was 57½°; and the lowest reading, on grass, was 44°. Wednesday was a dull and wet day; the sky was nearly cloudless early in the morning, but, afterwards, became quite cloudy. At three P.M. a heavy rain fell, accompanied with vivid lightning and loud thunder: this storm was much more severe felt in every respect in the metropolis than at Blackheath. The general direction of the wind was S.W. The average temperature of the day was only 56°, and the lowest reading, on grass, was 34½. At night there was a lunar halo, whose radius was 22½°. Thursday the sky was principally covered with large clouds and a good deal of scud. Early in the morning two mock moons were visible; the one on the left side of the moon was well defined, and they were both of them at the distance of 23½° from the real moon. The direction of the wind was principally S.W. The average temperature of the day was 56½°, and the lowest reading on grass was 45°. The average temperature of the week was 57½°.

The extreme thermometrical readings each day were:—

Friday,	June 18, the highest during the day was	65	deg., and the lowest was	50 deg.
Saturday,	June 19	69	,,	43 ,,
Sunday,	June 20	68	,,	48 ,,
Monday,	June 21	69½	,,	48½ ,,
Tuesday,	June 22	67	,,	48½ ,,
Wednesday,	June 23	63½	,,	41½ ,,
Thursday,	June 24	67½	,,	49 ,,

Blackheath, Friday, June 25, 1847. J. G.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ELECTION OF SHERIFFS.—The election of two Sheriffs took place on Thursday morning. The Lord Mayor took the chair shortly after one o'clock. The Recorder having briefly addressed the electors, the names of the various candidates were read by the Common Sergeant, and William Cubitt, Esq., fishmonger, and Samuel Hill, Esq., spectacle-maker, were unanimously elected to be Sheriffs for the city of London and Middlesex. The election of candidates for other minor municipal offices was then proceeded with, the City Chamberlain and other officers being, for the most part, re-elected.

CITY OF LONDON ELECTION.—Mr. George Lyall has announced that he will not present himself as a candidate at the ensuing election.

ELECTION FOR MARYLEBONE.—On Monday evening, a numerous meeting of the electors of the borough of Marylebone took place at Lawson's Rooms, Gower-street, for the purpose of hearing an exposition of the political sentiments of Mr. Sergeant Shee, as a candidate to represent the borough in Parliament. Mr. Sergeant Shee, on presenting himself, was received with great applause, and stated his political views. He approved of household suffrage, grants for education, and the ballot. He was opposed to church rates, and to the endowment of the Irish clergy. The learned sergeant having answered a variety of questions, a resolution approving of him as a fit and proper person to represent the borough in Parliament was adopted. As Sir C. Napier is not going to Lisbon, he intends to contest the borough again. It is said he has coalesced with Sir B. Hall. The Conservative candidate is Sir J. Hamilton.

EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART AT WESTMINSTER HALL.—The public exhibition of the oil paintings and other works of art intended for the decoration of the New Palace at Westminster, is appointed to commence on Monday next.

PROPOSED DIVISION OF ST. PANCRAS INTO ECCLESIASTICAL DISTRICTS. On Monday, an adjourned special meeting of the vestry of St. Pancras took place at the vestry room, for the purpose of considering a proposal made by the vicar, the Rev. T. Dale, for dividing that populous parish into ecclesiastical districts, and for the erection of ten new churches. The Rev. T. Dale presided. The proposition underwent considerable lengthened discussion, it was rejected by a large majority.

THE METROPOLITAN TURNPIKES AND THE RAILWAYS.—On Tuesday, the turnpike toils north of the metropolis, which were put up to auction on the 18th of May last, but which were not sold, were offered for public competition by the Commissioners of the Metropolis Turnpike Roads, at the office of the Commissioners, Whitehall place, Mr. Lloyd, of Lincoln, in the chair. The first lot consisted of the Kensington, Brentford, and Isleworth roads. The Commissioners offered these at £15,500. Mr. Levy, the lessee of a large portion of the toll roads, said they were worth more than £14,000. In consequence of the Richmond Railway. Last year they produced £16,170. There was no bidding for them. The second lot comprised the Harrow roads, which were supposed of last year for £1110. The tolls were reduced one-third, and they were offered at £650. They were purchased for £860, by Mr. Jones. The third lot comprised the Stamford-hill roads, the Green-lane roads, and the Seven Sisters road, which realised last year £10,200 The sum now proposed was £9210; Mr Levy bought them for £9210. The commissioners then offered the first lot at £15,000. Mr. Levy was the buyer of them for £15,010. The whole of the tolls realised £53,723.

THE NEW MODEL PRISON, CLERKENWELL.—On Wednesday this prison was inspected by the Government officers, previous to being placed in the hands of the authorities. It is not, however, expected to be opened for the reception of prisoners till July. It is exclusively intended for the reception of persons remanded for further examination from the police-offices and committed for trial, and will be called the Middlesex House of Detention. It contains 1000 cells, each being fitted in the same way as those at the Model Prison at Pentonville. All persons under detention are to be kept apart, the exercise grounds be ng so constructed that they can hold no communication with each other

RAGGED SCHOOL IN CLARE-MARKET.—On Monday a meeting, numerously an respectably attended, was held in the vestry room of St. Clement Danes Church with his lordship in the chair, on behalf of a ragged school in Clare-market. Lord Ashley presided on the occasion, and in strong terms urged upon the meeting the destitution, misery, and ignorance, of many children in that locality, and the necessity of some steps being taken to them the blessings of education. The meeting was then addressed by several speakers in support of resolutions recognising the success which has hitherto attended the formation of ragged schools, and adopting one of the Seven Dials Ragged School, about to be opened near Clare-market, as worthy the support of the parishioners of St. Clement Danes and the inhabitants of the surrounding district. The resolutions were adopted.

THE PRICE OF BREAD.—From Monday the bakers throughout the metropolis reduced the price of the 4lb. loaf one halfpenny. The best bread is now charged 11d. Second quality 9½d. and 9d. In Whitechapel, the New Cut, Westminster, and other populous districts, the price is 8½d. and 8d, weighed on delivery. Rye bread 7d. and 7½d. the 4lbs.

DEATHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The births and deaths for the week ending June 19, are thus given in the Registrar General's return:—Births, 1,178; deaths, 978.

THUNDER STORM IN THE METROPOLIS.—On Wednesday the metropolis was visited by a thunder storm, the rain at one time falling very heavily, causing considerable damage to the fruit trees around Wandsworth, Barnes, Mortlake, Battersea, and other places. Towards evening the atmosphere became clear, and the sun shone with unusual brilliancy. It subsequently became very lowering, the wind ceased, and the night closed in with a continual drizz.ng rain.

DISASTROUS FIRE.—Early on Monday morning, a fire broke out in the King's Head and Ladder could be procured. The property of Mr. John Waller, which was attended with serious consequences. After some trouble, the inmates were aroused, but the fire had made such progress that very few of the residents were able to descend the staircase. One person named John Pemberton, a lodger in the house, finding that the flames had cut off all escape by the stairs, jumped from the top window, and, falling on to the stone flags beneath, fractured his thigh, and was otherwise severely injured that it was necessary to take him to the hospital. Another lodger jumped from the same window, but was not much injured. A third party got out of one of the windows and hung by the hands until a ladder could be procured. The building was nearly destroyed, and the furniture, stock-in-trade, &c., partially consumed. The total damage will amount to several hundred pounds. Fortunately, Mr. Waller was insured for the stock, &c.

DEATH OF DR. LYNCH.—This advocate of sanatory regulations expired on Wednesday, at his residence in Farringdon-street, of inflammation of the throat, after a few hours' illness. He was one of the Commons Commissioners for the Ward of Farringdon Without, and senior surgeon to the West London Union. He had the honour to deliver the Hunterian oration. Dr. Lynch was only thirty-eight years of age.

THE CONSERVANCY OF THE THAMES.—On Wednesday a Court of Common Council was held for the further consideration of the question of agreeing to the Government bill, relative to the conservancy of the river Thames. A long discussion took place within closed doors, and it terminated in the adoption of the Government measure by a majority of 25.

POSTSCRIPT

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

ROYAL ASSENT.—The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Destitute Persons (Ireland) Bill, the Employment of Able-Bodied Poor (Ireland) Bill, and several other Bills.

THE QUALIFICATION OF PEERS (SCOTLAND) BILL.—The Earl of ROSEBERY moved the second reading of this bill, and, after a slight discussion, the motion was agreed to

A motion of the Earl of DEVON to refer the petition of the Chairman of the Oxford and Birmingham Junction and the Birmingham and Wolverhampton and Dudley Railway Companies to the Select Committee on standing orders, excited some discussion, but the motion was agreed to without a division.—The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

THE HIGHWAYS BILL.—The House met at noon to-day, and discussed the Highways Bill in Committee. Several objections were made to the bill, and an amendment to enquire the central authority given to the Commissioners having been carried by 80 to 48, Sir G. GREY withdrew the bill.

The House then adjourned till five o'clock.

THE SPEAKER CONSERVANCY BILL.—The House met again at five, when Mr. WARD moved that this bill be re-committed, as some of its provisions he considered affected the rights of the Crown.—Mr. HUME considered that the bill was of a very objectionable nature.—The proposal met with some opposition, but, upon a division, it was agreed, by 92 to 24, to re-commit the bill.

CAPTAIN WARNER'S INVENTIONS.—On the motion for going into a Committee of Supply, Lord INGESTRE moved for a Select Committee to consider the Report of the Commissioners appointed to investigate Captain Warner's inventions.—Lord J. RUSSELL opposed the motion, on the ground that there had been sufficient trials of the inventions.—Mr. ASHLEY supported it, believing that unmerited obloquy had been cast upon Captain Warner, and that he ought to have fair play.—After a debate, the motion was withdrawn.

Some miscellaneous business was then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

ROYAL VISIT TO WESTMINSTER HALL.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the King and Queen of the Belgians, and suite, inspected the Cartoons in Westminster Hall yesterday afternoon. Her Majesty remained some time in the Hall, and afterwards spent a few minutes in the House of Lords.

MR. COBDEN.—Mr. Cobden has written from Venice to the electors of Stockport, informing them that he shall solicit their votes at the ensuing election. The hon. gentleman expresses his regret that the electors should be called upon to exercise the franchise at a period of manufacturing depression, and proceeds to argue that the present crisis affords proof of the soundness and beneficence of the principles of Free Trade. In conclusion, Mr. Cobden suggests reasons for believing that the Free Traders will have to exert vigilance in the next Parliament, and says he shall be ready to return to active political life "with renewed health."

ROYAL COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS.—On Thursday afternoon the Judges met to award the premiums for the best oil-paintings sent to Westminster Hall in the first week in June, pursuant to notices issued by her Majesty's Commissioners of Fine Arts in 1844. The following is a list of successful artists:—In the Fresco Class, £500: Mr. F. R. Pickersgill, 8, Leigh-street, Burton-crescent; Mr. G. F. Watts, 48, Cambridge-street, Edgware-road; Mr. Edward Armitage, 13, George-street, Adelphi.—In the Second Class, £300: Mr. John Gilbert, 59, Fetter-lane; Mr. Paul Falconer Poole, 1, St. John's-place, Lisson-grove North; Mr. Noel Paton, Wocer's-alley Cottage, Dunfermline, N.B.—In the Third Class, £200: Mr. James Eckford Lauder, 35, Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square; Mr. Charles Lucy, Tudor-lodge, Albert-street, Mornington-crescent; Mr. John Calcott Horsley, the Mall, Kensington Gravel Pits.—The Exhibition contains, altogether, 120 paintings, many of them of a colossal size.

AMBERGATE, NOTTINGHAM, AND BOSTON, &c., RAILWAY.—A numerous meeting of shareholders in the above line was held yesterday, at the George and Vulture, George-yard, Lombard-street, pursuant to an invitation from a portion of their body, who had been in communication with the Directors on the present position of the Company: Benjamin Badger, Esq., barrister-at-law, in the chair. The circular calling the meeting, and the report of what had taken place in the correspondence, having been read, the chairman animadverted severely on the unwillingness of the Directors to sell, lease, or let the line, and recommended the shareholders to look after themselves. Several gentlemen warmly advocated the Chairman's views, and eventually appointed the following gentlemen as a Committee, with power to add to their number, to watch over the interests of the shareholders at the General Meeting, in August next:—Herbert Ingram, Esq.; Benjamin Badger, Esq., barrister; J. Davis, Esq.; S. H. Armitage, Esq., of Wakefield; Horatio Phillips, Esq.; F. Wakefield, jun., Esq., Nottingham; and Richard Wilkinson, Esq.

DEATH OF MR. RAWLINSON, THE MAGISTRATE OF MARYLEBONE POLICE COURT.—Yesterday morning, between the hours of five and six o'clock, the above gentleman departed this life, at his residence in town. The deceased gentleman was the oldest magistrate in the metropolitan district, and had been ill more than a week or ten days.

CRICKET.—THE GENTLEMEN OF KENT AND THE GENTLEMEN OF ENGLAND.—This interesting rivalry, which occupied the attention of the cricketing world, at Lord's, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, was brought to a close on the last-named day. England. first innings, 181; second, 235. Kent: first innings, 180; second, 97. England, therefore, won by 156 runs.—BRAZENOSE (OXFORD) v. CLAPHAM.—This annual contest came off on Thursday, at Blackheath, when the result was the defeat of the former upon the first innings by 77 runs.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE CROYDON RAILWAY.—An accident of a very distressing nature occurred near the Annerley station of the above railway, on Thursday evening. Mr. Buckmaster, who tenants the Annerley Tavern, holds some land on the opposite side of the railway to that on which the tavern is situate. On this land some labourers were employed in haymaking, the nephew of Mr. Buckmaster, aged only nineteen, superintending their operations. He was in the act of crossing the railway to the field, when a pilot engine, on its way to town, passed the station at a rapid pace, and, before the unfortunate young man could clear the line, he was struck by the off-buffer and thrown a distance of several yards, falling with great violence on the back of his head, by which his skull was fractured. He was taken to Guy's Hospital, but was dead on arriving there.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

PORTUGAL.—SURRENDER OF SA DA BANDEIRA.

Accounts have been received from Lisbon and Spain, stating that Sa da Bandeira had surrendered at discretion, prisoner of war, at Setubal, on the 14th inst., with 2000 regular troops.

The two provinces of Beira are completely relieved of revolutionary troops, who have retired to Grotto.

Letters from Lisbon to the 19th inst., reached us yesterday afternoon.

The insurgent force at Setubal had been entirely broken up and dispersed; 142 chiefs and officers and more than 400 of the soldiers were now in custody in Lisbon; they had fled to the interior, but were overtaken by Vinhaes at Alcazar do Sal, where he made upwards of 300 prisoners, and many others besides surrendered to him. The leaders were on board our squadron in the Tagus, and in custody until the submission of the Junta shall bring the amnesty into force. The neck of the insurrection in the south of Portugal was broken, and the progress of pacification there would be rapid, though Evora, reinforced by the fugitives, might hold out for some time.

Thirty of the prisoners had escaped from Fort St. Julian.

Up to the 21st inst., the English squadron had not arrived at Oporto from Lisbon to take an attack upon the former city. There was a force of 9000 in insurgents congregated, and it was reported they would yield to the English power, and that only; and should the Spanish army arrive to show fight, they would defend the city to the very last. It was stated that the Spanish army, 3000 strong, was at Braga, about ten leagues from Oporto, whither they were making with all expedition.

A decree had been issued making Bank of Lisbon notes legal tenders for only one-third of each payment, from the first of July forward. This measure will throw all commercial operations into the greatest confusion.

SPAIN.

The Paris papers of Thursday publish full details of the affair at Canton. The *Debats* justifies the course adopted by Sir J. Davis, sets forth the moderation of the English, and says they demanded nothing which ought not to have been conceded four or five years ago. On the other hand, the *Presse*, with its accustomed hatred of England, and its usual perversion of truth, speaks of our conduct as unjustifiable and barbarous.

The Chamber of Deputies, on Wednesday, resumed the consideration of the Budget. An amendment was carried against Ministers, the effect of which will be to reduce the expenses of the Council of State by 45,000f.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES &c.

CAMBRIDGE, June 21.

At a Congregation held this day the following degrees were conferred:—

Doctor of Civil Law.—Henry J. S. Maine, Trinity College, Professor of Civil Law.

Ad Eundem.—William Sutherland M'Donall, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford; James Jackson, M.A., Brasenose College, Oxford.

June 23.

At a Congregation holden this day, the following degrees were conferred:—

M.A.—C. W. Underwood, St. John's College; W. Murton, St. John's College; T. Dixon, Jesus College.

B.A.—W. H. Morris, St. Peter's College.

THE DEANERY OF MANCHESTER.—The Rev. G. N. Bowers, Rector of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, will be the new Dean of Manchester.

INTERESTING GEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES.—The *Journal des Debats* publishes the following letter, dated Odessa, the 4th inst.:—"The Count de Castelbajac, Professor of Geology at the Imperial University of Dorpat, who at this moment is travelling in the south of Russia, has discovered in a property situated to the north of Odessa, several skeletons of fossil animals of enormous dimensions. The skeletons are 83 in number, viz., 6 elephants, 1 rhinoceros, 2 oxen, 4 stags, 1 antelope, 51 bears, 2 hyenas, 3 dogs, 3 cats, and 1 ruminating animal, species unknown. These skeletons, together with the bones, were found under a thick layer of calcareous earth. The discovery made by M. Erdmann is the more remarkable, as hitherto there never have been any remains of the antediluvian animal reign discovered in Russia."

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It is now confirmed that the Porte has accepted the proposition of Prince Metternich for settling the difference between Greece and Turkey The Grand Vizier's letter has been handed to the English Minister, and by him forwarded to Vienna. The dispute is regarded as arranged. M. Mussurus will return to Athens, but will not, it is thought, long remain there.

On the 14th inst., the anniversary of the battle of Marengo, a colossal statue of Napoleon was erected on the field, to commemorate the victory of the French army. The generous thought is due to M. Jean Antoine Delayo, of Alexandria, an enthusiastic admirer of the Emperor.

The *Ayr Advertiser* says there was found dead lately, on the banks of Pulgarny, *alias* the Water of Bladenock, near Drumlanford House, a craigy heron, the stomach of which contained the amazing number of thirty-nine fine trout.

On Monday week a trout was taken with a rod and line in the river Wye, near Hereford, of the following measurement:—Length, 22½ inches; largest girth, behind pectoral fin, 13½ inches. When first caught it weighed 9lbs. The fish was in fine season.

Two persons, a man and a woman, who sought refuge in a barn along with a crowd of persons in Tenworth, on Tuesday last, during a thunderstorm, were struck dead by the electric fluid.

In the night of the 13th the residence of the Count de Goerlitz, at Darmstadt, was in great part burnt down. Fire broke out in the chamber of the Countess, who perished in the flames.

The thirty-three prisoners who were taken at Torres Vedras have arrived at Angola. Amongst them were Counts Bomfin and Villa Real.

The sale of horse-flesh has been permitted in Hanover, and thousands of poor people exist on it. It is sold in many places, ready cooked, at 1½d. per pound.

Joseph Ady has been defeated in the New County Court, Whitechapel. He was summoned by a gentleman who had paid him £1 for useless information, and the court ordered him to refund the money, with all expenses, within a week from the hearing of the summonses.

The Queen of Portugal has written a letter to the Duke of Palmella, in the most gracious manner, commanding his return to Lisbon, and his resumption of the position which he had so long and so deservedly held in the Councils of her Majesty before he was compelled, by the civil war, to quit the country.

The "London," a new eight-feet-driving-wheel narrow gauge engine has lately made several trips on the North Western Railway, from Wolverton to the Camden Town station. On Friday (last week), with 12 carriages, or about 50 tons, seven consecutive miles were performed within seven minutes, and one mile was run in 50 seconds, or at a rate of more than 68 miles per hour. It is stated that the engine was perfectly steady at this velocity.

The *Trent* steamer, which arrived with the West India mails on Monday, brings the news that the Mexican Congress had given Santa Anna instructions to set fire to and burn the whole city of Mexico, rather than that it should fall into the hands of the Americans. There is nothing of interest from the West India Islands.

West and Farmery, the individuals charged with forging scrip of the South Western Railway Company, have been found guilty at the Central Criminal Court, but the question as to what is the exact legal nature of scrip is to be argued before the fifteen Judges in November next. Judgment is, therefore, respited.

A large meeting was held in the Vestry Hall, Lambeth, on Monday evening, at which donations and subscriptions, amounting in all to near £200, were contributed for the purpose of replacing the valuable tools lost by the workmen in the late fire at Messrs. Maudslay and Field's, the engineers.

In its sitting of the 16th, the three States of the Prussian Diet adopted, by 220 votes against 205, the bill for the admission of Jews to all places, except such as are connected with the exercise of other forms of worship, or in the religious instruction.

We learn from Modena that the Duke and Duchess de Bordeaux have been on a visit to the Duchess of Parma, the widow of Napoleon, and were on the 12th inst., still with her at Parma.

On the 21st of May last, the packet-ship *Eulalia*, belonging to St. Sebastian, while on a passage from Havana to Galway, was overwhelmed by an iceberg. Two boats, containing the captain, 14 of the crew, and 14 passengers, succeeded in getting clear of the wreck, but the third, with 20 persons in it, most of whom were women, was drawn down with the vessel, and every soul perished. On the following day the remaining boats, with their crews, were picked up by the schooner *Newport*, of Stockton, which vessel has reached Galway. The loss of the *Eulalia* and cargo is estimated at £25,000.

The *Montevideo Times* of the 28th inst. states that a farmer in the Weald of Kent has for the last two years dug up excellent crops of potatoes, the whole of which had exhibited the usual signs of disease. The plan he pursued was simple—immediately on the disease appearing as usual in the haulm, the whole of the haulm was cut off and removed, and good crops entirely free from disease were the result.

The *Minstrel* has arrived from Monte Video, which she left on the 19th of May. General Rivera continued to invest Monte Video, whose inhabitants were occasionally shot by his forces. About a fortnight before the *Minstrel* left, an English quartermaster was murdered, and the carcase of his horse sold for beef in the market-place.

The Admiralty have ordered two ships at Pembroke to be immediately cleared out and fitted as fever ships for Liverpool, to which port they are to be towed by steam vessels as soon as they are ready.

The Queen of Portugal has sent a present to the crew of the Leith and North British Railway Company, in acknowledgment of their conduct in saving the life of her husband, the King Consort, at the late accident on the Edinburgh and Dalkeith Railway. The present consists of a gold watch, with suitable inscription, for the engine driver, and a silver watch for the stoker, who was severely injured in the accident, but who is now recovering.

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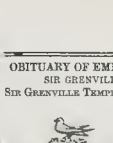
OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR GRENVILLE TEMPLE TEMPLE BART., OF STOWE.

SIR GRENVILLE TEMPLE, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the 15th Hussars, died at Constance, in Switzerland, on the 7th, aged 48. He was the eldest son of the late Sir Grenville Temple, 9th Baronet, whose father, Sir John Temple, succeeded to the title in 1786, at the decease of his kinsman Sir Richard Temple. The Baronet just deceased was born 20th July, 1799, married 5th May, 1829, Mary, daughter of George Baring, Esq., brother of Lord Ashburton, by whom he leaves a large family, the eldest son of which is the present Sir Grenville Leofric Temple, Bart., an officer in the Royal navy, born in 1836.



The ancient family of Temple derives its surname from the manor of Temple, county of Leicester, and deduces its descent from Leofric, Earl of Chester, who lived in the reign of Edward the Confessor. The Leofric married the celebrated Godiva, of Coventry notoriety, who is said to have appeased the wrath of her offended lord, and to have obtained a restitution of privileges for the good citizens of Coventry, by exhibiting on horseback, in the simple habiliments of Eve, to the confusion of an unlucky knight of the needle, whom tradition hath stricken blind for presuming to peep. Certain it is that pictures of the Earl and his Countess were set up in the west window of Trinity Church, in that ancient city, about the reign of Richard II., more than three centuries after the occurrence of the supposed event; his Lordship holding a charter in the right hand, with the words,

I, Lurick, for love of thee
Do set Coventry toll-free.

And there is still a yearly procession of a naked figure observed by the grateful citizens, on Friday after Trinity Sunday.

DAVID LEAHY.

MR. LEAHY, by birth an Irishman, was called to the English bar by the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn. The learned gentleman joined the Western Circuit: but, though in some practice, his success was not commensurate with the great ability he undoubtedly possessed. As a writer on literary, political, and legal subjects, Mr. Leahy was, however, actively and continually employed; and he was esteemed to possess such deep rooted forensic and constitutional knowledge, that he was chosen as one of the counsel in the defence of Mr. O'Connell. The soundness of his arguments on that occasion was afterwards recognised by the Judgment of the House of Lords. The volume he subsequently published relative to the trial added much to his reputation.

On the recent establishment of the Local Courts, Mr. Leahy was appointed the Judge for the Greenwich and Lambeth districts; and it is much to be lamented that he has been snatched away just as he had attained that position which his talents entitled him to hold.

Mr. Leahy died on the 21st inst., at his Chambers, in Mitre Court-buildings. The demise of this excellent person is the subject of deep regret to a very wide circle of friends, to whom his high social, as well as mental qualifications, had endeared him.

JAMES ASPINALL, ESQ.

THIS highly respectable gentleman was a member of the Corporation of Liverpool, and had filled the office of Mayor of that important town. He was also a magistrate for the county of Lancaster.

The death of Mr. Aspinall was awfully sudden. While in Vauxhall Gardens, on the night of Thursday the 17th inst., with a party of friends, he fell down, and at once expired. The cause was apoplexy, brought on, no doubt, by his excessive corpulence. Mr. Aspinall, though only forty-two years of age at his decease, weighed 21 stone.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT OXFORD.

Oxford has been very full of company during the week, in consequence of the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

Among the earliest arrivals at the Reception-room were—Baron Bonaparte, Prince of Canino; the Chevalier Bunsen, the Prussian Ambassador; the Hon. Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister; Count Rosen, from Sweden, deputed especially from that country by the Crown Prince, in order to exhibit some remarkable maps of his execution, illustrating the productions of iron and wood, and the relative altitudes of the kingdom: there were, also, present, the Marquis of Northampton; Sir T. Acland, M.P.; Sir C. Lemon, M.P.; Sir R. Murchison, Sir W. Snow Harris, Sir Henry Delabeche, the Dean of Westminster, &c.

The first meeting of the General Committee was held at one o'clock on Wednesday in the Council Chamber of the Town-hall. In the chair was Sir R. Murchison, the President at Southampton. A lengthy discussion took place on a resolution to reunite the Mechanical along with the Mathematical Section, with which it was formerly connected. On the question put to the vote, the numbers appearing equal, the Mechanical Section was permitted to have existence for at least the present session.

Sir R. H. Inglis, the Treasurer, read the report of the finances of the past year, which made the total receipts £1167 6s. 10d. Among them was the donation of £100 subscribed by Prince Albert at the last meeting at Southampton, whilst the incidental receipts from the contributions of members and associates made up the remainder of the sum.

The meeting, which was more numerously attended than on any previous occasion, was then adjourned till Saturday morning.

The preliminary meeting of the Association took place at the Theatre, on Wednesday afternoon. The chair was taken by Sir R. I. Murchison, F.R.S. He was supported by the Marquis of Northampton, the President of the Royal Society; the Prussian and American Ministers; Sir T. Dyke Acland, Bart., M.P.; the Earl of Enniskillen; Sir John Herschel, Bart.; Sir John Richardson; Sir James Rose; Dr. Faraday; Professor Owen, and many other of the leading members.

Sir R. I. Murchison, in opening the business of the meeting, said that there was a very fair matter of congratulation in the proceedings of the Association during the past year, accompanied as they were, likewise, with the reminiscences of its first visit to Oxford. He was glad to be enabled to recognise in the room the presence of representatives of the science of Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Norway, Holland, and France. Amongst the latter, he could not but feel satisfaction in announcing the name of M. Le Verrier, whose astronomical reputation was European.

Sir R. H. Inglis, the president elect, who wore his academ[illegible]n, as Doctor of Civil Laws of the University, delivered the preliminary add[illegible]r, which occupied about two hours. In the course of his address, he alluded [illegible] the progress which had been made in the different branches of scientific inquiry since the last meeting. At the head of these was an important discovery in astronomy—the re-ult of pure intellect. He would not presume to dispute upon the rivalry or merits of Le Verrier and Adams, but it was certain that on one had found by lonelight watchings what the other had predicted by the results of calculation. In allusion to the astronomical assertions of the Earl of Rosse, one of the vice-presidents of the present meeting, he must state that his telescope was the greatest contribution that ever wealth had made to science, particularly in its combination of chemical and mechanical ingenuity. In chemistry, discoveries of great importance had been made, particularly in the discovery of electrical currents produced from the muscular contractions of the living body, and which ceased sooner in warm than in cold-blooded animals. Since the last meeting many important and interesting researches had been made in the insect creation, as the results of the microscopical exhibition to be held in the ensuing week would doubtlessly prove. One of the latest discoveries of the microscope was the circulation of the blood from the arteries to the veins, a matter propounded by Harvey, but never before demonstrated. In natural history, and particularly in botany, important practical developments were being made. Electricity was working wonders for the benefit and comforts of mankind. In the United States of America there was an instantaneous communication of 1,900 miles; and when the *Hibernia* steamer lately carried out the intelligence of the dearth of corn in this country to Boston, it was instantaneously conveyed to New York, the streets of which were the next day filled with carts from neighbouring farmers laden with the produce of the country, and for English use.

The Marquis of Northampton proposed, and the Chevalier Bunsen seconded, a motion of thanks to Sir H. Inglis.

Thursday was the first day for the business of the sections. The rooms devoted to such subjects as geology, natural history, and mathematical and chemical science, were not without numerous and attentive audiences. The section for geology and physical geography, which is presided over by the Dean of Westminster, and had the advantage of the presence of Sir H. De La Beche, Sir R. Murchison, Professor Sedgwick, and other eminent geologists, was crowded throughout the sitting, the ladies forming by no means an unimportant proportion of the assembly. All the sections met on Thursday, and many subjects were discussed.

We, this week, illustrate the General Meeting. Towards the hour appointed for its commencement, very numerous groups of gentlemen, several in their academic costume, entered the spacious building, and were there warmly met by many of the fair sex to grace the proceedings. At three o'clock, the lower gallery was completely filled with visitors, chiefly ladies; whilst the gentlemen and some ladies occupied the seats on the floor of the building.

The only alteration made in the general appearance and arrangement of the Theatre was the placing seats for the visitors in the body of the area

Our Illustration shows the interior of the Theatre; with the President seated in his chair; the visitors in the gallery; and the members of the Association and their friends, in the pit or body of the building

Next week, we shall more fully illustrate the Proceedings; with a series of Views of the several Meetings, which, from their being held in different edifices, will enable us to convey to the reader some idea of the architectural variety of the city of Oxford; as well as of the interest of the Transactions.

HER MAJESTY THE PRINCE OF WALES, THE PRINCESS ALICE, AND THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

A SKETCH FROM THE LATE REVIEW.

THE QUEEN.

'Tis merrie June. The sun shines out
On cuirass of the Cuirassier,
On bay'net bright, while banners flout
The gay breeze, 'mid the people's cheer.
Why rings to heaven that joyous shout?
Our Sovereign Liege is riding by.
The mother and the wife, throughout
Worthy all blessings from on high.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

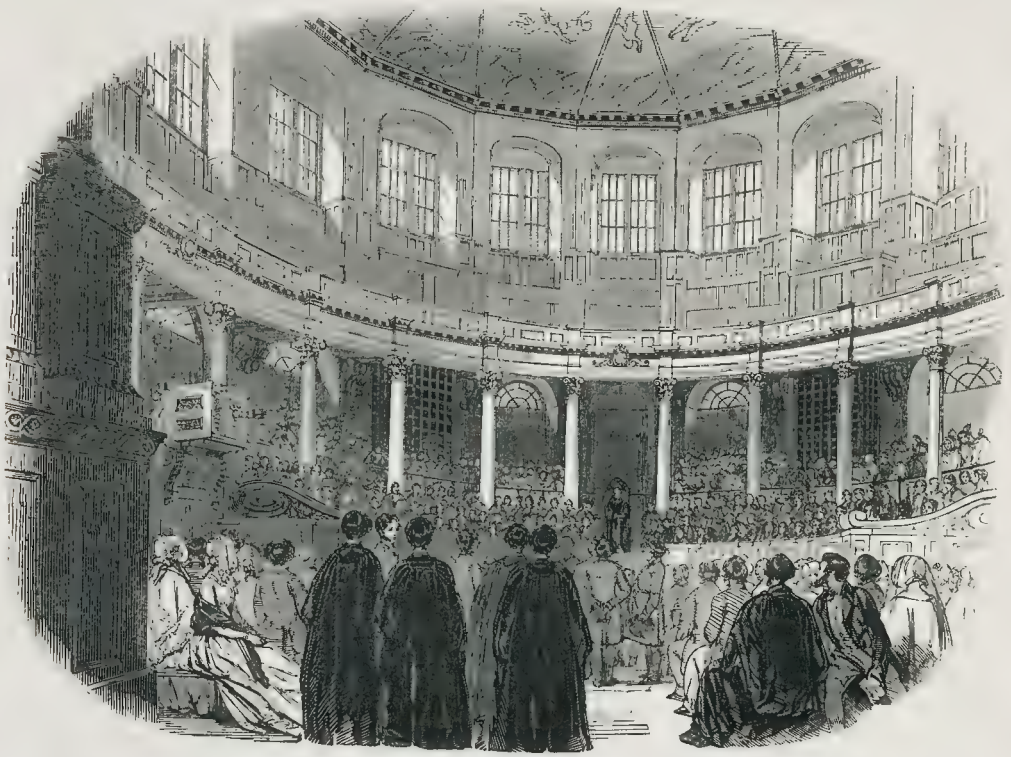
Still rings the People's glad acclaim,
What calls their fervent blessings down?
The youthful Heir of spotless fame,
Heir to Old England's love and crown.
The Prince of Wales! That g'orious name,
Cressy and Agincourt well knew;
When sank the oriflamme in shame
Before St. George's banner true.

THE PRINCESS ALICE.

Loudly the welkin peals again,
What! view ye not you blooming child,
Sweet as the Lily without stain,
Or Rosebud in the desert wild—
The Princess Alice? Royal Flow'r!
May the parental virtues beam
Bright in thy soul as in a bower,
By Seraphs built on Life's fair stream.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Hurrah! The shout bursts out once more,
The veteran Captain's silvery brow,
Well known upon Iberia's shore,
Bends lowly to his saddle-bow.
The aged eagle greets the dove,
Gallant and goodly is the scene.
Hurrah! for him who bravely strove
At Waterloo! GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!—L.



THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT OXFORD.—GENERAL MEETING IN THE UNIVERSITY THEATRE, ON WEDNESDAY.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

F I N E A R T S.

"THE BLIND PIPER."—BY FREDERICK TAYLER.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

On the general merit of the present Exhibition we have spoken at length in our paper of the first of May. Copley Fielding was never better; or Prout, for some years past, nearly so good. That long "View in Lincolnshire," by De Wint is one of the best examples of his style we remember to have seen. "The Lake of Geneva," by George Fripp, is a Callcott in Water-Colours. Could we say more? Mr. Evans, of Eton, has been as much at home in "The Forest of Atholl" as "The Woods of Windsor," or the pleasanter "Banks of the Thames." Hunt is equally happy in representing ploughboys with pies, and butcher-boys with pigs, as he is in catching the thoughtful air of trampers on the road, or in giving to grapes and plums the blue mist or meal that we see upon them before fingers have touched them. That "Claddagh Fisherman's Cabin," by Alfred Fripp, is a charming interior, full of simple truth and beauty. Cox has put to shame his other drawings—and he has several in the Exhibition—in that fine Gainsborough-like picture, the "Bolton Abbey;" and Frederick Tayler has added a new charm to his style, and shown a facility of invention, new, though not unexpected. It is pleasing to speak of artists long favourites with the public—some of whom triumph as before, and others excel their former efforts. But the novelty of the Exhibition is somewhat by—thousands have seen it besides ourselves—and we only return to the subject that we may introduce to our readers (to speak like artists) a Frederick Tayler and an Alfred Fripp. Mr. Tayler delights to exhibit on the "screens;" but, go where he will, he is always prominent and pleasing. One of the best of his pictures is No. 236. "Fording the Stream"—a Berchem-like composition, full of poetic truth and beauty. Another, equally excellent (engraved in our present Number), is "The Blind Piper"—representing a young and interesting girl conducting her blind and aged parent over a narrow bridge, under which a deep gully is visible. The care and caution of the girl are admirably expressed. Of the eleven works contributed by Mr. Tayler, the picture we have engraved and the picture we have described, are unquestionably, the most happy. He has only to concentrate his resources, and he will then be a better painter than he is—good as he is now.

There are two Fripps who exhibit in the present Exhibition—George Fripp and Alfred Fripp, both artists of merit, and both of them favourably known. Mr. George Fripp has chosen his scenes, for the most part, from the rich landscapes of Yorkshire, though Geneva, and the valleys of the Thames and the Meuse, have afforded subjects to diversify his pencil. Mr. Alfred Fripp, on the other hand, has almost confined himself to Ireland—to the cabins of Claddagh fishermen, the peasants of Connaught, and the girls of Munster. His large picture, "The Hallowed Relic" (No. 172), is essentially Irish; his "Visionary" was engraved in our Journal of the 12th inst.

THE NIMROUD SCULPTURES.

The accounts that have reached this country from time to time of the recent excavations and discoveries amongst the supposed ruins of Nineveh, have excited the curiosity not only of the antiquarian but of all scriptural students, from the illustration which they afford of passages in Holy Writ, of which all material traces appeared to be lost. We are indebted for such remains as have hitherto come to light to the indefatigable labours of M. Botta, the French Consul at Mossul, and to our own countryman Mr. Layard; and, it is no more than justice to the latter to remark that he was the *first* to indicate the probability of these ruins, though his suggestions were so coldly received by our Government that he was left to pursue his researches unaided, excepting by the private resources of Sir Stratford Canning. The French Government, however, with its accustomed liberal sympathy in the cause of science, stepped in, and most nobly assisted M. Botta, who has thus been enabled to precede Mr. Layard in discoveries of sculptures, &c., &c., at Khorsabad, which have, some time since, been forwarded to Paris. The prompt liberality of our neighbours has, at length, had some effect upon ourselves, as we are informed that some pecuniary assistance has been transmitted to Mr. L., though, certainly, somewhat at the eleventh hour; for he has energetically worked, regardless of obstacles, and succeeded in forwarding to this country some of his important discoveries, which have within the last few days arrived safely at the British Museum. These interesting remains consist of two fragments of a colossal statue of a human-headed bull, and eleven Basso Relievi, the whole from a vast building upon a mound at Nimroud, on the left bank of the Tigris, about twenty-five miles south of Mossul, and the site, as there is every reason to believe, of the most renowned and ancient city of the Assyrian Empire. It would be idle to attempt to assign a date to these interesting sculptures without fully and carefully investigating the inscriptions that belong to them, but which have not yet reached England. The extent and magnificence, however, of the two palaces described by Mr. Layard, and of that discovered at Khorsabad by M. Botta, as well as the elaborate detail of the sculptures, lead us to the conclusion that they are of such remote antiquity as to afford evidence of that primitive civilization of the human race, so abundantly proved in the books of the Old Testament. At all events, there can be no doubt that these remains date prior to the time of Sennacherib, who reigned about 2660 years ago; for the total dismemberment of the Assyrian Empire, which followed only a century later, could scarcely have allowed time to execute works so magnificent as these monuments prove to have existed. The walls of the palace at Nimroud, from which these works were taken, are of unburnt brick or clay, incrusted with slabs of marble eight inches thick and seven feet wide; the height cannot be ascertained at present, as the inscription has been cut off to render the slabs more portable. The slabs were firmly united together by plugs of brass or wood, as well as wedge shaped stones, like those common in the buildings of ancient Egypt. The decorations of these palaces seem to have been arranged in horizontal compartments, alternately filled with sculpture, and with the cuneiform character of the country, so that each wall presented a record of the valour and achievements of the great King, both in war and in the chase, written in the vernacular of Nineveh and in the universal language of art.

None of the bas-reliefs apparently relate to the actions of the same King, certain of the subjects seeming to follow naturally and consecutively. Though no system appears to have been adopted in the order of arrangement at the Museum, it must not be supposed that a regard to this description, with the exception where the two slabs have been originally joined together. The first figure represents the attack of a fortified city. The king, accompanied by his body guard, bearing his arms, and attended by a single eunuch, all on foot, directs his arrows against the city. The king's dress consists of a long fringed robe, with a shorter tunic, coming in front, and also seen at the back, bordered and fringed. He has cords and tassels depending from his girdle, in which he wears two daggers and a sword. He has two arrows in his hand, and wears a cap like a truncated cone, with a point at the top, like that represented in the Sculpture at Nahr-el-Keib; a plain fillet passes round the cap, and is tied behind with long ribbons. His ear-rings have

THE NIMROUD SCULPTURES, AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—BULL HUNT.

long pendants, and the bracelets on his wrists are distinguished by rosettes. The body-guard have conical caps upon their heads; surcoats reaching midway down the legs; sandals on their feet, and massive rings upon their wrists. Earrings are worn by all; in each of the Sculptures some being distinguished by three-lobed terminations, some consisting of rings with broad, and others with long, pendants. Each of the body-guard has a round shield upon his left arm, which he holds upraised, to protect the King from the missiles of the enemy. One wears a quiver of arrows; and a sword by his side, and holds two arrows for the King's use, whilst the other carries the King's javelin, and is without a sword or quiver. The universally prevalent fringe is long, and to be observed in the Royal robe, fringed at the bottom; a sash round his waist, over which his sword belt is buckled; ear-rings, and bracelets, but no sandals. On his left side are a bow and quiver full of arrows, and in his hand the battle-axe, an instrument like a whip handle, with a rosette at one end, and a loop at the other. It is worthy of especial remark that, in all the Sculptures, the personal attendants of the King, whether his bearded guards, soldiers armed with bows, arrows, and clubs, and bearing square wicker shields; one soldier is in the act of throwing a stone, under cover of his companion's shield. The wicker war-engine carries with it a battering ram, which is being good work upon the walls of the town, plainly shown by the dislodged and falling stones. The besieged city has embattled walls, with towers at intervals—these towers being higher than the walls. The gateway of the city is arched, the doors opening in the middle, and guarded by towers on each side; and there are loopholes and windows both in the towers and the walls above the gateway. The defenders upon the walls are discharging arrows, with which their quivers, slung over their backs, are amply stocked. They bear the square wicker shield, and are distinguished from the besiegers by wearing a fillet round their heads, like that worn by a people represented on the Egyptian monuments, instead of the conical cap. In front of the wall is alleged is a magnate of the city, holding a slackened bow in his left hand, and apparently endeavouring to obtain a parley. We would call attention to the peculiar position of his right hand, giving it, by bringing the finger and thumb together, as the action is still used in the East, where attention and consideration are required: it is invariably accompanied by the word "Sabr"—patience.

The second slab is the fragment of a Rellevo, in which the figures are colossal They consist of the King, who is in the act of drinking; behind him is his mill lary eunuch, holding his bow and the ornamented instrument before described. The King wears the truncated cap, with the fillet tied behind, ear-rings with the long pendant and drop at the end; rosette-shaped bracelet; a necklace of alternate long and round beads; a tunic richly ornamented with tassels, and his robe furred and embroidered and set with gems at the border. The eunuch likewise wears a neck-lace, furred robe, and richly-ornamented under garment; his head is uncovered, and hair elaborately curled.

The Third Rellevo represents the Chariot of the King drawn by three horses. The Chariot is almost precisely the same as the Egyptian; to the sides are fixed, crosways, two quivers full of arrows, each; quiver being also furnished with a small bow and hatchet. What appears to be a richly-ornamented bow-case, is fixed in front of the Chariot and over the horses' backs The bossed shield of the King hangs at the back of the Chariot, where the spear is likewise fixed in a place appointed for it, decorated with a human head. In front is the metal bar, fixed to the pole, as in the Egyptian Chariots; and the harness and trappings of the horses are exactly like the Egyptian, but their tails are knotted. The horses have beads upon their heads with ornaments characters cut upon them, probably a chaplet of amulets, as is still the custom of Oriental nations. In front of the Chariot is the King's Groom, clothed in a short tunic, bordered and fringed; a belt round his waist, sword suspended from the shoulders, sandals upon his feet, but his head uncovered, and hair elaborately curled. Within the Chariot is the Charioteer, holding the reins, and with a whip in his right hand. His dress is a tunic, with a sash and belt round the waist, and sword by his side; but he wears no covering on his head nor bracelets on his arms. The body-guard behind the Chariot have bordered but not fringed tunics; and over their shoulders round highly-bossed shields, which are held in the hand of the second soldier, wearing a sword, but not clad in armour, is kneeling in front, intimating fighting in ranks; the aim of the whole seems to be at something above, of which, perhaps, the representation is missing, a supposition supported by the fact that the King is no where visible on this slab. A vulture is directing his flight towards the battlefield, where another above the Chariot is devouring a dying man, who has fallen within in the act of flying. He wears the fillet which indicates the enemy.

The Fourth which we shall describe (the ninth of the arrangement of the Museum) represents the Standard-bearers of the great King, with their respective charioteers. Each bears a distinct standard—each drawn by three horses and one a bull, and the other, horses. The chariots and the trappings of the horses are the same as before scribed, excepting that the horses have plumes upon their heads. There are only two complete chariots, but only six legs are represented; and the officers are without caps, though, in other particulars, their dresses are the same as on the former slabs. The victorious army is pursuing the enemy through a wood, indicated by the trees and bushes; and the vultures hovering over the first chariot, and the headless bodies stretched amongst the trees, are sufficiently suggestive that the carnage has been great. One of the leaders of the enemy is implored by the horses of his chariots are falling, plunging and struggling in different directions, in admirable opposition to the composed array of the King's body-guard, distinguished by the conical cap and whip-like instrument. The wheels of the chariots of the enemy have eight spokes—whereas, the other chariots have but six.

(*Continued on page 412.*)

THE PAINTER PRISONER.

(An Extract from the Note-Book of a Tourist through the Isle of Wight.)

——"Another interesting incident occurred in our making the tour of the Island, which, if I could describe vividly as did the amiable lady who first narrated it to us, would, doubtless, give the reader as much melancholy pleasure as it afforded to ourselves

"In one of the beautiful vales in the centre of the Island stands a villa occupied by the respected widow of a medical gentleman, with whom we were, in years gone by, acquainted. We called at her house; and, on looking at some paintings which adorn her walls, a set of landscapes, during our party observed that some of them were sweetly painted in the style of Morland, but that he thought they were by different masters. Our hostess politely set him right, and named him Paul, and painted by his own hand. He was a friend of George Morland's, and that she herself had witnessed their progress when painting, under the following peculiar and melancholy circumstances

"Paul D——was a successful painter. George Morland, but, as was the case with his master, Paul's talents were beclouded by habits of continued intoxication. He was, in consequence, not only unable to tread in the higher walks of his profession, but had, not unfrequently, difficulty in procuring a meal. Under this, he frequented it to us, would, doubtless, give the reader as much melancholy pleasure as it afforded to ourselves

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"The husband of our narrator was then living, and was considered the medical attendant at the county gaol; and the poor frost-bitten prisoner, of course, became his patient. The surgeon's skill soon stopped the courses of sloughing and of gangrene, which had taken place in the frozen fingers; and the kind husband's benevolence, in supplying such generous food and wines, from his own table, as the poor starved Painter required, soon restored him to health and physical capability. Paul was an ingenious man, and his mental feelings were revived their proper position. In gratitude for the benevolence, skill, and attention of his Doctor, the poor fellow proposed to paint him a series of pictures, as part payment of the great debt he owed him; for he had yet several months to remain in prison, ere the coming of the Judge. The Doctor, with kind feelings, foresaw the advantages it would be to the prisoner, and agreed that he should paint a series of landscapes for him, reserving to himself the right of paying such sum as they might be worth when finished. Mahogany panels were purchased, brushes, paints, and pencils were supplied, and the Painter commenced his labours. Long ere the assizes took place, Paul had finished—not only the series of landscapes (ten, I think, in number)—but also a couple of exquisitely finished hand-screens, which latter he insisted on presenting to the Doctor's lady, who had, with similar benevolence to her husband's, superintended and administered the comforts to the Prisoner, and had daily visited him during his long and dreary imprisonment. It is presumed that some influential persons, who were acquainted with the Painter's strange and romantic story, had interfered with the owner of the watch: for when the eventful day of trial at length came, no person appeared to prosecute, and Paul was discharged by proclamation. He received from the kind Doctor a considerable sum for his landscapes; and left the court an altered, a richer, and a better man."

B. B

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The rooms were crowded to excess at the eighth and last Concert for the season, 1847, on Monday night. In the first part Mozart's symphony in D, No. 8, called the "Jupiter," on account of its colossal fugue in the last movement, and Beethoven's "Leonora" overture, played at one of the previous Concerts, were nobly executed. In the second act Sterndale Bennett's picturesque but Mendelssohnian overture, the "Naiades," Beethoven's "Pastorale" symphony, and Weber's overture, the "Ruler of the Spirits," were fine y performed, despite of some evidences of fatigue in the wind instruments in the "Pastorale," owing to the length of the programme. Herr Hellmesberger played De Beriot's third violin concerto in E minor nicely but not brilliantly. Mdme. Dorus sang Scarlo's air "Jours de mon enfance," from the "Pré aux Clercs," with the vlol n obligato beautifully played by Sainton, and Auber's air "Du moment l'enfance from the "Serment." The latter is but a series of *solfeggi*, but they were most finely done by the accomplished vocalist. Pischek gave with much spirit the "Zampa" song by Herold, and with Mdlle. Dorus Gras Mozart's "Crudel perche?" At the close of the concert, Costa was called for, and greeted heartily by the band and company, as an acknowledgment for his valuable services as conductor during the past season, through which the Society was saved from destruction. We are happy to add that the instruments will receive a *boni*, in addition to their regular pay, and that a balance will be added to the funded capital of this truly National Institution, which has effected so much for the cultivation of the highest order of classical music in this country.

CONCERT AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—The morning performance at Covent Garden was brilliantly attended. The house was crowded in every part by rank and fashion. The "Stabat Mater" was admirably executed, although, owing to Mario's hoarseness, he was unable to sing the tenor part. Salvi was his substitute in the "Cujus animam," and Sig Lavia and Mr. Genge took the parts in the two Quartets at full. Grisi's powerful voice in the "Inflammatus" and "Eia Mater," and Alboni's exquisite pathos in the "Fac ut portem," secured rapturous encores for both these pairs. Madame Rounconi and Alboni, in the duo "Quis est homo," and Tamburini, in the "Pro peccatis" and the "Fia mater," were immensely applauded. The choruses and band were beyond all praise. The overtures to "Oberon," "Semiramide," and "Fidelio," were executed by the orchestra, under Costa's baton, with unparalleled power and brilliancy. Costa was the prolonged cheering at each display, that encores might have been accepted for all three. In the miscellaneous act, Mdme. Rounconi sang the cavatina from "Maria di Rohan" as well, as to be earnestly applauded both by band and audience: this artiste, as a concert singer, may take a high position. Rounconi gave an air from Donizetti's "Gemma di Vergy;" and Salvi was compelled to sing Verdi's "Ciel pietoso" twice. Rosselli's chorus, "La Gondoliera," created this admirable entertainment, the success of which has caused an announcement for a second Concert, on Friday, the 2nd of July, when Beethoven's "Battle Symphony" will be played, the two military bands having been engaged to attend on the glorious 18th. Beethoven's "Leonora" overture is also to be done, and will bring out the force of the fifteen first-rate violinists Costa has collected in his band of eighty artists. These morning performances will enable many amateurs, especially ladies who live at the outskirts, and do not like to be out late at night, to hear this great orchestra, and the leading singers.

MUSICAL UNION.—At the Seventh Meeting on Tuesday afternoon, at Willis's Rooms, the programme combined vocal as well as instrumental attraction. Mdlle. de Meindi sang Bieling's air "La Primavera" very sweetly, and Pischek gave a German ballad (MS.), by Luders, "Die beiden Grenadier;" and an air by C. Kreutzer, "Die Nacht is schn," with violin obligato by J. Hellmesberger, admirably. Mozart's Quartet in D, No 7, was played by J. Hellmesberger, Deloffre, Hill, and Piatti. The Andante and Finale of Spohr's double Quartet, No 2, op 87, were assigned to Sainton, J. Hellmesberger, Hill, Piatti, Deloffre, Thirlwall, C. Hellmesberger, and Howell. The Adagio and Rondo of Onslow's Quintet, op. 35, in C, showed off Sainton and Hill, Pinsonet, Howell, and Thirlwall. Hummell's Septet in D minor, op. 76, was nobly rendered by Madame Dulcken (piano), Ribas (flute), Barret (oboe), Jarrett (cornu), &c. Joachim, Deloffre, Hill, and Piatti executed Beethoven's Quartet in E flat, No 6; and Spohr's Quartet for three violins, by G. Hellmesberger, was brilliantly played by the composer, his brother, and Sainton, closing a remarkably fine concert.

MADAME DE LOZANO.—This vocalist has a powerful body of distinction, who has been compelled to resort to the profession, gave a Concert at Willis's Rooms, conducted by Signor Pilotti, on Monday; and, in addition to her own national airs, afforded proof of her accomplishment in the Italian school. She was assisted by Madame Mortier de Fontaine, the Misses Pyne; Signori Gallo, Montelli, Marcolini, the Ciebras guitarists; Madame Forestier, pianiste; and Mr. Reeves, harpist.

CONCERT OF ANCIENT MUSIC. The seventh Concert, on Wednesday night, under the direction of the Archbishop of York, for the King of Hanover, contained an excellent selection. The "Cecilian Ode" of Handel, which had great success in Italy, made his *début* in Mozart's "A te, fra tanta affanno," from the "Davidde Penitente." He displayed a fine quality of voice, and a good style, but the aria itself was not considered in the Handel school. Graziani had vocastic assemblage. M. Roger and Madame Dorus Gras sang Paisiello's charming duetto from Metastasio's "Olimpiade," "No giorni mai felice," excellently. Madame Dorus Gras sang Mr. Lindsay Sloper's "Ave Maria" with success, but not orthedox; and we preferred Mr. Williams's clarionet obligato. She also gave Cherubini's air, "Jeunes filles," from the "Anacreon." Madame Caradori Allan in two Italian airs. The orchestra "per glory will not be affected by Pischek's version, too vociferously declaimed to our minds in the recitative; but the air, "Waft her Angels," was feelingly sung. Mohul's Quartetto from "Joseph," "No, no, shind," was supported by Messrs. Cooper, Reeves, and Machin, but Mr. Peck's part was not heard. Cherubini's "Lodoiska" overture, choruses by Handel and Beethoven, and gleanings from Gluck, Mozart's "Cemenza di Tito," &c., were also included in the selection. The eighth and last Concert will be on Wednesday next; and on the 13th and 14th, the annual morning rehearsal and evening performance of the "Messiah," in aid of the Royal Society of Musicians.

MADAME GRAZIANI.—This gifted pianiste gave a very delightful *matinée* on Wednesday, at her residence, in Marlborough-street, affording many specimens of her classical style and finished execution. She gave the air, with variations, from the Kreutzer Sonata for Piano and Violin, with Mr. Dury, with the utmost taste, feeling, and precision. Mr Godefroid played some of his charming pieces on the harp, and Mdlle. de Meindi sang Spanish melodies excellently.

MISS DOLBY AND MR. LINDSAY SLOPER.—The fair vocalist and the clever pianist gave a Morning Concert, on Wednesday, at the Hanover-square Rooms, which were crowded to excess. Miss Dolby had a most flattering reception. She sang ballads by T. Linley and G. E. Hay, Kossmi's airs, "Ah! quel gioria," and Mozart's "Pesta o cara," with her usual taste and finished style. Mr. Lindsay Sloper's Rondo, in B minor, by Mendelssohn; one of Heller's studies; and, with Benedict, a new pianoforte duo for two pianofortes, admirably. John Parry was encored in "Lalla Rookh," and Mr. Sloper for singing. The other vocalists were Mdme. Dorus Gras, Mdlle. Vera, Miss Rainforth, Mr. H. Phillips (who sang Mendelssohn's scena "On Lena's gloomy heath" finely), the Misses Pyne, Signor Tausel, Chatterton, &c. The Misses Lindsay Sloper were the accompanyists.

Mr. STOCKING'S CONCERT.—We are requested to state that Mdlle. Cinzia Pagliardini is a pupil of MM. Schilling and Schulz, for the piano, and of Madame Pagliardini, her mother, for singing. We are informed that Signor Tito Pagliardini, who lectures us for not having seen the programme, when he addresses a correction to the journals, to be more cautious for the future. We have Mr. Stocking's programme before us, and not only is the name of the singer recorded, which Signor Pagliardini asserts was never mentioned, but a majority of the artists are specially referred to as "pupils of Mr. Stocking," and caused the mistake in noticing the Concert. We are sorry to have given any cause for the slightest degree calculated to be "injurious to her in her profession," as Signor Tito so warmly asserts.

MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

The concert last evening (Friday), of Mr. Robert Green, the pianist, will be noticed in our next publication. On Monday morning, rehearsal of Ancient Concerts; and Mdlle. Vera and Signor Emiliani will give their Concert at the Beethoven Rooms, Harley-street. In the evening, Mr. Parry's new Oratorio of "Hezekiah" will be produced at the Hanover-square Rooms; Mr. Wilson closes his season at the Music Hall; Mr. R. Blagrove, the concertmaist, gives his Concert at the Hanover-square Rooms; and the fifth and last evening of the Beethoven Quartet Society, with Joachim, Sainton, Hill, and Rousselot, will take place. On Wednesday evening, the eighth and last Ancient Concert, and Mr. Muller's *soirée* for the production of Mendelssohn's "Lorelei." Mdlle. Meindi an air from the "Sonnambula." Joachim played Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto, and one of Ernst's pieces.

Madame Jenny Lutner has left London for Stuttgardt. She is married to Herr Dingestadt, of that capital. The Hellmesbergers have also quitted town on their return to Vienna, their usual city. Schulolf, the pianist, has left for Paris. Don R. de Clebra gave a Guitar Recital at the Princess' Concert-room, on Friday. The engagements for the Italian Opera at St. Petersburgh, for the season 1847-1848, comprise Mdlle. de Gilli, prima donna; Mdlle. Angri, contralto; Guasco, tenor; and Signor Tamburini, basso. Mdlle. Charton, of the Brussels Company, when it was at Drury-Lane Theatre, is now the star of the Opera Comique, in Paris.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The subject of Jenny Lind's performance of *Norma*, has, since she first appeared in this character, last week, formed matter of discussion in every circle. That she gives a new reading to this part, one of the most important in a dramatic point of view, of the operatic repertoire, every one knows; but so much has been said about the extreme tenderness she infuses into her performance, that those who have seen her are led to think this is the only characteristic of her impersonation. But the real *Norma* is not one tender and loving, but proud and passionate; and the difference between the performance of Mdlle. Lind and that of her predecessors in the part, is, that with her the former feelings are too powerful to allow the latter to have their full sway unimpeded course. In the moments of the greatest and most fiery anger, her voice, her movements, all betray that her anguish is stronger still. She does not rave at *Poliione* as one who finds in the pleasure of seeing him crouch beneath her eye, some compensation for the misery he has inflicted Her anger is the strong indignation of a faithful heart at its betrayal, and the cry of an anguish that is too mighty to be borne in silence. But, how can we say that tenderness is the only feature of Mdlle. Lind's performance of *Norma*, who only observe the look of withering scorn which she casts on her faithless lover—a look which one could hardly believe her gentle features capable of conveying.

Mdlle Lindin *Norma* is great from first to last. It is not a splendid burst here and there which constitutes the beauty of her performance; it is a fine intellectual conception of the character which is sustained throughout, not a look or a gesture escaping her, but which is in perfect keeping; and this is not, we are convinced, the effect of art, but of that marvellous power of identifying herself with the character she performs, which, more than anything else, constitutes her great charm. From her first entrance, beneath the calm dignity and inspired manner of the priestess, may be traced the workings of a heart ill at ease. Few things can exceed the beauty of her opening recitative, terminating with those long dying notes, so inexpressibly touching, in which no one can equal her. The "Casta Diva" is sung by her with a touch of sadness, blending with the calm sweetness of the air. And let us remark, *en passant*, the few notes she throws in while the chorus take up the strain. It is as if some bird of the woods, in which the scene is laid, had broken in upon the voices of the singers. It is only Mdlle Lind who can produce such effects as these. To the second part of the "Casta Diva," she gives a totally different character from the first. The one, calm and religious in its expression; the second, where she calls *Poliione* to mind, is the outpouring of earthly passion.

We must hasten over the intermediate scenes, splendidly given as they are by her, to that where she attempts to murder her children. To this scene, which has always appeared to us one of the most powerful and unnatural horror, she gives truth and probability. Her face is blanched and almost convulsed by agony; her wild look and tottering step give indications of a brain almost distraught, while she contemplates the fatal act, and seeks to nerve those purpose (a purpose of madness, it is true) has been strongly taken, and whose mind has been worked up to the dreadful act. Thus, the mother's love which stays her hand is rendered more touching. Never shall we forget the look of horror with which she throws back her head, her hair falling backward also, when she has let the dagger drop. It is almost too true and too painful.

In the last scene she is splendid. The two duets with *Poliione*, "Io mia non sfirn tu sei" and "Mal cor tradisti," she gave us with a passion, feeling, and dignity, unsurpassed. Nothing can be more beautiful, too, than the look of wild exultation which lights up her features while preparing her vengeance; but, it is when, after hav. g denounced herself, the remembrance of her children comes across her, that her despair breaks all bounds, and takes gestures, and movements, and tones, which would rend the coldest heart. Here she reminded us of some scene of Shakspeare. She is truly worthy to carry out the inspirations of our immortal bard; for hers is the acting, as his is the language of nature, and will force the hearer to forget all cavilling and fault-finding, to every heart that is susceptible of a spark of feeling.

We do not speak of the encores, the calls before the curtain she obtained, for all these are but feeble testimonials to genius such as hers.

The ever-charming opera, "La Sonnambula," was repeated on Thursday night to one of the most densely crowded houses we ever witnessed. Mdlle. Lind continues her triumphant career in her favourite *rôle*, *Amina*, in which she displayed on Thursday all those wonders in the vocal art that enrapture as well as astonish her hearers. Every ovation that was possible was offered to the fair audience to testify the delight they had experienced: she was called for after each act, and appeared amidst a tumult of applause, when floral crowns and a shower of bouquets were thrown at the feet of the fair songstress. No other parts were ably supported by Gardoni as *Elvino*, and F. Lablache as *Count Rodolph*. The choruses went admirably, and the band was everything to be wished for. The exquisite dancing of Carlotta Grisi in an act of "Giselle," whose charming Certto in a selection from the ballet of "Alma," concluded this varied and splendid entertainment.

ADELPHI

The new piece, called "Title Deeds," produced at this theatre on Monday evening, may rather be considered as a three act drama than a "comedy," for such it is termed in the bills. Its plot is as follows:—*Humphrey Haywhipp* (Mr. Oxley), a cabman, who has risen in private life, has found a box left in his cab by a gentleman about to start for the West Indies. Urged on by *Mrs. Owlet* (Mrs. Laws), the mother of his wife, *Sally* (Miss Woolgar), he breaks the box open instead of taking it to the owner, and, having found a number of valuable deeds, and finds in it a quantity of money and papers. On this, he determines to leave London and return to his native village of Glastonbury, taking with him *Peter Rush* (Mr. Wright), a poor little-breed, half-starved creature, living on his wits, and writing rejected plays for Richardson's theatre, who has been for some time a fellow-lodger. The gentleman whom *Haywhipp* drove to the West Indies is *Mr. Merrit* (Mr. Lambert), a solicitor of the firm of *Fustick* (Mr. Lambert), *Morant*, and *Philip Fustick* (Mr. Boyce). *Philip* is fond of sporting, and gets linked into a series of racing transactions with *Mr. Turfy Goodwood* (Mr Paul Bedford); and *Mr. Morant* is desirous to pay his addresses to a captivating widow, *Mrs. Everyoy* (Mrs. Yates), who has two nieces, *Matilda* (Miss Emma Harding), and *Rosa* (Miss Ellen Chaplin). With all the parties in this position, the first act closes.

In the second we find *Haywhipp* in his cottage at Glastonbury, with *Peter Rush* installed as tutor to his children; and all of them in easy circumstances. But the cabman finds it at ease. The consequences of his ignites wealth embitters his existence; and, although he is noticed by *Philip*, who is a country squire down there, and has everything he wishes, the complains of want of sleep, and a constant dread of being disturbed in possession of the box. *Philip* gives a dinner party, and invites *Peter* and *Haywhipp*, to meet *Mr. Goodwood*. During the dinner *Mr. Morant* returns suddenly from the West Indies; and informs *Philip* that the box left in the cab by *Haywhipp* is one that the loss of the box containing the title deeds, has led to their being unable to avail themselves of their vast Indian estates; and that the worst must be prepared for. *Goodwood* arrests *Mr. Morant*, as a party to the fraud. The consternation and shocking death incurred by *Philip*; *Mr. Morant* is also put into a sponging-house; and all parties are plunged in the deepest misery. *Mr. Morant* has had a bill printed, offering five hundred pounds reward for the recovery of the title deeds. *Haywhipp* gets hold of this, and sends his wife to make a full confession to *Rose*. But, *Mrs Owlet*, whose intellect has been declining, has stolen the box and hidden it no one knows where; nor can she herself recollect where she has left it. *Rose* has, however, been for some time engaged in making a drawing of Glastonbury Abbey by moonlight; and *Sally Haywhipp* seeing it by chance, detects a resemblance to her mother in a female figure introduced into the view, and taken by *Rose* from nature. This affords a clue to the locality of *Mrs. Owlet's* wanderings. The box is found, just as an execution is put in the mansion of the *Fustick's*. *Mr. Morant* claims the box and the deeds, and is about to carry them off, and *Haywhipp* is promised suitable and honest employment by the firm; whilst *Mr. Turfy Goodwood*, finding his gains by betting are all forfeited, through a change of having changed the losing horse, upon which he got *Philip* to lay such heavy wagers, is glad to compromise as he possible.

Of this plot, the serious—or rather the part intended to be the "comedy" portion—was the most ineffective; but, wherever Mr. Wright and Mr. O. Smith were on the stage together, the audience were convulsed with laughter. And we have seldom seen either of these gentlemen to greater advantage. To Mr. Wright, especially, great praise is due, for his subdued and natural acting. He made every point he tell; and there was not an exaggerated or unnatural look or gesture, or tone, which provoked continuous applause. Mr. O. Smith dressed and played with all the artistic care for which his assumptions are remarkable: and Mr. Paul Bedford had not a great part to do, but introduced, with very great effect, Tom d'Urfey's old song of "*The Leather Rotiel.*" Miss Woolgar's *Sally* was another proof of the advancement this young lady is making in her art. She will sustain the reputation she has gained for the display of melodramatic pathos in "The Flowers of the Forest;" and, in the third act of this piece, her performance was so powerfully effective that the house rang with the applause which followed almost every speech. With care, she may become the leading heroine of domestic melodrama as well as our first *soubrette*. Mrs. Yates's performance of *Mrs. Everyoy* was a graceful and lady-like piece of acting; but there was not much scope for making a display in the part. However, the drama was entirely and deservedly successful; and, when the author was called for, and the well-known face of Mr R. B. Peake smiled acknowledgments of the compliment, the applause was uproarious.

We heard in the theatre that the piece had been written for the Haymarket; with Webster for *Haywhipp*; Buckstone for *Peter Rush*; Farren for *Mr Fustick*; and Miss Fortescue for *Rose*. Of course, in the present tenure, in consequence of a chief performer throwing up his part. We think it is better calculated for the Adelphi than for the other house. On Wednesday evening, every seat was filled.

After the drama, an entertainment called a "Magyar Mulatsag," which means, according to the bill, an Hungarian Fête, was given. It introduced six dancers, three of either sex—with most remarkable names, who display much activity, especially Mons. Toth Samu, who gave us the best imitation of a large fantoccini figure we had ever seen. We question, however, whether they did anything which our own pantomimists could not exceed. His four "instrumental vocalists," whom we spoke of at the Haymarket, also appeared, and were loudly applauded; but the approbation was not altogether unqualified. Several novelties are announced to be in preparation at the Adelphi; and a new farce, called "How to Settle Accounts with your Laundress," will be produced next week.

PRINCESS'

Mr. Macready's engagement at this house, which did not turn out so profitable to the treasury as was anticipated, has been followed by that of Madame Vestris and Mr. Charles Mathews, who made their first appearance this season on Monday evening, and were very warmly received. No new pieces were brought

ent for them, but "Love's Telegraph," "A Curious Case," and "The Critic," were considered, and proved, sufficiently attractive. We somewhat fear, however, that the Princess' is becoming a "star" theatre; we mean that some name in large letters will always be considered necessary in the bill, to ensure a good house. This is to be regretted, since, in the olden time, with its stock company, no theatre offered a better entertainment. Its interests have also been injured by the constant production of sorry translations, which have come out, and gone in again, with unmeaning rapidity. It is evidently such a good property, that we should regret to see any further decline of its prosperity through careless management.

SURREY.

On Wednesday evening, after the opera of "Maritana," a new drama was produced, called "The Rag-picker of Paris, and the Drum-maker of St. Antoine," being a translation by Mr. Edward Stirling, of the last drama brought out for Frederick Lemaitre, at the Porte St. Martin Theatre, in Paris, and called "Le Chiffonier de Paris."

The drama is in three acts, preceded by a prologue, the action of which takes place twenty years before that of the piece, on the Quais d'Austerlitz—"a Quay in Austerlitz," as the bill calls it. Its story is of the highest-pressure Boulvart school, involving murder, theft, infanticide, and treachery of every description; but the incidents are remarkably well put together, and the interest kept up with great dramatic tact. We can imagine that with the great Frederick in the principal character, and the costly *mise en scène* of the Porte St. Martin it must be a great hit in Paris. Not that it is otherwise at the Surrey, for the applause throughout was uproarious, as well as at the conclusion; but it has evidently been got up in a great hurry. We were acquainted with much of the scenery; and one or two chances of making a capital effect—the *sauve* at the Baron's, for one—were lost sight of. It was very well played; we were both surprised and gratified at Mr. H. Webb's delineation of the *Chiffonier*. Even when following every point which had evidently been written for Lemaitre, and in which he must be so great, Mr. H. Webb did not suffer by the mental comparison. He played with a comic earnestness and force highly creditable; and produced an impression upon the audience which we had not before given him credit for being enabled to achieve, Mrs. Vining played the *grisette* with much feeling, and Mrs. Daly, as a *sage-femme*, gave us an exceedingly characteristic representation.

The house was very well filled, every private box being occupied; and the drama will, without doubt, have a long and lucrative run.

ASTLEY'S.

"The Storming of Quito, or the Warrior of the Sun," which is the last spectacle produced at the above house, is an equestrian edition of Sheridan's "Pizarro." The play has been, however, much altered. Two or three family personages, not found in the original tragedy, are introduced; and *Elvira* and *Valverde* disappear altogether. But this is all for the best. We question whether an Astley audience would be found to sympathise much with their fortunes, whilst, in the action of the piece, there are situations for every kind of effect most likely to be well realized with the peculiar resources of this establishment. Of course the horses are introduced wherever an opportunity presents itself; the best being the escape of *Rolla* with *Cora's* child, which is achieved upon horseback in a very striking manner. The costumes—especially of the Peruvians—are very tasteful and gorgeous, singling well with the armour and trappings of the Spanish cavalry; and the *tableaux* we may particularize the concluding one arranged with an eye to the picturesque. Mr. W. West, lately well known as the intelligent stage-manager at Drury Lane, has re-appeared on these boards in the character of *Rolla*; and very well indeed he sustained it. His efforts were well supported by the other members of the Astley *troupe*, in whom great strength of lungs, to overcome the sound-absorbing saw-dust, is more requisite than fine delineation of character. It is not every one who can throw his voice to the back of the gallery; and without this power, the constant recommendations to "speak up" would somewhat interrupt the performance. The audience ratified the success of the "Storming of Quito" with their hands; and with such heartiness that we can conscientiously chronicle it as complete; and we doubt not but that Mr Batty will find a fresh and hitherto unexplored gold mine in Peru, to reward him for his enterprize.

THE ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS.

On the first of July, the original Ethiopians will appear for the last time but one in England, for the benefit of our old friend "Bones"—for so we must call him; we cannot bring ourselves to believe that his name is Fell; and on the Saturday following they will take their farewell of us, appearing on that evening with white faces. We must order every body to go and bid good-bye to Bones. By every recollection of his veneration for Dan Tucker—his silent grief at the memory of poor Lucy Neal—his simple-hearted terror at the Ghost Chorus—and his polite reception of Ole Joe, he is entitled to a bumper at parting. Mr. Mitchell favours us with some clever Portraits of the Serenaders. The likenesses are admirable.

THE AL FRESCO AMUSEMENTS.

Mdlle. Caroline, the most graceful and daring *cowgire* in the world, has returned to VAUXHALL, after an absence, if we mistake not, of five years; and, mounted on her beautifully trained steed, is again witching the world with her noble horsemanship. The weather during the past week has not been altogether so favourable for out-of-door diversions; but, despite the rain, the Royal Property has had no very great reason to complain of want of patronage, and there is really a great deal to see there just at present.

At the SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, M. Jullien is conducting a splendid band, and Gibraltar is taken every time with increased effect. On Tuesday evening, when we looked in, there could not have been less than two thousand visitors —at a rude guess—the admirable behaviour of whom was not the least pleasing feature of the assemblage.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

However, he replied at hazard, with
A modest confidence and calm assurance,
Which lent his learned heathenish pith,
And pass'd for arguments of good endurance. BYRON.

THE present has been a merry week for those who can afford to be merry and wise; but not a momentous occasion for those who are fain to extract all the poisant they can from the elixir of pleasure—conventionally called existence. There was but one race meeting—that of Newcastle-upon-Tyne—whither only the ultra sporting set are wont to repair, and to which we shall return anon, as the chief matter for this our literal incubation.

Afloat, it was mere paddling, to breathe the manly hearts destined, at no distant day, to beat high with emulation, and pulling for dear life from Westminster-bridge to Putney.

At cricket there was one match of account—that played at Lord's, between the Gentlemen of England and the Gentlemen of Kent. In yachting a meeting, at Ryde, to elect a Vice-Commodore to the Royal Victoria Yacht Club. At the Royal Thames Yacht Club Rooms, in Covent-garden, also, a meeting, for the entry of the wager vessels for the match to be sailed on the 7th of July; but these passages were of temporary interest, and only for those whom they immediately concerned. Last week we ventured to deal with a portion of the policy of the turf, which, as it seemed to us, was of general application, and public concern. This week we take the liberty to treat of that which forms a parent of the modern system, that, in our poor thought, would also be "more honoured in the breach than the observance."

It has been the habit so long to scoff at all reform political as well as social—that the privilege has assumed something of the character of a duty for those who are supposed to represent good order, institutions, and such like *ad captandum* phrases. When Akenside set up for a patriot—with his Epistle to Curio—the best of his Castalian verses by a great deal—he got soundly laughed at for his pains. Having thus apostrophised the Minister *ex posse*:—

See private life by wisest arts reclaimed,
See ardent youth to noblest manners framed;
See us achieve what's or was sought by you,
If Curio—only Curio—will be true—

one of his modern commentators thus observes on his end and aim:—"It was Pulteney's business, it seems, to abolish fairs and masquerades: to stint the young Duke of Marlborough to a bottle of brandy a day, and to prevail on Lady Vane to be content with three lovers at a time." Now, could Pulteney have done this —or any part of it—there would have been good cause for congratulation. But why the sneer? The post was dealing with a general principle, and that is the province of the reformer: the details will spring out of the system as the flowers from the stem. In a right spirit—if even the proposition was a mistaken one—we resolutely repudiated the modern contrivance for the encouragement of indiscriminate gambling on horse races. A word here—in all courteous argument—with the practice of catering for the taste—in shape of those *catalogues raisonnées* which now regularly appear in anticipation of all the leading turf issues of the season.

When first those gallant Pindarics yclept "Derby Prophecies" made their appearance, they were taken, as they were intended, for good fun—and no more. Now they are looked for and applied as stimulants to a morbid appetite. It is true, they have no influence with those versed in the mysteries of betting, and the subtleties of the odds; but the multitude will mean down with their "half-and-half," and regard their conclusions "as proofs of holy writ." Again we select a modern instance—from the laboratory of one of the most scientific professors of the art. In his late analysis of the Northumberland Plate, there was this passage—written in

A modest confidence and calm assurance.

"EYRE, I should think, doubtful as to showing; his weight, with 9lbs. extra for winning the Grand Stand Plate at Epsom, is 6st 8lbs.; *which quite obliterates his chance by winning on the occasion.*" Nevertheless this "calm assurance," he "went and won," as the stable boys say, putting "into the hole" hecatombs of the confiding, that, taking the argument for matter "of good endurance," laid against him, some for the simple issue, to lose; some for the double event, neither to win nor start. During the existence of the South Sea Bubble, we are told by the biographer of Walpole, "his calm good sense preserved him from the general infatuation; he condemned the prevailing madness in public, and *turned a considerable sum by taking advantage of it in private.*" Regard should be had to this possibility of its being urged in the history of the Turf during the nine teen h century, that its prophets had succeeded in discovering the philosopher's stone; the art of turning base *mettle* into gold—in some such doggerel couplet as this —

Herein lay the spell of their alchemy's lore—
The "coming events cast their shadows before."

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A great number of horses were backed this afternoon, and a few of them, viz., Conspiracy, Grimston, Blackburd, Milliner, Stultz, Martext, The Hero, Fitz-Emilius, Cossack, and The Farmer's Daughter, were in good demand, but the general business was bad, and the changes of slight importance.

NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.

9 to 2 agst Conspiracy (t)	6 to 1 agst Backbird	15 to 1 agst Best of Three
7 to 1 — Grimston (t)	12 to 1 — Excessor	15 to 1 — Weryjacker
8 to 1 — The Conjaror	12 to 1 — Eryx	18 to 1 — Vanish

GOODWOOD STAKES.

10 to 1 agst The Questionable	20 to 1 agst Sir's (t)	25 to 1 agst Martext
15 to 1 — Vampyre	22 to 1 — Sir Hiner (t)	33 to 1 — Blackbird (t)
	40 to 1 agst Tyrone (t)	

GOODWOOD CUP.

3 to 1 agst The Hero (take 10 to 4)	12 to 1 agst Fitz-Emilius (t)	20 to 1 agst Eryx
	15 to 1 — Sir Tatton Sykes	33 to 1 — Sunbeam
9 to 1 — Wolfdog (take 10 to 1)	20 to 1 — Hale	66 to 1 — Asch Asch (t)
	20 to 1 — Biryguny	

ST LEGER.

5 to 2 agst Cossack	13 to 1 agst Perseverance (t)	20 to 1 agst Black Dwarf (t)
7 to 1 — Van Tromp (t)	17 to 1 — Farmer's Daughter	25 to 1 — Limestone (t)
12 to 1 — Red Hart (t)	17 to 1 — Martext (t)	25 to 1 — Mogador (t)
	40 to 1 agst Tyrone (t)	

DERBY.

20 to 1 agst Nil Desperandum	25 to 1 agst Piscatcher (t)	40 to 1 agst Cerelan (t)
	40 to 1 agst Kite Ochiltree (t)	100 to 1 agst Incendiary (t)

THURSDAY.—A thin muster, and very little business doing; and the only horses in favour Milliner, Stultz, Burgundy, and Martext, for the Goodwood Stakes; and Eryx for the Goodwood Cup; for the latter race, Wolfdog and Mendicant are altogether friendless:—

GOODWOOD STAKES.

15 to 1 agst Stultz	20 to 1 agst Milliner (t)	30 to 1 agst Sir George
20 to 1 — Burgundy (t)	25 to 1 — Martext (t)	

The Questionable is declared to have been quite sick since Epsom Races, and to be a doubtful starter for this event.

GOODWOOD CUP.

2 to 1 agst The Hero	16 to 1 agst Fitz-Emilius	15 to 1 agst Burgundy
9 to 1 — Eryx	18 to 1 — Wolfdog	18 to 1 — Sir Tatton Sykes
	33 to 1 agst Mendicant	

ST LEGER.

5 to 2 agst Cossack	6 to 1 agst Van Tromp	12 to 1 agst Mr. Martin
18 to 1 agst Farmer's Daughter	25 to 1 Mogadore	

DERBY.

33 to 1 agst Sancaris	40 to 1 agst Bevarlac	
40 to 1 — Nil Desperandum	50 to 1 — The Stinger	

500 even between The Stinger and Glendower.

NEWCASTLE RACES.—TUESDAY.

The Newcastle commenced on Tuesday, with every prospect of being the most successful in respect of company and the quality of the sport that has been had for several seasons. The weather was remarkably fine, and the course in excellent order.

The Produce Stakes of 50 sovs each, h ft, for two-yr olds: colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 4lb. Three-quarters of a mile. (13 Subs.)

Mr. J. Scott's The Stinger	allowed 3lb	(F. Butler) 1
Mr. Allen's Camphine,	allowed 3lb	(Joy) 2

Betting: 4 to 1 on The Stinger. The Stinger made all the running, and won easily by four lengths.

The North Derby Stakes of 25 sovs each, p.p., with 100 added, for three-yr olds: colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 2lb. The second to receive £50. One mile. (.8 Subs)

Lord Eglinton's Van Tromp	.. .. ..	(J. Marson) 1
Lord Zetland's Helias	.. .. ..	(Templeman) 2
Mr. J. Taylor's George Hudson	.. .. ..	(Holmes) 3

Van Tromp took the lead, with Helias second, George Hudson third, and Christopher last, for the first 300 yards, when he resigned it to Helias and George Hudson, the latter making the running to the distance. Helias and Van Tromp then went in front, the favourite winning easily by a length.

The Tyro Stakes of 10 sovs each, and 50 added, for two-yr-old colts 8st 7lb, and fillies 8st 4lb; the second to save his stake. From the Newcastle Turn in. (23 Subs.)

Mr. Padley's Lady Mary, by Lanercost	.. ..	..(Bumby) 1
Mr. W. H. Johnstone's Black Ball	.. ..	.. (Nat) 2
Mr. T. Dawson n. The Spaniard..	.. ..	(Cartwright) 3

Spaniard made play, with Black Ball second, Lady Mary third, and the others well up, to the Morpeth Turn, where Black Ball took the lead, and carried it to the distance; Lady Mary joined him there, ran a fine race up it, and won by a head.

The Hunters' Stakes of 10 sovs each and 20 added; the second to save his stake. Two Miles. (12 Subs.)

Mr. Merry's Pilot, 5 yrs	.. ..	(Hon. S. Erskine.) 1
Mr. Selby's The Falcon, aged	.. ..	.. (Captain Bell) 2

The Maiden Plate of £50. Heats, once round and a distance.

Lord Glasgow's f, by the Provost, out of Miss Whip, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb; carried 7st 5lb	.. ..	.. (Nat) 1
Mr. Ridley's Barnton, 3 yrs, 7st 5lb	.. ..	(Cartwright) 2

Betting: First Heat—2 to 1 agst George Stephenson, 3 to 1 agst Lord Glasgow's filly, and 3 to 1 agst Barnton.

Won by a head. The second was a dead heat between the filly and Barnton; the others were won by a length.

WEDNESDAY.

The Free Handicap of 10 sovs. each, and 50 added; the second to save his stake. (13 Subs.) Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Dawson's Sir Leon, 3 yrs, 5st 10lb	.. ..	..(Prince) 1
Mr. B. Eddison's Little John, 6 yrs. 7st	.. ..	.. 2

The Produce Stakes of 50 sovs. each, h. ft.; for colts, 8st. 7lb.; and fillies, 8st, 4lb. Two miles. (15 Subs.)

Mr. John Scott's The Whiffler	.. ..	(F. Butler) 1
Mr. Merry's Maid of Motherwell (allowed 3lb)	.. ..	.. 2
Mr. St. Paul's Ulysses ..	.. ..	.. 3

The Northumberland Plate of 200 sovs, added to a Handicap of 25 sovs each, 10 ft, and 5 only if declared; the second to receive £50 out of the stakes, and the third to save his stake. Two miles. (100 Subs, 49 of whom declared.)

Lord Eglinton's Eryx, 3 yrs, 6st 2lb, and 6th extra		(Prince) 1
Mr. S. L. Fox's Excessor, 3 yrs, 8st 5lb	.. ..	.. 2
Sir J. Gerard's Grimston, 4 yrs, 7st 12lb	.. ..	.. 3

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 Guineas; for three-year-olds, 7st 2lb; four, 8st 2lb; five, 10st; six and aged, 10st 5lb. Three Miles.

Lord Zetland's Helias, 3 yrs	.. ..	(Longstaff) 1
Mr. John Scott's Alderman's Daughter, 3 yrs	..	(Simpson) 2
Mr. Padley's Tanais, 3 yrs	.. ..	(Cartwright) 3

THURSDAY.

The Tyne Stakes of 10 sovs each, for two-yr-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. (21 Subs.)

Mr John Scott's Stinger	.. ..	(F. Butler) 1
Lord Eglinton's De Witt	.. ..	.. 2

The Members' Plate Handicap, of 15 sovs each, 10 ft, and 5 only if declared, with 50 added; the second to save his stake. Once round and a distance.

Lord Eglinton's Plaudit, 5 yrs	.. ..	.. (Prince) 1
Mr Stephenson's Sheraton, 4 yrs	.. ..	.. 2

The Gold Cup of £150, by subs. of 10 sovs each; the surplus in specie. Two miles. (22 Subs.)

Mr. B. Green's The Conjuror, 4 yrs	.. ..	(Wintringham) 0 1
Sir J. Gerard's Grimston, 4 yrs	.. ..	(Marson) 0 2
Lord Zetland's Helias, 3 yrs	.. ..	.. 3

After the dead heat, even betting between Grimston and The Conjuror. Won by a length, after a fine race.

The Gateshead or Lottery Stakes of 10 sovs each, p. p., and 50 added, for three-yr-olds. Two miles. (32 Subs.)

Lord Eglinton's Van Tromp	.. ..	(Marson) 1
Mr. John Scott's Tan Whiffler	.. ..	.. (Butler) 2

The Corinthian Stakes of 15 sovs each, 10 ft, and 5 only if declared, with 20 added. (13 Subs.)

Mr. Meiklam's Aristotle, aged	.. ..	(M'Donogh) 1
Mr. Selby's The Falcon, aged	.. ..	.. 2

The Corporation Plate of 80 guineas, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each. Heats, two miles. (24 Subs.)

Sir J. Gerard's St. Leon, 3 yrs	.. ..	(Duncan) 1 1
Mr. Merry's Badinage, 5 yrs	.. ..	.. 2 dr

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.

The entries for the great prize of 100 guineas, given by this distinguished club, open to all Royal Yacht Clubs for vessels of any tonnage (a time race, half-a-dozen or ten miling, well known to every yachtsman), on Tuesday night at the Piazza Coffee House, Covent garden. Subjoined is the brilliant list of entries, which exceeds anything ever known previously on the Thames.

Yachts.	Tons.	Ports.	Owners
Arrow	84 ..	Cowes	T Chamberlain
Gazymode	70 ..	Southampton ..	J. H. W. S. Figot
Eclipse	60 ..	Weymouth ..	J. P. Wickham
Princess Olga ..	35 ..	Cowes	T. B Rutherfurd
Lily of Devon ..	31 ..	Plymouth	W. F. Morre
Belvedere	25 ..	Lesson	Lord A. Paget
Secret	25 ..	London	J. W Smith
Ino	25 ..	London	H Gibson
Fawn	25 ..	Poole	T. F Selby
Little Gaudlet ..	15 ..	Portsmouth ..	A. Portain
Zolilla	31 ..	Southampton ..	Mr. Ring
Bianca (schooner)	31 ..	Cowes	Lord C. Paget
Blue Bells	31 ..	London	Twisden Hodges
Fleur de Marie ..	25 ..	London	W Sawyer
Quiz	18 ..	Harwich	W. J. Mil l
Prima Donna	25 ..	London	Captain Ives
Chamois	8 ..	Southampton ..	S. Parot
Snake	20 ..	Poole	Messrs. Wambl.f
Antagonist	25 ..	.. ..	G. F. Narter

The race will come off on Wednesday, the 7th of July, the distance being from Erith round the Nore Light and back.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*G. B. S.*" *The position you have sent is quite incomprehensible. Black's Rook may be taken on the first move for nothing, while the move you give is not practicable. Write the situation out with care, and don't send it till you have submitted it to the ressaun of some skilful friend.*

"*Frank H.,*" *York.*—*When, in a Problem, it is stipulated that White "wins" in so many moves, instead of "mates," you may generally infer that White is to obtain an indisputably winning position in that number of moves, without absolutely effecting checkmate*

"*Z. Y. X.,*" *Nottingham.*—*Your suggested emendation in the solution of No. 177 appears to afford Black too many opportunities of escape. But we will submit it to the author.*

"*P.,*" *Birmingham.*—*Enclose an address, where any one desirous of engaging in a Game by Correspondence may write to you; insert it in our Paper, and you will have plenty of candidates for the contest. As to your rank in Chess skill, that will easily be defined, if, on your next visit to the metropole, you will accept the odds of a Knight from one of the leading players, and play him a dozen games.*

"*B. M. P.*"—*Quite right. Thanks for the correction.*

"*A. L.,*" *Holkham.*—*Always acceptable.*

"*J. A. P.*"—*They shall be examined in turn; but, we cannot give them priority of two or three hundred others which precedes them, and are now awaiting consideration*

"*Secretary.*"—*It is indispensably necessary for your Club to have the Match Games mentioned, both for study and reference. The Great French Match you will find in Volume 5 of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle;" and the other contests, viz., the Games between Messrs. Staunton and Horwitz, Messrs. Staunton and Harrwitz, Messrs. Horwitz and Kieseritzky, Messrs. Horwitz and Harrwitz, together with the celebrated Blindfold Games, are all recorded in Volume 7 of the same work.*

"*Checkmate.*"—*A player cannot, under such circumstances, retract the moves. He must Castle, as he purposed doing when he moved the two pieces.*

"*P. B.*" *Your solution of No. 177 appears complete. It shall be forwarded to the author.*

"*Philo-Chess.*"—"*S. T. G.*"—"*Rico.*"—*The "Hand-book" is now ready, and will be issued to the public on the 1st of the month. All orders should be given to the booksellers: we cannot undertake to procure any works not published at the Office of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Solutions by "Napier," "Styb," "Milo," "B. M. P.," "G. A. H.," "Gove," "A. D. A.," "Sopracitta," "F. G. D.," "M. P.," "Miles," "The Old Commodore," and "G. P.," are correct.

We have to acknowledge the welcome receipt of several beautiful positions from the Rev. H. Bolton, "Mr. McG.," Mr. Kling, Mr. Woodward, Mr. Medley, Mr. Horwitz, Mr. Lutman, Mr. Clare, and other valued contributors.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 178.

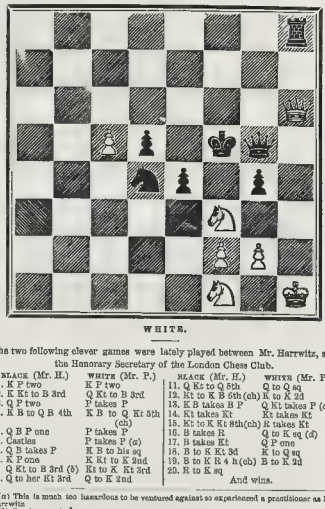
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK
1. R to K 3d (ch)	R takes Q (best)	4. Kt to K R 7th	
2. B to Q 4th (ch)	R takes B	Mate.	
3. R to K 6th (ch)	Q takes R		

PROBLEM, NO. 179.

By the Rev. H. BOLTON.

White playing first mates in five moves.

BLACK



WHITE.

The two following clever games were lately played between Mr. Harrwitz, and the Honorary Secretary of the London Chess Club.

BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. P.)
1. K P two	K P two	11. Q Kt to Q 6th	Q to Q sq
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	12. Kt to K B 6th (ch)	K to K 2d
3. Q P two	P takes P	13. K B takes B P	Q Kt takes P *(c)*
4. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	14. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt
		15. Kt to K Kt 8th(ch)	R takes Kt
5. Q B P one	P takes P	16. B takes R	Q to K sq *(d)*
6. Castles	P takes P *(a)*	17. B takes Kt	Q P one
7. Q B takes P	K B to his sq	18. B to K Kt 3d	K to Q sq
8. K P one	K Kt to K 2nd	19. B to K R 4 (ch)	B to K 2d
9. Q Kt to B 3rd *(b)*	R to K Kt 3rd	20. R to K sq	
10. Q to her Kt 3rd	Q to K 2nd	And wins.	

(*a*) This is much too hazardous to be ventured against so experienced a practitioner as Mr Harwitz

(*b*) The best mode of continuing the attack. See the new "Handbook."

(*c*) If White had now played Q Kt to K 4th Black would have left his Q, threatening to mate with q Kt at Q's 5th

(*d*) The Q could not be saved.

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. Q P two	Q P two	17. B takes B	Q takes B
2. Q B P two	K P one	18. K B to Q Kt sq	Q to Q B 4th
3. P takes P	P takes P	19. K R takes Kt	Q takes Kt (ch)
4. Q Kt to B 3d	K Kt to B 3d	20. Q to K R 5th	R takes R
5. Q B to K Kt 5th	Q B to K 3d	21. R takes R	Q to Q Kt 4th
6. K Kt to B 3d	Q B P two	22. Q R P one (c)	Q to K 7th
7. P takes P	B takes P	23. Kt takes K B P(ch)	R takes Kt
8. K P one	Castles	24. R to Q B 8th (ch)	B takes R
9. K B to Q 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	25. Q takes R	Q to K 8th (ch)
10. Castles	K R P one	26. K to R 2nd	Q takes B
11. B to K R 4th	B to K 2d	27. Q to K 8th (ch)	K to R 2nd
12. K R P one	K to his sq	28. Q takes B	Kt to K 7th
13. Q R to Q B sq	Q P one	29. Q to Q B 5th	Q to K 6th
14. P takes P	Kt takes P	30. Kt P one	Kt to K 4th
15. K to Kt 8th	Q R to Q B sq	31. K R P one	Q to Q B 7th (ch)
16. K B P two	P takes Kt	32. Q takes Q	Kt takes Q
		And wins.	

(*a*) Q to her Kt 3rd is a tempting move, but in reality would be disadvantageous on account of B to K B 3rd.

(*b*) Better than either taking the Rook or giving the double check.

(*c*) This is very insidious: if Black attempt to win the Rook by checking with his Kt, and then taking the Rook, he loses his Queen.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

(HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED)

No. 173.—By Mr. KLING.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q 6th	K at his sq	Kt at Q 4th	B at Q 4th
R at Q 7th	Kt at Q sq	Kt at K 8 5th	
		B at Q R 4th	

White to play, and Mate in three moves.

No. 174. -By Mr. C. H. L.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q B 2nd	K at Q B 3rd	Kt at Q B 3rd	P at Q Kt 3rd
Q at K R 4th	Q at Q R 7th	P s at K R 6th, K Kt 4th, K 5th, Q 4th, Q B 3rd, and Q 2nd, and Q R 3rd	
R at K R sq	R at K Kt 7th		
R at Q sq	R at Q B sq		
B at Q 2nd	B at Q 2nd		

Black to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 175. —By J. M——R.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at K R 2d	K at Q 3d	B at Q B 3d	P at Kt 3d
R at Q sq	Q at Q sq	Kt at Q 4th	P at Q B 2d
R at Q 2d	B at Q 2d	P at K R 2d	
B at Q 3d	B at Q B 3d	P at Q B 4th	

White to move and mate in four moves.

THE NIMROUD SCULPTURES.

(*Continued from page* 410.)

The Fifth Relievo is a continuation of the last; as, without other internal evidence, may be discovered, by the exactly corresponding parts of the chariot wheel in the two slabs. The King, in the van of the battle, is in his chariot, with his Charioteer and Shield-bearer, who are both uncovered. The chariot, horses, and accompaniments, are the same as heretofore detailed. The shield-bearer

HAWK-HEADED DEITY.

extends his bossed shield to protect the King, who is clothed in a richly-embroidered tunic, the truncated cap, rosette-clasped bracelets; and in his bow arm protected from the recoil of the string by a close-fitting shield, fastened above the elbow and wrist. The left arms of his officers are similarly guarded. Above the chariot is a human bodied Divinity, with wings, but without legs; he wears a cap, with two bull's-horns laid close round the head. A broad flat ring encircles this figure, passing immediately above the feathery termination of his person, and behind and above his shoulders This Divinity sends his winged arrows against the enemies of the King. Directly in front of the King a leader of the enemy is falling from his chariot—one of the horses of which is down, whilst the others are still plunging and endeavouring to extricate themselves; the charioteer, having lost control, is precipitated in front. Beyond, one of the King's soldiers is about to kill a flying foe, in spite of the efforts of a comrade to drag him off to the security of the city, the outworks of which extend to the banks of a shallow stream running through a woody country. One of the enemy lies dead, and others are flying before the conquering King, who pursues them to the very confines of the city. The city has embattled towers, and arched gateway, likewise embattled, and is protected by a ditch and double wall—from behind the second and inner of which the enemy are discharging their arrows. From the towers they are also shooting arrows and throwing stones, under cover of wicker shields. The last figure, as far as the fracture allows us to see, shows one endeavouring to obtain a parley: his slackened bow is in his left hand, and his right is upraised, bespeaking attention.

Sixth Colossal Relievo—"Hawk-headed Deity," 7 feet high. His crest is hanging down behind, and one of the wings from his shoulder is elevated, and the other depressed. His under garment, richly embroidered and edged with tasseled fringe, reaches only to his knees; he has a long robe, similarly trimmed, hanging at the back, and apparently passing round in front, the end hanging over the left shoulder: two double cords, knotted at intervals, and with tassels at the ends, hang from the waist. His outer garment is a long furred and embroidered mantle, reaching down to the ankles; it is passed under the right arm, and thrown over the left shoulder; the handles of two daggers are shown upon the breast. The vest is fastened round the neck with a pomegranate and tassel. He has a plain armlet on his arm, rosette-clasped bracelets on his wrists, earrings; and a bead chaplet on his neck, the centre bead of which is a pomegranate. The riband which ties the fillet of the cap is shown behind. In his right hand he holds a pine cone, which he is in the act of presenting; and, in his left, a square basket with a handle. In the sandals, the heel only is protected, the straps passing over the instep: the remains of colouring matter are still upon them. The lower half of this Relievo is covered with a cuneiform inscription; but, whether coeval with the sculpture, or placed there subsequently, is a subject for investigation.

The next sculptures are not Basal Relievi, but consist of a Colossal Human Head, with bull's horns and ears; and the Cloven Foot of a Bull—probably belonging to a human-headed bull, such as M. Botta has discovered at Khorsabad. The head is covered with an Oriental turban, with a fillet at the back, and a cord round the forehead: the horns and ears appear in the turban. It is likely that this is a portrait of the King, as it bears a resemblance to the other sculptures, in all of which there is an evident attempt to maintain the verisimilitude of the principal personage. The King's head is placed upon the Bull, a noble and strong animal, possibly to indicate his strength, or his having vanquished the wild bull; as the Egyptians, in their Sphyngi, placed the heads of their Kings upon their favourite lion.

Seventh Relievo—"Colossal Human-headed Divinity," 7 feet high. The beard is formally curled; three bull's horns are laid close down upon and round the head; but, in all other respects, the dress is the same as in No. 6. This deity is also presenting a pine cone with the right hand, and is holding a basket with the left. The lower half of this slab is likewise inscribed with cuneiform letters.

Eighth Relievo represents "The King Returned from the Chase." The lion is at his feet apparently subdued, but not dead. He is followed by his out-door attendants, consisting of two warriors and two eunuchs, the former habited in the surcoat, reaching no lower than the knees; and the latter in long, fringed, and very richly embroidered robes: they are all uncovered, and carry in their hands the instrument so often mentioned. The King wears the truncated cap, the long, fringed robe, and shorter richly embroidered tunic, with cord and tassels depending. He has a sash round the waist, with a sword-belt buckled over it; and, what seems to be the tassels of the sword-belt, hanging from the shoulders, both before and behind: similar tassels are hanging from the back of the head, under the hair. He wears, also, rosette-clasped bracelets, plain armlets, and a double necklace. The King's cup-bearer, the sherbetees of our day, meets the King, and has presented to him the cup of sherbet or wine for his refreshment, which the King, still leaning on his bow, drinks, whilst the cup-bearer disperses the flies with the fly-flapper in his hand. Over his left shoulder is a long muslin handkerchief or napkin, embroidered and fringed at both ends, for the King to wipe his lips with after drinking. The cup-bearer is prepared to receive the cup, and holds the napkin forward in readiness to present to the King. This is very interesting, from its exact resemblance to the custom of the Persians of the present day: the handkerchief is called el-mahr-rha-ma. Behind the cup-bearer stand two other attendants, with their hands clasped one over the other, in the Eastern conventional attitude of respect approved in our time. Behind these, again, are the minstrels playing on instruments with nine strings, which are struck by means of a kind of plectrum, or rather hammer, the fingers evidently being used as stops. Their mouths, in opposition to the firmly-compressed lips of the other persons, are represented open, showing that they are singing their pœans—songs of rejoicing and gladness—at the King's return.

COLOSSAL HUMAN HEAD.

Ninth Relievo (the fourth in the order at the Museum) represents a Bull Hunt. The King is attended by his huntsman, who follows the chariot, riding sideways upon one horse, and leading another richly caparisoned, with embroidered and fringed saddle necloth and knotted tail, evidently for the King's use in the chase. The King in his chariot, having wounded a bull, seizes him by the horns, and inflicts a deadly wound with one of the daggers that he wears. It is especially remarkable that the King is inserting his dagger precisely between the second and third vertebræ, where the spinal cord is most assailable, and that he is doing this carelessly, with his head turned away, with the composure gained by long experience. Another bull, pierced with four arrows, lies upon the ground The horns of the bulls are peculiarly short and thick, but only one is represented on either. It does not, however, follow that unicorns are intended, as it may merely arise from the profile representation. In the usual place is the King's spear, like that carried by the huntsman; it has the addition of a fillet to rouse and frighten the wild beasts The other appointments of the chariot have been already described; and the three horses have again but six legs shown The King wears the truncated cap, gilobed ear-rings, bracelets, and armlets; in all other respects his dress is the same as before detailed. His charioteer, who drives, is uncovered: he wears rosette-clasped bracelets like the King's, and holds a whip in his right hand.

The Tenth Relievo represents a Lion Hunt. The King in his chariot, drawn by three horses, which the charioteer urges forward to escape a lion which has already placed his claw upon the backs of the chariot, infuriated at the four arrows which have already taken effect. The King at this juncture aims a deadly wound at the monster, whose tail is admirably indicative of rage and fury. Behind the lion are two of the King's bearded body-guard, fully armed, and holding their shields and daggers in readiness for defence in the event of the prey escaping the shaft of the King. A wounded lion prowls crouching upon the

COLOSSAL HUMAN-HEADED DIVINITY.

ground in front—the agony expressed in its action being well contrasted with the fury in the former. The tail of the lion has an exaggerated representation of the claw mentioned by Didymus Alexandrinus. The existence of this claw has, until very recently, been disputed; but the observations of some modern naturalists have confirmed the statement which is here traditionally supported by this curious evidence. The King's body-guard wear the conical cap, with a large tassel depending from under the hair at the back of the head; the charioteer is uncovered, and carries a whip in the right hand; and the King himself is dressed as heretofore described, and is armed with a sword, with a lion's head upon it near the handle. In its place behind the chariot is the King's javelin, decorated with the fillet.

The Eleventh Relievo represents "The League, or Treaty of Peace." The King having arrived at the frontier of his dominions, has descended from his chariot to meet another King, as we infer from the short upper tunic, which no where else appears excepting upon the King, and which we, therefore, suppose to be a Royal robe. The two Kings are clothed precisely alike, in richly embroidered and farred robes of the same form; the head-dresses, however, differ; he who we have hitherto distinguished as *the* King wearing the truncated cap, whereas the other wears the simple fillet before named. Both Kings are on foot, but the conqueror still retains the implements of war, and holds in his right hand two arrows perpendicularly perhaps, a mystical sign of friendship—whilst his adversary raises his right hand in an action of supplication. That the conditions of the treaty are favourable to the conqueror may be inferred by the surrender of the prisoners, intimated by the prisoner in the conical cap kissing the feet of his King and deliverer. Immediately behind the great King are two eunuchs, each bearing bows and quivers of arrows and the whip-shaped instrument; one of these holds an umbrella over the King's head. Behind the eunuchs is the King's groom, armed with a sword, and having a quiver of arrows; he holds the King's chariot, the horses of which, in this representation, have the right number of legs. Beside the chariot stands a body-guard, wearing the conical cap, and holding a javelin; and in the chariot is the charioteer. The King's javelin, with two streamers, is in its appointed place at the back of the chariot. The relative rank and importance of the officers attached to the King are indicated by the height of each individual, each bearing his appropriate insignia.

The great importance of these sculptures in an historical point of view—more from the high state of civilization which they indicate, as regards knowledge of the ornamental and useful sciences, than from their beauty and utility as works of art—would alone be a sufficient excuse for thus minutely entering into their detail; but when we consider that this description may have to meet the eyes of many who may never have an opportunity of seeing the originals, we are satisfied that no other apology will be requisite for so far extending this paper.

LION HUNT.

SCENE FROM "I DUE FOSCARI," AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

FRENCH PLAYS.

On Wednesday evening M. Bouffé, after his inimitable performance of *Michel Perrin*, added to his *répertoire* the part of *Le Mousse*, in the drama of that name, similar to the London public as the Adelphi "Cabin Boy." The piece itself is not so good as those hitherto selected by M. Bouffé for his performances. It is neither so forcible nor so amusing as these have generally been; and the part of *Le Mousse*, which affords no opportunity for the development of character, but demands for its interest upon situation, is unworthy of his great talents. Nevertheless, it generally interested the audience, and the personation was complete. The transformation from the grey-headed, simple-hearted, *Curé* of the first piece, to the awkward, scrubby, frank, jovial sea-boy, was perfect. There was the freshness of youth in every tone of his voice, and its elasticity in every action.

M. BOUFFE AS "LE PERE TURLUTUTU."

It was not the prettily got-up cabin-boy as Madame Celeste interpreted the character, but the genuine unlicked cub of the quarter-deck, with a good heart, quick feelings, but not very bright understanding. The look of incomprehension at the legal proceedings which declared *Jenny* a slave was exquisite; whilst, at times, the simple earnestness of feeling almost raised the part to the dignity of tragedy. The character itself was never forgotten, and the *Mousse*, who had done great acts, had protected injured innocence, and achieved heroism, was, as completely in the last scene as he was in the first, *Le Mousse*. The piece was altogether well acted, and nicely put upon the stage, but, with the exception of Mdlle. Duvernger, whom it were treason to forget, there were none of the *dramatis personæ* that call for particular notice.

Our Cut this week represents M. Bouffé in one of his best characters—*Le Père Turluturu*—noticed in our Journal of last week.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

VERDI'S "I Due Foscari" was produced, for the first time, on Saturday, and repeated on Tuesday. These two performances may be ranked as the most triumphant of the season. The zeal of the artistes, and the care with which the opera was mounted, were unprecedented in this or any other country. The attention to the stage business, accuracy of scenery, and costume, are deserving of all praise. Lord Byron's tragedy was the basis of the libretto, but we do not think the Italian author has been successful in his version. The fault of the drama is that there is no relief to the misery—from the entrance of the doomed *Jacopo* the situations are constantly the same through the three acts. *Loredano's* fiend-like malice is shown in the first act, so is the despair of the suffering wife *Lucrezia*, and equally so the struggle between the paternal feeling and political duty of the *Doge*. The artists are perpetually reiterating the same sentiments. Hence the lack of variety and want of repose. Nothing but the most consummate skill could fix the attention of the audience, with such a monotonous *libretto*. Grisi and Mario, as *Lucrezia* and *Jacopo* have created a great sensation in Paris; but the parts were new to the English auditory. It is impossible to convey an adequate notion of the transcendant talent displayed by Grisi. The enormous power of voice she developed—her marvellous execution of the most difficult scales—her sustaining vigour in the high notes—the mingled grace, tenderness, and untiring energy of her acting, proved that the resources of this great artiste are inexhaustible, and that she has all the intellect and physical attributes to add to the glory of her established *répertoire*. It is to be hoped, that new operas will be composed expressly for her in the next season. Mario's divine singing of the cavatina, "Dal più remoto esiglio," and of its cabaletta, "S'io sento," expressly composed for him by Verdi, and his superb acting of the prison scene, afforded marked evidence of his continued onward progress. Ronconi's *Doge* ranks with his *Cheverese* in "Maria di Rohan," and that is the highest praise. Who would imagine that Ronconi, who has shown himself to be the *Figaro, par excellence*, should be, also, one of the greatest of tragedians. Charles Young, the veteran actor, who was amongst the most fervent of the applauders, declared that Ronconi's *Doge* was one of the finest pieces of acting he had ever witnessed. It is, certainly, a grand conception, from first to last. Ronconi depicted the anguish of the father at being rendered the instrument of his own son's condemnation, by the cruel Council of Ten, with exquisite sensibility, and yet preserving the Brutus-like resolve of the *Doge*, to perform his political duty. The scene in the prison in which the *Doge* appeals to Heaven to protect his son was positively sublime. The resignation of his power in the last scene, his despair at learning his son's death, the breaking of a great soul at hearing the bell sounding for his successor, and his final agony as life recedes from him, defy description. The audience was painfully excited throughout this magnificent representation of the aged *Doge's* last moments. When Ronconi gets excited, the beauty of his baritone tones is indescribable, and causes the hearer to forget that in level passages his intonation is flat, and the natural ruggedness of his organ. He has been justly compared with the elder Kean in this respect, whom he resembles in figure and height. Kean had a bad voice, but when moved it was music itself. Ronconi's eye is very remarkable, and he has the faculty of expressing varied emotions with astonishing facility.

We can give no account of encores, ovations, &c., for these were incessant, but the most striking effects were in the opening cavatina of Mario, the air of Grisi, and her duo with Ronconi in the first act. The duo between Mario and Grisi, the subsequent trio with Ronconi, and the quatuor, quite startled the house in the second act. In the last act, the duo between Grisi and Mario, and the scena finale by Grisi and Ronconi were the absorbing points of interest. Of the music itself we entertain no high opinion. It is, to our minds, quite unequal to the "Ernani" and "Nabucco." It is deficient in original melody; it abounds in tricky unisonous effects for chorus and band; it is in many parts noisy and vulgar, but, with all these defects, there is a dramatic colouring in the *ensemble* which tells upon the audience.

Verdi's works, therefore, with first rate executants, vocally and instrumentally and with such a Conductor as Costa, who can develop the *nuances* with such delicacy and precision, will strike the ear of the amateur, more than they will satisfy the judgment of the professor. Verdi has been prodigiously puffed and immensely depreciated; but he is, unquestionably, a man of infinite talent, who may achieve much greater things if he will modify his style—not tax his singers so unmercifully in the declamatory school, and resort to more legitimate means for his effects. He is now in London, composing an opera for her Majesty's Theatre, and revising his "Macbeth" for the Royal Italian Opera. We should mention that Tagliafico was the *Loredano* on Saturday; but, owing to his indisposition, Polonini sustained it on Tuesday, and both artists sang and acted with discrimination.

Grieve and Telbin's Venetian scenery, and Mrs. Bailey's costumes, require especial notice.

Our artists have selected, in the above Engraving, one of the most exciting situations in the opera. It is just after *Loredano* (Tagliafico) announces to *Jacopo*, that the vessel is ready, by orders of the Council of Ten, to convey him to his place of exile, to Crete. *Loredano* exults in his revenge on the race of the Foscari, whilst *Jacopo* and his wife *Lucrezia*, vent their rage in denunciations of their oppressor, the aged *Doge* (Ronconi) in vain calling upon his children to obey the fatal doom, and respect the decrees of justice.

Let us also record that the Proprietary have acknowledged the extraordinary exertions of Costa, the musical director, by presenting him with a piece of plate, with a suitable inscription, for the production of twelve operas, besides the "Stabat Mater," in the short period of ten weeks. The labours of the manager (Mr. Beale) and his forces have been, indeed, altogether unprecedented. To construct a new theatre in four months, and to mount twelve operas and five ballets in less than three months, exhibit a degree of activity reflecting the highest credit on every branch of the professions.

On Thursday night, for the benefit of Mdlle. Fanny Elssler and the last night

THE NEWCASTLE RACE PLATE—1847.

THIS cleverly-designed prize was run for, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Thursday. The group (which is eighteen inches high, and seventeen inches long) represents a North American Indian on a wild horse which he has just caught, and is governing with a noose round the lower jaw; the captured horse is pawing the long grass of the prairies, and endeavouring by every means to divest itself of its rider, but who is skilfully keeping his seat; and the practice is to allow the horse to run till he is exhausted, and thus becomes subdued.

The group is placed on an oval fluted pedestal, on each side of which is a chased scroll shield, in one of which is engraved

NEWCASTLE RACES. 1847. &c.

This Piece of Plate has been substituted for the Gold Cup, by order of the Stewards (his Grace the Duke of Richmond, and John Hodgson Hinde, Esq., M.P.) It has been executed by Messrs. Reid and Sons, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and reflects credit upon the manufacturers.

The figure of the horse is extremely spirited, and the position of the rider easy; both are in dead-white silver, and the fluted pedestal is of polished silver. The cost is £150.

THE NEWCASTLE RACE PRIZE PLATE.

GIBSON'S STATUE OF THE QUEEN.—The marble statue of her Majesty, executed by Mr. John Gibson, R.A., at Rome, has arrived, and has been removed to Buckingham Palace.

THE COMMAND IN THE PACIFIC.—It is rumoured that since the affairs of Portugal are so likely to be amicably adjusted by British interference, Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., will succeed Rear-Admiral Sir George Seymour in the Chief Command in the Pacific, and will shift his flag into an 84 gun ship shortly for that purpose. Sir Charles Napier returned to Portsmouth on Monday, and rejoined his flag-ship, the *St. Vincent*, 120, Captain Milne, at Spithead.

but one of her engagement, Mozart's "Don Giovanni" was performed. The house was filled at the first rush, as regards pit, gallery, and the two amphitheatres, and before the opera began every box was occupied. Nothing could be more brilliant than the appearance of the new theatre thus filled with a dense mass of spectators. Madame Persiani, on her coming forward, was cordially greeted, as a compliment to her abilities as a vocalist, and her most estimable character in private life. She was encored rapturously in "Batti," and in "La ci darem" with Tamburini, and was called for after the air "Vedrai carino." Grisi was in splendid voice, and was much cheered; the trio "Protegga" between her, Corbari, and Mario, was encored, as also the "Il mio tesoro" of the latter. Tamburini acted and sang in a style worthy of his best days. His was called for at the end of his wonderful piece of acting, in the last scene. An apology was made for Rovere on account of a cold, but he scarcely required it; he never played it in a more amusing manner, and is gaining ground rapidly, as the public begin to appreciate his peculiar talent. The *Duet* of Tagliafico was most impressively sung. The finale of the first act went gloriously with its triple orchestra and double chorus, and the leading artists received an ovation. Fanny Elsler was cordially applauded in the Minuet with Bedetti, and in the new ballet "Manon Lescaut," achieved wonders in choregraphic feats.

"Lucrezia Borgia" will be repeated this evening. On Tuesday Mdlle. Steffanone will make her first appearance in "Lucia," Alboni appearing as *Charles V.*, Marini as *Ruy Gomez*, and Salvi as the hero. On the extra night, on Thursday, the entire operatic and ballet strength will be called into action.

Mdlle. Molina de Mendi.—This charming vocalist, the cousin of Malibran, and Pauline Viardot Garcia, gave a *Matinée Musicale* on Thursday. She sang Mariana's "Stanca di più sentire" and Spanish songs with great finish. She was aided by Mdme. Caradori Allan, Misses Binckes, Steele, Eliza Birch, Mdme. Romilli, Signori Mocatti, Brizzi, Cabatta, Monticelli. The instrumentists were Piatti, Violoncello; Godefroid, Harp; Benoit, Violin; with Benedict and Jules de Glenes as accompanyists.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE ELECTIONS.

Reading.—Mr. Apsley Pellatt, of Staines, and the principal proprietor of the extensive establishment at Blackfriars, known as the Falcon Glass Works, will start as a candidate for the representation of the borough on the Whig interest.

Sunderland.—In the borough of Sunderland there will, in all probability, be a contest; but it is not likely that either Mr. Hudson or Mr. Barclay will be unseated.

City of Durham.—In the city of Durham there will be a very spirited contest. In addition to Mr. General Captain Thomas and Mr. Spearman (of Newton Hall) is now in the field. The differences in the Conservative ranks, arising out of the election of Mr. Bright at the last vacancy, not having been reconciled, the independent Conservatives have formed a committee to withhold their support from any candidate presenting himself under the influence of the Marquis of Londonderry.

Wycombe.—Ralph Neville, Esq., one of the representatives of this borough, and eldest son of the Very Rev. the Dean, intends to decline the honour of soliciting the suffrages of the electors at the ensuing election. His motive for thus withdrawing himself, he says, is his unwavering sense of some of his former friends.

Representation of Cambridge.—On Monday a deputation of the electors of Cambridge waited upon Major-General Sir Harry Smith, at Usher's Hotel, Suffolk-street, Haymarket, for the purpose of requesting the gallant General to stand for the representation of that place in the ensuing Parliament. The deputation having stated the object they had in view, Sir Harry replied that nothing could be more flattering to him than so high a compliment from his friends in Cambridge, but that for the present, as well as he feared for some time to come, he must depend upon his sword for procuring him the means necessary for enabling him to avail himself of so distinguished and disinterested an honour; and, that, within a short period, should Providence so ordain that his health be restored, he should find it necessary to proceed abr ad again in his military capacity. Sir Harry added, that he had felt himself compelled to decline a similar offer from the electors of Westminster, adding that, should fortune prove favourable, and that at any future period his fellow townsmen should think his services desirable, he should be ready to serve their requirements.

North Staffordshire.—It is said that the Hon Frederick Gough intends offer himself a candidate at the ensuing election for the northern division of Staffordshire, in the room of Mr. Jesse Watts Russell.

Knaresborough.—Mr Lawson has addressed the electors of this borough, to contradict the report which had been circulated, that he had abandoned the intention of contesting the seat at the forthcoming election. He adds, that the supportion which he has received makes him rely with confidence on the result of a poll.

Liverpool.—Two Conservative candidates will be proposed by the Conservatives of Liverpool for the representation of the borough in the commons parliament. A difference of opinion exists with regard to Lord John Manners. Mr. Cardwell, who does not mean to stand for Oxford University, offers himself for Liverpool. Sir Thomas Birch's prospects are still held to be good.

Representation of Maidstone.—Mr. Salomons, who withdrew his claims from Marylebone, upon the ground of his ineligibility as returning officer, afterwards offered himself for Maidstone; but Mr. S. is disappointed, too, Mr. S. is disappointed, too, Mr. S. is disappointed, too,

WALHALLA, Late Miss Linwood's Gallery, Leicester-square.—MADAME WARTON'S Unequalled Tableaux Vivans.—Entire Changes of Programme. Madame Warton begs to acquaint the Subscribers, Nobility, and Public, that a splendid Series of Tableaux will be presented during the present week, introducing several new Female Artistes from the Continent. A Grand Morning Performance every Morning at Three; Evening Performance at Half past Eight. Stalls, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Promenade, 1s. Each Tableau accompanied with descriptive music, by a Band of first-rate talent. The Decorations and Appointments by Messrs. Adams, of Holborn, and Gordon, Vauxhall.

GEOLOGY, MINERALOGY, and CONCHOLOGY.—Mr. TENNANT, 149, Strand, near Somerset-house, arranges Elementary Collections of MINERALS, FOSSILS, and recent SHELLS, which will greatly facilitate the study of those interesting branches of Science, at 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, to 50 guineas each. He also gives PRIVATE INSTRUCTION in MINERALOGY

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By order of the Board of Directors,
C. A. REINDALL, Secretary.

COUNTY FIRE OFFICE, 50, REGENT-STREET. ESTABLISHED 1807.
It is respectfully notified to parties holding Policies in this Office, the renewals of which fall due at Midsummer, that the same may be paid within Fifteen days after Midsummer day. The Receipts are lying at the Head Office, and to the hands of the several Agents.
The Terms of the Society for the advantageous Assurance to be insured, and have accrued to a large share of public approbation All claims are settled with promptitude and liberality. Full Particulars will be given on parties applying personally, or by post, to the Head Office, or to any of its Agents, who are appointed in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom JOHN A. BEAUMONT, Managing Director

EAGLE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of this Company will be held at RADLEY'S NEW LONDON HOTEL, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of July next, at Two o'clock precisely, for the purpose of declaring upon a proposed Amalgamation with another Life Assurance Company, and, if approved, of giving to the Directors full power to carry the same into effect
By order of the Board of Directors,
Eagle Office, June 16, 1847. BENJ. P. SMITH, Actuary

LEGAL and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 10, Fleet-street, London. Established 1836.

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A Bonus was declared on the 16th day of April last on the Policies effected in this office. In the following Table are contained Specimens of Additions made to Policies of £1000 each

Ages at entrance.	Duration of Policy in Years.	Annual Premium.	Total of Premiums paid.	Vested Bonus added to Policy.	Prospective Additions, or Bonus further added, until 1851.	Annual Premium to be paid after Division.	Rate per cent. per annum.
20	15	£20 3	£301 15	£130	£15	£0 3	5½
30	15	25 7	383 15	140	11	0 5	5½
40	15	32 16	503 12	155	13½	0 14	5½
50	15	45 7	653 15	200	20	0 17	5½
60	9	39 12	296 12	120	13½	16 13	4½
40	7	32 19	230 14	104	12½	16 9	4½
40	8	32 19	197 15	93	12½	23 3	3½
40	6	32 19	164 15	77	12½	23 3	2½

The Next Quinquennial Division of Profits will take place at the end of the year 1851. All policies effected before that time will participate therein.
Persons whose lives are assured in this Society are permitted, without payment of any extra premium, to voyage (as passengers) or reside in any part of the world distant more than 33 degrees from the Equator.
The Directors' Report to the recent Periodical General Meeting of the Members of the Society may be obtained at the Office, on personal or written application.
By order of the Board,
T. B. EDMONDS, Actuary.

PURE ST. JULIEN CLARET, 28s. per Dozen; Pints, 18s.; imported Duret by HEDGES and BUTLER, Wine Merchants, &c., 155 Regent-street, can be confidently recommended Also, some superior Gordon Sherry, 36s. per Dozen. On the receipt of a Post-office Order, or reference, will be carefully forwarded

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Uxbridge Pattern.		Thalia Pattern.	
Strong Silver Tea-pot	... £10 18 0	Strong Silver Tea-pot	... £13 0 0
Ditto Sugar-basin	... 4 10 6	Ditto Sugar-basin	... 7 11 0
Ditto Cream-jug	... 4 10 6	Ditto Cream-ewer	... 5 8 0
Ditto Coffee-pot	... 14 10 0	Ditto Coffee-pot	... 16 7 0
Complete	... £36 19 6	Complete	... £49 16 0

A variety of upwards of 50 Silver Tea and Coffee Services may be seen in the Show-rooms, and, on application, the illustrated price current, containing drawings, with the weights and measures of each article, will be forwarded to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, India, or the Colonies. Drawback on silver plate exported, 1s. 6d. per ounce

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An Equestrian Lady, with grace and with ease,
Rides Rotten Row daily, if the weather please,
Especially so, if the FAIR One discloses
The Perfection of Shape in HER HABIT of ROSES.
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Summer Cloth Habits, with 2 trains	2 0 0	Superior Cloth Habits	3 0 0
Ditto	2 10 0	Superfine Quality	4 10 0
Ditto, Cassimere	2 15 0		

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E. MOSES and SON, Habit-makers, Tailors, Woollen-drapers, Hatters, Hosiers, Furriers, Boot and Shoe-makers, and General Outfitters for Ladies and Gentlemen, 154, 155, 156, and 157, Minories, and 83, 84, 85, and 86, Aldgate, City, London.
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NOTICE.—The Establishment closes Greenwich Fair Friday till Saturday, 9 a.m. Business is resumed till Twelve o'Clock
** The Entrance to the Bespoke or Measurement Department is at the Private Hall, 83, Aldgate

IDROTOBOLIC HATS.—JOHNSON and Co., 113, Regent-street, corner of Vigo-street, Hatters to her Majesty and the Royal Family, Patentees for the Idrotobolic Hat, which is the only Hat that will resist the effects of perspiration. The value which is placed in the Crown of the Hat, giving free exit to heat and perspiration, and of a porous nature, forming a series of small channels to the body part of the head, and carrying off by which air is admitted The Idrotobolic Hat possesses the following advantages the regulation of the temperature of air admitted into the crown of the hat, by the simple and easy action of the valve at the pleasure of the wearer—the impossibility of an accumulation of heated air and perspirable impurities around the head—an extreme lightness, coolness, firmness, elegance, and durability—and, lastly, their acknowledged comfort to all who wear them. Hats of this description, of the following widest exercise, Johnson and Co., 113, Regent-street, corner of Vigo-street; and Griffiths and Johnson, 61, Old Bond-street, Piccadilly.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—MESSRS. A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden, London, beg to caution the Nobility and Gentry against being misled by the unprincipled conduct of some Shopkeepers, who to compromise their own trashy articles, use the titles of "MACASSAR OIL," "KALYDOR," and "ODONTO," some under the implied sanction of Royalty, and the Government Stamp, with similar attempts at deception, while they copy the Labels, Bills, Advertisements, and Testimonials (substituting fictitious Names and Addresses for the real), of the Original Preparations. The only genuine "MACASSAR OIL," "KALYDOR," and "ODONTO," are "ROWLANDS," and the Wrapper of each bears the name of "ROWLAND," preceding that of the Article, with their Signatures at the foot in RED INK, thus—"A. ROWLAND & SON." Sold by most Perfumers and Fashionable Hairdressers.

THE BITES of GNATS, MOSCHETOES, BUGS, &c., are entirely prevented by BROAD'S PERFUME, for keeping off insects. Prepared by J. Broad, Chemist, Ramsgate, and Margate, and Sold by Chemists generally, and may be obtained of Messrs. Sanger and Co., 150, Oxford-street. In Bottles, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 5s., and 8s. each. Orders by post will meet with attention.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.—THE POPULAR REMEDY—PARR'S LIFE PILLS, a mild, safe, and most effectual cure of Indigestion, Bilious, Liver, and Stomach Complaints, Sick Headache, Costiveness &c. The composition is truly scientific; they are compounded entirely of vegetable products, freed from all irritating and deleterious matters, which render their operation mild and agreeable. A trial is only required to prove their superiority over every other medicine, as they by the lavalid with perfect safety, as an occasional dose in all nervous and debilitated cases, recovering from protracted diseases, &c., they will be found highly valuable, imparting vigour and tone to the system, when emaciated by disease.
Their value as a general and safe preservative of the impaired stomach and digestive system is daily manifeste to the Proprietors by their increasing rapid sale, and the numerous testimonials forwarded by those who have proved their efficacy.
Sold in Boxes at, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and Family Packets at 11s. each,

ASYLUM OF THE FISHMONGERS' AND POULTERERS' INSTITUTION, WOOD-GREEN, NEAR HORNSEY.

ASYLUM OF THE FISHMONGERS' AND POULTERERS' INSTITUTION.

On Wednesday, the first stone of an edifice for the above purpose was laid by Viscount Morpeth, at Wood Green, a site of truly picturesque beauty, on the high road between Hornsey, Tottenham, and Southgate.

The Institution has been established some years, and has just raised sufficient funds to commence what has always been the primary object of its establishment: the providing an Asylum and Permanent Relief for the Decayed and Destitute Members of both trades (Fishmongers and Poulterers); as well as Casual Relief to those whom accident may throw out of their usual employment for a limited period.

The Committee, in their appeal to the public, "presume to hope that not only will their exertions excite the benevolence of the two trades, but that others blessed with the means of alleviating the accumulated misery of sickness and poverty (the attendants upon old age), brought frequently to premature decay by constant exposure to wet and weather in catering for the pleasures of their wealthier fellow-citizens, may see sufficient reason to induce their kind support and generous aid on the present occasion."

Wood Green is as charming a spot as its sylvan name implies; and is one of the many rural nooks with which the environs of our metropolis abounds. Upon one side of the Green, a District Church, of stone, in the Early English style, with a bell-gable, has lately been erected: the design is very good, and made us regret that better taste had not been employed in the rebuilding of the body of Hornsey Church, to the ancient tower, half-a-mile distant.

The weather on Tuesday was showery, and at noon the rain came down most inauspiciously. However, on reaching the Green, we found arrangements for a large number of visitors. There were temporary stabling and inclosures for the accommodation of the horses and carriages of the company; and the place partook of the aspect of a village fair. There were groups of country people in gay holiday attire; and there was the usual *débris* of suburban population. Thus far the preparations on the Green. Upon the site of the proposed Asylum had been raised a lofty tent, provided with seats for the spectators: the usual arrangements for laying the stone being nearly in the centre of the front of the area. The stone itself is handsomely sculptured with the arms of the Fishmongers' and Poulterers' Companies, and the arms of Lord Morpeth. It forms the base of one of the piers of the central entrance to the Asylum. Upon the platform were the clergy of Tottenham, Edmonton, and Hornsey, Mr. James Harmer, and other influential patrons of the Society. The stone was laid by Viscount Morpeth, in due form; after which his Lordship addressed the company, very eloquently, on the benefits of the Institution.

His Lordship said he had felt that, with respect to all those ailments and infirmities, for the relief of which such institutions as almshouses and asylums were intended, notwithstanding their highly laudable nature, a doubt might be perhaps suggested whether their course towards them did not sometimes assume too much of the merely palliative and not enough of the preventive character. He meant that there might be reasons sometimes to doubt that Government, and Legislature, and individuals had—at any rate until a very short period back—given sufficient attention to prevent the dissemination and growth of disease and penury, and had only sought afterwards to relieve and mitigate their inevitable results. However that might be, he thought there was no reason to question, that, while unfriended want claimed their sympathy, while unassisted need invited their assistance, it must be a graceful, and generous, and Christian act, for all those who were in the same walk of life, to come forward for the aid and relief of those who might be deserving of it, and who, he trusted, were only less fortunate than themselves. But he did not wish to found his claims to their support exclusively on such interested motives: he would rather trust his appeal to their generosity on grounds having less of calculation in them. He would rather invite them to come forward to carry on and crown the good work which they had already so nobly and successfully commenced; not because they might themselves want such assistance by and by, but because their brethren wanted it now. After some further observations, his Lordship concluded, amidst the hearty plaudits of all present.

The tent or pavilion was handsomely decorated with the national colours; and the band of the Second Life Guards enlivened the proceedings by playing several airs. After the ceremony of laying the stone, the company retired to an adjoining pavilion, to partake of a splendid *déjeuner*, served in the very best style, by Mr. Younghusband, of Gerard's Hall Tavern, Basing lane: the viands, confectionery, and wines were excellent and abundant; and a profusion of fine fruit gave a graceful aspect to the tables. There were upwards of 200 guests,—nearly an equal number of ladies and gentlemen. Lord Morpeth presided, and, after justice had been done to the elegant repast, his Lordship proposed the customary loyal toasts, and "Prosperity to the Fishmongers' and Poulterers' Institution;" the noble Chairman facetely turning a *contretemps* to good account, in wishing the Asylum might prove as good a retreat to its inmates as the waterproof roof at that moment(in a heavy rain) did to the company. The health of the noble Chairman was proposed by Mr. Harmer, and drunk with great enthusiasm. There was some tasteful singing, with pianoforte accompaniment; and the festivities concluded with a dance. The ladies were elegantly dressed, and the entire scene was extremely gay. The Stewards' arrangements for the enjoyment of the guests were good: in short, there was nothing wanting but fine weather, throughout the day.

The Asylum, as our Illustration shows, is a very piquant and cleverly designed building, of the Tudor character. The architect is Mr. Mee, of Carlton Chambers. The outline of the whole is extremely picturesque: the central portion of the building, with its towers and vanes, is very effective; and the entrance-gate peculiarly well designed. The Engraving shows the principal front; the garden-front is of somewhat different design, but picturesquely ornamented. The plot of ground comprises nearly four acres, so that there will be ample room in this "happy port and haven" for the peaceful enjoyment of those who may seek in it a retreat from the storms of life, and consolation in beclouded old age.

CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.

ST. STEPHEN'S, COLEMAN-STREET.

This church is of very ancient foundation; between 1171 and 1181, it was given by the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, to the prior and convent of Butley; and they enjoyed the patronage until the Dissolution, when it devolved on the Crown. Queen Elizabeth granted the patronage of the Vicarage, together with the church and rectory, to the parishioners, who have retained the patronage ever since.

ST. STEPHEN'S, COLEMAN-STREET.

The old church was destroyed by the Great Fire, in the year 1666, and was rebuilt as we now see it, by Sir Christopher Wren, in 1676. The interior has a low flat ceiling, and is very plain. The exterior is shown in our Illustration: the height of the tower is 65 feet.

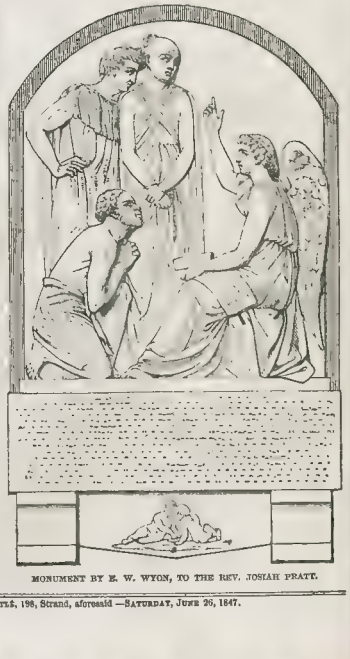
The church has been lately renovated; and during the repairs, there has been placed within it, "the Pratt Testimonial," a monument to the memory of the late Vicar, the Rev. Josiah Pratt, B.D.; the cost being defrayed by subscription among the parishioners and their friends.

The design, selected by the Committee, is by Mr. E. W. Wyon, of Charlotte-street, Portland-place; the Model of which was exhibited last year at the Royal Academy. It is a mural tablet, the bas-relief representing an Angel with the Scroll of the Everlasting Gospel, on which is inscribed, in letters of gold, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved." The Angel is symbolical of the Christian Missionary; whilst the three figures, having the characteristic features of the Hindoo-Brahmin, New Zealand Chief, and African, are listening to the inspired harangue of the Angel. These figures are strikingly delineated, and the costumes are simply correct. The Children beneath the Inscription Table are emblematical of the system of mutual instruction pursued in Infant Schools. The execution of the whole we consider highly creditable to the Artist.

The following is the Inscription, from the pen of the Rev. M. M. Preston, of Chesham:—

To the reverend Memory of
JOSIAH PRATT, D.D.,
Vicar of St. Stephen, Coleman Street:
Who, while faithfully preaching the Gospel in this City, largely contributed to its publication
Throughout the World,
By sharing in the Counsels and Labours
Of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and of other kindred Associations;
But chiefly as one of the Founders, and, for twenty-one years, Secretary of the
Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East:
To whose objects, he unsparingly devoted the best energies of his Body and Mind,
And thus, through God's blessing, was Instrumental in gathering from among the Heathen,
AFRICANS, HINDOOS, NEW ZEALANDERS,
"Some and Few," into the Church of the Redeemed.
Called in mature age to the Pastoral Superintendence of this Parish,
He devoted to the Flock committed to his charge his ripe knowledge and enlarged
experience; mainly labouring to know more, and to testify more, of the
Unsearchable Riches of Christ:
His entrance into the Parish was quickly followed by
The Establishment of various Parochial Institutions for the Relief of the Afflicted and
In Misery
And for the Religious Training and Education of Children;
His sedulous promotion of which will cause his Memory
Dear to many in distant lands, to be especially blessed and honoured here.
He rested from his Labours October 10th, 1844, in the 76th Year of his Age.
This record of affectionate respect was erected by the Parishioners and other Friends,
MDCCCXLVII.

We may here correct a misstatement which has lately been made by some of our contemporaries, respecting the revenues of a Church, stated to be St. Catherine, Coleman-street, instead of St. Catherine's Colemon, in Church-row, a turning on the south side of Fenchurch-street. Thus, the *Gazette* of the 15th inst. contains an Order in Council, sanctioning a scheme of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, which directs that, for the future, the sum of £400 a-year shall be paid out of the revenues of St. Catherine's Coleman, to the Governor of Queen Anne's Bounty, in trust for the ministers for the time being of the new districts of St. Bartholomew, St. Jude, St. Thomas, St. Peter, St. John, and St. Matthias, Bethnal-green. It is mentioned in the Order that the income of St. Catherine's Coleman (now vacant) amounts to about £1100 a-year, and that the population of the parish is only 700, whilst the population of the new districts, to the ministers of which the sum of £400 is hereafter to be paid, amounts to 32,500; the present income of the incumbents of the six districts being only £800 amongst them. Hereafter, the incumbent of St. Catherine's Coleman will receive £700, and the ministers of the six new parochial districts in Bethnal-green will enjoy £1200 a-year—viz.: St. Bartholomew, £250; St. Jude, St. Thomas, and St. Peter, each £200; St. John, 190; and St. Matthias, £160.



MONUMENT BY E. W. WYON, TO THE REV. JOSIAH PRATT.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1847.

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